

## #28: The Cold War

1. "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" shaped America's containment policy. It was the work of
  - A) John Foster Dulles.
  - B) George C. Marshall.
  - C) Dean Acheson.
  - D) George F. Kennan.
  
2. Containment policy was based on the assumption that
  - A) the Soviet Union would constantly seek to expand.
  - B) England's colonial empire was collapsing.
  - C) labor unions were becoming too powerful.
  - D) the Soviet Union was simply the old czarist Russia in new clothing.
  
3. The Soviet Union's aggressive policies after World War II, especially in Eastern Europe, were called extending the "Iron Curtain" by
  - A) George C. Marshall.
  - B) Harry Truman.
  - C) George F. Kennan.
  - D) Winston Churchill.
  
4. The Truman Doctrine was created to
  - A) industrialize Latin America.
  - B) resist perceived Soviet expansion in China and Burma.
  - C) industrialize Japan.
  - D) resist perceived Soviet expansion in Greece and Turkey.
  
5. What 1947 U.S. policy is described in the following statement? "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."
  - A) Eisenhower Doctrine
  - B) Atlantic Charter
  - C) Truman Doctrine
  - D) Marshall Plan
  
6. The Marshall Plan provided
  - A) aid for a coalition government in China.
  - B) funding for the organization of NATO.
  - C) massive economic assistance for Europe.
  - D) logistics for the Berlin airlift.

7. After the United States proposed the Marshall Plan, Stalin
- A) quickly began to strengthen Soviet armed forces.
  - B) sent representatives to the first meetings, but then withdrew because he realized the Soviets would need to match American funding.
  - C) countered immediately with his own military alliance, the Warsaw Pact.
  - D) sent representatives to the first meetings, but then withdrew because of fears that Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe would become tied to the American economy.
8. In June 1948, the Soviet Union challenged the policies of the Allies in Western Europe by closing
- A) its own borders to world trade.
  - B) Warsaw to Western visitors.
  - C) off Allied surface access to Berlin.
  - D) East Germany to all Western powers.
9. According to the map "Air Relief to Berlin, 1948-1949" the American army occupied all or part of all of the following cities except:
- A) Dresden.
  - B) Frankfurt.
  - C) Munich.
  - D) Berlin.
10. The original purpose of NATO was to create a
- A) ten-year plan for the economic recovery of Western Europe.
  - B) free trade zone between Western Europe and the United States.
  - C) mutual defense pact against the Soviet Union.
  - D) financial mechanism to stabilize currency exchange rates of the Western nations.
11. The American ally and leader of the Chinese Nationalists after World War II was
- A) Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong).
  - B) Chou En-lai (Zhou Enlai).
  - C) Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi).
  - D) Sun Yat-sen.
12. After Mao Zedong's 1949 victory in China, Truman was
- A) looking for an excuse to invade China to overthrow Mao's government.
  - B) condemned for involving American troops in an unwinnable land war in Asia.
  - C) eager to establish normal relations with China as soon as possible.
  - D) criticized by conservatives for not backing Chiang Kai-shek strongly enough.
13. After World War II, Korea was taken from Japan and
- A) placed under a United Nations protectorate for the next ten years.
  - B) divided into four zones of occupation by the victorious Allied powers.
  - C) occupied by the American army under the command of General Douglas MacArthur.
  - D) divided along the 38th parallel between the occupying forces of the Soviets and the Americans.

14. Officially, the Korean War was a struggle between North Korea and the
- A) Americans.
  - B) South Koreans.
  - C) United Nations.
  - D) NATO allies.
15. During the Korean War, Truman removed General \_\_\_\_\_ from his command for insubordination.
- A) George C. Marshall
  - B) Omar N. Bradley
  - C) Douglas MacArthur
  - D) George Patton
16. Speaking about a potential conflict with \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar N. Bradley, said in 1951 that it “would involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.”
- A) Korea
  - B) Egypt
  - C) Soviet Union
  - D) China
17. The result of Senator Joseph McCarthy’s reckless search for Communists within the United States during the 1950s was that
- A) thousands of American citizens who believed in communism were either jailed or deported.
  - B) the reputations of many people were ruined by false accusations of disloyalty.
  - C) many high-ranking U.S. government officials were exposed as spies of the Soviet Union.
  - D) organized groups of Communists began a wave of violent political terrorism.
18. Eisenhower's secretary of state who advocated emphasizing massive retaliation with nuclear weapons rather than containment with conventional forces was
- A) John Foster Dulles.
  - B) Sherman Adams.
  - C) Dean Rusk.
  - D) Dean Acheson.
19. Eisenhower and Dulles concluded that their "new look" policy of massive retaliation worked when their willingness to use tactical nuclear weapons and their vague warnings seemed to force the
- A) Soviet Union to evacuate its troops from Hungary.
  - B) North Koreans to disavow their alliance with China.
  - C) Soviets to reopen ground access to Berlin.
  - D) Chinese to sign an armistice in Korea.
20. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev announced that Soviet communism would
- A) no longer challenge capitalism for world domination.
  - B) appeal to racial minorities around the world because of American racism.
  - C) destroy capitalism in a future land war beginning in Europe.
  - D) conquer capitalism through science and technology.

21. All of the following were results of the 1957 Soviet launch of *Sputnik* except
- A) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was formed.
  - B) federal aid to education was increased.
  - C) Eisenhower publicly outlined Soviet military weaknesses to calm American fears.
  - D) the doctrine of massive retaliation became obsolete.
22. After a Khrushchev interview with publisher William Randolph Hearst, Jr. was published,
- A) Americans were relieved to hear about the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions.
  - B) the Soviet Union's many weaknesses became readily apparent.
  - C) many Americans criticized Eisenhower for allowing a missile gap.
  - D) Eisenhower put the policy of massive retaliation into effect.
23. During the Cold War, American policy toward Latin America was characterized by
- A) support of military dictators who joined the United States in resisting Soviet influence.
  - B) massive aid to improve public education and public health.
  - C) liberal economic aid to end poverty.
  - D) promotion of land reform and wealth redistribution.
24. In April 1961, the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba
- A) led to direct involvement of American troops in Cuba.
  - B) was unable to land because of bad weather.
  - C) failed because the Cuban people did not aid the invaders and the invaders were forced to surrender.
  - D) ousted Castro's government for a short time.
25. In 1962, Soviet Premier Khrushchev precipitated "the most dangerous confrontation of the Cold War" by
- A) starting the Berlin Blockade.
  - B) threatening a military takeover of West Berlin unless the United States left Cuba alone.
  - C) sending Soviet forces to help Castro defeat the Bay of Pigs invasion.
  - D) moving guided missiles to and building launching pads in Cuba.
26. During the Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy ordered a
- A) walkout at the United Nations.
  - B) naval blockade of Cuba.
  - C) plot to assassinate Castro.
  - D) secret invasion of Cuba.
27. President Kennedy's handling of the Cuban missile crisis accomplished all of the following except:
- A) preserved world peace by avoiding an immediate threat of nuclear war
  - B) restored America's national honor in the wake of recent international humiliations
  - C) gave rise to internal forces opposed to communism in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Romania
  - D) silenced many critics of United States actions in the Cold War
28. One indication of decreasing Soviet-American tensions was a treaty
- A) agreeing to submit future conflicts to the World Court.
  - B) prohibiting the sale of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear nations.
  - C) banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.
  - D) granting "most-favored-nation" trading status to each other.

29. From the 1950s until his death in 1963, the United States backed the South Vietnamese regime of
- A) Ngo Dinh Nhu.
  - B) Ho Chi Minh.
  - C) Bao Dai.
  - D) Ngo Dinh Diem.
30. In the \_\_\_\_\_ Resolution of 1964, Congress gave President Johnson *carte blanche* for the war in Vietnam.
- A) Hanoi
  - B) Mekong River
  - C) Gulf of Tonkin
  - D) My Lai
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ Trail was the major supply route from North to South Vietnam.
- A) Oregon
  - B) Mao
  - C) Gulf of Tonkin
  - D) Ho Chi Minh
32. What was the response of the Soviet Union and China to the increasing number of American ground forces in Vietnam?
- A) an equally large increase in Soviet and Chinese troops in the region
  - B) an offer to broker a peace agreement
  - C) willful blindness
  - D) an increase in aid to North Korea
33. American opponents of the Vietnam War argued that the conflict
- A) was basically a civil war.
  - B) proved the danger of Soviet expansionism.
  - C) required United Nations intervention.
  - D) could be won only by using nuclear weapons.
34. The Vietcong \_\_\_\_\_ offensive in January 1968 caught the U.S. totally by surprise and caused great chaos throughout South Vietnam.
- A) Iron Triangle
  - B) Pleiku
  - C) Tet
  - D) My Lai
35. President Richard Nixon's principal plan for ending the American commitment in the Vietnam conflict was
- A) threatening to invade China unless the North Vietnamese forces withdrew.
  - B) withdrawing American troops unilaterally.
  - C) ordering a naval blockade of the port of Haiphong.
  - D) building up the South Vietnamese army in order to withdraw American troops.

36. The publication of the so-called "Pentagon Papers" in 1971 revealed that:
- A) America was actually on the verge of a solid military victory when President Nixon settled instead for a negotiated peace
  - B) President Johnson favored ending the war, but gave in to the wishes of his Joint Chiefs of Staff to escalate the fighting
  - C) American bombing of North Vietnam exceeded levels dropped on Germany and Japan during World War II
  - D) government leaders, including former presidents, had frequently deceived the American public regarding conditions in Vietnam
37. Richard Nixon relied heavily on the judgments of National Security Adviser
- A) Dean Rusk.
  - B) Elliot Richardson.
  - C) Henry Kissinger.
  - D) John Dean.
38. Nixon's new policy of trying to relax tensions with the Chinese and the Soviets was called
- A) constructive engagement.
  - B) *entente cordiale*.
  - C) peaceful coexistence.
  - D) *détente*.
39. In February 1972, Nixon dramatically reversed previous American policy by visiting and establishing relations with
- A) China.
  - B) Albania.
  - C) Libya.
  - D) Cuba.
40. President Nixon's May 1972 trip to Moscow resulted in
- A) increased tensions between the two superpowers over their inability to reach any agreement.
  - B) disagreement over the pace and direction of Soviet Union's nuclear program.
  - C) an agreement to stop production of nuclear ballistic missiles and to permit large sales of American grain to the Soviet Union.
  - D) an agreement to reduce all nuclear weapons in their armaments and a promise by the U.S. to disengage in Vietnam.
41. The general objective of SALT I is best summarized by the phrase
- A) "arms spiral."
  - B) "first strike capability."
  - C) "nuclear weapons parity."
  - D) "balanced reduction."

42. Under the terms of the January 1973 peace settlement, the North Vietnamese
- A) agreed to cut off all military and economic ties to the Soviets and Chinese.
  - B) guaranteed the future security of a pro-American government in South Vietnam if the United Nations would send an international peacekeeping force.
  - C) were promised massive postwar aid to rebuild their country.
  - D) retained large portions of South Vietnam in exchange for releasing American prisoners of war within 60 days.
43. When the South Vietnamese army and government collapsed in 1975, Congress
- A) decided to send U.S. marines to Cambodia to break the North Vietnamese supply lines.
  - B) poured more arms into the South to stop North Vietnam's advance.
  - C) refused to send more arms to South Vietnam.
  - D) called upon the United Nations to send a peacekeeping force to stabilize Vietnam.
44. The \_\_\_\_\_, signed by President Ford in 1975, stressed increased recognition of civil rights within the Soviet bloc nations in return for Western recognition of some post-WWII Soviet territorial boundaries.
- A) Camp David Accords
  - B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
  - C) Helsinki Accords
  - D) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
45. President Carter withdrew the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) from the Senate and boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics after the Soviets invaded
- A) Poland.
  - B) Afghanistan.
  - C) Lithuania.
  - D) Iran.
46. President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, or Star Wars, was a plan for
- A) a computer-controlled system to destroy enemy missiles in outer space.
  - B) mutual reductions of Soviet and American stockpiles of nuclear warheads.
  - C) an elaborate series of spy satellites to monitor Soviet military activity.
  - D) mutual reductions of Soviet and U.S. delivery systems for nuclear warheads.
47. The main reason for collapse of Soviet-style communism in Eastern Europe in 1989 and 1990 was
- A) Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's refusal to use force to keep old-line communist governments in power in Eastern Europe.
  - B) the aggressive stance taken toward Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev by presidents Reagan and Bush.
  - C) pressure from a United Nations' boycott of Soviet trade in order to pressure Soviet withdrawal from Eastern Europe.
  - D) the rebellions in Eastern Europe against Gorbachev's heavy-handed attempts to crush any attempts to reform pro-Soviet governments.

48. The dismantling of communist governments in the Soviet Union's European satellites was generally peaceful, except in \_\_\_\_\_, where the dictator was executed.

- A) Romania
- B) Hungary
- C) Czechoslovakia
- D) Bulgaria

49. In August 1991, hard-line communists launched an unsuccessful coup against Soviet President

- A) Boris Yeltsin.
- B) Eduard Shevardnadze.
- C) Mikhail Gorbachev.
- D) Vladimir Putin.



50. When the above cartoon was originally published, the artist had placed in the car's license plate a label for what the vehicle was intended to represent in the context of the drawing's overall message. The most appropriate descriptive term for the automobile (and the one which appeared in the actual cartoon) is

- A) "NATO."
- B) "Defense Spending."
- C) "Communist Bloc."
- D) "Star Wars."