

THE COLD WAR

Outline Map

Cold War World

Directions: *Locate and label the Soviet Union, United States, Great Britain, Cuba, Turkey, Canada, South Korea, Iran, France, and Australia. Label the countries that were allies of the Soviet Union and those that were allies of the United States. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.*



THE COLD WAR**Section 1 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the answers in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a strategy of keeping communism within existing boundaries
- _____ 2. a relaxation of tensions
- _____ 3. launched "Star Wars" defense system
- _____ 4. a system of beliefs and values
- _____ 5. Soviet leader after Joseph Stalin

Column II

- a. superpowers
- b. Ronald Reagan
- c. détente
- d. John F. Kennedy
- e. ideology
- f. Nikita Khrushchev
- g. Leonid Brezhnev
- h. containment

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. In the period after World War II, which two sides faced off?
- a. the Allies and the Axis c. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
- b. Eastern and Western Europe d. East and West Berlin
- _____ 7. SALT, START, and NPT were
- a. Communist parties in Eastern Europe.
- b. agreements to limit nuclear weapons.
- c. regional alliances that opposed communism.
- d. treaties to oppose détente.
- _____ 8. The Cold War got hot, or flared up into actual fighting, in
- a. Korea. c. China.
- b. Hungary. d. Berlin.
- _____ 9. During the Cuban missile crisis the United States and the Soviet Union were led by
- a. Reagan and Gorbachev. c. Kennedy and Castro.
- b. Reagan and Khrushchev. d. Kennedy and Khrushchev.
- _____ 10. Capitalist countries have market economies and communist countries have
- a. democratic economies. c. consumer economies.
- b. command economies. d. mixed economies.

THE COLD WAR**Section 2 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. recession _____
2. suburbanization _____
3. segregation _____
4. discrimination _____
5. welfare state _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What 1970s event ended decades of postwar prosperity in industrialized democracies?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a. a drastic rise in oil prices | c. the rapid expansion of democracy |
| b. the war in Vietnam | d. large cutbacks in taxes and government spending |
- _____ 7. Which nation was divided after World War II and later reunited?
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| a. the Soviet Union | c. Germany |
| b. France | d. Korea |
- _____ 8. What was the intention of the Marshall Plan?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. to rebuild the military power of western Europe | c. to rebuild the economies of war-shattered Europe |
| b. to help the Japanese economy recover from the war | d. to prevent the spread of communism into Africa and Asia |
- _____ 9. Why did some European nations decide to limit welfare state benefits in the 1980s and 1990s?
- a. They were worried about rapidly rising GDPs.
 - b. They feared the loss of pensions and other benefits.
 - c. The increase in regional cooperation caused a recession and high inflation.
 - d. Social welfare programs brought high taxes and more government regulation.
- _____ 10. What was one reason for the huge rise in Japan's gross domestic product between 1950 and 1970?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. the removal of protective tariffs | c. the formation of the European Community |
| b. its low military budget | d. lack of serious damage during the war |

THE COLD WAR**Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. An area with no military forces near the 38th parallel in Korea was called the _____.
2. The longtime ruler of North Korea, _____, was glorified as the "Great Leader."
3. The pooling of peasant land and laborers, or _____, proved to be a failure in China.
4. During the _____, China suffered food shortages and the failure of many small industries.
5. The noncommunist dictator of South Korea was named _____.

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. collectivization b. Great Leap Forward c. Cultural Revolution d. 38th parallel e. Kim Il Sung f. Syngman Rhee g. Pusan Perimeter h. demilitarized zone |
|--|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. China's Communists finally won the long civil war under the leadership of
 - a. Mao Zedong.
 - b. Jiang Jieshi.
 - c. Kim Il Sung.
 - d. Syngman Rhee.
- _____ 7. The goal of the Cultural Revolution in China was to
 - a. increase industrial production.
 - b. improve agriculture through the use of collectivization.
 - c. free China of "bourgeois" tendencies.
 - d. make China Asia's strongest military power.
- _____ 8. "Playing the China card" refers to the attempt of the United States to
 - a. improve relations with Taiwan.
 - b. isolate China.
 - c. rebuild China's economy.
 - d. improve relations with China.
- _____ 9. How did the Korean War start?
 - a. Communist troops from South Korea attacked North Korea.
 - b. Communist troops from North Korea attacked South Korea.
 - c. China attacked United Nations troops.
 - d. North and South Korea were divided after a bitter civil war.
- _____ 10. Which statement describes North and South Korea in the 1980s?
 - a. North Korea was an industrialized democracy; South Korea was a communist dictatorship.
 - b. South Korea began a successful transition to democracy; North Korea remained a communist dictatorship.
 - c. The two Koreas were on the verge of reuniting.
 - d. South Korea allied with China; North Korea allied with the United States.

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Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 1. the view that a communist victory in South Vietnam would cause noncommunist governments to fall to communism | a. guerrillas |
| _____ 2. a brutal Cambodian dictator | b. Ho Chi Minh |
| _____ 3. small groups of loosely organized soldiers | c. Dienbienphu |
| _____ 4. event in the Vietnam War that was a turning point in U.S. public opinion | d. domino theory |
| _____ 5. a Vietnamese nationalist and communist leader | e. Viet Cong |
| | f. Khmer Rouge |
| | g. Tet Offensive |
| | h. Pol Pot |

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The eastern part of mainland Southeast Asia was once called
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. Taiwan. | c. Cambodia. |
| b. French Indochina. | d. North Vietnam. |
- _____ 7. Why did the United States enter the war in Vietnam?
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. to prevent a communist takeover of North Vietnam | c. to encourage a French takeover of Indochina |
| b. to support Ho Chi Minh as the leader of a united Vietnam | d. to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam |
- _____ 8. How was the Vietnam War part of the Cold War?
- | |
|---|
| a. The United States helped South Vietnam; the Soviet Union helped North Vietnam. |
| b. The United States bombed targets in South Vietnam. |
| c. South Vietnam asked the Soviet Union for help. |
| d. The United States and China declared war on the Soviet Union. |
- _____ 9. Which statement best describes the end of the Vietnam War?
- | |
|--|
| a. North Vietnam won the Tet Offensive and defeated the Americans. |
| b. The United States withdrew, and Vietnam reunified. |
| c. After the United States withdrew, North Vietnam won the war. |
| d. The United States troops were replaced by French forces, who continued the war. |
- _____ 10. What was the Khmer Rouge?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Cambodian communist guerrillas | c. the capitol of Laos |
| b. Ho Chi Minh's elite troops | d. an army of Vietnamese invaders |

THE COLD WAR

Section 5 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the terms in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. an independent Polish labor union
- _____ 2. the longtime dictator of Romania
- _____ 3. a Soviet policy of restructuring
- _____ 4. a Russian term for "openness"
- _____ 5. Muslim religious warriors

Column II

- a. mujahedin
- b. glasnost
- c. perestroika
- d. Solidarity
- e. Václav Havel
- f. Nicolae Ceausescu

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What role did the arms race play in the downfall of the Soviet Union?
- a. It prevented the adoption of perestroika.
- b. It forced the Soviet Union to take part in guerrilla wars.
- c. It put a strain on the inefficient Soviet economy.
- d. It caused state-run schools to close.
- _____ 7. Why was Afghanistan known as the Soviet Union's Vietnam?
- a. Afghanistan, like Vietnam, had communist and capitalist regions.
- b. Like the Vietnam War, the war in Afghanistan was long and costly.
- c. Warlords in both Afghanistan and Vietnam wanted social reforms.
- d. Both Afghanistan and Vietnam were ruled by Muslim conservatives.
- _____ 8. As the Soviet Union crumbled, Eastern Europeans
- a. supported communist rule.
- b. demanded freedom.
- c. forced Gorbachev to step down.
- d. opposed economic reforms.
- _____ 9. How did the Soviet Union's fall affect other communist countries?
- a. Many sent aid to the Soviet Union.
- b. All remained isolated, totalitarian states.
- c. Some adopted democracy, but few adopted free-market reforms.
- d. Some adopted free-market reforms, but few adopted democracy.
- _____ 10. At the end of the Cold War,
- a. the power of the United States caused mixed world reaction.
- b. the United States and Japan were the world's only superpowers.
- c. the United States decided not to be "the world's policeman."
- d. Cuba was the world's only remaining communist nation.