Multiple Choice Questions Organized by Freller

Chapter 16  The Cold War and European Recovery

1  In 1945, the war left only these nations with the economic and military strength to significantly influence world affairs
   A  United States, U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France, China
   B  United States, U.S.S.R., Great Britain, China
   C  United States, U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France
   D  United States, U.S.S.R., Great Britain
   E  United States, U.S.S.R.

2  In terms of political and military power all the pairs below are accurate for the countries at their peak EXCEPT
   A  sixteenth century and Spain
   B  seventeenth century and France
   C  eighteenth century and Germany
   D  nineteenth century and Britain
   E  twentieth century and the United States

3  The agreements of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill at Yalta in 1945 are controversial for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   A  they gave Stalin a free hand in dominating the liberated states of Eastern Europe
   B  they gave the Russians control of a sizable segment of Germany
   C  they lacked provision for the de-Nazification of Germany
   D  they gave the U.S.S.R. Japanese territories in Asia
   E  they gave the U.S.S.R. Polish territory

4  Opponents of the peace agreements at the end of the Second World War accuse President Franklin Roosevelt of "selling out" at the Yalta Conference based on the fact that he
   A  allowed the British to keep India
   B  accepted Moo Zedong as ruler of China
   C  let Churchill dominate the conference
   D  gave Austria to the Russians
   E  allowed Stalin to secure too many concessions

5  Soviet and Western wartime cooperation had already degenerated into serious tensions at the Potsdam Conference in July 1945 because
   A  Harry S. Truman, who had succeeded to the presidency after the death of Roosevelt in April, plainly expressed his dislike of Stalin
   B  Winston Churchill had strained relations with his claims of Soviet empire building in Eastern Europe
   C  the Soviets had reneged on their promise to enter the war against Japan
   D  Stalin had reneged on his promise to allow free elections in Sovietoccupied Eastern Europe
E the U.S. A-bomb attacks on Japan had intimidated the Soviets

6 Which country acquired the greatest addition to its territory after World War II?

A the USSR
B Yugoslavia
C Hungary
D Germany
E France

7 One of the most important causes of the Cold War between the USSR and the United States after World War II was

A ideological conflict
B border disputes in Scandinavia
C rivalries within the Eastern bloc
D refusal of Western powers to give the USSR a role in post war Germany
E Russian occupation of northern Italy

8 The Western Allies and the Soviet Union agreed to all of the following measures to be implemented after the Second World War EXCEPT

A The division of Berlin into four occupation zones
B An international trial at Nuremberg of major Nazi leaders
C A denazification program
D The placing of Germany under the control of the United Nations
E The disarmament of the German military

9 The occupying powers in Germany after the Second World War included all of the following EXCEPT

A USSR
B Great Britain
C Italy
D France
E United States

10 By late 1945, the Western Allies had decided that in order for Western Europe to recover from the devastation of war, Germany would have to be rebuilt because this area of Germany was still the industrial center of Europe.

A Berlin
B the Rhineland
C the Ruhr Basin
D East Prussia
E Bavaria

11 The most powerful European voice attacking the totalitarian tendencies of Communism in the post Second World War period was

A Enries Berlinguer
B Wladyslaw Gomulka
C Jean-Paul Sartre
D George Orwell
E Willy Brandt
12. The closest and most similar pair in the following list is:
   A. 19th century conservative and 20th century socialist
   B. 19th century nationalist and 20th century pacifist
   C. 19th century royalist and 20th century republican
   D. 19th century liberal and 20th century fascist
   **E. 19th century liberal and 20th century conservative**

13. Which was NOT a feature of the Cold War between the United States and the U.S.S.R.?
   A. A series of confrontations short of direct military conflict
   B. A competition of productivity between differing economic systems
   C. **A number of direct and open military clashes between U.S. and Soviet forces**
   D. An ideological conflict that involved espionage, propaganda, and military and economic support for erstwhile Allies
   E. A division into blocs of politically and ideologically aligned nations

14. The most serious fear shared by Soviet and Western statesmen after World War II was
   A. success of communism in Italy
   **B. revival of a strong military state in Germany**
   C. the failure of democracy in Czechoslovakia
   D. deadlock in the United Nations
   E. formation of a European Parliament

15. 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 Naii war criminals
   E. The reconstruction of German industry

16. The country most vulnerable to seizure of power by the communists in the years immediately after the end of the Second World War was
   A. West Germany
   **B. Italy**
   C. Spain
   D. England
   E. Sweden

17. The Communist parties in Italy and France in the period after World War II were
   A. **growing in popularity**
   B. banned
   C. weak
   D. seized power for a brief period
   E. completely free of Russian control
18. The League of Nations differed from the United Nations in that the League
   A. Could send troops to any area to stop a war or enforce economic sanctions
   B. Was not concerned with the improvement of world health standards
   C. **Did not have as members several of the world’s most important industrialized nations**
   D. Had a larger treasury from which to make grants for food and technological assistance
   E. Had authority to enforce decisions made by the World Court

19. The phrase "iron curtain," used by Winston Churchill in his 1946 speech at Fulton, Missouri, refers to
   A. the security measures employed by Stalin's bodyguards
   B. the Berlin Wall
   C. Stalin's policy of holding firm in negotiations with the West
   D. the Kremlin's veil of secrecy
   E. **Soviet domination of Eastern Europe**

20. The "Iron Curtain" cut off all of the following countries from Western Europe EXCEPT
   A. Poland
   B. **Finland**
   C. Romania
   D. Bulgaria
   E. Hungary

21. The immediate aim of the Truman Doctrine of 1947 was to
   A. Promote the economic recovery of Europe
   B. Block the spread of communism in France and Italy
   C. **Prevent the overthrow of the Greek and Turkish governments**
   D. Bring about Soviet withdrawal from Czechoslovakia
   E. Forestall Soviet plans with regard to West Germany

22. What event precipitated the issuance of the Truman Doctrine in March 1947?
   A. French withdrawal from Algeria
   B. Castro's revolution in Cuba
   C. Ho Chi Minh's victory in Vietnam over the French
   D. **British withdrawal from Greece**
   E. Turkish intervention in Lebanon

23. A definitive break from the United States' traditional policy of isolationism was marked by its
   A. criticism of Stalin's establishment of repressive governments in Eastern Europe
   B. participation in the Nuremberg War Crimes trials
   C. growing anti-Communism at home
   D. **Commitment to the reconstruction and defense of Western Europe**
   E. generosity to its former enemies

24. Which of the following was a result of the Marshall Plan?
   A. European colonies in Asia and Africa achieved independence
   B. Eastern Europe joined the Common Market
   C. Germany was divided into four zones, each zone controlled by one of the Allies
   D. The boundaries of European nations were redrawn along ethnic lines
United States political and economic influence increased in Western and Southern Europe.

25 All of the following statements about the Marshall Plan are true EXCEPT:
   A Franklin Roosevelt conceived the idea
   B it included an offer of assistance to the Soviet Union
   C it was welcomed by Finland and Czechoslovakia
   D it restored prosperity to Western Europe
   E the USSR forbade its satellites to participate

26 The U.S. Marshall Plan combined altruism with self-interest because the sheer generosity of the United States was rewarded by:
   A high interest on the loans
   B the unquestioning support of Western Europe nations for American foreign policy
   C the approval of the American people who elected Democrats to the presidency for the following decade
   D the containment of Communism and the opening of a rich market for U.S. industry
   E the participation of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe

27 Which of the following countries did NOT send troops to fight in the Korean War of the early 1950s?
   A United States
   B Great Britain
   C Australia
   D Japan
   E China

28 Which country was NOT a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the 1950s
   A Spain
   B France
   C Sweden
   D Italy
   E Great Britain

29 The Warsaw Pact was formed in 1953 to:
   A counter Chinese threats to the Soviet Union
   B assert Soviet control over the Mediterranean
   C give the Eastern Bloc countries more independence
   D counteract the power of NATO
   E promote economic recovery in Eastern Europe

30 All of the following were points of conflict in the Cold War EXCEPT:
   A Berlin
   B Aden
   C Vietnam
   D Greece
   E Spain
31 United States troops remained in Europe during the 1960s to
A prop up weak democratic regimes in France and Italy
B maintain the special relationship with Britain
C \textit{act as a trigger to bring America into the war if Russia invaded}
D provide NATO with all its land forces
E coordinate the disarmament of the Eastern Bloc
32 The picture above is of a barrier between two countries known as
A the Berlin Airlift
B the West Bank
C the Berlin Wall
D the Maginot Line
E the Line of Demarcation

33 The most serious chance of a nuclear exchange between the USSR and the United States came during the
A Greek Civil War
B Vietnam War
C Cyprus conflict
D Suez crisis
E Cuban missile crisis
34 The 1968 cartoon shown above portrays
A The power of Russia in Afghanistan
B "Detente"
C the need for increased military spending in the Soviet Union
D the confrontation between the USA and the USSR during the Berlin airlift
E the hypocrisy of the Russian role in Eastern Europe

35 The primary motivation for the revolts against Soviet control in Eastern Europe between 1956 and 1968 was
A nationalism
B liberalism
C fear of the United States
D economic collapse
E anti-nuclear fears
36. The table above indicates all of the following EXCEPT
A. two superpowers dominated the post-war period militarily
B. Britain declined radically from its pre-war position
C. the victors spent less than the losers after World War II
D. Japan ceased to be a significant military power after 1945
E. military spending in Western Europe was very similar from country to country

37. A serious flaw of the Non-proliferation Treaty of 1970 was
A. that the Soviets continued to export nuclear weapons technology
B. the United States provided its allies with tactical nuclear weapons
C. China was eager to develop nuclear weapons
D. Britain and France refused to honor it
E. many nations with nuclear power plants were able to reprocess spent fuel in order to produce bombs

38. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the split during the 1960s and 1970s within the ranks of both the Western and Communist Blocs?
A. DeGaulle's questioning of U.S. leadership of a restored Europe
B. Mao Zedong's charge of "revisionism" against Soviet leaders
C. nationalism in Eastern Europe
D. the tarnished images of both superpowers
E. the policy of detente
The diplomatic initiative to relax Cold War tension around the globe was

A the policy of detente
B the Brezhnev doctrine
C the Warsaw Pact
D glasnost
E the Pentagon Papers

The Cold War "thawed" because of all of the following EXCEPT

A the U-2 incident
B summit diplomacy
C the SALT negotiations
D the Soviet-Chinese rift
E Nixon's policies toward the U.S.S.R. and China

"he used extreme methods and mass repressions at a time when the Revolution was already victorious, when the Soviet state was strengthened, when the exploiting classes were already liquidated and Socialist relations were rooted solidly in all phases of the national economy, when our party was politically consolidated and had strengthened itself both numerically and ideologically."

In the quotation above, which of the following is speaking and about whom?

F. Khrushchev about Stalin
G. Khrushchev about Trotsky
H. Stalin about Trotsky
I. Trotsky about Lenin
J. Brezhnev about Stalin

After the death of Stalin in 1953, the new party leadership, headed by Nikita Khrushchev, did all of the following EXCEPT

A leave intact most of the basic structure of Stalinist totalitarianism
B grant the satellites of Eastern Europe greater autonomy
C denounce the "crimes of Stalin" in victimizing the people and the party
D accuse Stalin of failing to respond effectively against the initial advances of the Nazi invaders
E accuse Stalin of creating a "cult of personality"

Nikita Khrushchev’s program of de-Stalinization involved all of the following EXCEPT

A. Curbing the power of the political police
B. Attacking Stalin’s cult of personality
C. Disbanding agricultural collectives
D. Reestablishing the primacy of the Communist party
E. Loosening controls over culture and society

During the Khrushchev era (1956-1964) the Soviet Union

A rapidly created a consumer economy
B retreated from some Stalinist practices
C became democratic
D sought to join NATO
E enjoyed great expansion in agricultural production
Which of the following policies associated with Stalin survived Khrushchev's de-Stalinization?

A. Stringent control over society and culture
B. The collective system of agriculture
C. Continuous purges of dissidents and minority ethnic groups
D. The monopoly on power of the communist party
E. Stalin's cult of personality

Which of the following was a major achievement of Soviet society during the Khrushchev years?

A. Soviet space successes exceeded those of the United States
B. The Five-Year Plan achieved their goals
C. The virgin lands program resulted in Soviet agricultural self-sufficiency
D. Construction of new housing units equaled that of the United States
E. Press censorship was ended.

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

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

A. Lack of linguistic and ethnic divisions
B. High percentage of workers engaged in agriculture
C. Rising number of workers in service sector jobs
D. Integration of women into the political elite
E. System of compulsory education

Boris Pasternak and Alexander Solzhenitsyn are best described as

A. Russian Nobel Prize winners whose works are critical of the Soviet system
B. Literary exiles from the Soviet Union
C. Writers whose works antedate the Bolshevik regime
D. Authors who, under pressure, stopped criticizing the Soviet system
E. Literary supporters of the Soviet Union

The U.S.S.R.’s invasion of, and stalemate in, what country has been likened to the U.S. failure in Vietnam?

A. Czechoslovakia
B. Poland
C. Afghanistan
D. Hungary
E. Germany
51 An important reason for the failure of Gorbachev's perestroika was
A the continuance of rigid price setting
B the refusal of the government to allow private profit seeking
C failure to allow state enterprises some independence
D the centrally planned economy's failure to adapt to free market mechanisms
E the resentment of the Soviet people of attempts at reform

52 Glasnost is best characterized as
A a form of re-Stalinization
B an openness of expression
C a restructuring of the economy
D a form of central planning
E a guarantee of human rights

53 Gorbachev's repudiation of the Brezhnev Doctrine
A accelerated the peaceful revolutions in Eastern Europe
B enabled the U.S.S.R. to invade Afghanistan
C caused a diplomatic confrontation with the United States
D increased East-West tensions
E suppressed nationalist demands in the Soviet Republics
Boris Yeltsin giving a speech from atop a tank. Ullstein bild/Granger Collection New York

54 The man speaking in this picture is trying to
A incite the crowd to riot
B encourage the crowd to disperse
C deliver a decision from the court
D get control of the assembled mob
E prevent a military coup without bloodshed

55 The nations listed above are all
• Hungary
• East Germany
• Poland
• Czechoslovakia

55 The nations listed above are all
A Ethnically Slavic
B Predominantly agricultural rather than industrial
C Members of the Common Market
D Practitioners of Keynesian economics
E Members of the Warsaw Pact

56 By 1948 Soviet-dependent regimes existed in all of the following countries EXCEPT
A Bulgaria
B Hungary
C Poland
D Rumania
E. Yugoslavia
57 Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the information depicted on the chart above?
A. Because their governments are so centralized, Eastern Bloc countries have inefficient economics
B. Since the Soviet Union has recently become economically self-sufficient, it has more money to lend other nations
C. Improved harvests and increased oil production have increased the monetary reserves of the Soviet Union
D. The Soviet Union has used trade subsidies to other nations to establish its political control over them
E. In recent years the Soviet Union has rapidly increased its financial commitment to Eastern Bloc countries

58 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
59  Which communist country successfully asserted independence from Moscow's control soon after the end of the Second World War?
   A  Bulgaria
   B  Poland
   C  Yugoslavia
   D  Hungary
   E  Czechoslovakia

60  All of the following are true of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1953 EXCEPT
   A  land-distribution programs were carried out
   B  agriculture was forcibly collectivized
   C  industrialization was discouraged
   D  Soviet police state methods silenced opposition to the regimes
   E  the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was removed

61  Which of the following is true of both the 1956 revolt in Hungary and the 1968 revolt in Czechoslovakia?
   A. Each was a popular grass-roots attempt to establish an American-style democracy
   B.  Neither received assistance from the United States because they were within the Soviet sphere of influence
   C. Each received the military and political support of the Warsaw Past members
   D.  Neither had indigenous leadership; they were led by émigré political figures
   E.  Each resulted in an increase in individual freedom

62  “... we are for a socialism that is proper to a highly developed country and is devoid of those repulsive features imposed upon our country by a handful of narrow-minded, dogmatic, power-hungry careerists and unscrupulous despotst. We have no reason to assume an anti-Soviet attitude insofar as the Soviet Union’s internal policy is concerned. We object only to brutal interference in the affairs of other nations.”

This passage reflects the attitude of
   A.  An Italian fascist in 1925
   B.  A German communist in 1929
   C.  A Spanish anarchist in 1936
   D.  A British Tory in 1937
   E.  A Czech dissident in 1969

63  All of the following contributed to the success of the Solidarity movement in Poland EXCEPT
   A  a lack of Soviet-style collectivization
   B  the independence of the Polish Roman Catholic Church
   C  a booming economy
   D  the leadership of Lech Walesa
   E  the Gdansk Agreement
64 When Communism fell in Eastern Europe in 1989, bloody revolution took place in
A East Germany
B Poland
C Romania
D Hungary
E Czechoslovakia

65 The world monetary system adopted at Bretton Woods in 1944 and upon which postwar recovery progressed was based on
A The Japanese yen
B The German mark
C The French franc
D The American dollar
E Gold

66 After the Second World War, events in France indicated that the Fourth Republic had which of the following in common with the Third Republic?
A Legislative instability because of frequent dissolution of the legislature
B Legislative stability because of the presence of two strong parties in the legislature
C Executive stability because of steady support from the legislature
D Executive instability because of frequent changes of party coalitions in the legislature
E Legislative and executive stability because of strong support from trade unions and small businessmen

67 Which of the following is a central and essential component of the European welfare state?
A Nationalization of all major sectors of the economy
B Decentralization of the state
C State responsibility for assuring all citizens access to medical care
D Elimination of large private fortunes through taxation
E Elimination of independent trade unions

68 All of the following have been goals of state planning as practiced in Western Europe since 1945 EXCEPT
A Quality medical care available to all citizens
B Provision for regional modernization and investment plans
C Better allocation of natural and human resources
D National economic self-sufficiency
E Nationalization of energy industries

69 Clement Atlee's Labour government of 1945-1951 in Great Britain enacted all of the following measures EXCEPT
A nationalization of major industries such as coal and steel
B nationalization of the railways
C withdrawal from NATO
D independence for India
E creation of a national health service
70  Konrad Adenauer, Alcide De Gasperi, and Robert Schuman were alike in their
F.  *Ship of the Christian Democratic parties in their respective countries after 1945*
G.  Refusal to cooperate with American policies in Europe after 1947
H.  Determination to lessen Western European dependence on the United States after 1970
I.  Advocacy of totalitarian governments for postwar Europe
J.  Establishment of socialist political parities in Europe after 1945

71  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

72  All of the following factors contributed to the miraculous recovery of the German economy after World War II EXCEPT
A.  senior Nazi officials retained in the new government
B.  little money was needed for defense expenditure
C.  highly skilled work force
D.  the Marshall Plan
E.  successful products in world markets

73  The primary instrument of economic integration in Western Europe since the Second World War has been the
A.  North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
B.  *European Economic Community (EEC)*
C.  World Bank
D.  United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
E.  European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

74  The European Economic Community or "Common Market" was created in 1957 by the same six nations that had pooled resources under the Schuman and Monnet Plan. It was made up of Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and
A.  Britain, France, Italy
B.  Britain, France, West Germany
C.  Spain, Italy, West Germany
D.  France, Italy, Spain
E.  *France, Italy, West Germany*

75  President de Gaulle of France twice led the movement (1963 and 1967) to reject which country's application to join the Common Market?
A.  *Great Britain*
B.  United States
C.  Italy
76 Which of the following was NOT an aspect of the postwar economic recovery in Western Europe from 1945 to 1965?
A. The Marshall Plan
B. The presence of many educated and skilled workers
C. A rapid rise in the standard of living in most Western European countries
D. The decline in the relative value of the American dollar
E. The formation of the European Coal and Steel Community

77 Willy Brandt's most important contribution as a leader of West Germany was
A. the construction of the autobahn
B. the initiative for reconciliation with the Eastern Bloc
C. the unification of West and East Germany
D. the demolition of the Berlin Wall
E. the banning of the Communist party from all elective office

78 1968 can be compared to 1830 and 1848 because in each of these three years
A. major peace treaties were signed
B. great empires collapsed
C. British reform acts were passed
D. uprisings occurred in Paris
E. the borders of Italy changed

79 All of these helped bring about the collapse of colonialism EXCEPT
A. Western-style education in the colonies
B. Japanese successes in World War II
C. the principle of self-determination espoused at the peace conferences that ended World War II
D. the exhaustion of Europe after World War II
E. the idealism of the Russian Revolution

80 The transition from colonialism to independence was LEAST chaotic in which of the following?
A. The Philippines
B. The Belgian Congo
C. The Dutch East Indies (Indonesia)
D. Algeria
E. Indochina

81 The Zionist movement used terror to oust which country from Palestine so that the state of Israel could be established in 1948?
A. France
B. Britain
C. United States
D. Turkey
E. Iran
82 The Anglo-French seizure of the Suez Canal in 1956 collapsed in the face of
A united opposition from the USSR and the United States
B Israeli demand for a withdrawal
C assassination of the British Prime Minister Anthony Eden
D Egyptian military resistance
E an embargo imposed by the United Nations

83 The collapse of the fourth Republic and the rise of the fifth Republic occurred in France during turmoil over
A socialist welfare policy
B breakdown in relations with the United States
C fear of renewed war with Germany
D the independence movement in Algeria
E economic collapse

84 Which of the following countries did NOT gain its independence in the two decades immediately after World War II?
A India
B Nigeria
C Indonesia
D Philippines
E Hong Kong

85 On the whole, the colonies of which European nation made the smoothest transition to independence?
A the Netherlands
B Britain
C France
D Portugal
E Belgium

86 Europe's world hegemony lasted roughly
A from 1870 to 1914
B from 1900 to 1914
C from 1870 to 1945
D from 1900 to 1945
E from 1870 to 1900