

# Psychology in the Cold War Era

Psychology · Practice Test · 18 Questions

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**1. What psychological phenomenon was extensively studied during the Cold War, particularly in relation to propaganda and persuasion?**

- A) Cognitive Dissonance
- B) Operant Conditioning
- C) Attitude Change
- D) Gestalt Principles

**2. The CIA's MKUltra program, a clandestine research project, primarily investigated which area of psychology?**

- A) Behavioral Economics
- B) Humanitarian Psychology
- C) Mind Control Techniques
- D) Developmental Psychology

**3. During the Cold War, studies on conformity and obedience were heavily influenced by the work of which psychologists?**

- A) Skinner and Pavlov
- B) Freud and Jung
- C) Asch and Milgram
- D) Bandura and Watson

**4. Which theory, concerned with how individuals process information, gained significant traction during the Cold War, mirroring the era's focus on computation and systems?**

- A) Psychoanalytic Theory
- B) Behaviorism
- C) Cognitive Psychology
- D) Humanistic Psychology

**5. The concept of 'learned helplessness,' where individuals become passive due to repeated negative experiences, was extensively researched by:**

- A) Albert Bandura
- B) Martin Seligman
- C) B.F. Skinner
- D) Jean Piaget

**6. During the Cold War, much psychological research in the Soviet Union was influenced by the theories of:**

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Ivan Pavlov
- C) Carl Jung
- D) Alfred Adler

**7. What type of therapy, emphasizing self-discovery and personal growth, emerged as a 'third force' in psychology during the Cold War, reacting against behaviorism and psychoanalysis?**

- A) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- B) Psychodynamic Therapy
- C) Humanistic Therapy
- D) Gestalt Therapy

**8. The Stanford Prison Experiment, though controversial, explored the psychological impact of:**

- A) Social Support
- B) Group Dynamics
- C) Individual Resilience
- D) Creative Expression

**9. Which psychological disorder was a significant focus of study, particularly regarding its potential links to stress and trauma during the Cold War?**

- A) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- B) Schizophrenia
- C) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- D) Anorexia Nervosa

**10. The 'bystander effect,' demonstrating a decreased likelihood of individuals helping a victim when in the presence of others, was a notable finding from research conducted around this era. Who are the key researchers associated with this?**

- A) Skinner and Watson
- B) Latané and Darley
- C) Asch and Milgram
- D) Freud and Adler

**11. During the Cold War, what kind of psychological testing was heavily utilized for military recruitment and intelligence roles?**

- A) Personality Inventories
- B) Creativity Assessments
- C) Emotional Intelligence Tests
- D) Dream Analysis

**12. The development of the 'locus of control' concept, describing an individual's belief about the causes of events in their lives, gained prominence during which period?**

- A) Early 20th Century
- B) Mid-20th Century (Cold War)
- C) Late 20th Century
- D) Early 21st Century

**13. Which theoretical orientation, focusing on observable behavior and its relationship to environmental stimuli, continued to be influential in psychological research during the Cold War?**

- A) Psychoanalysis
- B) Behaviorism
- C) Humanism
- D) Cognitivism

**14. The study of 'groupthink,' a mode of thinking that people engage in when they are part of a cohesive in-group, was formally introduced by:**

- A) Stanley Milgram
- B) Solomon Asch
- C) Irving Janis
- D) Albert Bandura

**15. Which psychological principle explains the tendency for individuals to perceive a series of ambiguous stimuli as consistent and complete, a concept relevant to propaganda analysis?**

- A) Operant Conditioning
- B) Classical Conditioning
- C) Gestalt Principles
- D) Social Learning Theory

**16. The research into 'decision-making under uncertainty' was highly relevant during the Cold War due to the ever-present threat of:**

- A) Economic Recession
- B) Natural Disasters
- C) Nuclear Conflict
- D) Pandemics

**17. The concept of 'cognitive bias,' systematic patterns of deviation from norm or rationality in judgment, was increasingly explored by researchers examining human responses during:**

- A) The Renaissance
- B) The Industrial Revolution
- C) The Cold War
- D) The Digital Age

**18. What area of psychology saw increased funding and interest during the Cold War due to its implications for understanding and influencing national morale and public opinion?**

- A) Educational Psychology
- B) Industrial-Organizational Psychology
- C) Social Psychology
- D) Clinical Psychology