

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 31 Western Society and Eastern Europe in the Decades of the Cold War

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) What crisis emerged in 1956 that demonstrated the diminished powers of European nations in world affairs?
 - A) Portugal attempted to reassert its control over Goa.
 - B) The Netherlands sought to establish colonial rule in South Africa.
 - C) Britain and France attempted forcibly to halt Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal.
 - D) France was driven from Libya.
 - E) A revolt broke out in communist Poland but was put down by the Soviets.

- 2) What French leader negotiated Algeria's independence in 1962?
 - A) King Charles V
 - B) Marshal Petain
 - C) General Boulanger
 - D) Charles de Gaulle
 - E) Jacques Chirac

- 3) In what year did the French relinquish their colony in Vietnam?
 - A) 1947
 - B) 1954
 - C) 1973
 - D) 1981
 - E) 1940

- 4) What phrase did Winston Churchill coin to describe the division between free and repressed societies after World War II?
 - A) The red menace
 - B) The iron curtain
 - C) The Berlin wall
 - D) The cold war
 - E) The red scare

- 5) Where was the focal point of the cold war in Europe immediately after World War II?
 - A) Hungary
 - B) Czechoslovakia
 - C) France
 - D) Germany
 - E) Britain

- 6) Which of the following countries was not a member of the "eastern bloc"?
 - A) Poland
 - B) Hungary
 - C) Turkey
 - D) Romania
 - E) Bulgaria

- 7) A program of loans that was designed to aid western European nations rebuild from WWII's devastation was the
 - A) Dreyfus Plan.
 - B) McArthur Plan.
 - C) Marshall Plan.
 - D) Churchill Plan.
 - E) Dawes Plan

- 8) U.S. defense against Soviet aggression in western Europe was predicated on
- A) a massive superiority in men under arms.
 - B) the technological superiority of its tanks and artillery.
 - C) a nuclear "umbrella."
 - D) the political division within the Soviet Union.
 - E) use of China as a counter-balance to Soviet aims in east Asia.
- 9) Which of the following statements concerning western European nations in NATO is most accurate?
- A) Increasingly western European nations withdrew from NATO and established self-sufficient military defensive systems.
 - B) Western European nations rapidly lost their fear of Soviet aggression leading to weakening of NATO.
 - C) Western European nations rapidly expanded their military expenditures to equal and exceed those of the U.S.
 - D) Europeans ultimately became rather comfortable with the concept of relying on U.S. protection.
 - E) West Germany took the lead in establishing a new anti-Soviet coalition and withdrawing from NATO.
- 10) Which of the following statements concerning U.S. military spending is most accurate?
- A) After World War II, U.S. military spending continuously declined.
 - B) Under Democratic presidents, the percentage of U.S. resources devoted to the military increased while under Republican presidents the same expenditures decreased.
 - C) The U.S. abandoned military preeminence to the growing power of France.
 - D) Regardless of the party in political power, the percentage of the U.S. budget going to the military remained stable from the 1950s to the 1980s.
 - E) Under Republican presidents, the percentage of U.S. resources devoted to the military increased while under Democratic presidents the same expenditures decreased.
- 11) Which of the following was consistent with the political viewpoint of France's Christian Democrats?
- A) Totalitarian government
 - B) Democratic institutions and moderate social reform
 - C) Abolition of trade unions
 - D) Nationalization of all industries
 - E) Restoring monarchies
- 12) Which of the following statements concerning the development of new governments in Europe after World War II is most accurate?
- A) Except for Germany and Italy, political stability was restored through the institution of more authoritarian governments.
 - B) New constitutions established in western Europe uniformly established effective parliaments with universal (including female) suffrage.
 - C) Constitutions formed after World War II were noteworthy primarily for the lack of durability.
 - D) As late as the 1980s several nations clung to semi-fascist, authoritarian regimes ruled by strongmen.
 - E) A strong pan-Europe movement developed which led to the creation of a super-European state.
- 13) Which of the following statements concerning the German government after World War II is most accurate?
- A) Germany remained divided among three Western powers until 1980.
 - B) During the cold war, France, Britain, and the United States merged their territories to form the Federal Republic of Germany.
 - C) After World War II, the Weimar Republic was restored in Germany.
 - D) Germany fell under the direct government of the Soviet Union along with the rest of eastern Europe.
 - E) Germany reunited in 1960 after the fall of the Berlin Wall.
- 14) The creation of the welfare state
- A) was accomplished only in the United States.
 - B) was carried out as part of the program of conservatism in European governments following World War II.
 - C) was necessitated by the recurrence of the depression following World War II.
 - D) resulted from the leftward shift of the political spectrum in Europe following World War II.
 - E) was a worldwide movement found in the industrialized West as well as in colonial areas such as Africa.

- 15) Which of the following social insurance programs was NOT typical of the welfare state?
- A) State-run medical facilities
 - B) Unemployment insurance
 - C) The "value-added" tax scheme
 - D) Family assistance
 - E) Social security programs
- 16) Which of the following statements concerning the European welfare state is most accurate?
- A) The imposition of the welfare state was accompanied by the elimination of the private sector in most European nations.
 - B) Middle-class people, in general, failed to realize any benefits from the welfare state.
 - C) Although some aspects of the welfare state redistributed income, it did not make a huge dent on western Europe's unequal class system.
 - D) All of the tax schemes introduced by the welfare state were intended to redistribute income from the wealthy to the poor.
 - E) The economic status of the lower class improved substantially from the end of World War II to 1960.
- 17) Which of the following was NOT an effect of the welfare state?
- A) It cushioned citizens against big expenses and unusual hardships, rather than rearranging the social structure.
 - B) It protected the purchasing power of the very poor against catastrophe and contributed to improved health conditions.
 - C) It increased contacts between government and citizen and produced a host of new regulations.
 - D) Immediately upon its creation, it generated a storm of political protest from conservative political factions.
 - E) It proved to be very expensive for governments to manage and operate.
- 18) Which of the following paralleled the development of the welfare state?
- A) Increased military spending
 - B) Increased government role in economic policy
 - C) Increased political conservatism
 - D) Decreased government spending overall
 - E) Decreased spending on technology and research
- 19) What Western nation failed to develop an economic planning office?
- A) Sweden
 - B) The United States
 - C) Britain
 - D) France
 - E) Norway
- 20) A "technocrat" was
- A) a new political partisan of the Christian Democratic Party.
 - B) an opponent of the replacement of men by machines.
 - C) a new breed of bureaucrat typified by training in engineering or economics.
 - D) a person who promoted government by the magnates of industry.
 - E) nickname for new members of the upper class who became wealthy due to "high tech" investments.
- 21) What upset the pattern of political compromise around the patterns of parliamentary democracy and the welfare state in the 1960s?
- A) Military revolutions in France and Spain
 - B) Protest on college campuses in Europe and the U.S.
 - C) The election of a fascist government in Portugal
 - D) The widespread depression that afflicted Europe
 - E) New communist movements sponsored by the U.S.S.R.

22) Which of the following represented a new political concern in the West following the upheaval of the 1960s?

- A) Communism
- B) Socialism
- C) The Green movement
- D) Conservatism
- E) Monarchism

23) A return to conservatism in Western politics was marked by the election and long term of office of

- A) Margaret Thatcher in Britain.
- B) Jimmy Carter in the U.S.
- C) Willy Brandt in Germany.
- D) Georges Mitterand in France.
- E) Lech Walesa in Poland

24) Which of the following nations was NOT involved in the original European Economic Community?

- A) Britain
- B) Italy
- C) France
- D) Germany
- E) Belgium

25) The European Economic Community is a good example of

- A) Europe's continued national strife.
- B) cooperation between European nations and a willingness to create a single European economy.
- C) the need for Europe to develop a single foreign policy independent of the U.S.
- D) the continued economic dependence of the European nations on the capital derived from the U.S.
- E) the continued economic dependence of the European nations on the influence of Marxist ideas and the power of the Soviet Union.

26) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the European economy of the post-1950s?

- A) The European economy stagnated shortly after the withdrawal of the U.S. from European affairs.
- B) Overall growth in gross national product surpassed the rates of any extended period since the Industrial Revolution began.
- C) With the exception of a major depression from 1958 to 1964, the European economy grew.
- D) While southern European nations, long the least developed of the continent, demonstrated remarkable growth, northern Europe slid into economic recession.
- E) Eastern Europe became an economic powerhouse while northern Europe fell into economic depression.

27) Which of the following was NOT typical of the European economy after 1950?

- A) Rampant consumerism
- B) Rising per-capita disposable income
- C) High levels of unemployment
- D) Difficulties with immigrant laborers
- E) Low levels of unemployment

28) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the situation of European peasantry in the social structure of late 20th-century Europe?

- A) The European peasantry disappeared following World War II.
- B) The European peasantry decreased in size and became increasingly commercialized.
- C) The European peasantry continued to remain exclusively rural and rejected 20th-century urban culture.
- D) Alone among European social classes, the peasantry remained independent of the state bureaucracies.
- E) The European peasantry began to join the military in large numbers as a way of improving their economic status.

29) Which of the following was NOT a right achieved by women in the West in the later 20th century?

- A) Voting
- B) Family rights
- C) Access to higher education
- D) Payment equal to males for equal work
- E) Access to birth control

30) What work by Simone de Beauvoir signified the beginning of the new feminism in 1949?

- A) *Patriarchal Society*
- B) *The Feminine Mystique*
- C) *The Second Sex*
- D) *Mine, Yours, and Ours*
- E) *Sexual Politics*

31) Who wrote *The Feminine Mystique*?

- A) Betty Friedan
- B) Gerda Lerner
- C) Jeanne Stemple
- D) Sojourner Truth
- E) Kate Millet

32) Which of the following statements concerning Western culture during the later 20th century is most accurate?

- A) In the fine arts, most artists attempted a return to the classical forms of the Renaissance and the ancient world.
- B) More than any other scientific field, the social sciences abandoned the traditional emphasis on consistency in human and social behavior.
- C) In the field of physics, modern scientists were unable to go beyond the startling discoveries of the 19th century.
- D) Western culture in the 20th century, both in art and in science, became largely relative rather than objective.
- E) Romanticism was re-introduced with much success due to the increasing alienation among the intellectual class.

33) Which of the following eastern European nations developed an advanced industrialization program, extensive urban culture, and preference for Western models and interaction following World War I?

- A) The Soviet Union
- B) Czechoslovakia
- C) Poland
- D) Hungary
- E) Bulgaria

34) Greece, Albania and _____ remained independent of direct Soviet control by 1948.

- A) Hungary
- B) Latvia
- C) Yugoslavia
- D) Poland
- E) Estonia

35) All of the following policies were followed by Soviet-sponsored regimes in eastern Europe EXCEPT

- A) attacks on potential political rivals, including the Catholic church.
- B) the initiation of five-year plans.
- C) the establishment of parliamentary democracies.
- D) collectivization of agriculture.
- E) development of mass education and propaganda outlets.

- 36) The independent labor movement in Poland that challenged Soviet dominance was called
- A) Comintern.
 - B) Solidarity.
 - C) Izvestia.
 - D) Pravda.
 - E) the New Independence Movement.
- 37) Despite the loosening of Soviet control over eastern Europe following Stalin's death, what aspects of Soviet domination continued to be enforced?
- A) Single-party dominance and military alignment with the Soviet Union
 - B) Centralized economic planning
 - C) Total rejection of Catholicism
 - D) Agricultural collectivization
 - E) Exporting large amounts of natural resources to the U.S.S.R.
- 38) Which of the following statements concerning the Orthodox church under Stalin's regime is most accurate?
- A) The regime appointed the Orthodox church the only approved religion within the state.
 - B) The Orthodox church became the primary instrument of the regime's policy of education.
 - C) The Orthodox church ceased to exist during the Stalinist regime.
 - D) Loyalties to orthodoxy persisted, but they were concentrated in a largely elderly minority.
 - E) The Orthodox church continued to endorse the political policies of the Soviet regime.
- 39) What Russian author of *Gulag Archipelago* was exiled to the West, but found life there too materialistic?
- A) Turgenev
 - B) Tolstoy
 - C) Solzhenitsyn
 - D) Karamazov
 - E) Pushkin
- 40) Which of the following was NOT a source of pressure on the Soviet family?
- A) Religious constraints imposed by the Orthodox church
 - B) Crowded housing
 - C) Loss of ties to extended family life of the countryside
 - D) Mothers who worked long hours away from the home
 - E) Increased use of alcohol
- 41) In what way did the social organization of the industrialized Soviet Union come to resemble that of the West?
- A) Emphasis on service industries and managerial hierarchies
 - B) The division of urban society between workers and a managerial middle class
 - C) The absence of a true proletariat
 - D) Lack of a peasantry
 - E) The use of the free market as an economic mechanism
- 42) By the 1970s, the Russian rate of population growth was
- A) much less than that of the West.
 - B) about the same as that of China.
 - C) about the same as that of the West.
 - D) much greater than the West.
 - E) much greater than found in former colonial regions.
- 43) Women in Russian industrialized society
- A) rapidly reached the same status as males.
 - B) were less likely to be in the work force than women in the West.
 - C) dominated some professions, such as medicine.
 - D) were afforded the same type of domestic idealization typical of women in the West.
 - E) played a major role as political leaders.

- 44) Immediately after Stalin's death in 1953, what form of government was established?
- A) A liberal democracy
 - B) A ruling committee rather than single-man rule
 - C) Autocracy under Leonid Brezhnev
 - D) Rule by the Supreme Soviet
 - E) A dictatorship under the rule of Gorbachev
- 45) What leader emerged to take primary power in 1956?
- A) Joseph Stalin
 - B) Mikhail Gorbachev
 - C) Yuri Andropov
 - D) Nikita Khrushchev
 - E) Alexander Solzhenitsyn
- 46) Which of the following was a Soviet success during the years of Khrushchev's dominance?
- A) The Cuban missile crisis
 - B) The development of agriculture in Siberia
 - C) The launching of Sputnik
 - D) Increases in overall agricultural productivity
 - E) Development of new nuclear weaponry
- 47) Which of the following statements concerning the Soviet military following Stalin's death is most accurate?
- A) Overall the Soviet Union played a cautious diplomatic game, almost never engaging in warfare but maintaining a high level of preparedness.
 - B) The continued growth of the Soviet military led to an increasing willingness on the part of Russian rulers to engage in direct military intervention around the globe.
 - C) Following Stalin's death, subsequent Soviet rulers enacted a policy of progressive demilitarization.
 - D) Following World War II, the Soviet military played no significant role in subsequent Russian history.
 - E) The Soviet military attempted to create a containment system when it came to countering American military moves.

Essay Questions

- 1) Describe some of the societal and political changes of the 1970s.
- 2) In what ways did Stalinism alter the original concepts of Soviet economy and government?
- 3) In what ways did the cultural policies of the Stalin regime depart from traditional Russian practices? In what ways did it emphasize them?