Cold War - 1950

1. **2**
   Which statement best describes most Eastern European countries immediately after World War II?
   
   1. They adopted democratic reforms in their political systems.
   2. They became satellite states of the Soviet Union.
   3. They became dependent on aid provided by the Marshall Plan.
   4. They emerged as world economic powers.

2. **3**
   Communist governments were established in most nations of Eastern Europe shortly after World War II because
   
   1. the region had a long tradition of strong Communist parties
   2. Communist governments were able to significantly increase agricultural productivity
   3. the Soviet Union used military and diplomatic pressures to install these governments
   4. members of the Communist Party won free elections in these nations

3. **4**
   The invasion of Hungary in 1956 by the Soviet Union and the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 are examples of
   
   1. United Nations Security Council resolutions
   2. Truman Doctrine failures
   3. Marshall Plan effects
   4. Cold War conflicts

4. **3**
   In the 30 years after World War II, which area was most influenced by the Soviet Union?
   
   1. Southeast Asia
   2. North Africa
   3. Eastern Europe
   4. Central America
"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all of the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe: Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I might call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to very high, and in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow."

-- Winston Churchill

5. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all of the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe: Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I might call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to very high, and in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow."

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Figure 1

What is the main idea of this quotation?

1. The Soviet Union had expanded its influence throughout eastern Europe.  
3. The democratic nations of western Europe stopped the expansion of Soviet influence in the world.

2. The Soviet Union had helped the nations of eastern Europe improve their standard of living.  
4. The Soviet Union supported communist revolutions in Southeast Asia.

6. Which was a major cause of tension in Europe during the decade following World War II?

1. formation of Soviet-dominated Communist governments in many Eastern European nations  
3. cutbacks in fuel supplies by oil-producing nations

2. failure of the non-Communist countries to support the United Nations  
4. return of United States military forces to pre-World War II levels

7. Terms such as containment and coexistence have usually been directly related to

1. United States-Soviet relations  
3. international financial affairs

2. human rights movements  
4. revolutions in Latin America

8. During the 1960s and 1970s, the primary reason for United States involvement in Southeast Asia was to

1. gain new markets for exports  
3. look for new colonies

2. search for new sources of oil  
4. stop the spread of communism
9. __1__
The 1956 invasion of Hungary and the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union were attempts to

1. keep Communist governments in power in Eastern Europe
2. decrease Cold War tensions between Eastern Europe and the United States
3. prevent German militarism from spreading throughout Europe
4. provide humanitarian aid to the ethnic minorities of these nations

10. __3__
"United States Airlifts Supplies to Berlin"
"U-2 Spy Plane Shot Down Over the Soviet Union"
"Soviet Missiles Placed in Cuba"

These headlines discuss events during

1. Stalin's Reign of Terror
2. World War II
3. the Cold War
4. the post-Cold War era

11. __4__
- Berlin airlift
- Cuban missile crisis
- Nuclear arms race

These events were part of an era known as the

1. Age of Imperialism
2. Scientific Revolution
3. Enlightenment
4. Cold War

12. __3__
- Creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the Warsaw Pact
- Construction of the Berlin Wall
- Cuban missile crisis

These events are most closely associated with

1. World War I
2. World War II
3. the Cold War
4. the Persian Gulf War
13. ___
The Soviet Union's reaction to the 1968 revolt in Czechoslovakia was to

1. permit limited political and economic reforms in Czechoslovakia
2. withdraw Soviet troops from Eastern Europe
3. send Soviet troops to occupy Czechoslovakia
4. bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations

14. ___
The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Korean War were examples of

1. attempts to prevent the spread of communist power
2. United States efforts to gain foreign territory
3. the failure of capitalism and free market economies
4. United Nations interference in the internal affairs of member nations

15. ___
The main cause of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 to 1973 was the clash between

1. Islamic fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism
2. Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism
3. Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism
4. Israeli technology and Saudi-Arabian economic goals

16. ___
Which situation resulted from the 1959 Cuban Revolution?

1. Cuba adopted a communistic economic and political system.
2. Cuba was denied admission to the United Nations.
3. All social classes united to support the new government.
4. The power of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba was greatly increased.

17. ___
Which was a major result of the Vietnam War?

1. North and South Vietnam were politically reunited.
2. Relations between Vietnam and China declined significantly.
3. The United States increased its political influence in Southeast Asia.
4. Most Southeast Asian nations adopted a democratic form of government.
18. __1__
Which statement best describes Japan since the end of World War II?

1. Japan has become a major force in the world economy.
2. Japan has adopted a policy of imperialism toward other nations.
3. Japan has rejected the influence of foreign nations on its institutions.
4. Japan has returned to a policy of isolation to protect itself from its neighbors.

19. __4__
In 1958, China's Great Leap Forward called for programs designed to

1. break up the communal farm system
2. slow down industrial expansion and devote more resources to agricultural growth
3. restore a capitalist economic system
4. increase both industrial and agricultural production

20. __3__
The events that took place in Hungary in the 1950s and in Czechoslovakia in the 1960s demonstrated the Soviet Union's

1. support of nationalism among satellite nations
2. influence on the economies of developing nations
3. determination to maintain political control over Eastern Europe at that time
4. attempts to promote its artistic and literary achievements in Western Europe

21. __2__
Which statement best describes South Korea since the end of the Korean War?

1. The country has experienced a marked decline in the standard of living.
2. Major industrial development has occurred.
3. A communist government has been established.
4. The population has shifted from urban to rural areas.
22. 3
"A group of planners makes all economic decisions. The group assigns natural, human, and capital resources to the production of those goods and services it wants. The group decides how to produce them and to whom to distribute them."

This description best applies to the

1. manorial economy of feudal Europe
2. mercantile economy of 18th century Europe
3. command economy of the former Soviet Union
4. market economy of the United States

23. 3
The division of Korea in 1945 and of Vietnam in 1954 are decisions which were

1. made as direct results of popular elections
2. reached by Korea and by Vietnam without the interference of other nations
3. worked out as compromise political solutions reflecting Cold War realities
4. based on the principles of national self-determination

24. 2
The main reason the United Nations sent troops to Korea in 1950 was to

1. ensure that food reached areas of the Korean peninsula affected by famine
2. prevent North Korea from conquering the people of South Korea
3. force the inspection of nuclear weapons plants in North Korea
4. restore peace between the warring factions of Buddhism and Shinto

25. 3
An immediate result of the cultural revolution in China was that it

1. helped to establish democracy in urban centers in China
2. led to economic cooperation with Japan and South Korea
3. disrupted China's economic and educational systems
4. strengthened political ties with the United States
26. 4
In China, the terms *Long March*, *Little Red Book*, and *Great Leap Forward* are most closely associated with the

1. economic policies of the Kuomintang
2. expulsion of foreigners during the Boxer Rebellion
3. foreign policy under Deng Xiaoping
4. leadership of Mao Zedong

27. 4
In China, the Great Leap Forward was an attempt to

1. promote democratic reform
2. end the private ownership of land
3. strengthen economic ties with Europe
4. increase agricultural and industrial production

28. 2
After World War II, the Soviet Union established satellites in Eastern Europe primarily to

1. promote constitutional democracy
2. expand its own political power
3. prevent the rise of new socialist regimes
4. persuade Western Europe to abandon military alliances

29. 4
After World War II, the Soviet Union established satellites in Eastern Europe to

1. support the remaining Fascist governments in Eastern Europe
2. preserve capitalism in Eastern Europe
3. establish democratic governments in Eastern European nations
4. expand its power and control over Eastern Europe
Selected Cold War Events
Berlin blockade (1948-1949)
Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States (1959)
Cuban missile crisis (1962)
Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)
Joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission (1975)
Russian invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

What does this list of events suggest about the Cold War Era?

1. Throughout this period, the United States and the Soviet Union were reluctant to solve conflicts.
2. The level of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union varied.
3. Economics played a key role in causing conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.
4. The United Nations was instrumental in reducing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the democracies in the West competed for influence in the Middle East because of its

1. strategic location and valuable resources
2. vast fertile farmlands and rivers
3. large well-educated population
4. industrial potential

During most of the Cold War period, which two nations were divided into communist and noncommunist parts?

1. China and Mongolia
2. Vietnam and Korea
3. Pakistan and Ireland
4. Poland and Cuba