

## Chapter 28 – The Cold War (Questions)

- The 1968 revolt in France that threatened de Gaulle's government was started by
  - army officers.
  - industrial workers.
  - the Communist party.
  - university students.
  - peasants.
- Which of the following was a major achievement of Soviet society during the Khrushchev years?
  - Soviet space successes exceeded those of the United States.
  - The Five-Year Plans achieved their goals.
  - The virgin lands program resulted in Soviet agricultural self-sufficiency.
  - Construction of new housing units equaled that of the United States.
  - Press censorship was ended.
- The immediate aim of the Truman Doctrine of 1947 was to
  - promote the economic recovery of Europe
  - block the spread of communism in France and Italy
  - prevent the overthrow of the Greek and Turkish governments
  - bring about Soviet withdrawal from Czechoslovakia
  - forestall Soviet plans with regard to West Germany
- A major goal of the European Economic Community was to
  - promote ethnic autonomy within the member countries
  - prevent the reassertion of German industrialism
  - achieve the industrialization of Africa and Latin America
  - stop labor migration within *Western Europe*
  - coordinate industrial and agricultural policies of the members

- the west Bank
- the Berlin Wall
- the Maginot Line
- the Line of Demarcation

- The primary instrument of economic integration in Western Europe since the Second World War has been the
  - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - European Economic Community (EEC)
  - World Bank
  - United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
  - European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- Which of the following was NOT an aspect of the postwar economic recovery in Western Europe from 1945 to 1965?
  - The Marshall Plan
  - The presence of many educated and skilled workers
  - A rapid rise in the standard of living in most Western European countries
  - The decline in the relative value of the American dollar
  - The formation of the European Coal and Steel Community
- The only eastern European communist leader to build an independent communist state free from Stalinist control was
  - Nagy
  - Tito
  - Dubcek
  - Schuman
  - Gerhardt
- The second wave of feminism began in
  - the later 19th century
  - right before World War I
  - during the 1920s
  - right after World War II
  - in the 1960s
- Which is considered the most serious threat to world peace between the United States and USSR during the Cold War?
  - Suez canal Crisis
  - Cuban Missile Crisis
  - Vietnam War
  - Afghanistan Conflict
  - Algerian War of Independence
- The most significant occurrence in Africa since 1950 has been the
  - decrease in birth rate
  - decline of European colonialism
  - unification of East African nations
  - establishment of Communist regimes in most nations
  - establishment of industrial economies



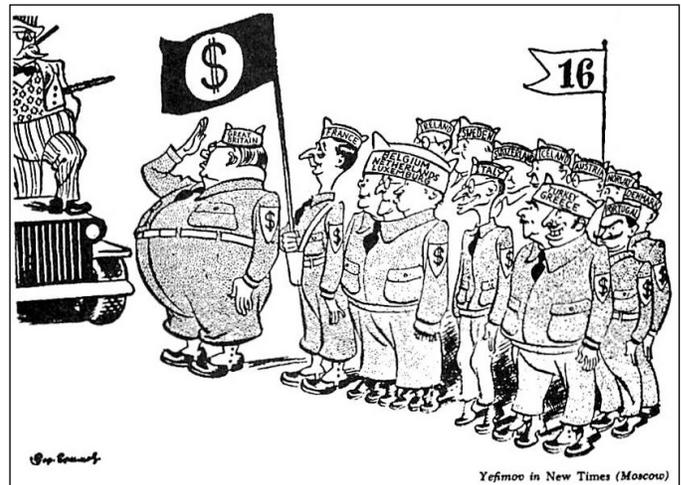
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- The picture above is of a barrier between two countries known as
  - the Berlin Airlift

12. Which two Communist nations were not considered Soviet satellites because they were able to maintain their independence from Moscow, not having been liberated from the Nazis by the Red Army?
- (A) Poland and Czechoslovakia  
 (B) Bulgaria and Romania  
 (C) Albania and Yugoslavia  
 (D) Yugoslavia and East Germany  
 (E) Albania and Austria
13. Which were the two major alliances created after World War II?
- (A) NATO and the Warsaw Pact  
 (B) Triple Entente and Triple Alliance  
 (C) Reinsurance Treaty and Triple Alliance  
 (D) Rome-Berlin Axis and Soviet Non-Aggression Pact  
 (E) Holy Alliance and Concert of Europe
14. Which was one of the basic causes of the Cold War between the United States and USSR after World War II?
- (A) struggle for colonies in Africa  
 (B) the Soviet Union support of Fidel Castro  
 (C) rivalry in Asia  
 (D) ideological differences  
 (E) U.S. support of dissidents within the Soviet Union
15. The term “Prague Spring” refers to the
- (A) impact of the French Revolution on Czech intellectuals  
 (B) uprising in Prague in 1949  
 (C) founding of the Republic of Czechoslovakia in 1918  
 (D) liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazis in 1945  
 (E) reforms by the Czechoslovak government in 1968
16. All of the following characterize existentialism EXCEPT
- (A) writings that show the isolation of one human being from another  
 (B) intellectual ties to the nineteenth-century philosophers Kierkegaard and Nietzsche  
 (C) acceptance of the responsibility of humans for their choices  
 (D) a buoyant optimism about human existence and perfectibility  
 (E) writings that reflect the conditions of the twentieth century
17. Nikita Khrushchev did which of the following?
- (A) Denounced Stalin’s cult of personality.  
 (B) Permitted withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.  
 (C) Completed collectivization of agriculture.  
 (D) Privatized industry and transportation.  
 (E) Eliminated the secret police.

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE BRITISH POPULATION		
1841	Age in Years	1967
4%	over 65	13%
5%	55-65	11%
8%	45-54	13%
12%	35-44	13%
16%	25-34	11%
22%	15-24	15%
18%	5-14	15%
15%	0- 5	9%

18. The table above supports which of the following statements?
- (A) In the 1840’s the majority of Britons did not live past fifteen years of age.  
 (B) The British infant mortality rate was lower in 1841 than in 1967.  
 (C) The average age of Britons at first marriage was lower in 1967 than it was in 1841.  
 (D) The change in the age composition of the British population between 1841 and 1967 resulted primarily from emigration.  
 (E) The average age of the British population was higher in 1967 than in 1841.
19. All of the following were major goals of the European feminist movement of the late 1960’s and 1970’s EXCEPT
- (A) expanded employment opportunities for women  
 (B) better and more affordable child-care facilities  
 (C) suffrage for women over the age of 21  
 (D) reform of civil legislation on marriage and divorce  
 (E) improved access to birth control information and technology



20. The Russian political cartoon above from the Cold War era ridicules the motivations of the
- (A) Marshall Plan  
 (B) Berlin Airlift  
 (C) Warsaw Pact  
 (D) Hungarian revolt  
 (E) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

21. The significance of the Berlin Airlift was
- its demonstration of the commitment of the United States to defend Western Europe from Soviet expansion
  - its effect on Stalin, causing him to abandon an invasion of West Germany
  - that it signaled the true end of the war in Germany
  - that it led to the division of Berlin into western and eastern sectors
  - that it demonstrated the resurgence of the German Air Force
22. Which of the following is true of both the 1956 revolt in Hungary and the 1968 revolt in Czechoslovakia?
- Each was a popular grass-roots attempt to establish an American-style democracy.
  - Neither received assistance from the United States because they were within the Soviet sphere of influence.
  - Each received the military and political support of the Warsaw Pact members.
  - Neither had indigenous leadership: they were led by émigré political figures.
  - Each resulted in an increase in individual freedom.
23. The U.S. Marshall Plan combined altruism with self-interest because of the sheer generosity of the United States was rewarded by
- high interest on the loans
  - the unquestioning support of Western European nations for American foreign policy
  - the approval of the American people who elected Democrats to the presidency for the following decade
  - the containment of Communism and the opening of a rich market for U.S. industry
  - the participation of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe
24. After the Second World War, events in France indicated that the Fourth Republic had which of the following in common with the Third Republic?
- Legislative instability because of frequent dissolution of the legislature
  - Legislative stability because of the presence of two strong parties in the legislature
  - Executive stability because of steady support from the legislature
  - Executive instability because of frequent changes of party coalitions in the legislature
  - Legislative and executive stability because of strong support from trade unions and small businessmen
25. Konrad Adenauer, Alcide De Gasperi, and Robert Schuman were alike in their
- leadership of the Christian Democratic parties in their respective countries after 1945
  - refusal to cooperate with American policies in Europe after 1947
  - determination to lessen Western European dependence on the United States after 1970
  - advocacy of totalitarian governments for postwar Europe
  - establishment of socialist political parties in Europe after 1945
26. Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia were all
- ethnically Slavic
  - predominantly agricultural rather than industrial
  - members of the Common Market
  - practitioners of Keynesian economics
  - members of the Warsaw Pact
27. Boris Pasternak and Alexander Solzhenitsyn are best described as
- Russian Nobel Prize winners whose works are critical of the Soviet system
  - literary exiles from the Soviet Union
  - writers whose works antedate the Bolshevik regime
  - authors who, under pressure, stopped criticizing the Soviet system
  - literary supporters of the Soviet system
28. Which of the following is true of the Second Vatican Council (1962)?
- It reaffirmed the Syllabus of Errors.
  - It promoted the ecumenical movement.
  - It authorized the marriage of priests.
  - It was opposed by Pope John XXIII.
  - It decreed that the Mass be said in Latin.
29. In the 1960's a factor that distinguished Soviet social structure from the societies of advanced industrial nations in Western Europe was the Soviet Union's
- lack of linguistic and ethnic divisions
  - high percentage of workers engaged in agriculture
  - rising number of workers in service-sector jobs
  - integration of women into the political elite
  - system of compulsory education
30. Nikita Khrushchev's program of de-Stalinization involved all of the following EXCEPT
- curbing the power of the political police
  - attacking Stalin's cult of personality
  - disbanding agricultural collectives
  - reestablishing the primacy of the Communist Party
  - loosening controls over culture and society

31. During the 1950s many Western European countries experienced
- (A) a significant rise in the unemployment rate
  - (B) strict governmental controls over the size of families
  - (C) a rapid increase in the birth rate
  - (D) rising mortality rates due to deterioration in health care
  - (E) acute poverty due to a series of food shortages
32. After the death of Stalin, Khrushchev modified Soviet policy by
- (A) emphasizing the production of consumer goods
  - (B) ending censorship of newspapers and books
  - (C) privatizing heavy industry
  - (D) eliminating the death penalty
  - (E) bringing the Cold War to an end
33. Which of the following best describes a primary goal of the Christian Democratic parties in Western Europe after the Second World War?
- (A) Elimination of the welfare state
  - (B) Separation of church and state
  - (C) Continuation of a strong anticommunist foreign policy
  - (D) Maintenance of ethnic and national boundaries
  - (E) Establishment of a worker-controlled state
34. As described in the Treaty of Rome (1957), the European Economic Community most closely resembled
- (A) a military alliance
  - (B) a federal form of government
  - (C) an international court of law
  - (D) a tariff union
  - (E) a communications corporation
35. Which of the following statements about twentieth-century existentialists like Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre is true?
- (A) They questioned the efficacy of reason and science in understanding the human situation
  - (B) They counseled an integration of Christian principles into everyday life.
  - (C) They promoted the development of nuclear technology.
  - (D) They advocated a return to the ideals of the Enlightenment.
  - (E) They advocated nationalism and the strengthening of the individual nation-states.
36. Which of the following was most directly responsible for the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1958?
- (A) Economic recession
  - (B) The Suez Crisis
  - (C) The French defeat at Dien Bien Phu
  - (D) Political conflict over the war in Algeria
  - (E) The resignation of Prime Minister Charles de Gaulle
37. Tensions between the West and the Soviets manifested themselves in 1946 when the joint administration of which of the following broke down?
- (A) The de-Nazification program
  - (B) The four zones of occupied Germany
  - (C) Berlin
  - (D) The trials of Nazi war criminals
  - (E) The reconstruction of German industry
38. Under the Schuman and Monnet Plan, the first move toward economic union in Europe was made in 1952 when six industrial countries in the West pooled what resources?
- (A) coal and steel
  - (B) hydroelectric power
  - (C) military equipment
  - (D) uranium and plutonium
  - (E) skilled labor
39. Despite the spectacular Soviet reconstruction successes of the postwar Five-Year Plans developed by centralized economic planning (Gosplan), production of which of the following lagged far behind the rest of the economy by the 1960s?
- (A) military weaponry
  - (B) heavy machinery
  - (C) automobiles
  - (D) food
  - (E) spacecraft
40. The Labour Party which controlled the English government after World War II introduced a
- (A) democracy
  - (B) welfare state
  - (C) Communist state
  - (D) corporate state
  - (E) capitalist state