Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

A. iron curtain  
B. Warsaw Pact  
C. NATO  
D. brinkmanship  
E. Cold War  
F. United Nations  
G. Marshall Plan  
H. Apollo I  
I. U-2 incident  
J. containment  
K. Sputnik 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 is the policy of demonstrating willingness to engage in a war to protect national interests.
_____ 8. This is an economic aid package designed to give European nations the aid needed to rebuild after World War II.
_____ 9. This names a dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States that resulted from the shooting down of a spy plane.
_____ 10. This involved dividing Germany into sections controlled by the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

A. Kim Il Sung  
B. Ho Chi Minh  
C. Harry Truman  
D. Richard Nixon  
E. Ngo Dinh Diem  
F. Lyndon Johnson  
G. Douglas MacArthur  
H. Cambodia  
I. North Korea  
J. South Korea  
K. North Vietnam  
L. South Vietnam  
M. 17th parallel  
N. 38th parallel

_____ 11. Which person was the original commander of the United Nations forces in the Korean War?
12. Approximately where was the border set between North Korea and South Korea at the time of the cease-fire in the Korean War?

13. Which country did the Soviet Union support during the Korean War?

Choose the letter of the best answer.

14. During the Cold War, most Third World countries could have been accurately described as being
   A. established democracies.
   B. aligned with the United States.
   C. developing nations.
   D. located in Eastern Europe.

15. During the Cold War, one of the nonaligned nations was
   A. Poland.
   B. Japan.
   C. India.
   D. Cuba.

16. The Bay of Pigs was a failed attempt to overthrow
   A. Fulgencio Batista.
   B. Anastasio Somozoa.
   C. Fidel Castro.
   D. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

17. The United States and the Soviet Union had a dangerous standoff over the presence of Soviet missiles in
   A. Afghanistan.
   B. Iraq.
   C. Cuba.
   D. Iran.

18. The goal of the Soviet policy known as destalinization was to
   A. try to change the world's impression of Stalin.
   B. purge the country of Stalin's memory.
   C. release satellite nations from political controls imposed by Stalin.
   D. deny that Stalin had done what he was believed to have done.

19. The Cuban missile crisis pitted Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev against President
   A. Lyndon Johnson.
   B. Harry Truman.
   C. John F. Kennedy.
   D. Richard Nixon.

20. John F. Kennedy's immediate successor as U.S. president was
   A. Richard Nixon.
   B. Lyndon Johnson.
   C. Jimmy Carter.
   D. Ronald Reagan.

21. The policy of détente was mainly intended to
   A. restrict the spread of communism.
   B. call world attention to abuses of human rights.
   C. reduce Cold War tensions.
   D. solidify U.S. relations with its economic allies.

22. In the 1940s and 1950s, what did the region described as being "behind the iron curtain" include?
   A. democratic nations of Western Europe
   B. Soviet Union and its satellite nations
   C. Soviet Union only
   D. German Democratic Republic, or East Germany
23. What was the purpose of the Truman Doctrine?
   A. to create a Communist party in the United States
   B. to raise funds for Communist activities in Europe
   C. to support countries that rejected communism
   D. to judge political parties that favored communism

24. What was the name of the alliance established by European Communist nations in response to NATO?
   A. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
   B. Iron Curtain
   C. Second World
   D. Warsaw Pact

25. Which two groups fought a civil war in China both before and after World War II?
   A. the nationalists and the Communists
   B. the warlords and the emperor
   C. the peasants and the middle class
   D. the socialists and the nationalists

26. When did Chinese troops enter the war in Korea?
   A. when MacArthur’s troops landed at Inchon
   B. when the UN voted to intervene
   C. when North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel
   D. when the fighting neared China’s border

27. What idea was the major justification for U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War era?
   A. nonaligned nations
   B. domino theory
   C. Khmer Rouge
   D. Vietnamization

28. What were Third World countries?
   A. countries aligned with the Soviet Union and its allies
   B. countries aligned with the United States and its allies
   C. developing countries not aligned with the United States or the Soviet Union
   D. countries with a gross national product higher than First and Second World countries

29. Which exiled leader led the religious opposition to Western influences in Iran?
   A. Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini
   B. Fidel Castro
   C. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi
   D. Anastasio Somoza
30. Name four Warsaw Pact countries that bordered NATO members.
A. Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland
B. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania
C. Hungary, Poland, Romania, Spain
D. Turkey, Greece, Italy, Belgium

31. Which of the following Warsaw Pact countries shared a border with both a nonaligned country and a NATO member?
A. Hungary
B. Poland
C. Albania
D. Romania

32. Which nonaligned countries lay between NATO and the Warsaw Pact?
A. Sweden and Ireland
B. Austria and Yugoslavia
C. France and Italy
D. Spain and Switzerland

33. Which group had the most coastline on the Mediterranean Sea?
A. nonaligned countries
B. Warsaw Pact countries
C. all of the above
D. NATO members
Choose the letter of the best answer.

_____ 34. What event increased U.S. spending on education and technology?
   A. establishment of the Warsaw Pact
   B. Cuban missile crisis
   C. Chinese-Soviet treaty of friendship
   D. Soviet launching of a space satellite

_____ 35. Which leader won China's civil war, and what name did he give to the country?
   A. the Dalai Lama; Tibet
   B. Zhou Enlai; New China
   C. Jiang Jieshi; Republic of China
   D. Mao Zedong; People's Republic of China

_____ 36. What economic system was used to reshape China's economy after the civil war?
   A. capitalism
   B. social democracy
   C. laissez faire
   D. communism

_____ 37. Which of the following was NOT a tactic used by the superpowers during the Cold War to influence Third World nations?
   A. provided military aid and built schools
   B. sponsored revolutions and counterrevolutions
   C. threatened them with nuclear attack
   D. engaged in covert operations

_____ 38. Which of the following worked together to produce similar goals?
   A. détente and brinkmanship
   B. Truman Doctrine and containment
   C. Marshall Plan and the iron curtain
   D. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

39. Which country became divided due to Cold War influences?
   A. United Kingdom
   B. Spain
   C. Austria
   D. Germany

40. Why was an airlift needed to overcome the Soviet blockade of West Berlin?
   A. because West Berlin was too far from the nearest NATO member
   B. because Berlin was located well within the iron curtain
   C. because NATO members feared contact with the Soviets
   D. because Berlin was a known Soviet stronghold
Answer Key

1. C. NATO
2. J. containment
3. A. iron curtain
4. K. Sputnik I
5. B. Warsaw Pact
6. F. United Nations
7. D. brinkmanship
8. G. Marshall Plan
9. I. U-2 incident
10. L. Yalta agreement
11. G. Douglas MacArthur
12. N. 38th parallel
13. I. North Korea
14. C. developing nations.
15. C. India.
17. C. Cuba.
18. B. purge the country of Stalin's memory.
20. B. Lyndon Johnson.
21. C. reduce Cold War tensions.
22. B. Soviet Union and its satellite nations
23. C. to support countries that rejected communism
24. D. Warsaw Pact
25. A. the nationalists and the Communists
26. D. when the fighting neared China's border
27. B. domino theory
28. C. developing countries not aligned with the United States or the Soviet Union
29. A. Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini
30. B. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania
31. C. Albania
32. B. Austria and Yugoslavia
33. D. NATO members
34. D. Soviet launching of a space satellite
35. D. Mao Zedong; People's Republic of China
36. D. communism
37. C. threatened them with nuclear attack
38. B. Truman Doctrine and containment
39. D. Germany
40. B. because Berlin was located well within the iron curtain
Standards Summary


GA 22 Conflict Individuals and History (Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt) Traces and analyzes the causes and effects of World War II.

NCSS IIc identify and describe significant historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures, such as the development of ancient cultures and civilizations, the rise of nations-states, and social, economic, and political revolutions;

GA SSWH19 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989

GA 25 Conflict Individuals and History (Mao Tse-tung) Identifies and discusses the causes of the Cold War and the major conflicts resulting from the rivalry between East and West.

GA 26 Cooperation and Conflict Interdependence Identifies and analyzes the problems of the interdependent World (1945 to present), (e.g., population, food supply, nuclear weapons, terrorism, etc.);

NCSS IIId calculate distance, scale, area, and density, and distinguish spatial distribution patterns; describe, differentiate, and explain the relationships among various regional and global patterns of geographic phenomena such as landforms, soils, climate, vegetation, natural resources, and population;

GA SSWH19.a analyze the revolutionary movements in India (Gandhi, Nehru), China (Mao Zedong, Chiang Kai-shek), and Ghana.

GA 24 Nationalism Conflict and Cooperation Change Individuals (Gandhi and Mandela) Discusses anti-colonialism and the economic and political impact of the Third World

NCSS VId compare and analyze the ways nations and organizations respond to conflicts between forces of unity and forces of diversity;

NCSS Vi f analyze and evaluate conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among nations;

NCSS IXb explain conditions and motivations that contribute to conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, societies, and nations;

NCSS IIIb create, interpret, use, and synthesize information from various representations of the earth, such as maps, globes, and photographs;

NCSS IIIc use appropriate resources, data sources, and geographic tools such as aerial photographs, satellite images, geographic information systems (GIS), map projections, and cartography to generate, manipulate, and interpret information such as atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, and maps;