

AP European History Review Flashcards

1915-2005

Which of the following best describes the geopolitical situation prior to 1914 in Europe?

- A. Great Britain was in decline, and this decline inspired aggression in Central Europe
- B. Russia and France were on the brink of war over the Balkans
- C. War in Asia was draining the resources of some European powers
- D. The rise of Germany and the decline of the Ottoman Empire were changing the power relationships within Europe

ANSWER - The rise of Germany and the decline of the Ottoman Empire were changing the power relationships within Europe

After 1860, the Ottoman Empire was referred to as the sick man of Europe, meaning a once-mighty empire was in decline and causing a power vacuum in one part of the continent. At the same time, Germany had become the most powerful continental power, with a large, modern standing army. These two factors created specific regional tensions that would help bring war in 1914.

A significant reason for the instability that led to World War I in 1914 was the rise of

- A. Spain as a military force in Europe
- B. Germany as a rival power to Great Britain in Europe
- C. Russia as a new European empire
- D. Great Britain as a military aggressor

ANSWER - Germany as a rival power to Great Britain in Europe

New nations were created and rose in power after the old balance of power fashioned after the Napoleonic era was disrupted. After 1870, Germany built both a powerful industrial capacity and an impressive land army. This led to competition between Germany and Great Britain, the established power in Europe. Britain's navy was a foil to Germany's land army. Germany also aspired to have a world-class navy and embarked on a plan to build many warships.

Which of the following was the immediate cause of World War I (1914-1918)?

- A. A Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- B. Local tensions in Russia escalated into war
- C. A treaty between Russia and France angered Germany
- D. A confrontation between France and Italy in Africa led to fighting

ANSWER - A Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand

World War I was initially started by an assassination in Sarajevo in 1914. Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip wanted to incite his people to revolt against the Austrians, so he shot the heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne. This led to a declaration of war on Serbia by Austria, which in turn led to other nations joining to help their allies. Immediate causes of war are differentiated from the long-term causes of war, which usually exist many years, sometimes decades, beforehand.

The colored areas in the map represent the

- A. Site of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870
- B. Scandinavian alliance after the Balkan crisis
- C. Hanseatic League in the early modern period
- D. Austro-German alliance prior to World War I



ANSWER - Austro-German alliance prior to WWI

Prior to WWI, Europe was divided into two camps. The Germans and Austrians were allied in central Europe, while Russia and France were combined. Austria had difficulties dealing with the Slavic minorities in its empire and feared that Russia, as a Slav nation, would help its fellow Slavs. The Germans were keenly aware that they faced enemies on both sides of their country, so they prepared for the possibility of a two-front war. Germany had the best trained and largest reserve force in Europe, and it was confident that it could face both France and Russia successfully.

Which of the following was NOT a long-term cause of WWI?

- A. Imperialistic competition for foreign territories
- B. Defensive alliances between European powers
- C. Military buildup of navies and armies
- D. Socialistic influences on governments

ANSWER - Socialistic influences on governments

While socialism was making inroads in some nations, it did not create the atmosphere before 1914 that led to war. Powerful nations such as France, Britain, Germany, and Italy were building up their militaries in anticipation of a conflict. Generals created multiple war plans to be put into action should war come. Alliances were created that bound certain nations to one another should one of them be attacked. During the summer of 1914, these pieces played a role in turning a regional conflict in the Balkans into a global war.

Which of the following regions was NOT the site of military battles in WWI?

- A. The Atlantic Ocean
- B. Asia
- C. Africa
- D. South America

ANSWER - South America

WWI was the largest war to take place in so many different parts of the globe. While the main battles took place in western and eastern Europe, there were also colonial battles taking place in the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia. Navies fought on the high seas, and new submarine technology meant that ships were vulnerable around the world. The North Atlantic was the scene of many attacks by German submarines on shipping headed for France and Britain. South America was the only region that did not see military action during WWI.

The military situation during most of WWI can best be described as which of the following?

- A. Defensive tactics were useless against automatic weapons
- B. Airplanes played a crucial role in winning battles
- C. Brilliant generals commanded on both sides of the conflict
- D. Both sides experienced frustrating stalemate and high casualty rates

ANSWER - Both sides experienced frustrating stalemate and high casualty rates

WWI was a new kind of conflict with automatic weapons, such as the machine gun, which caused extraordinarily high death rates. Massive frontal assaults into rapidly firing guns led to many deaths but little military advantage. Defensive works were built so soldiers lived underground to protect them from artillery and bombings. The airplane was introduced as a weapon, but it had little impact on so fast a land war. Until the breakouts of 1918, there was a basic stalemate in which neither side could gain much territory from the other side.

Which of the following military technologies made their debut in WWI?

- A. Battleships and automatic rifles
- B. Tanks and airplanes
- C. Rockets and pistols
- D. Rifle grenades and steel helmets

ANSWER - Tanks and airplanes

WWI saw the introduction of many new weapons. The airplane had been invented 10 years before the war began and was used during the war for reconnaissance and shooting down observation balloons. Tanks were a new machine to gain advantage in the trench warfare that characterized WWI. Flamethrowers could also be used in attacking the defensive works of the enemy. The use of portable bombs or grenades also was perfected in WWI. The most deadly weapon of the war was the machine gun, which was not a new technology because it was invented in the previous century.

How did European nations pay for WWI while the fighting was going on?

- A. Issuing national bonds
- B. Borrowing from Asian nations
- C. Cutting government spending
- D. Taxing the rich

ANSWER - Issuing national bonds

In both world wars, nations would appeal to the public to buy war bonds, which would be paid back after the war. This was a mechanism for short-term borrowing that allowed nations to buy the weapons and pay the soldiers. Bond issues were promoted by huge rallies in which movie stars and other celebrities would travel across the nation, urging citizens to tighten their belts and lend their money to the cause. These were patriotic appeals that were mostly successful. Citizens lent millions of pounds (Britain), francs (France), and marks (Germany) to their nations, believing that they were participating in the eventual victory of their respective countries.

What was the political impact of WWI on party politics in European nations in the beginning of the war?

- A. Right-wing regimes often took over the governments
- B. Coalition governments created instability
- C. Socialists often attacked the decision to go to war
- D. War patriotism subverted political differences

ANSWER - War patriotism subverted political differences

The mood in most nations as the war began in 1914 was optimism that the war would be short and victorious. Political parties that were critical of the government fell in line and supported the war effort. Socialists toned down their agendas and became partners in promoting the war goals of their nations. In France, parties pledged a sacred union as long as the war would last. All in all, the early phase of the war was one of general political unity in European nations.

Which of the following best describes the situation of working women during WWI?

- A. Women took over many managerial positions
- B. More jobs were available to women but at lower pay than that earned by men
- C. Working conditions improved markedly for women
- D. Wages rose and commodities became cheaper

ANSWER - More jobs were available to women but at lower pay than that earned by men

After 1914, women did take many jobs that had once belonged to men now in uniform. WWI was a so-called total war, so governments called on their citizens to pitch in and sacrifice for the nation. Women did their part but were paid less than men. This allowed companies to benefit, and their profits increased as a result. Working conditions were often poor, and some women did protest and even strike to demand a safer work environment.

Which WWI weapon was banned after the war because of its horrible impact on the soldiers?

- A. High-powered rifles
- B. Bayonets
- C. Automatic machine guns
- D. Poison gas

ANSWER - Poison gas

WWI was the first testing ground for chemical weapons in world history. France first used tear gas during WWI, and later Germany tried phosgene, or mustard gas, against the Allies. Soon both sides were using this poison gas with mixed results. The gas would often wound instead of kill, but its effects were so gruesome that after the war the international community moved to ban its use in any future war. This was formalized in the 1920s when nations signed the Geneva Protocol banning gas and biological weapons. All the major powers agreed not to use chemical weapons in time of war.

Which weapon used by the Germans was most effective in its war with Great Britain from 1914 to 1918?

- A. The machine gun
- B. The submarine
- C. The flamethrower
- D. The airplane

ANSWER - The submarine

The Germans built a fleet of submarines that they used to interrupt shipping in and out of Great Britain. As an island nation, Britain was vulnerable and had to aggressively defend shipping against the submarine (U-boat). Both France and Britain imported goods from North America and depended on an uninterrupted supply of war materiel. The Germans sunk many ships (up to 25% in 1917), and the Allies had to guard convoys of cargo ships and passenger ships with their naval ships.

What German military tactics brought the United States into WWI on the side of the Allies?

- A. Anti-American propaganda
- B. A letter from the German Kaiser insulting President Wilson
- C. German sabotage in New York in early 1917
- D. Unrestricted submarine warfare

ANSWER - Unrestricted submarine warfare

Germany used its submarines to great effect against shipping in the North Atlantic. When the Lusitania, a civilian liner, was sunk in 1915, over 100 Americans died. Protests from the American government led to Germany's promise to curtail its submarine campaign. As the war went on, Germany resumed unrestricted submarine attacks on all ships headed for Britain. They gambled that Britain would conclude a peace agreement before the United States could enter the war.

Which of the following treaties formalized the Russian exit from the war in 1917?

- A. Versailles
- B. Coblenz
- C. Paris
- D. Brest-Litovsk

ANSWER - Brest-Litovsk

Russia suffered terrible casualties fighting Germany after 1914. As the war dragged on, Russian morale plummeted and starving Russian soldiers refused to fight. Tsar Nicolas II abdicated in early 1917 as the nation began to fall apart. A provisional (temporary) government tried to continue the war effort, but the military could no longer function on the front. Radical socialists (Bolsheviks) took over the government and promised people food and peace. This new government settled quickly with the Germans and pulled out of the war. The treaty was signed at Brest-Litovsk in March 1918, ending war on the Eastern Front.

Which of the following European nations were members of the Big Four at the Paris (Versailles) Peace Conference in 1919?

- A. Belgium, France, and Holland
- B. Norway, Switzerland, and Germany
- C. Spain, Great Britain, and Austria
- D. France, Great Britain, and Italy

ANSWER - France, Great Britain, and Italy

Many nations and peoples sent delegates to the Peace Conference of 1919 to voice their opinions about the postwar order. All the major belligerents, winners and losers, had lost a lot in the war. The conference was mainly for the victors, and the heads of government to the four major Allied nations were de facto leaders in the process. The Big Four were the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy. These leaders headed the committees that drew up the very long treaty that hoped to settle the war.

In Russian history, the term soviet means which of the following?

- A. The Russian parliament
- B. A council of local workers
- C. A socialist party that took over the government
- D. The Red Army

ANSWER - A council of local workers

After the attempted revolution in Russia in 1905, some workers began to form councils to discuss their grievances. The socialist radicals saw this as a grassroots movement - locals practicing democracy on their own. It also gave the workers an outlet for their energies and prepared some for the more successful revolution later on. The creation of the soviets was also a practical way to put Marxist (communist) theory into practice.

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 succeeded because

- A. The military situation at the front started to improve for Russia
- B. The Allies were in support of the takeover
- C. It was supported by certain members of the aristocracy
- D. Core revolutionaries were disciplined and opportunistic

ANSWER - Core revolutionaries were disciplined and opportunistic

The political situation in Russia in 1917 was very chaotic. The provisional government that was in charge after the tsar abdicated insisted on staying the in war. The Bolsheviks were a minority in the government, but they were determined to take charge of the situation. As the war bled the military and the government, the Bolsheviks prepared for the right time to strike. While they were unsuccessful in July, by October certain Bolsheviks believed the time was right. Under the leadership of Lenin, they took over the government in a remarkably short time. Discontented soldiers and sailors as well as workers who were fed up with the provisional regime, aided the Bolsheviks.

The Allies intervened in the Russian civil war after 1917 because they

- A. Feared for the life of the tsar's family
- B. Were anxious that Russian ports might fall to the Germans
- C. Did not think the Bolsheviks were democratic
- D. Wanted to protect foreign investments in Russia

ANSWER - Were anxious that Russian ports might fall to the Germans

Allied intervention in the Russian civil war of 1918 has been hotly debated by historians. As the first Marxist state in history, Russia had taken a new path. Many in the West feared the spreading of the revolution to other countries. The war situation was still fluid, and Russian ports needed protection from German control. The intervention had little impact on the outcome of the civil war, but it did lead to suspicion that the West was antagonistic toward Bolshevism (communism).

Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) was created in 1921 to

- A. Placate farmers and allow some capitalistic activity
- B. Allow some heavy industry to be privatized
- C. Disallow market incentives in the soviet economy
- D. Encourage trade with western Europe

ANSWER - Placate farmers and allow some capitalistic activity

The civil war was won by the Bolsheviks but at a terrible cost to the people of Russia. Millions starved and the economy was in shambles. Lenin compromised his Marxist beliefs and allowed farmers some freedom to sell their goods on the open market. It was hoped that this would stimulate agricultural production and the mass famine would be lessened. Lenin also allowed foreigners to come in and invest in mining projects. This earned precious foreign currency for the government, which had no credit.

The death of Lenin in 1924 led to which of the following outcomes in the Soviet Union?

- A. A power struggle ensued, which led to the dictatorship of Stalin
- B. Alliances with the Allies became possible
- C. The NEP was institutionalized in Russia
- D. Trotsky was named Lenin's successor

ANSWER - A power struggle ensued, which led to the dictatorship of Stalin

The sickness and eventual death of Lenin allowed Stalin to consolidate his power in the young Soviet Union. In the role of party general secretary, Stalin was able to control high-level appointments in the government. One by one, Stalin eliminated or exiled his rivals until he had total control of the party machinery that ran the country. A vast police state was established that ruthlessly eliminated all opposition. This created the largest and longest-lasting totalitarian state in the twentieth century.

Which of the following long-term effects resulted from WWI in Europe?

- A. Long-term economic prosperity was enhanced
- B. The monarchy was affirmed and conservatives became more powerful
- C. The traditional balance of power was destroyed and a new political order was established
- D. Prewar borders were respected

ANSWER - The traditional balance of power was destroyed and a new political order was established

WWI brought significant changes to Europe. It bled victors and losers alike. Both Britain and France borrowed heavily to win the war and never regained the power they had before it. Germany was punished and forced to pay reparations. Little was left of the old order because principal monarchies collapsed at the end of the war. The war created a spirit of pessimism. Countries counted their casualties in the millions, which left the political leadership timid and afraid to make a mistake that might lead to another war.

The main liberal agenda pushed by US President Wilson at the Paris (Versailles) Peace Conference was

- A. Punishing Germany for starting the war
- B. Marginalizing Russia for leaving the war so early
- C. Land reform for all of Europe
- D. Self-determination for peoples around the world

ANSWER - Self-determination for peoples around the world

President Wilson was a key figure at the peace conference in 1919. He and other liberals hoped for a just peace that all nations could live with and guarantee that war would not break out again. As in the 19th century, liberals believed that the common people deserved more power and that democracy was the answer. While Britain, France, and the United States were all democracies, they did not always agree on granting power to all people. Britain and France, after all, had vast empires of dominated peoples. In the end, the peace conference was a long series of deals and compromises that the major powers agreed to.

What was the League of Nations supposed to achieve for Europe?

- A. Collective security for peace-loving nations
- B. Enhanced economic relations
- C. Continental control by France
- D. Tax revenue for Switzerland

ANSWER - Collective security for peace-loving nations

The final mechanism of the Versailles peace treaty was the League of Nations, which was supposed to help keep the peace. Collective security was a new approach to avoiding war and held that many nations could discourage belligerent action by any nation if they reacted together. If Nation A invaded a neighbor, then the international community would join together and denounce the offending nations. Economic and even military action could result to stop a small crisis from becoming a large one. This strategy was designed to avoid a repeat of the events such as those following the assassination in Sarajevo in 1914.

Which of the following was NOT a cause of the Russian Revolution of 1917?

- A. A long war had exhausted the military
- B. The death of the tsar weakened the government
- C. Germans helped Lenin return to Russia
- D. Widespread famine destabilized the nation

ANSWER - The death of the tsar weakened the government

World War I brought about the downfall of the tsarist regime in Russia. Losses on the battlefield left the army in shambles, and famine was common across the nation. The tsar abdicated and turned the government over to moderate socialists, who took charge briefly. The radical Bolsheviks then took over and placed the tsar under house arrest. To end the monarchy, the entire royal family was eventually killed.

Britain maintained a protectorate in Egypt primarily to

- A. Oversee the gold mines there
- B. Guard the Suez Canal
- C. Steal antiquities for the British Museum
- D. Sponsor democracy in the region

ANSWER - Guard the Suez Canal

Great Britain's 20th century empire spanned the globe, and India was regarded as the "jewel of the crown." The key shipping route to India was via the Suez Canal in Egypt. This shortcut through the Mediterranean was vitally important to the British crown, so it maintained a presence in North Africa. The French also were involved in overseeing the canal because they had interests in Southeast Asia.

Which of the following is NOT a reason for the Allied victory in 1918?

- A. The long war had exhausted Germany and Austria
- B. Russia stopped fighting after the 1917 revolution
- C. American troops were bolstering the Allied army
- D. Germany went back to unrestricted submarine tactics in the North Atlantic

ANSWER - Germany went back to unrestricted submarine tactics in the North Atlantic

The war in Europe had many unintended consequences, such as the Russian Revolution in 1917. The Bolsheviks (Communists) took power in Russia and promised to end the war. This was an advantage for the Germans because they could now concentrate their armies in the West and hope for a breakthrough in that stalemated campaign. But after four years of high losses, morale was very low on both sides. Some French and German units refused to fight or follow orders. When the United States entered the war, American troops began to replace many exhausted French, British, and Canadian divisions. This allowed for an Allied breakthrough in the fall of 1918, which led to a cease-fire agreement in November.

The 1920s were seen as the “heroic age of physics” because of the discovery of

- A. Radium as a chemical element
- B. Subatomic particles, such as neutrons
- C. Newtonian principles
- D. The theory of relativity

ANSWER - Subatomic particles, such as neutrons

Einstein and Curie both made important contributions to the field of physics before the war. After 1918, other physicists made breakthroughs in the field of subatomic particles. The understanding of nuclei and neutrons added to the understanding of the universe and previewed the field of atomic energy and weaponry later in the century. These new discoveries eventually led to further scientific findings that led to the creation of the atomic bomb in 1945 to end WWII.

Twentieth-century literature responded to totalitarianism with dystopic novels such as

- A. *Brave New World*
- B. *All Quiet on the Western Front*
- C. *The Great Gatsby*
- D. *Pride and Prejudice*

ANSWER - *Brave New World*

Some writers, alarmed by the mass political movements in the Soviet Union and Italy after WWI, wrote fictional accounts of anti-utopian worlds where the individual struggles to survive. Huxley's *Brave New World* and Orwell's *1984* are examples of dystopian novels that criticized statist ideologies. In his short stories, Kafka also envisioned a totalitarian world that terrorized the individual.

Which of the following were “successor states” to the Austro-Hungarian empire after 1919?

- A. Yugoslavia and Dalmatia
- B. Czechoslovakia and Romania
- C. Albania and Turkey
- D. Corsica and Serbia

ANSWER - Czechoslovakia and Romania

One of the great challenges at Versailles was the redrawing of the map of Europe. The Austro-Hungarian empire was dismantled and a number of new nations resulted. Slavic nationalism was one of the reasons for the war in 1914, and after the war, Slavic nations, such as Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and others, were created. The Poles and Hungarians also became nations. This transformed the political landscape of eastern Europe but also created some of the tensions that led to the next world war.

The artistic movement of Dadaism in the 1920s featured

- A. Surreal depictions of wild dreams
- B. Pointillistic landscapes
- C. Absurdist and outrageous satire
- D. Soft and romantic still life

ANSWER - Absurdist and outrageous satire

The twentieth century saw artistic challenges to older forms. The orthodox schools of painting were scandalized by the wild and surreal works of artists such as Picasso, Dali, and Kandinsky. Dadaism attacked accepted norms in art and created outrageous visual images, such as Duchamp's drawing a goatee on the *Mona Lisa*. Likewise, surrealism represented wild dreams and strange scenes with alien backdrops.

In the 1920s, broadcast media was dominated by which of the following technologies?

- A. Telegraph shows
- B. Television
- C. Motion pictures
- D. Radio

ANSWER - Radio

Wireless broadcast became possible with Marconi's work around the turn of the century. Music and voice could be transmitted after the vacuum tube was invented in 1904. Radios, as consumer items, were not common until after WWI. For the first time, political speeches, news, and sporting events could be broadcast over the airwaves. National broadcast companies, such as the BBC in Great Britain, were founded by many nations. Televisions didn't become mainstream until the late 1950s and 60s.

The post-World War I economic order in Europe was destabilized by

- A. Low tariffs that hindered trade
- B. The pacifism of governments in France and Spain
- C. American interference in international affairs
- D. Harsh reparations that crippled the German economy

ANSWER - Harsh reparations that crippled the German economy

The Versailles Treaty blamed Germany for the war and imposed large indemnities on the new Weimar government. This created great difficulties for the young democracy and also led to hyperinflation in the early 1920s. Germany needed loans to cover the war reparations that were to be paid to Great Britain and France. As time went on, British and American critics of the Versailles Treaty urged a revision of its harsh features, which had already tainted relations with both Weimar and Nazi Germany

The multinational agreement of the 1920s that renounced war as national policy was the

- A. Locarno Treaty
- B. Stresemann Pact
- C. Kellogg-Briand Pact
- D. Dawes Plan

ANSWER - Kellogg-Briand Pact

The period following WWI saw a profound desire for peace among many people. Pacifism as a political movement was evident in many parts of Europe. The prospect of another war was unthinkable. The spirit of internationalism and peace led to the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which many nations signed in 1928. Sponsored by the French and the Americans, this agreement was a pledge not to resort to war in the future. The late 1920s were an optimistic time and many hoped that humanity had learned the terrible lessons of WWI.

What do the highlighted nations in the map represent in interwar Europe?

- A. New nations created when the European empires were split up
- B. Countries that had Marxist revolutions after WWI
- C. Nations allied with the Soviet Union
- D. An economic union of East European nations



ANSWER - New nations created when the European empires were split up

The map of Europe was drastically redrawn after WWI. Old empires like Austria-Hungary were chopped up and new nations were created. Former Slav minorities, such as Czechs and Slovakian, were given their own nations in the postwar settlement. Yugoslavia was a combination of southern Slav people such as the Bosnians, Serbs, and Slovenians.

The twentieth-century counterbalance to democratic liberalism in Europe was

- A. Conservative authoritarianism
- B. Radical socialism
- C. Moderate conservatism
- D. Libertarian regimes

ANSWER - Conservative authoritarianism

The interwar period saw some advances in democracy, but over time, authoritarian and totalitarian governments took control in many European nations. Strong central regimes were basically antidemocratic and rule severely. Conservative governments on the right fostered the support of business but eliminated many civil liberties (freedom of speech, press, expression). Radical leftist regimes marshaled national energies to achieve socialist goals (high taxes, government control of businesses) but also brutally suppressed human rights in the process.

All of the following are features of twentieth-century fascism EXCEPT

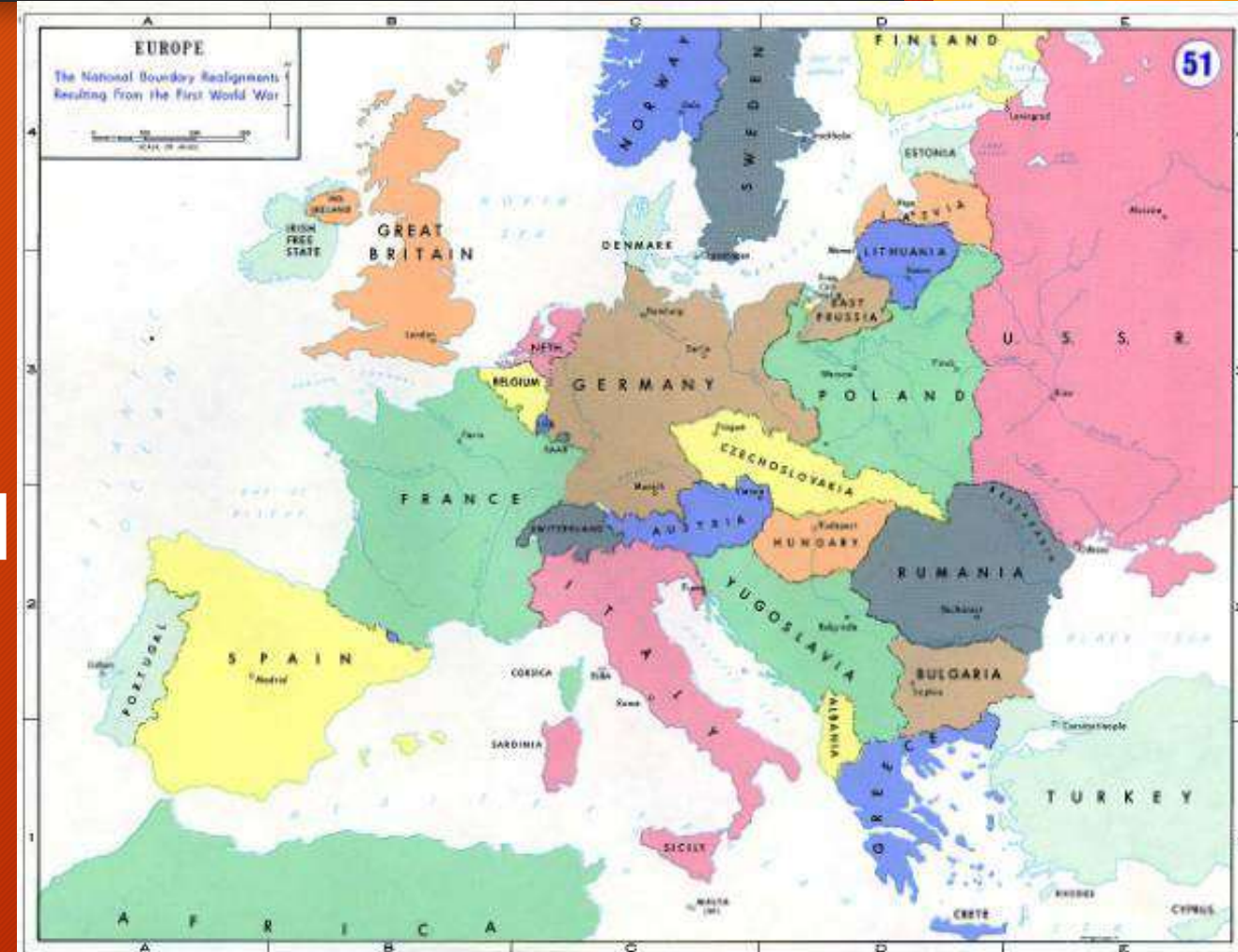
- A. Support of conservative business interests
- B. Ultranationalist themes used to inspire patriotism
- C. Pro-Marxist policies
- D. The buildup and promotion of militaries

ANSWER - Pro-Marxist policies

Fascism was a reaction to the Marxist (communist) revolution after WWI. After 1920, fascist movements were successful in gaining power in Europe (Italy, Germany, Austria, & Spain) and Latin America. Capitalist interests supported fascist leaders as long as communism and unionism were thwarted. Nationalism and militarism are central features of fascism, which helps to keep people prepared to fight for their country. Flags were used extensively to stimulate patriotism in the population and gather support for the government.

What did Spain, Germany, and Italy have in common politically in the interwar period?

- A. They had communist revolutions after WWI
- B. All opposed the League of Nations
- C. These nations concluded alliances with the United States
- D. All became repressive fascist regimes



ANSWER - All became repressive fascist regimes

The establishment of radical right-wing regimes in Italy, Germany, and Spain was a political reaction to radical Marxism (communism) in Europe. This new ideology known as fascism opposed communism and democratic liberalism. All three nations had powerful dictators who led their parties and nations as nationalists and militarists. The armies were expanded, which helped lead to World War II.

What political and social trends were apparent in eastern European nations after WWI?

- A. Nations experienced widespread harmony among ethnic groups
- B. Traditional conservatives took control of many nations
- C. Socialism was opposed in many capitals
- D. Labor unions were strengthened and social legislation was advanced

ANSWER - Labor unions were strengthened and social legislation was advanced

After 1918, there was a brief period when eastern Europe tended toward liberal democracy. New nations, such as Czechoslovakia and Hungary, were born out of the old Austria Empire and established popular governments elected by the people. Eastern Europe was still an ethnic patchwork quilt with many different cultures and subcultures. Many of these fledgling democracies did not survive the economic depression and the test of time.

In establishing modern Turkey, all of the following were accomplished by Kemal EXCEPT

- A. Suppressing Muslim courts
- B. Banning women from wearing veils
- C. Introducing European laws
- D. Retaining the Arabic alphabet

ANSWER - Retaining the Arabic alphabet

Mustafa Kemal, also known as Atatürk, is the father of modern Turkey and radically remade the country after its defeat in WWI. He was a military hero and father figure who wanted to make Turkey into a modern European nation. To do this, he reformed education and took power away from Muslim clerics. He did away with the Arabic alphabet and replaced it with a Romanized Latin writing system still used today.

Five-Year Plans initiated by Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini were evidence of which trend in governmental management?

- A. Mass production in government-owned factories
- B. Fascist control of manufacturing
- C. Marxist oversight of industry
- D. Centrally planned economies under single-party dictatorships

ANSWER - Centrally planned economies under single-party dictatorships

Powerful dictators took control of Germany, Russia, and Italy in the twentieth century. Some were fascist and others were socialist, but they all sought to control their nations. While Germany and Italy allowed private investment, the Soviet Union became communistic, with complete government control of the economy. Dictators on the right and left tried to plan, develop, and grow their national economies while maintaining their power over the populations they led.

The term collectivization can best be described as which of the following?

- A. The consolidation of small farms into a large state enterprise
- B. Acquisition of overseas territories
- C. Internationalism on a global scale
- D. Building of labor organizations in different countries

ANSWER - The consolidation of small farms into a large state enterprise

After the Russian Revolution, Stalin began to create large-scale agricultural enterprises in an attempt to control national farming and the people who worked the land. Many resisted and were starved or imprisoned by the Soviet dictator. Machinery and mass production modernized farming in the Soviet Union. Only obedient farmers survived the transition, and land was brought under government control by the 1930s.

Economic depression is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Bank failures
- B. Uncontrolled inflation
- C. High unemployment
- D. Declining prices

ANSWER - Uncontrolled inflation

Economic depression is defined as a long-term shrinking of the economy. Depressions tend to occur periodically throughout history, and the most severe would depression took place in the 1930s. Depressions are evidenced by the closing of both companies and banks. Panic results in large-scale selling of stocks and plummeting share prices. Prices for goods fall as demand decreases and money is scarce. Workers are laid off and joblessness increases dramatically. Inflation, the rising of consumer prices (groceries, gas, hardware, etc.) cannot occur during a depression.

Which of the following was NOT a factor in the rise of Nazism in Germany?

- A. The Treaty of Versailles was seen as unjust
- B. Germans were drawn to western liberalism
- C. Fear of communism began taking root
- D. Adolf Hitler appealed to German pride by promising a stronger nation

ANSWER - Germans were drawn to western liberalism

Germany was saddled with large war debts after WWI. The economy suffered rampant inflation, followed by the devastation of the global depression in the 1930s. The success of communism in the nearby Soviet Union also caused anxiety in the middle and upper classes. Hitler crafted an appealing message of returning Germany to greatness. He promised to tear up the Treaty of Versailles and rebuild the military.

Which of the following was a challenge to Yugoslav unity after 1920?

- A. Soviet domination in Yugoslav politics
- B. Ethnic Germans' desire to secede
- C. Italian invasion, which led to war
- D. Serb-Croat rivalry and other ethnic tensions

ANSWER - Serb-Croat rivalry and other ethnic tensions

Serbs were the dominant ethnic group in the newly formed nation of Yugoslavia, and the capital of Belgrade became the political center of greater Yugoslavia. The Serbs shared some power with the Croats, who also were a significant part of the population. In addition, other ethnic groups, such as Hungarians, Greeks, and Bulgarians, struggled to have a voice in the new nation.

All of the following destabilized international relations in the 1930s EXCEPT

- A. The Munich Agreement of 1938
- B. Japan's invasion of Manchuria
- C. Hitler's annexation of Austria
- D. Lenin's death in Russia

ANSWER - Lenin's death in Russia

Strong and aggressive military regimes came to power in Japan, Germany, and Italy in the 1930s. Each nation used military force to expand its power. Germany absorbed Austria and took Czechoslovakia with the Munich accord in 1938. Japan took northern China, and Italy invaded East Africa. All these acts of aggression weakened the liberal powers in the West and made war more likely. The death of Lenin in 1924 led to the rise of Stalin in the Soviet Union.

The creation of the British Commonwealth in 1926 recognized the basic independence of

- A. Select African colonies
- B. India and Pakistan
- C. Ireland and Scotland
- D. Former colonies such as Canada and Australia

ANSWER - Former colonies such as Canada and Australia

World War I weakened the British Empire and forced it to rely on its colonies in defeating Germany. The colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand contributed to the war effort and lost many men in the conflict. Britain recognized this contribution in the 1920s by giving these colonies de facto independence, with the proviso that they maintain a loose connection to the crown in London. This traditional relationship has endured ever since.

The ill-fated 1916 Easter Sunday insurrection in Ireland led to the formation of

- A. Pro-British councils
- B. The Irish Republican Army
- C. An Irish parliament
- D. Protestant clubs

ANSWER - The Irish Republican Army

The problem of British rule in Ireland had been simmering for centuries. By the twentieth century, Irish nationalists were organizing and demanding home rule. Some British liberals were sympathetic to their cause, while conservatives in Parliament wanted sanctions placed on the radicals. The Irish had been angered during WWI when the British drafted Irish men to fight against Germany. The Easter uprising of 1916 failed, but out of the defeat came the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which dedicated itself to the violent expulsion of the British. From 1920 to 1922, there was an ongoing guerilla war between the IRA and British troops and police. The IRA actively took part in terrorist activities in London in the 1970s, 80s, and 90s hoping to get Northern Ireland to unify with the rest of Ireland.

Tensions in Ireland after WWI led to which of the following political results?

- A. Complete independence of Ireland
- B. A partition of the island, with the north remaining part of the United Kingdom
- C. Turning Ireland into a crown colony
- D. The complete subjugation of Ireland by the British

ANSWER - A partition of the island, with the north remaining part of the United Kingdom

After continued violence in Ireland in 1919-1920, the British Parliament debated the issue of home rule for the Irish. In the end, a compromise was reached and the Irish Free State, consisting of the majority of the island, was created. The northern counties (Ulster), which were partly Protestant, remained part of the United Kingdom. Violence continued to break out in Ulster in the north because Protestants and Catholics were not able to live together in peace.

In the 1920s, some socialists and communists could not agree on

- A. The future path of revolution or reform in Europe
- B. Tax policies in different governments
- C. Support for revolutionaries in Turkey after WWI
- D. Funding for their organizations

ANSWER - The future path of revolution or reform in Europe

WWI was a setback for socialist parties in Europe because they put country before ideology. The surprising 1917 victory of Marxism (communism) in Russia caused great debate about the future of both communism and socialism. Moderate socialists favored electoral processes, while radicals looked forward to the overthrow of capitalistic governments throughout Europe. The economic downturns of the 1920s suggested to some communists that capitalism was in its final decline. Communism made gains in Germany and France while in Britain, the party remained relatively small.

The spirit of Locarno in the mid-1920s referred to

- A. Improving labor relations in Germany
- B. An easing of international tensions and increased cooperation among nations
- C. New agreements between Austria and Yugoslavia
- D. Border disputes between Italy and Russia

ANSWER - An easing of international tensions and increased cooperation among nations

The Treaty of Locarno, signed by most of the major powers of Europe, settled some of the territorial issues in the west. Germany participated in the treaty, which suggested that it was returning to the international arena after its defeat in 1918. Only seven years after the war, Locarno created some confidence that the diplomatic mood of Europe was improving. The late 1920s also saw an improvement in the economy, which weakened radical parties in most of the nations of Europe.

A common reaction to the global depression by some European nations was to

- A. Elect moderate leaders to government
- B. Fix prices on agricultural goods
- C. Encourage deflation by printing less money
- D. Raise tariffs (taxes on imported goods) to protect domestic industries

ANSWER - Raise tariffs to protect domestic industries

The downturn in the European economy began in 1928, and governments tried policies that they thought would help businesses rebound. Tariffs were used to keep out foreign competition, but they also affected international trade negatively. The United States also passed its highest tariff, which further discouraged the movement of goods. Poorer nations, such as Bulgaria, were unable to sell their agricultural goods to other nations, and farmers suffered greatly.

The term appeasement is best defined as which of the following?

- A. Bilateral negotiations between enemy states
- B. The desire for peace, leading to concessions with another powerful nation
- C. Protests against aggression by an international body
- D. Appealing to the world community for aid

ANSWER - The desire for peace, leading to concessions with another powerful nation

The term appeasement is often used to describe the events of 1938, when Germany demanded territorial adjustments in central Europe. Hitler, believing that the Treaty of Versailles did not take ethnic Germans into consideration, demanded control over the border region of Czechoslovakia. Britain and France negotiated a settlement that allowed Germany to take parts of Czechoslovakia in return for a promise that Hitler would keep the peace. That agreement has been criticized as a precursor to WWII because Hitler was not satisfied with the Czech settlement and later invaded Poland.

Compared with nations in the West, eastern European nations had

- A. Higher gross domestic products
- B. More stable governments
- C. The same incomes per capita
- D. Smaller middle classes and poorer, agriculturally-based economies

ANSWER - Smaller middle classes and poorer, agriculturally-based economies

Except for Czechoslovakia, most nations in eastern Europe were poorer and more agricultural, and their populations were less educated. Most of the population worked the land and struggled to provide for their families. Illiteracy was high; schools were poorly funded and not always available to the general population. Unlike western nations, such as France and Britain, eastern Europe did not have experience with either liberal democracy or parliamentary mechanisms. As the economy worsened in the late 1920s, most of these nations turned into authoritarian regimes.

The National Socialists in Germany were able to gain some support from the industrial class because

- A. Big business did not favor parliamentary government
- B. They controlled the Reichstag deputies
- C. The communists cooperated with them
- D. Business elites were antifascists

ANSWER - Big business did not favor parliamentary government

Most of the business elites in Germany were conservatives who lamented the end of the old monarchy. They were uncomfortable with the new democracy, and the economic ups and downs of the 1920s did not help them embrace the Weimar republic (democratic government). National Socialism reached out to industrialist for support and promised that they would bring order to Germany and protect their profits. In addition, the Nazis promised to help businesses by rearming Germany and abolishing organized labor (unions).

In both fascist Italy and Germany, women were encouraged to

- A. Enter the political arena with men
- B. Manage the home and raise large families
- C. Work in factories
- D. Consider military roles

ANSWER - Manage the home and raise large families

The fascist states glorified martial (military) values and war. Having large armies depended on having large populations, so women were encouraged to bear many children. Special awards and incentives were given to families with more than five children. Mothers wore medals that celebrated their fertility and service to the state. In Germany, women were excluded from teaching and other traditionally female jobs.

The Bauhaus School was associated with which period in German history?

- A. Weimar Germany
- B. The post-Nazi era
- C. The National Socialist period
- D. The Cold War era

ANSWER - Weimar Germany

In 1919, architect Walter Gropius founded Bauhaus School, a school of design that combined art and simple style. Bauhaus means “house for building.” Gropius created an approach that was without ornamentation. The Bauhaus School was part of a larger artistic atmosphere in Weimar Germany between the world wars. Although Germany was somewhat unstable economically and politically, this period was a creative one for the arts.

Hitler shocked the diplomatic world in 1939 by signing a nonaggression pact with

- A. Denmark
- B. Hungary
- C. The Soviet Union
- D. Great Britain

ANSWER - The Soviet Union

Hitler made a career of opposing communism as he rose politically in Germany. He believed that Marxist communism was the great threat to Western civilization. The Nazis also criticized the Treaty of Versailles, which had taken so much territory from Germany. To pave the way for a move into Poland, Germany negotiated a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union. This baffled the international community because it was common knowledge that Hitler and Stalin were ideological opposites.

All of the following were new technologies adapted to warfare in WWII EXCEPT

- A. Armored tanks
- B. Long-range missiles
- C. Nuclear bombs
- D. Jet aircraft

ANSWER - Armored tanks

World War II saw the invention of many new technologies used by both sides to fight the war. The Germans made impressive advances in rocketry and launched the first long-range missiles that delivered explosives to foreign cities. They also produced the first jet aircraft used in war. The British developed radar to detect aircraft from afar, and the Americans developed the atomic bomb, which was dropped on Japan in August of 1945 (the last month of the war). Tanks had been produced a generation earlier, during WWI.

Which of the following proved advantageous for the Allies in their victory over the Axis in WWII?

- A. New technologies such as rockets
- B. Stronger navies at the start of the conflict
- C. Abundant natural resources and large populations
- D. Shorter supply lines

ANSWER - Abundant natural resources and large populations

After the Soviet Union and the United States entered the war in 1941, the Axis faced two very large and resourceful nations. The United States was already the most productive industrial nation in the world and could manufacture large quantities of material for the war effort. The Soviet Union had a large population to contribute and was able to design weaponry to counter the German assault on their nation. The advantage of natural resources, which Japan and Germany lacked, was a decisive advantage in a long, protracted war.

The nation that experienced the most casualties (dead and wounded) during WWII was

- A. The Soviet Union
- B. Germany
- C. The United States
- D. Japan

ANSWER - The Soviet Union

It is estimated that over 50 million people died in WWII. Battles between Germany and the Soviet Union were particularly gruesome and hard fought, which left as many as 20 million dead in the Soviet Union. In other words, roughly 40% of the deaths in WWII were Russians. Both sides set aside the conventional rules of combat and fought one another without mercy. While many more Soviets died in the battles, the Germans were eventually invaded by the Allied army led by the Soviet Union and defeated in 1945.

The Axis powers of WWII consisted of which of the following?

- A. Spain, Switzerland, and Sweden
- B. Germany, Italy, and Japan
- C. Portugal, Hungary, and Romania
- D. Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland

ANSWER - Germany, Italy, and Japan

Militaristic regimes grew in power during the 1930s. European fascism established itself in Germany, Italy, and Spain. In Asia, Japan was dominated by its military and began to expand into China. As Japan absorbed European colonies in Asia, it drew closer to Germany diplomatically. In 1940, the three expansionist military powers concluded a defensive alliance and were known as the Axis powers as the war began.

An important military advantage for Great Britain during WWII was its success in

- A. Decoding military communications
- B. Invading North Africa in 1943
- C. Sinking German shipping in the North Sea
- D. Bombing train routes in France

ANSWER - Decoding military communications

The intelligence war was a crucial piece of the fighting in WWII. Each side tried to discover the movements of the other and anticipate the next battles. The Allies scored important breakthroughs when they were able to decode both German and Japanese messages between 1940 and 1943. In the Pacific theater, the Allies used code talkers, speaking the traditionally unwritten language of the Navajo tribe, to confuse the Japanese. This helped them turn the tide because the Axis countries were clearly winning the war before that.

Germany's greatest losses in what theater of operation during WWII?

- A. Desert fighting in Egypt against Great Britain
- B. The Italian campaign against the British and Americans
- C. The invasion of France in 1940
- D. The Eastern Front fighting against the Soviet Union

ANSWER - The Eastern Front fighting against the Soviet Union

Germany had impressive military success when it invaded Poland, Scandinavia, and France in the first year of the war. Fighting in North Africa was difficult, but it did not involve so many divisions. The German decision to invade the Soviet Union in 1941 meant a huge commitment of men and materiel. At first, it seemed destined for success, but the weather in northeastern Europe helped the Soviet Union as much as anything. The war turned into a marathon death struggle for the Soviets, who finally turned the invasion back and began to win victories by late 1942.

Which of the following was the declared Allied war goal by 1943?

- A. The demilitarization of the Rhineland
- B. Unconditional surrender of the Axis powers
- C. The revival of the League of Nations
- D. American hegemony (control) in Europe

ANSWER - Unconditional surrender of the Axis powers

The outcome of WWI had been so unsatisfactory for most nations that a new strategy was applied as the Allies met in WWII. In 1918, WWI ended with a ceasefire and the promise that a settlement would be made afterward. The 1919 settlement was so anti-German that it encouraged the rise of the Nazi party afterward. WWII was to end with the clear defeat of the Axis powers and a reestablishment of international law and order, with the organization of the United Nations.

After the defeat of the Axis powers in WWII, which two Allied nations emerged with unprecedented power?

- A. Great Britain and Canada
- B. The United States of America and the Soviet Union
- C. China and Japan
- D. Great Britain and the United States of America

ANSWER - The United States of America and the Soviet Union

After the massive destruction of WWII, only two nations emerged with the resources and populations to continue as true world powers. Japan and Germany, utterly defeated, were left to reconstitute their governments and economies. Although victorious, Great Britain and France were weakened by their spent treasuries. China was deeply divided between the nationalist leadership and communist movement in the countryside. The United States and the Soviet Union retained their large standing armies and were rich in resources after 1945. the term superpower was coined to describe the United States and the Soviet Union in the postwar period.

The term containment in Europe can best be described as which of the following after 1945?

- A. Giving aid to war-torn nations in the name of peace
- B. Arms agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union
- C. New environmental programs to stop pollution
- D. The American policy to stop the spread of communism in the world

ANSWER - The American policy to stop the spread of communism in the world

In 1945, American attitudes with regard to Soviet communism were evolving. A former WWII ally, the Soviet Union was now seen as a threat to democracy around the world. George Kennan, a top expert on the Soviets, wrote a paper suggesting that the United States seek to limit the influence of the Soviet Union. This policy would become an overarching goal to contain communism where it existed around the world.

The so-called iron curtain in 1946 referred to

- A. A new school of avant-garde theater in Poland
- B. Churchill's desire for détente with the Soviet Union
- C. A spirit of pessimism in postwar Europe
- D. The division of Europe into western and communist zones

ANSWER - The division of Europe into western and communist zones

With the end of the war, the great Allied armies were left to occupy the former Nazi areas of Europe. The Soviet Union's army had overrun eastern Europe during their fight against Germany and used this advantage to establish friendly regimes in eastern Europe. This created a de facto division of Europe into governments aligned with the Soviet Union and those that were democratic and capitalistic, and therefore aligned with the United States. Churchill highlighted this division in his 1946 speech when he described the Soviet zone as creating an iron curtain that now separated the East and the West.

The most influential factor in the weakening of European empires after 1945 was

- A. The liberalization of world trade
- B. The victory of world communism in Asia and Africa
- C. The industrialization of Asia and South America
- D. The rise of nationalism worldwide that was catalyzed by both world wars

ANSWER - The rise of nationalism worldwide that was catalyzed by both world wars

The age of imperialism was at its peak prior to WWI, when European nations competed for foreign territories in Asia and Africa. Both WWI and WWII dealt severe blows to European powers, whose weakened status encouraged Asian and African nationalism. Even victorious powers such as Britain and France suffered greatly in fighting the long and costly wars of the twentieth century. After 1945, they tried unsuccessfully to retain their empires but no longer had the will or resources to do so. One by one, Asian and African nations fought for and won their independence. By 1970, little was left of European power in the southern and eastern hemispheres.

The Allied powers held war tribunals after WWII to establish the principle of

- A. Collective security
- B. International justice
- C. Total war
- D. Neutral alliances

ANSWER - International justice

As the Allies planned the postwar era in Europe, they started to create a legal mechanism in which those who started the war would be held accountable to the international community. They organized an international court with multiple judges from the Allied nations. The Nuremberg Trial found many Nazis guilty for crimes against humanity. The Tokyo Trials did the same for Japanese militarists. Once the Cold War started the international justice ideas was shelved. In 1989 with the decline of communism worldwide the International Criminal Court was established permanently at The Hague in the Netherlands to try war crimes around the globe.

Which of the following are examples of the work of the United Nations since 1945?

- A. Promoting cultural and educational programs worldwide
- B. Helping newly independent nations establish themselves
- C. Dealing with crises that led to war
- D. Promoting human rights around the world
- E. All of the above

ANSWER - All of the above

The United Nations was founded in 1945 as a peace organization in the aftermath of the worst war in human history. The five Allied victors of the war, the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Great Britain, and France were charter members. The United Nations has multiple organs that deal with economic issues, security problems, and international law. It has promoted an international understanding of basic human rights around the world.

The postwar success of decolonization in Africa and Asia has often depended on

- A. The amount of aid given to help newly forming nations
- B. The preparation of native elites for leadership by their colonial masters
- C. The influence of the Cold War on new states
- D. The sympathy of the West with regard to underdeveloped nations

ANSWER - The preparation of native elites for leadership by their colonial masters

Most transitions from colonial to independent rule have been overseen by well-educated native leaders such as Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh. Educated in British and French schools, respectively, they held the dual perspectives of western and nonwestern traditions. Other colonial powers such as Portugal and Belgium did not prepare their former colonies as well for independence. All new nations in Africa and Asia faced many challenges after 1950. some descended into civil war and great violence, while others wrote constitutions and embarked on a more well-defined political path.

Which of the following European nations are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council?

- A. Italy, France, and Germany
- B. Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union (Russia)
- C. Spain, France, and Poland
- D. France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands

ANSWER - Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union (Russia)

The larger Allied nations that had led the fight against the Axis nations were the founding members of the United Nations after WWII. They invited all peace-loving nations to join the new international association but kept some special powers for themselves. As the leading military powers of the postwar world, five Allied nations made up the Big Five, and they had permanent membership in the Security Council. These five Allied nations were the United States, China, the Soviet Union (Russia), Britain, and France.

The rapid development of space technology after 1950 was largely a by-product of

- A. Sino-Soviet tensions
- B. New aviation breakthroughs in Japan
- C. Science clubs in the United States
- D. Competition between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII

ANSWER - Competition between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII

In the twentieth century, before WWII, Germany was the first nation to make significant breakthroughs in missile technology. After the war, the American and Soviet armies raced to capture top German scientists to find out what they knew. Both superpowers spent great sums of money and time to build better and more powerful rockets that could go into outer space. The Soviets were the first to send a satellite and a human being into orbit around the earth. The Americans countered with their own satellites and also sent men into orbit. By the 1960s, a competition was under way to send rockets and even people to the moon. The U.S. put the first men on the moon in 1969, after spending billions of dollars to overtake the Soviet lead in space.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in 1949 to

- A. Stop fascist militarism
- B. Defend Europe against communist aggression
- C. Create a free-trade zone in western Europe
- D. Formalize the postwar treaties with Germany

ANSWER - Defend Europe against communist aggression

Although the United Nations was founded to stop aggression that threatened world peace, other mechanisms were organized to respond to regional needs. The nations of western and northern Europe joined the United States and Canada to form NATO after WWII. This was a further sign that relations with the former Soviet ally were deteriorating. NATO was a purely military alliance that promised to come to the aid of any nation threatened by the communists in the East. Headquartered first in Paris and later in Brussels, NATO has continued to be involved in military actions in Europe when fighting has broken out.

The communists expanded their presence in eastern Europe in 1948 with a coup d'état in

- A. Poland
- B. Romania
- C. Czechoslovakia
- D. Moldova

ANSWER - Czechoslovakia

Before the war, Czechoslovakia was the most liberal and developed of the eastern European nations. It was the only one not to turn into a dictatorship prior to the outbreak of the war. The United States offered financial assistance to European nations, and the Czech government made a move to accept it. At this point, the communists overthrew the government in a successful coup

What describes the economic relationship between the Soviet Union and its eastern European satellites after 1945?

- A. Trade agreements served to further Soviet dominance in eastern Europe
- B. Eastern European economies were rather autonomous (independent)
- C. Some western trade was allowed
- D. The ruble (Russian currency) was the currency used throughout eastern Europe

ANSWER - Trade agreements served to further Soviet dominance in eastern Europe

The economic interests of eastern European countries were subservient to the interests of Moscow after 1945. the communist bloc was also an economic union of sorts. The satellites of the Soviet Union had Five Year Plans similar to the Soviet Union, and agriculture was collectivized. Consumer goods were denied the populace because heavy industry was given top priority. Economies tended to stagnate (deteriorate) because economic decisions were centralized and made by the party leaders.

Civil wars between communist and noncommunist factions broke out in the late 1940s in

- A. Italy and Algeria
- B. Spain and Albania
- C. Greece and Turkey
- D. Hungary and Austria

ANSWER - Greece and Turkey

When the German occupation ended in the Balkans, various factions in Greece and Turkey contended for political power. Fighting was bloody and lasted for three to four years. Communist groups tried to gain control of the governments, and some assistance was given to them by the Soviet Union. After 1947, the United States established the Truman Doctrine and sent millions of dollars to groups opposing the communist takeover. Anticommunists tended to be conservative monarchists, and they were able to defeat the communists by 1949.

The 1948 Marshall Plan provided postwar assistance to

- A. Allied nations
- B. Eastern European nations
- C. Belgium, which had suffered the most during the fighting
- D. Recovering western European economies

ANSWER - Recovering western European economies

Europe was in ruins in 1945, and the Allies laid out plans for the postwar recovery as the war was ending. The wealthiest nation in the world was the United States, and it took the lead in helping Europe reestablish its economic vitality. President Truman proposed that billions of dollars be earmarked for European nations that applied. Originally offered to any European nation, in the end the aid went to West Germany and nations in western and southern Europe.

Which of the following best describes the role of socialism in postwar in Europe?

- A. Socialists policies created welfare states throughout Europe
- B. Conservative governments banned socialist political parties
- C. Capitalists marginalized socialist political power
- D. Socialists and labor unions paralyzed many economies

ANSWER - Socialists policies created welfare states throughout Europe

The mixing of market capitalism and socialistic policies is one of the most significant political features of postwar Europe. The Labor Party in Britain pushed through broad socialized programs in medicine and education. Almost all European nations embraced socialized features in their economies. The central planning of the war led to greater expectations by people with regard to their governments. Some nations such as Sweden developed comprehensive welfare systems that provided for many basic needs for their people.

The great crisis of the early Cold War in 1948 was the struggle over control of

- A. Warsaw
- B. Berlin
- C. Vienna
- D. Budapest

ANSWER - Berlin

The occupation of postwar Germany by four Allied powers was a complex geographical mechanism. The capital, Berlin, was divided into four sections, each occupied by one of the Allied armies. This setup presented a problem because Berlin was located within the Soviet zone of occupation, the East. Hoping to bully the French, British, and Americans to abandon the former German capital, the Soviets sealed Berlin off from the rest of occupied Germany. This standoff between the Soviet Union and the rest of the Allies was the tensest confrontation in the immediate postwar period that began to frame the Cold War in Europe. The airlift to supply West Berlin (for over a year) finally forced the Soviets to recognize that the West was not going to give up the city. (map on next slide to show Berlin)



West Germany

East Germany

Enlarged map of Berlin

West Berlin

East Berlin

What technological achievement in 1949 by the Soviet Union redefined the military competition between the superpowers?

- A. The Soviet Union gained nuclear weapons capability
- B. A new chemical weapon was unveiled
- C. The first rocket flew into space
- D. The Soviet Union broke the sound barrier

ANSWER - The Soviet Union gained nuclear weapons capability

At the end of the war, only the United States possessed the knowledge of the making and delivering of atomic weapons. This gave the United States a great advantage in dealing with the Soviet Union as a new political rival. The Soviets had spies involved during the American's development of the atomic bomb in the early 1940s, so it took the Soviet Union only four years to acquire the same technology, which gave it some parity with the United States. This started a long weapons race and buildup by both superpowers that lasted decades, into the 1980s.

The war in Korea in 1950 was used to test what United Nations principle?

- A. Unilateral response
- B. Collective security
- C. Western hegemony
- D. Flexible strategy

ANSWER - Collective security

As with the League of Nations before WWII, an international peace organization was supposed to organize responses to crises. Military aggression was supposed to be met with quick pressure from the international community. Although tried in 1936 with the invasion of Ethiopia, collective security failed to make Italy back down. When North Korea invaded the South in 1950, the UN Security Council organized a military force from sixteen nations. The application of collective security sought to stop small problems from becoming large wars.

Which of the following scenarios demonstrated problems within communism in the 1950s?

- A. Anti-Soviet movements in Hungary and Poland
- B. The failure of Warsaw Pact trade within eastern Europe
- C. Soviet support for UN resolutions on Korea
- D. Free-market experiments in Albania

ANSWER - Anti-Soviet movements in Hungary and Poland

The changes in Soviet leadership after Stalin led to some resistance to Moscow in eastern Europe. The year 1956 saw liberal movements in both Hungary and Poland that sought to weaken Soviet influence. The Polish released many political prisoners, and some workers went on strike. Dissidents (protesters) in Hungary actually fought back with weapons and were suppressed by the Soviet army. The tensions within the communist bloc showed that unity within the Soviet-led governments was elusive.

France experienced humiliating military defeat in which of its colonies in 1954?

- A. Mozambique
- B. Morocco
- C. Indochina (Vietnam)
- D. Algeria

ANSWER - Indochina (Vietnam)

France had been proud of its global empire before WWII, but after the war, it experienced native resistance movements in Asia and Africa. From 1946 to 1954, the Viet Minh fought the French for control of Indochina, which was composed of present-day Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. These nationalist movements formed alliances with the People's Republic of China, which was building a communist state. The United States supported the French because Europe's economy had been devastated by the war. The battle of Dien Bien Phu showed France's inability to defeat the Vietnamese and led to the end of French colonial power in Asia.

What technological achievement in 1957 demonstrated communist prowess (expertise) to the world?

- A. Deploying nuclear aircraft carriers
- B. Launching of super submarines
- C. The explosion of the hydrogen bomb
- D. Putting the first satellite in space

ANSWER - Putting the first satellite in space

The launch of *Sputnik* in 1957 gave the Soviet Union the chance to show its lead in space technology. The satellite had a small transmitter inside that sent out beeps for people on Earth to receive and listen to. It was part of the larger technological competition between the Soviet Union and the United States. Hydrogen bombs were developed earlier and also showed how the weapons race was producing more powerful means of destroying large population centers. The United States responded to the launch of *Sputnik* by reorganizing its space program and did what it could to catch up.

Which of the following European countries granted independence to their colonial possessions in the 1950s?

- A. Norway, Belgium, and Poland
- B. Spain, France, and Austria
- C. Portugal, Great Britain, and Switzerland
- D. Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands

ANSWER - Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands

Decolonization became a global trend in the 1950s as postwar European nations struggled to maintain their older empires. Africans and Asians had begun pressing for more freedom before the war. After the war, European power was considerably lessened, and native peoples organized and fought for their independence. The Netherlands relinquished power in Indonesia, while Great Britain granted freedom to Ghana. France had to agree to leave Southeast Asia after its defeat in Vietnam.

The Suez crisis of 1956 revealed European frustrations with

- A. Israeli aggression in the Sinai
- B. Rising Arab nationalism in Egypt
- C. Algerian radicals in North Africa
- D. Balkan revolutionaries

ANSWER - Rising Arab nationalism in Egypt

Great Britain and France had been given oversight of sections of the Middle East after WWI. Oil companies had taken advantage of this and found large reserves of petroleum in Arabia and Persia. The Suez Canal was owned by British and French stockholders and was of vital interest to the two European powers. In the early 1950s, Egyptian army officers took over the government and later threatened to nationalize the canal. This led to an unusual alliance among Britain, France, and Israel and a short war against Egypt in 1956. Egypt was defeated quickly, and the Israelis took the Sinai Peninsula. The United Nations and the international community, excluding Britain and France, intervened and the territory was returned to Egypt.

The tripling of West Germany's gross domestic product during the 1950s became known as a

- A. Negative outcome of the Marshall Plan
- B. Postwar economic miracle
- C. Feature of the European Union
- D. Natural outcome of the Cold War

ANSWER - Postwar economic miracle

After 1950, foreign trade boomed in Europe. The West German economy in particular became a manufacturing power because it made cars and other consumer goods for export. Companies such as Volkswagen and Siemens became very successful and fueled the economic growth of the nation. The Korean War had been a powerful stimulant to the growth of the German economy. After its aggression in WWII, Germany was restricted from forming a military so it could invest mainly in its manufacturing sector, which was still intact after having sustained minimal damage during the war.

Which of the following European nations possessed nuclear weapons capability by 1970?

- A. France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union
- B. Poland and Norway
- C. Sweden and Finland
- D. Russia and Poland
- E. Spain and France

ANSWER - France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union

WWII saw the development of atomic (nuclear) weapons by the United States which were used to end the war. The Soviet Union tested its own nuclear weapons after the war, which set the pace for the arms race of the Cold War. Britain and France successfully tested nuclear weapons in the 1950s to join the nations that could deploy “the bomb.” Communist China joined the nuclear club in 1964. Currently, there are NINE nations that have created nuclear weapons programs and tested nuclear devices.

Which of the following European nations were the most prosperous by the end of the 1960s?

- A. Ireland and Great Britain
- B. Romania and Italy
- C. Sweden and West Germany
- D. Greece and Spain

ANSWER - Sweden and West Germany

Industrial development continued to be uneven in Europe in the generation after WWII. Prewar powers such as Britain and France made modest gains, while West Germany and Sweden created industrial export economies that led Europe in business volume. The poorest nations in western Europe were Spain and Ireland, while the eastern European nations of Romania, Albania, and Bulgaria languished (weakened) because of communism.

The foundation for the European Economic Community (EEC) was formed by

- A. The Treaty of Rome in 1957
- B. The Dumbarton Oaks Conference
- C. Agreements at Yalta in 1945
- D. The Concordat of 1953

ANSWER - The Treaty of Rome in 1957

After WWII, European nations began to discuss a customs union, or trade association, designed to help the economy of Europe and prevent future war by integrating its members. The Treaty of Rome in 1957 established a European Economic Community of six nations. Tariffs were lowered and standardized to encourage the movement of goods from country to country amongst those six countries. Wages were equalized so that workers could become more mobile within Europe. In the beginning, most members were central and southern nations such as Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands. Other nations joined one by one until most of the western European nations belonged to the EEC, or the Common Market, which it came to be called. Eventually, the Common Market transformed into the present-day European Union of which most European nations belong.

The possibility of a workers' revolution in Europe after 1950 was greatly discouraged as

- A. Labor unions became less powerful
- B. Governments favored the business class
- C. The Common Market levied higher taxes
- D. Standards of living rose for western industrial employees

ANSWER - Standards of living rose for western industrial employees

The European economic recovery, fueled by the Marshall Plan after WWII, was more rapid than many imagined. Nations such as West Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland enjoyed economic expansion and higher wages for their workers. This rising standard of living made many employees more comfortable and less likely to organize against the capitalist order. Trade unions lost some of their political power, and strikes were less common.

The term détente can best be described as which of the following?

- A. Heightening tensions in Europe after 1961
- B. Free-trade agreements between allies after a war
- C. A cultivation of economic partnerships between regions
- D. A warming of relations between two antagonistic (unfriendly and incompatible) rivals

ANSWER - A warming of relations between two antagonistic (unfriendly and incompatible) rivals

The Cold War saw rising and falling tensions between the US and the Soviet Union over time. Disagreements over Germany and Cuba almost brought about world war in 1948 and 1962 respectively. In the 1970s, relations had improved so that arms agreements and technological exchanges were possible. Joint space missions were carried out, and some began to discuss the end of the traditional enmity between communism and capitalism. Détente ended with the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 by the Soviets, after which the US boycotted the Moscow Olympics in 1980 and cut off grain exports to the Soviet Union.

Postwar French philosophers developed existentialism as a

- A. Cynical and pessimistic reaction to the destruction of the 1940s
- B. Means to inspire nationalism among the people
- C. Response to Algerian terrorism
- D. Way to encourage world peace

ANSWER - Cynical and pessimistic reaction to the destruction of the 1940s

The unprecedented destruction of WWII left Europe exhausted and dispirited. With the Cold War tensions and the new nuclear reality, some saw little reason to be hopeful about the future. The senseless loss of life of the 1940s made some intellectuals despair about the future. A new school of philosophy called existentialism denied the existence of God and considered the absurdity of life

Dramatic works that shocked audiences with unconventional themes after 1949 in Paris were part of

- A. A rebirth of European arts after the war
- B. The theater of the absurd
- C. New optimistic philosophical trends
- D. French neo-nationalism

ANSWER - The theater of the absurd

In addition to the existential pessimism of the postwar period, the arts also expressed the absurdity of the human condition in the nuclear world. Samuel Beckett wrote plays that kept audiences off balance with unrelated events and plot twists. Characters were strange and clownish, creating a bizarre experience. This was a commentary on the strangeness and randomness of life itself.

Which of the following was a by-product of rising wages and living standards in postwar Europe?

- A. Europe's percentage of the world population increased
- B. Europeans paid lower medical costs
- C. Fewer children finished school and illiteracy rose
- D. A baby boom occurred

ANSWER - A baby boom occurred

Workers saw their paychecks increase and living standards improve throughout the 1950s and 1960s. This encouraged families to have more children, which led to a baby boom. There were more managerial jobs created, which lifted some workers into higher positions, also with more pay. By the 1970s, Europe's population topped 320 million. This meant more money was needed for schools in many European nations.

The new urban sprawl of European cities saw the movement of many people to

- A. Rural areas
- B. The outlying suburbs
- C. Industrial zones
- D. The inner cities

ANSWER - The outlying suburbs

In countries from Great Britain to the Soviet Union, urban populations boomed. Many people moved to satellite communities that encircled the cities. Moscow grew to almost 5 million people by 1960. the population of France concentrated itself so that almost 20 percent of the people lived in the greater Paris area by the 1980s. This growth was tied to the industrial economy and the growing economies. After some deterioration of the inner cities, local governments began to plan urban growth more thoughtfully.

Which of the following transportation technology breakthroughs made Europeans more mobile than ever before?

- A. Turbo cars
- B. Maglev tracking for trains
- C. Autobahns without speed limits
- D. Jumbo jets and *tres grande vitesse* (TGV) trains

ANSWER - Jumbo jets and *tres grande vitesse* (TGV) trains

The transition from propeller planes to jets in the 1950s made commercial travel faster and cheaper. Europeans could fly to North America in eight hours. Charter flights also made vacations to the sunny parts of Europe more common for northerners who had more wealth. Train technology also took a leap forward with the introduction of high-speed (*tres grande vitesse*) trains, which transported people faster than ever before, at speeds of over 200 km an hour (124 mph). Tourism boomed in Europe as Americans and Asians flew on cheap flights to Britain, France, Italy, and Germany.

The growing prosperity of Europe was contrasted in the late 1960s with

- A. Political upheaval and student demonstrations
- B. Rising Cold War tensions
- C. Support for American foreign policy
- D. Violent evidence of racism

ANSWER - Political upheaval and student demonstrations

Throughout the West, the late 1960s were a turbulent time of student activism and large demonstrations. Paris was the scene of mass student rallies in 1968 that mirrored the unrest in the United States in the same year. A mood of anti-authoritarianism was prevalent among young people as they protested government policies in education and domestic affairs. Many young people felt repelled by the materialism of their WWII-era parents.

The 1970s saw a warming of relations between

- A. France and Israel
- B. Germany and Poland
- C. The Soviet Union and the West
- D. Spain and Portugal

ANSWER - The Soviet Union and the West

The Cold War division of Europe and the world was altered in the 1970s as new agreements were signed that led to more cooperation between the East and West. This period of détente led to joint space flights between the United States and the Soviet Union. Summit meetings between the superpowers became more common, and breakthroughs were made in arms control.

Which of the following agreements led to symbolic gains in limiting nuclear arms by the superpowers in the 1970s?

- A. The Stockholm Agreements
- B. The Belgrade Accords
- C. The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- D. SALT

ANSWER - SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)

The relationship between Moscow and Washington D.C. changed in the 1970s as the United States established new contacts with China and negotiated with the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear arms. President Nixon traveled to both Beijing and Moscow to sign new agreements with the large communist nations. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) was signed in 1972 in Moscow. Specific missile technologies were limited in the treaty, and earlier anxiety about war between the superpowers was decreased.

The actions of which cartel caused the rapid rise of fuel costs in Europe in the 1970s?

- A. The EEU
- B. OPEC
- C. The Warsaw Pact
- D. NAFTA

ANSWER - OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

Tensions in the Middle East led to war between Israel and its Arab neighbors. When Europe and the United States continued to support Israel, oil producers used their economic power to limit production, which caused fuel prices to rise. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was led by Saudi Arabia, which had the largest petroleum reserves in the world at that time. The rise in the cost of petroleum worldwide caused an inflationary trend as prices rose in Europe and the United States. It prompted governments to initiate conservation of their oil reserves and urge people to adjust their thermostats in their homes to save energy.

Wide-ranging international agreements were concluded in the 1970s in

- A. Helsinki, Finland
- B. Bruges, Belgium
- C. Bonn, West Germany
- D. Lisbon, Portugal

ANSWER - Helsinki, Finland

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was a consortium (group) of 33 European states, Canada, and the United States. A range of issues between the Soviets and the West was discussed in Helsinki, Finland in 1975. The Soviets wanted the West to formalize the postwar boundaries in Europe, while the West pushed for more freedom to travel and for the liberalization of human rights.

The Prague Spring of 1968 refers to a time of

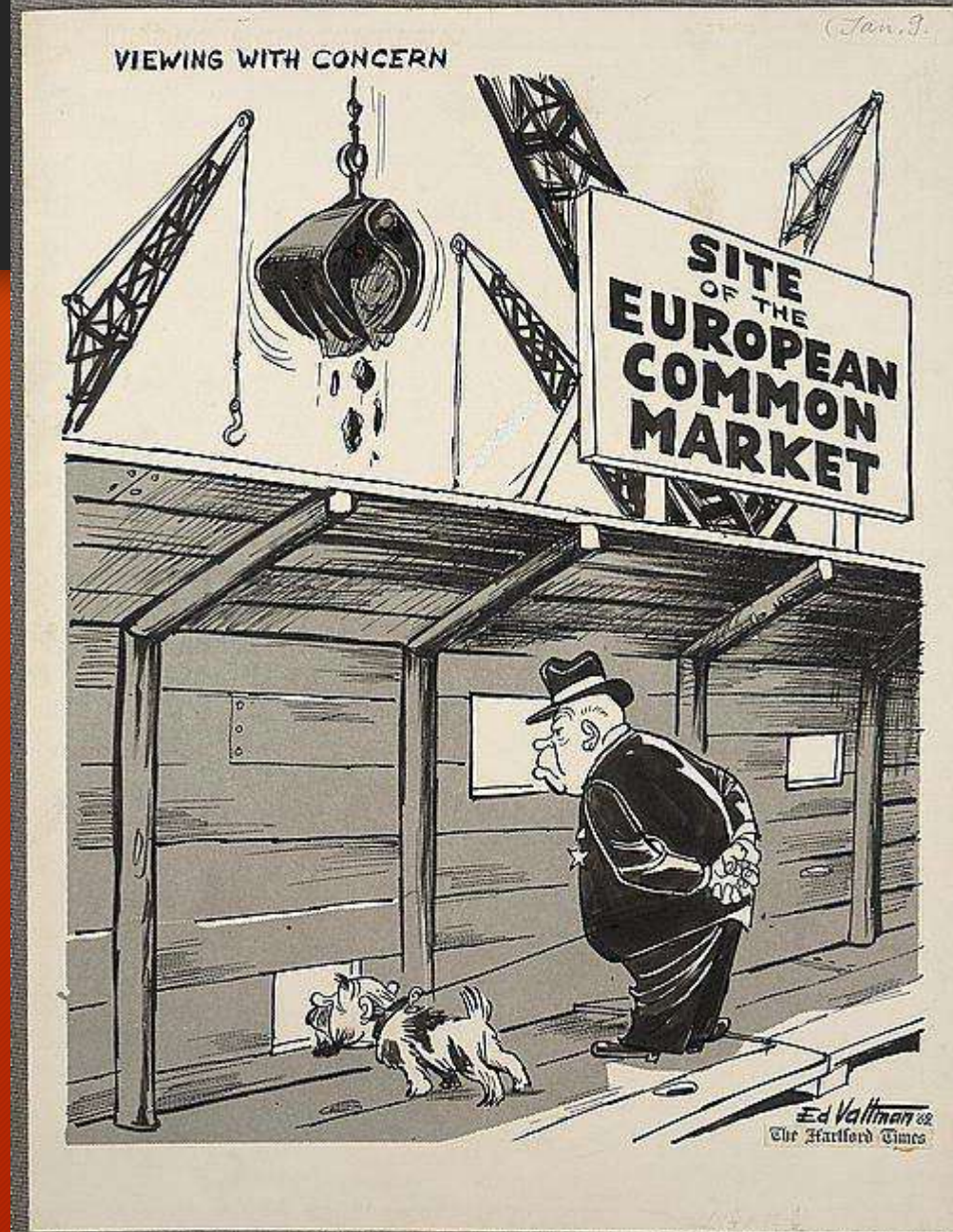
- A. Communist orthodoxy (accepted belief) in Hungary
- B. Neo-Marxist orthodoxy
- C. Political liberalization in Czechoslovakia
- D. Solidarity among the members of the Warsaw Pact

ANSWER - Political liberalization in Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia had the most liberal and democratic government in eastern Europe before the war. After the communists took over in 1948, liberals continued to hope for more self-rule in the country. In the mid-1960s, a progressive communist leader, Alexander Dubcek, emerged. In 1968, he became the first secretary and made popular reforms within the party and the movement became known as Prague Spring. He talked of “socialism with a human face” - a national communism that would improve the lives of the citizens. His reforms were not favored by Moscow; in August, Soviet tanks invaded the country and Dubcek was replaced.

What is the main message of this 1962 cartoon?

- A. The Soviet Union is suspicious of western economic combinations
- B. Capitalism is losing ground to communism in the 1960s
- C. Europe as not recovered from WWII
- D. Polish resistance to socialism is growing



ANSWER - The Soviet Union is suspicious of western economic combinations

In the late 1950s, western Europe moved closer to establishing an economic union. This Common Market was part of the backdrop of the Cold War, which had Europe divided into two economic zones. The capitalistic West, led by six nations, began to discuss trade agreements in 1957, which became the Common Market. This development was viewed with suspicion by the Soviet Union, which dominated eastern Europe. The 1962 cartoon shows the Soviet premier, Khrushchev, watching the formation of the Common Market with a disapproving look.

The world energy crisis of the early 1970s was caused in part by

- A. The assassination of Prime Minister Meir in Israel
- B. Tensions in the Middle East and increasing fuel consumption in the West
- C. The Vietnam War
- D. American support for a Palestinian state

ANSWER - Tensions in the Middle East and increasing fuel consumption in the West

Global consumption of petroleum rose steadily in the industrial West throughout the twentieth century. After WWII, major oil corporations searched for and found large petroleum reserves in the Middle East and South America. The creation of the state of Israel provoked tensions between Zionist Israel and neighboring Arab nations. Because the largest oil producer was also Arab Saudi Arabia, this set the stage for the use of petroleum as an economic weapon. Even with the discovery of more oil in Alaska, the United States needed to import large quantities of Middle Eastern petroleum. After four wars in four decades between Israel and Arab nations, Saudi Arabia cut back on oil production, which led to a rise in crude petroleum prices worldwide.

All of the following are features of the modern European welfare state EXCEPT

- A. Retirement pensions
- B. Unemployment benefits
- C. Travel stipends (a way to cover the costs of travel)
- D. Neonatal care
- E. Socialized medical care

ANSWER - Travel stipends

After WWII, both eastern and western European nations greatly expanded welfare benefits for their citizens. These socialist policies provided for the poor, cared for the elderly, paid unemployment benefits to the jobless, and provided help for young mothers. These benefits are expensive for governments to provide, so taxes have also risen in step with the expansion of the welfare state. Health care for all people, rich or poor, is a hallmark of the modern European state.

The primary message in the cartoon is to show the Soviet Union's

- A. Benevolent leadership in the Baltics
- B. Blatant commandeering of Estonian resources
- C. Displays of socialist solidarity with its satellites
- D. Beneficial agricultural programs in eastern Europe



ANSWER - Blatant commandeering of Estonian resources

The 1979 cartoon above suggests that the Soviet Union is the unwanted dinner guest that eats the hosts out of house and home. An elderly farm family represents the Estonians. The Soviet is dressed in uniform to symbolize the military might of the Soviet Union. The size of the Soviet soldier may also stand for the large military presence in the Baltic countries. The plates of the Estonians are empty while the Russian is gorging himself on the national farm production.

A new emphasis on environmental issues in Europe after 1970 led to

- A. The organization of green parties in major European states
- B. The fall of government that had polluted their rivers
- C. The first interior ministries in some countries
- D. New political alliances between liberals and moderates

ANSWER - The organization of green parties in major European states

As a political force, environmentalism dates back to the late 1960s. The space programs gave humans new perspectives on planet Earth, and some began to preach against the industrial production that degraded the environment. By the 1970s, interest groups began to organize, and eventually political parties developed green agendas and began to win seats in national assemblies. The Green Party in Germany was one of the early successes, and similar parties appeared across Europe by 1985.

The breakup of the Soviet Union after 1989 can be attributed in part to

- A. Cold War success in Afghanistan
- B. Arms agreements with the United States
- C. New nationalist movements within the Soviet Union
- D. Oppressive Politburo policies

ANSWER - New nationalist movements within the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union had always been a diverse mix of people in Europe and Asia. The totalitarian dictatorship of Stalin kept it together before and after WWII. As the Politburo liberalized certain policies in the 1980s, satellite nations and ethnic groups within the Soviet Union began to speak out for more freedom. Pieces of the Soviet Union quickly broke away to create new nations such as Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Moldova.

The most popular musical import into Europe after 1960 was

- A. African traditional chanting
- B. Latin American salsa music
- C. Middle Eastern folk music
- D. American rock 'n' roll

ANSWER - American rock 'n' roll

Although rock n roll has African roots stemming from blues music, white artists like Elvis Presley popularized the new sound first in the United States and then around the world. The so-called youth culture started in the late 1950s and continued into the 1960s. Themes of this culture were rebellion against authority and a desire to live more freely. This genre was transplanted to England, and in the mid-sixties, a new wave of rock n roll music swept Great Britain and the rest of Europe. The British sound became its own phenomenon spearheaded by immensely popular artists such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, and the Who. These groups toured Europe and the rest of the world, and their music reached millions of fans.

Which of the following is an outcome of the end of the Cold War after 1989?

- A. Tensions in the Middle East diminished
- B. New nations were born out of fragmented countries
- C. Nations gave up their nuclear arsenals
- D. China began to allow internal criticism from its citizens

ANSWER - New nations were born out of fragmented countries

The end of the Cold War came quickly and resulted in nations breaking into pieces. The former Soviet Union became known as the Commonwealth of Independent States, but this was merely a transition before new nations came into being. Yugoslavia broke into numerous pieces, and nations such as Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, and Macedonia were created. After 1990, more than ten new nations were created when formerly communist states broke apart.

Northern Europe solved its shortage of workers in the 1960s and afterward by

- A. Giving mothers tax incentives to have more babies
- B. Offering jobs to immigrants from southern Europe and Turkey
- C. Exporting jobs to South Asia
- D. Manufacturing goods in South America

ANSWER - Offering jobs to immigrants from southern Europe and Turkey

As the export economies of Germany and Scandinavia grew, they had difficulty finding enough workers for the manufacturing and service industries. Foreign workers often took jobs that locals would not do, so they tended to be paid less and to receive fewer benefits. Guest workers (*Gastarbeiter* in German) often were not offered citizenship and tended to make up the lower classes. As economies stagnated (went stale) in the economic malaise (downward trend) of the 1970s, there was some antforeign sentiment in Germany and France, where large populations of Middle Easterners lived.

A rejection of scientific objectivity and absolutist ideologies led to which of the following intellectual movements in Europe after WWII?

- A. Neo-existentialism
- B. Contemporary fatalism
- C. Authentic progressivism
- D. Postmodernism

ANSWER - Postmodernism

The term modern has been used to describe the post-Renaissance world, but after WWII, intellectuals began to discuss a postmodern view of history and literature. Postmodernists emphasized the subjective, rather than the objective, in life. Science and technology were criticized and even blamed for the abuses and carnage of centralized states such as Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia. After 1960, postmodernists created new approaches to writing, art, and film in Europe and North America.

Religious reform and liberalism was represented in postwar Europe by

- A. Secular approaches by church leaders
- B. A new schism in the Christian church
- C. The leadership of Pope Paul XXII
- D. The Second Vatican Council

ANSWER - The Second Vatican Council

Although church attendance declined in postwar Europe, millions were still faithful believers of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. The pope in Rome continued to guide Catholics, and John XXII used his influence to modernize the church in the early 1960s. The Second Vatican Council updated the **liturgy** (the customary public worship performed by a religious group, according to its beliefs, customs and traditions) and allowed Catholics to use their own languages instead of the traditional Latin. New dialogues were opened with Protestants, Jews, and Orthodox faiths.

Which of the following goals was paramount for postwar feminists in Europe?

- A. Suffrage rights in all nations
- B. Environmental reforms in governmental policy
- C. Availability of birth control for poor women
- D. Fighting for equity in the workplace and gaining political power

ANSWER - Fighting for equity in the workplace and gaining political power

After women won the right to vote in western democracies, they gained increasing influence in those nations. After 1960, a new phases of female activism began to seek equality in other spheres. More women took leadership roles in companies, and many more were elected to political office. Scandinavia took the lead in electing more women to its parliament, and Great Britain chose its first female head of government in 1979. A chief goal was to pass legislation that would grant women parity in the workplace. Equal pay for equal work was the common logic that framed desired economic opportunities for women.

Which of the following represented violent separatist organizations in postwar Europe?

- A. March 3rd Party
- B. Basque ETA
- C. Red Guard Force
- D. Black September Movement

ANSWER - Basque ETA

Minority groups in some major nations organized and tried to fight for their independence. In Spain and France, some Basque people sought a nation of their own. The most radical used violence to pressure the Spanish government to allow them to secede and create a Basque state.



Which of the following had the most political impact following the collapse of European communism after 1991?

- A. The emergence of new nation-states in eastern Europe
- B. New trade agreements between Poland and Germany
- C. The decline of NATO
- D. Consolidation of southern Slav states

ANSWER - The emergence of new nation-states in eastern Europe

Two large nation-states fragmented in Europe after the collapse of communism in the early 1990s. The former Soviet Union first reorganized itself into a confederation and then fell apart. Yugoslavia broke into five pieces that led to the reappearance of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and other new nations. This led to the second redrawing of the European map since 1940. Many of the new nations have been seeking membership in the European Union in the last decade.