

DIRECTIONS: Record the answers to these questions on the other side of this paper.

1. What was the name of the German empire, whose constitution was approved by the *Reichstag* on April 14, 1871?
2. With whom did power **really** reside, even though William I was named emperor of the newly formed nation? (3 wds)
3. What did Bismarck "distrust" that would lead to tragic consequences for the nation in the 20th century?
4. What did German engineers design the first of in the 1870s and 80s? (3 wds)
5. What did Bismarck outlaw because he feared the power of common Germans?
6. What did the unwise Kaiser William II try to do to take his people's minds off the fact that they were so poor? ~He fired Bismarck and tried to ____ German ____ abroad. (2 wds)
7. What did Kaiser William II do that indirectly contributed to the outbreak of World War I?
~He gave several bombastic ____.
8. Whose assassination really provoked the start of WWI? (2 wds)
9. The other European nations were against Germany and ____ in 1914.
10. The treaty that ended World War I called for Germany to create a more democratic form of government and ____ huge tracts of land to other nations.
11. The three main political parties that formed in Germany after World War I ended were the "German ____," the "____ Center," and the "____ Democrats." (3 wds)
12. What world-wide event caused the Germans to feel their first real experience with democracy had failed?
13. What is the shortened name of the "National Socialist German Workers" party?
14. Hitler's hatred for the Jewish people caused some of the nation's brightest minds to flee, including this scientist: (2 wds)
15. Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933; but when he also became president in 1934, it gave him control of the nation's _____. (2 wds)
16. Hitler's *lightning attacks* resulted in him invading several countries: Poland, Denmark, Holland, ____, Belgium, France, ____, and Yugoslavia. (2 wds)
17. What is a term for Hitler's "final solution" to the "Jewish problem"?
18. How many millions of Jewish people were killed in Nazi concentration camps?
19. Some of the countries opposed to Germany and its partners were the US, England, and Canada. This group of partners is referred to as the ____.
20. What city did the Allied Soviet army capture on April 30, 1945?
21. How did Hitler die?
22. Which countries divided up Germany among themselves, including the individual city of Berlin, after the war? ~The US, ____, the Soviet Union, and _____. (2 wds)
23. Because the Soviet Union and the other allied countries now ruling Germany did not share the same political views, an 866-mile wall cut through the country. Winston Churchill called it an _____. (2 wds)
24. In May 1949 the democratic sections of former Germany were merged into the country known as ____ Germany.
25. The former Soviet zone of Germany became the Germany ____ Republic—better known as East Germany.
26. What economic aid plan helped West German businesses become successful in the 1940s? (3 wds)
27. Why didn't East Germany receive economic aid, too? ~The Soviets ____ it.
28. Because the Iron Curtain was weakest in Berlin in the 1950s and many Germans managed to escape into democratic West Berlin from the Communistic East Berlin through it, a huge concrete structure called the _____ was erected to stop them. (2 wds)
29. People tried all kinds of ways to escape East Germany. One family flew over the wall in a hot air balloon. Another man crossed under it in a homemade ____.
30. Even though the standard of living in East Germany was low, at least housing, food, education, and medical care were _____.