

## Chapter 10 Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In 1956, which country revolted against the USSR, only to see its desire for independence crushed because the West was preoccupied by the Suez crisis?

(A) Poland (D) The German Democratic Republic  
(B) China (E) Hungary  
(C) Yugoslavia

2. The map shown below indicates the



- (A) political boundaries in the Near East in 1960.  
(B) political boundaries in the Near East during the presidency of Gamal Nasser in Egypt.  
(C) partition of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.  
(D) scope of the European colonial holdings in the Near East after 1945.  
(E) status of the Ottoman Empire after the Congress of Berlin.
3. Which one of the following was NOT part of the early years of the Cold War?
- (A) Berlin blockade  
(B) Atomic monopoly by the United States  
(C) Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe  
(D) Rearmament of Germany  
(E) A Communist government in Poland
4. In the Cold War, which of the following Soviet writers was not allowed to travel to Stockholm to receive his Nobel Prize for literature?

- (A) Shostakovich
  - (B) Pasternak
  - (C) Beria
  - (D) Brezhnev
  - (E) Prokofiev
5. Which of the following issues made the most important contribution to the defeat of Italy's Christian Democratic Party in the late twentieth century?
- (A) Poverty throughout the country
  - (B) Chronic food shortages
  - (C) Political corruption and instability
  - (D) Religious conservatives in the party alienated many Italians.
  - (E) Italy's support of the United States during the Persian Gulf War
6. Which of the following was the last country in western Europe to grant women the right to vote in national elections?
- (A) the Federal Republic of Germany
  - (B) France
  - (C) Norway
  - (D) Spain
  - (E) Switzerland
7. All of the following are considered European terrorist groups EXCEPT for the
- (A) Greens.
  - (B) Red Brigades.
  - (C) Baader-Meinhof gang.
  - (D) Basque separatists.
  - (E) Irish Republican Army.
8. Of the following events or groups, which marked the FIRST major act toward European unification after World War II?
- (A) The Maastricht Treaty
  - (B) The European Coal and Steel Community
  - (C) The formation of NATO
  - (D) The Common Market
  - (E) EURATOM
9. All of the following have had a woman as head of state since 1947 EXCEPT
- (A) India.
  - (B) Britain.
  - (C) France.
  - (D) Pakistan.
  - (E) Israel.
10. Ecumenism, which has characterized the Catholic Church since the Second Vatican Council in 1963, is best described as
- (A) calling for dogmatic adherence to church teachings.

- (B) increasing evangelic activity.
  - (C) promoting tolerance among Christians.
  - (D) expanding missionary work.
  - (E) encouraging less church involvement in politics.
11. The Soviet desire to reduce the level of international tensions during the Khrushchev era stemmed from Khrushchev's
- (A) conviction that Stalin had wholly misunderstood the intentions of the United States.
  - (B) desire to create in the West a false sense of security in preparation for the "final, inevitable triumph" of international communism.
  - (C) belief that the forces of Western capitalism were too strong to overcome.
  - (D) desire to move the Soviet Union away from the basic doctrines of Marxism-Leninism toward true "democratic socialism."
  - (E) need to strengthen his position within the Soviet Union and avert the disintegration of the communist bloc in Eastern Europe.
12. In 1958, Charles de Gaulle came to power in France in the midst of a crisis provoked by
- (A) a debate over the best policy concerning the conflict in Indochina.
  - (B) widespread riots on the part of French university students.
  - (C) the issue of French membership in NATO.
  - (D) controversy over the struggle against Algerian nationalists.
  - (E) the question of French membership in the Common Market.
13. Which is the best way to describe Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik*?
- (A) It repudiated the lessons and practices of Bismarck's *Realpolitik*.
  - (B) It sought to reconcile West German Communists with the dominant Social Democratic Party.
  - (C) It was a hostile move by the FRG (West) to annex the GDR (East).
  - (D) It exploited closer ties with the USSR to isolate France and Britain.
  - (E) The FRG wanted to end its Cold War with the GDR and Poland.
14. What accident caused Europeans to rethink any expansion of nuclear power?
- (A) Three-Mile Island (United States)
  - (B) Chernobyl (former USSR)
  - (C) Nagasaki and Hiroshima (Japan)
  - (D) Bhopal (India)
  - (E) North Korea

15. Which statement is characteristic of the Brezhnev Doctrine?

- (A) The USSR had an obligation to help “socialist” revolutions anywhere.
- (B) Each country had a right to pursue its own road to communism.
- (C) The development of agriculture in the Soviet Union must take precedence over long-favored industry.
- (D) Any communist country had the right to intervene in the affairs of other communist countries in danger.
- (E) Jewish dissidents would be encouraged to leave the country.