

Chapter 10 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (E)
After 1945 the policies of the Soviet Union resulted in (A) the continuing development of Soviet military power, (B) a slow demobilization from a war economy, (C) consistency in the exercise of power by the Communist Party, and (D) a general improvement in the standard of living. The Soviet Union did NOT (E) enjoy extensive influence in the United Nations during the years immediately following World War II; American influence there was sustained through the 1960s when the Soviets did gain considerable influence in the international assembly, especially among the new developing nations of the Third World.
2. (C)
The map indicates the partition of the Ottoman Empire after World War I. The further emergence of new nations from colonies and the independence of Israel in 1948 render (A), (B), and (D) incorrect. The Congress of Berlin (E) occurred in 1878 and did not result in any substantive changes in the boundaries of the Near East except for Britain obtaining the island of Cyprus.
3. (D)
One good approach to this sort of question is to try to identify which answer was not true of the post–World War II period. Germany, divided into two states, was not allowed to have an army until non-Communist West Germany joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1955 and Communist East Germany joined the corresponding Warsaw Pact. An alternate approach is to determine that answers (A) through (C), plus answer (E), were true of the postwar period, leaving (D) as the correct answer by elimination.
4. (B)
Pasternak was forbidden to travel to receive the Prize for his novel *Dr. Zhivago*, which included critical comments about the Bolshevik revolution and the subsequent civil war between Reds and Whites. Shostakovitch and Prokofiev were Soviet composers; Beria a head of the KGB, the secret police; and Brezhnev a ruler of the Soviet Union during the late 1960s and 1970s.
5. (C)
The correct answer is (C). Political corruption and instability were central causes in the downfall of the Christian Democrats in the 1990s. Corruption landed a number of them in jail, and the party had never been able to maintain a stable ruling coalition in the Italian Parliament for the duration of the entire postwar period. Though southern Italy's economy lagged behind the prosperous North, poverty (A) was not widespread in Italy; food shortages (B) were not a problem for Italy; the Christian Democrats, despite their

name, were a centrist and largely secular political party (D), and Italy did indeed support the United States during the Persian Gulf War (E), a fact unrelated to the fortunes of the Christian Democrats.

6. (E)
In 1971, Switzerland finally granted women's suffrage, last but one among major states in Western Europe (the last was Portugal in 1976). Norway was the first independent state to let women stand for national elections (New Zealand claimed that honor in 1893, but as a semiautonomous member of the British Empire; Finland gave women the right to vote as a province of Russia in 1906); Turkey allowed women to vote in 1908, Norway in 1913. Germany enacted women's suffrage in 1919, Spain in 1931, and France in 1944. The littlest European states were the last: Liechtenstein, Andorra, and San Marino.
7. (A)
Greens are ecological political parties in modern Europe, especially those pioneered in West Germany in the 1970s; far from being terrorists, they advocate pacifism. The Red Brigades were Italian terrorists in the 70s and early 80s; Basque separatists have engaged in terrorist tactics against Spain for decades; the Baader-Meinhof gang was a terrorist group in Germany in the late 70s; and the IRA (Irish Republican Army) engaged in violent attacks on British officers in Ireland from the 1920s to the Good Friday Accords of 1998–1999.
8. (B)
The ECSC, formed in 1951, was the first success in unification. An agreement among the later Six (Benelux countries, France, West Germany, and Italy), the ECSC aimed at regulating coal and steel production, pricing and marketing for the good of all. NATO (1949) signaled European dependence on the will of the United States in military matters; EURATOM (1957) deals with atomic energy, not unification. Both the EEC (1957) and Maastricht (1991) are later events in European unification.
9. (C)
France has not had in the modern era a woman who served either as premier or president, the two principal executive offices. All of the other nations have at one time or another had a woman as their leader: India—Nehru; England—Thatcher; Pakistan—Bhutto; Israel—Meir.
10. (C)
Ecumenism, one of several important reforms of the Catholic Church at the Second Vatican Council, is a call for toleration between different Christian denominations. While choices (B), increasing evangelic activity, and (D), missionary work, might seem plausible, there is no direct link with ecumenism. Preaching dogma (A) runs counter to this idea, and choice (E), less church involvement in politics, is again not “ecumenical” and is also belied by the church's outspoken opposition to nuclear weaponry, among other issues.

11. (E)
Strains were showing on the domestic scene of the Soviet Union, particularly in the area of consumer goods, as they were in the Soviet's relations with its satellite states. Khrushchev, although he initiated the de-Stalinization campaign, had no doubts, at least openly expressed, regarding the superiority of the Soviet system or the certainty of the Marxist-Leninist theory of history.
12. (D)
De Gaulle came to power in the midst of the bitter conflict between the French and Algerian nationalists. By the time de Gaulle came to power, the French had withdrawn from Indochina (A); the other questions arose subsequent to his assuming power.
13. (E)
Linguists may see that "Ost" looks like "east"—a clue. This was the time in which the "Cold Warrior," U.S. President Nixon, inaugurated a similar program of détente toward the USSR and China, so context helps. Since (C) and (E) are mutually exclusive, unless both are wrong, one must be right. Many texts include a photograph of Brandt kneeling at a World War II shrine in Warsaw (Poland), an act (*der Kniefall*) resented by some Germans as humiliating, praised by others as an act of atonement for German atrocities in Poland.
14. (B)
The explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant near Kiev caused Europeans to rethink expansion of nuclear power: One former Soviet scientist, Leonid Toptunov, has reported that more than 600,000 people received high doses of radiation—and their names have been entered in a medical register for the rest of their lives—because of the 1986 accident. Three-Mile Island (A), in Middletown, Pennsylvania, was the site of a nuclear power plant accident in 1979 that resulted in the release of small amounts of radioactive gases through the plant's venting system and the formation of a hydrogen gas bubble in the reactor's containment vessel. The atomic bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima (C), Japan, was carried out by the United States at the end of World War II. In 1984, Bhopal (D), India, was the site of a massive chemical plant explosion and poisonous gas leak.
15. (D)
This right of intervention was clearly seen in the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact States. The idea of assisting communist revolutions around the world (A) has been asserted from an early period, while the idea of communist states having the right to pursue their own path (B), such as Yugoslavia or China, did not sit well with most Soviet leaders. In the 1970s and 1980s dissident Jews were harassed by the Soviet government because of their appeals to foreign opinion (mainly the United States) for help in securing emigration to Israel (E).