

CURRICULAR ADAPTATION WORKSHEET 3

THE INTER-WAR YEARS

Name: _____ Course: _____ Date: _____

3. AUTHORITARIANISM AND TOTALITARIANISM



In Germany, Italy and the USSR, authoritarian dictatorships came to power. In these regimes, power was concentrated in the hands of a supreme leader and one ruling political power. In some cases, these evolved to totalitarian regimes, here the leader's control over the government and society was absolute.

Stalinism was a totalitarian form of government which was established in the USSR.

Fascism was the system of authoritarian government established by Benito Mussolini in Italy.

Nazism was the dictatorship established in Germany by Adolf Hitler (1933). It was a totalitarian regime that replaced the Weimar Democratic Republic.

1. Complete the charts:

a) Write at least four characteristics authoritarian and totalitarian regimes shared.

Politics	Foreign policy	Economy	Society

b) Write the differences between democracies and authoritarian regimes.

All citizens are equal

Social inequality (elites and racism)

Rights were given to groups, not to individuals

One political party

Individual rights and liberties are guaranteed

A number of political parties

	Democracies	Authoritarian regimes
Rights and liberties		

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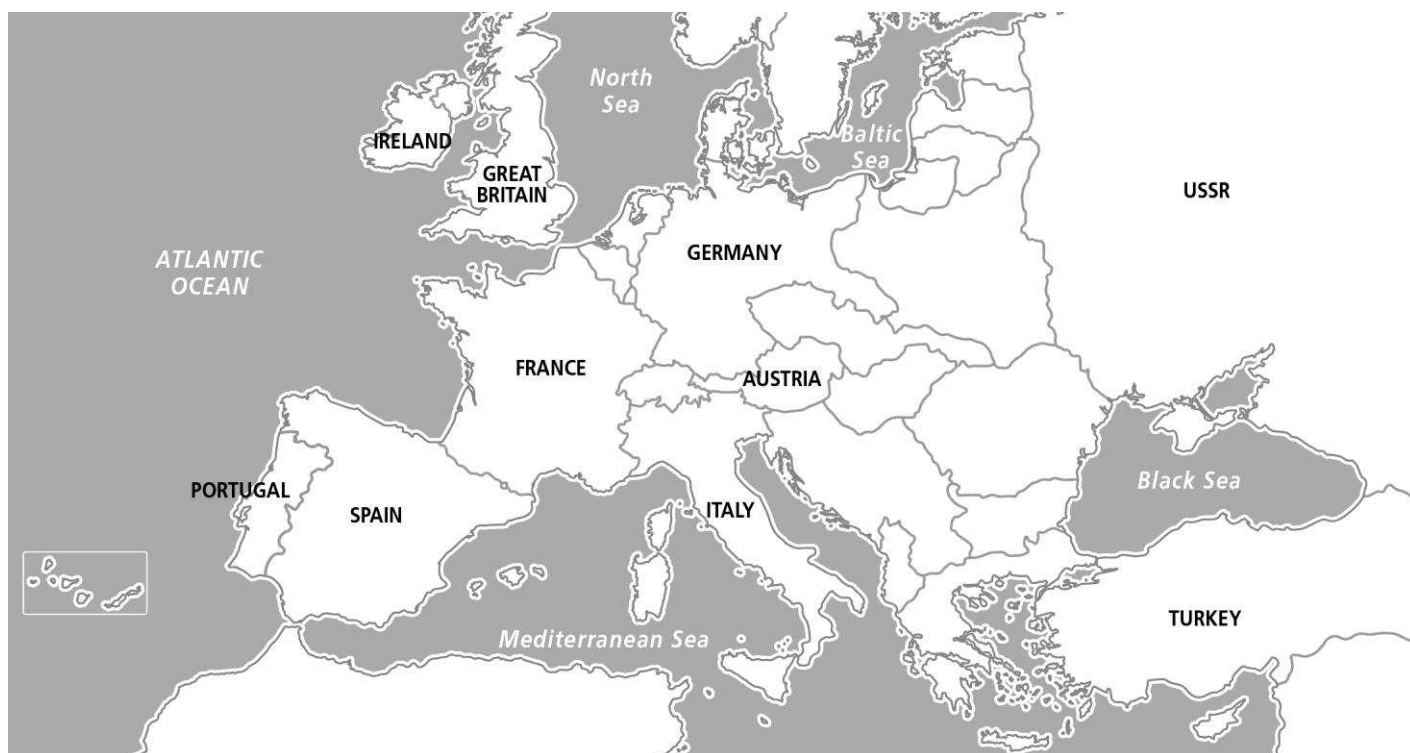
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Political parties		
Equality		

2. Look at the map and follow the instructions:

- a) Colour in light green the democratic states
- b) Colour in dark green the right-wing authoritarian or totalitarian regimes
- c) Colour in red the left-wing totalitarian regimes.



3. What was Stalinism?

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4. What was Italian Fascism?

5. Fill in the gaps about Nazi Germany.

anti-Semitic	Totalitarian regime
National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSGWP)	Chancellor
Führer	

- a) _____ (leader) is how Adolf Hitler was known.
- b) In 1921, Adolf Hitler became the leader of the _____.
- c) After winning the elections in 1933, Hitler was named _____ and established a dictatorship.
- d) Adolf Hitler was extremely _____ (racist towards Jews) and during the 1930s German Jews were persecuted by the regime.
- e) In Germany Nazism was a _____ which replaced the Weimar Democratic Republic.

6. Photographs are a valuable tool for understanding moments in history. In this photograph we can see how Hitler used propaganda and repression to exert his power.



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7. This photograph provides an example of Nazi propaganda and repression.



- a) Describe what you see in the photograph.

- b) Which social group is this directed towards? Explain your answer.
