

CHAPTER
33

SECTION QUIZ

Cold War: Two Superpowers Face Off

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. iron curtain | e. Cold War | i. U-2 incident |
| b. Warsaw Pact | f. United Nations | j. containment |
| c. NATO | g. Marshall Plan | k. <i>Sputnik I</i> |
| d. brinkmanship | h. <i>Apollo I</i> | l. Yalta agreement |

- _____ 1. This is an alliance between the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations.
- _____ 2. This is the name of the policy that aimed to prevent the spread of communism by blocking Soviet influence.
- _____ 3. This term was used by Winston Churchill to represent the division between a mostly democratic Western Europe and a Communist Eastern Europe.
- _____ 4. This names the first satellite to be launched into space by any country.
- _____ 5. This was an alliance between the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies.
- _____ 6. This is an organization of nations set up after World War II, including both of the superpowers.
- _____ 7. This was an alliance to which East Germany belonged but West Germany did not.
- _____ 8. This is the policy of demonstrating willingness to engage in a war to protect national interests.
- _____ 9. This is an economic aid package designed to give European nations the aid needed to rebuild after World War II.
- _____ 10. This names a dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States that resulted from the shooting down of a spy plane.
- _____ 11. This involved dividing Germany into sections controlled by the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What, in your opinion, were the positive results of the Marshall Plan?



SECTION QUIZ

Communists Take Power in China

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. The Nationalists and Communists fought together against what nation during World War II?

2. Which side in China's civil war—the Communists or the Nationalists—had more support from the peasants?

3. Which side did the United States support with financial aid and weapons during the civil war?

4. What was the name of the island to which the Nationalist forces retreated at the end of the war?

5. What were the huge collective farms formed during the Great Leap Forward called?

6. What is the name of the campaign that was launched by China's leader in 1966 with the aim of restoring radical Communist values, and who was that leader?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In your opinion, why did the Great Leap Forward fail?



SECTION QUIZ

Wars in Korea and Vietnam

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. Kim Il Sung | h. Cambodia |
| b. Ho Chi Minh | i. North Korea |
| c. Harry Truman | j. South Korea |
| d. Richard Nixon | k. North Vietnam |
| e. Ngo Dinh Diem | l. South Vietnam |
| f. Lyndon Johnson | m. 17th parallel |
| g. Douglas MacArthur | n. 38th parallel |

- _____ 1. Which person was the original commander of the United Nations forces in the Korean War?
- _____ 2. For which person was Saigon renamed following the fall of South Vietnam in 1975?
- _____ 3. Which American publicly called for a nuclear attack on China as an extension of the Korean War?
- _____ 4. Who was the leader of Communist North Vietnam?
- _____ 5. In which country did the Khmer Rouge take control?
- _____ 6. What was the border between North Korea and South Korea at the beginning of the Korean War?
- _____ 7. Approximately where was the border set between North Korea and South Korea at the time of the cease-fire in the Korean War?
- _____ 8. Who fired Douglas MacArthur?
- _____ 9. In which country did the Vietcong do most of their fighting?
- _____ 10. Which president called for the "Vietnamization" of the Vietnam War?
- _____ 11. Who was the first leader of the anti-Communist government in South Vietnam?
- _____ 12. Which country did the Soviet Union support during the Korean War?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Do you think that the United States was justified in supporting the French imperialists who controlled Vietnam and, later, in supporting the corrupt government of South Vietnam? Explain.

CHAPTER
33**SECTION QUIZ*****The Cold War Divides the World***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. During the Cold War, most Third World countries could have been accurately described as being
- a. developing nations.
 - b. established democracies.
 - c. located in Eastern Europe.
 - d. aligned with the United States.
- _____ 2. During the Cold War, one of the nonaligned nations was
- a. Cuba.
 - b. India.
 - c. Japan.
 - d. Poland.
- _____ 3. The Bay of Pigs was a failed attempt to overthrow
- a. Fidel Castro.
 - b. Fulgencio Batista.
 - c. Anastasio Somoza.
 - d. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.
- _____ 4. The United States and the Soviet Union had a dangerous standoff over the presence of Soviet missiles in
- a. Iraq.
 - b. Iran.
 - c. Cuba.
 - d. Afghanistan.
- _____ 5. Daniel Ortega was
- a. a U.S.-supported Nicaraguan dictator.
 - b. a U.S.-supported El Salvadoran dictator.
 - c. a leader of Contra forces in El Salvador.
 - d. a Sandinista leader in Nicaragua.
- _____ 6. Islamic revolutionaries held more than 60 Americans hostage for over a year in
- a. Iraq.
 - b. Iran.
 - c. Turkey.
 - d. Afghanistan.
- _____ 7. In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded
- a. Iraq.
 - b. Cuba.
 - c. China.
 - d. Afghanistan.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Think about Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Iran as examples of places where conflicts occurred during the Cold War. What can you generalize about such conflicts? For example, what was the government of such a nation typically like? What were typically the goals of those who opposed that government? Why did the United States typically support one side over the other?

CHAPTER
33**SECTION QUIZ*****The Cold War Thaws***

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The goal of the Soviet policy known as destalinization was to
- purge the country of Stalin's memory.
 - try to change the world's impression of Stalin.
 - deny that Stalin had done what he was believed to have done.
 - release satellite nations from political controls imposed by Stalin.
- _____ 2. The Cuban missile crisis pitted Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev against President
- Harry Truman.
 - Richard Nixon.
 - John F. Kennedy.
 - Lyndon Johnson.
- _____ 3. John F. Kennedy's immediate successor as U.S. president was
- Richard Nixon.
 - Lyndon Johnson.
 - Jimmy Carter.
 - Ronald Reagan.
- _____ 4. In the summer of 1968, forces from Warsaw Pact nations invaded
- China.
 - Hungary.
 - Afghanistan.
 - Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 5. The policy of détente was mainly intended to
- reduce Cold War tensions.
 - restrict the spread of communism.
 - call world attention to abuses of human rights.
 - solidify U.S. relations with its economic allies.
- _____ 6. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program was backed by
- Jimmy Carter.
 - Ronald Reagan.
 - Leonid Brezhnev.
 - Nikita Khrushchev.
- _____ 7. The first American president to visit Communist China was
- Jimmy Carter.
 - John F. Kennedy.
 - Richard Nixon.
 - Lyndon Johnson.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What problems resulted from the Soviet attitude, expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, that the Soviet Union had the right to prevent its satellites from rejecting communism and the American attitude, demonstrated in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Vietnam, that it had the right to prevent countries from becoming Communist?