

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.

Answer: C

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Topic: After World War II: A New International Setting for the West

Skill: Factual

2) What French leader negotiated Algeria's independence in 1962?

- A) King Charles V
- B) Marshal Petain
- C) General Boulanger
- D) Charles de Gaulle

Answer: D

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Topic: After World War II: A New International Setting for the West

Skill: Factual

3) In what year did the French relinquish their colony in Vietnam?

- A) 1947
- B) 1954
- C) 1973
- D) 1981

Answer: B

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Topic: After World War II: A New International Setting for the West

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

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Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

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Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Factual

6) Which of the following countries was not a member of the "eastern bloc"?

- A) Poland
- B) Hungary
- C) Turkey
- D) Romania

Answer: C

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Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 754

Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Factual

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) use of China as a counter-balance to Soviet aims in east Asia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 755

Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 755

Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Conceptual

- 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) Under Republican presidents, the percentage of U.S. resources devoted to the military increased while under Democratic presidents the same expenditures decreased.
 - 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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 756

Topic: The Cold War and Decolonization, 1945-1989

Skill: Factual

- 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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 756

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

- 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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 756

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 756

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 756

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: C

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

- 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 in 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.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 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.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 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

Answer: B

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

19) What Western nation failed to develop an economic planning office?

- A) Sweden
- B) The United States
- C) Britain
- D) France

Answer: B

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 758

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 758

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: A

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

- 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 influence of Marxist ideas and the power of the Soviet Union.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 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.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 761

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Factual

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) The European peasantry began to join the military in large numbers as a way of improving their economic status.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 761

Topic: The Resurgence of Western Europe

Skill: Conceptual

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) Payment equal to males for equal work
- D) Access to birth control

Answer: C

Page Ref: 765-766

Topic: Culture and Society in the West

Skill: Factual

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) *Sexual Politics*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 766

Topic: Culture and Society in the West

Skill: Factual

31) Who wrote *The Feminine Mystique*?

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 766

Topic: Culture and Society in the West

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

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Topic: Culture and Society in the West

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 771

Topic: Eastern Europe after World War II: A Soviet Empire

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 770

Topic: Eastern Europe after World War II: A Soviet Empire

Skill: Factual

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) development of mass education and propaganda outlets.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 771

Topic: Eastern Europe after World War II: A Soviet Empire

Skill: Factual

36) The independent labor movement in Poland that challenged Soviet dominance was called

- A) Comintern.
- B) Solidarity.
- C) Izvestia.
- D) the New Independence Movement.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 771

Topic: Eastern Europe after World War II: A Soviet Empire

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 771

Topic: Eastern Europe after World War II: A Soviet Empire

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 773

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

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) Pushkin

Answer: C

Page Ref: 773-774

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 775

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 775

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 775

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 775

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 776

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Factual

45) What leader emerged to take primary power in 1956?

- A) Joseph Stalin
- B) Mikhail Gorbachev
- C) Yuri Andropov
- D) Nikita Khrushchev

Answer: D

Page Ref: 776

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 776

Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

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Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Describe some of the societal and political changes of the 1970s.

Answer: New rights for students and other educational reforms; reduced urban tensions due to civil rights reforms; new emphasis on feminism and the environment.

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Topic: Culture and Society in the West

Skill: Conceptual

2) In what ways did Stalinism alter the original concepts of Soviet economy and government?

Answer: Stalin was less oriented to goals of international communism, more tied to "socialism in one country"; more direct intervention in economy, collectivization of agriculture, five-year plans for industrial development; more ruthless elimination of political or economic enemies; created totalitarian government, secret police, purges of enemies, total control of bureaucracy; Stalin's dictatorship was far from the original idea of a worker state.

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Topic: Eastern Europe after World War II: A Soviet Empire

Skill: Conceptual

3) In what ways did the cultural policies of the Stalin regime depart from traditional Russian practices? In what ways did it emphasize them?

Answer: Soviet cultural policies deviated most dramatically from the past in religion; Orthodox church strictly limited in influence, lost cultural leadership; Soviet culture opposed Western orientation of 19th-century elite; modern Western styles of art condemned; traditional Russian arts retained, classical music, ballet; creation of new artistic style, "socialist realism."

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Topic: Soviet Culture: Promoting New Beliefs and Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Why did Eisenhower caution Americans about the military-industrial complex?

- A) The former general had become a pacifist while president.
- B) He understood the military, but distrusted industrialists' loyalty.
- C) He believed that communists had permeated the military and the economy
- D) He feared the potential for disaster from misplaced power.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 778

Topic: A Cold War Speech

Skill: Conceptual

2) What did Eisenhower see as the role of the statesman?

- A) To mold, balance, and integrate many forces in pursuit of democratic goals
- B) To lead the free world in its contest against international communism
- C) To overtake the Soviets in the space program without ruining the economy
- D) To offer advice to those with less experience who will govern the future

Answer: A

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Topic: A Cold War Speech

Skill: Conceptual