

Unit 8 Review: Lecture 49

*Multiple Choice*

1. What is the definition of the Cold War?
  - A. Little brush wars between the East and West hemispheres
  - B. Tensions that were solved by the arms race
  - C. Tensions and hostilities without armed conflict between U.S. and USSR
  - D. Small battles that erupt between the U.S and the USSRAnswer: C
2. What was the major policy used by America to fight communism?
  - A. Arms race, they would concentrated on the arms race instead of communism
  - B. Containment, in which they would stop the spread of communism
  - C. Propaganda, in which communism would be pictured as horrible
  - D. Containment, inn which they would protect the west from communismAnswer: B
3. What is the purpose of NATO?
  - A. For all the countries on the western side to band together and attack if one of their countries were threatened
  - B. In response to the unbinding contract made by the western countries to help
  - C. For all the eastern countries to attack when they were threatened
  - D. in response to the Warsaw Pact created by the eastern countries, mainly RussiaAnswer: A
4. What was created in response to NATO?
  - A. The Warsaw Pact, it was a mutual agreement between all the countries
  - B. Nothing was done to counter NATO
  - C. The Warsaw Pact, even though it was sort of forced on by the USSR
  - D. The arms race was taken into higher contextAnswer: C
5. What was also part of the Cold War?
  - A. The arms race, containment, small brush wars, treaties
  - B. alliances, Warsaw pact, freedom of the seas, spies
  - C. spies, small brush wars, negotiations, televised events
  - D. the arms race, spheres of influence, propaganda, spiesAnswer: D
6. What is the Truman Doctrine?
  - A. To help aid Europe in recovering from the war
  - B. aid Greece and Turkey economically and in any way to keep them from falling into communism and the Soviet Union

- C. where Truman promised there would be no wars with the Soviet Union
- D. send money to help containment keep going

Answer: B

7. What was the Marshall Plan and what was it like?
- A. European Recovery Plan, to keep communist out of the world
  - B. Containment, to economically aid the European countries
  - C. European Recovery Plan, to send money to help rebuild European countries
  - D. Containment, to stop the spread of communism

Answer: C

8. What was the Lend Lease Act?
- A. When the land in America was up for loans
  - B. when Roosevelt sold weapons to the enemies for money
  - C. Where Roosevelt loaned money to the Allies
  - D. Where Roosevelt promised to give, sell, and loan weapons to the Allies

Answer: D

9. Why did the Soviets blockade Berlin?
- A. They wanted to have nothing to do with the other side
  - B. to try to cut off the supplies to West Berlin to make them turn to communism
  - C. to get everyone from the west to move to the East
  - D. Because they did not like to see the success of Western Berlin

Answer: B

10. What happened in Korea?
- A. Communist N. Korea invaded Capitalistic S. Korea and ended in a stalemate
  - B. North Korea asked for free election and the US stopped them
  - C. the US had to send troops in to help S. Korea and it was the longest war in American history
  - D. The South invaded the North and pushed them into China

Answer: A

11. A Cold War is defined as being
- A. A state of tensions and hostilities without armed conflict between two nations.
  - B. A war that is fought in the winter.
  - C. A state of tensions and hostilities with armed conflict between two nations.
  - D. A time when there are no tensions between two nations but there is still armed conflict for no apparent reason.

Answer: A

12. The United States eventually realized that communism was
- A. Totalitarian.
  - B. Monolithic.
  - C. Contained.
  - D. A dictatorship.

Answer: B

13. George F. Kennan believed that communism was
- A. Not a threat to Americans.
  - B. Would have a difficult time spreading to other nations.
  - C. Easily spread and he compared this to the "domino theory".
  - D. Not important enough for the United States to have to focus on.

Answer: C

14. Some examples of tactics used in the Cold War are

- A. Propaganda, the radio, guns.
- B. Spies, television, chemical warfare.
- C. Satellites, propaganda, terror.
- D. Spies, the radio, television.

Answer: D

15. First-strike capacity means that

- A. Countries try to have more nuclear weapons than anybody else.
- B. There will ultimately be a nuclear war.
- C. Nations attempt to steal the nuclear weapons of other nations.
- D. One country is in charge of holding all of the nuclear weapons in the world.

Answer: A

16. Which two countries were allies in the Cold War?

- A. The United States and Japan.
- B. The United States and Britain.
- C. Britain and the USSR.
- D. The USSR and the United States.

Answer: B

17. Which of the following is in correct chronological order?

- A. Pearl Harbor, Lend Lease Act, Yalta Conference, fall of Eastern Europe.
- B. Berlin Blockade, Marshall Plan, fall of China, Truman Doctrine.
- C. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, fall of Eastern Europe, Berlin Blockade, formation of NATO.
- D. Berlin Blockade, formation of NATO, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, fall of Eastern Europe.

Answer: C

18. What did Stalin promise to do at the Yalta Conference?

- A. To reunite Eastern Europe.
- B. To stop the spread of communism in Eastern Europe.
- C. To elect a new leader in Russia.
- D. To hold free elections in Eastern Europe.

Answer: D

19. The Truman Doctrine was implemented in order to

- A. Contain communism.
- B. Push Turkey and Greece towards communism.
- C. Stop financial aid to Turkey and Greece.
- D. Form alliances between Eastern European countries.

Answer: A

20. The Warsaw Pact

- A. Distinguished all of the newly formed Eastern European nations.
- B. Formed alliances.
- C. Dissolved the Berlin Blockade.
- D. Caused the fall of China.

Answer: B

### *Key Terms*

**Cold War:** *A state of tensions and hostilities without armed conflict between two countries.* This is important to the lecture because the lecture is all about the rise and fall of the Cold War between the US and the USSR and how each country was affected. This relates to the unit as a whole because it took a long time for both nations to recover from the Cold War and ease tensions, and this unit is about the challenges of peace.

**Truman Doctrine:** *Gave Greece and Turkey money to aid them in resisting communism.* This is important to the lecture because it shows that the US was not only interested in stopping communism in Russia through the Cold War but also throughout much of Europe, and this led up to the climax of the war. This relates to the unit as a whole because this increased tensions with the USSR even further because they saw the US as a threat to the way they lived and their beliefs, and peace was harder to obtain between the two countries as a result.

**Containment:** *The idea of preventing communism from spreading beyond where it already is.* This is important to the lecture because one of the primary goals of the United States in the Cold War was to stop the spread of communism. This relates to the unit as a whole because containment was a major part of the Cold War and this caused tensions between the US and the USSR, resulting in problems regarding the achievement of peace between them.

**Warsaw Pact:** *Eastern European equivalent of NATO.* This is important to the lecture because it was formed at the end of WWII when Eastern European nations wanted to respond to Western Europe's formation of NATO. This is important to the unit as a whole because the Warsaw Pact was a result of WWII and was somewhat of a cause of the Cold War, both of which are major parts of the unit.

**NATO:** *The alliances formed between Western European countries.* This is important to the lecture because the formation of NATO reinforces the wide gap between Eastern and Western Europe. This is important to the unit as a whole because NATO and Eastern European countries were clashing, particularly due to America's involvement in the Cold War and the fight against communism, and this made the achievement of peace difficult.

**Domino Theory:** *George F. Kennan's idea that communism would spread from one country to the next.* This is important to the lecture because the domino theory was what inspired the United States to enter the Cold War and the battle against communism in the first place. This is important to the unit as a whole because the Cold War was one of the biggest milestones and challenges in the relationship between the US and the USSR.

**Ronald Reagan:** *The president during the end of the Cold War.* This is important to the lecture because Reagan was America's leader at the end of the Cold War, not to mention that he tripled the national deficit in the process of dealing with the war. This is important to the unit as a whole because Reagan did bring about the end of the war, therefore ending a significant period in American history.

### *Summary*

The world was a bipolar world after WWII. The Cold War was the most important conflict shaping the country between 1945 and 1991. The Cold War was a state of tensions and hostilities between the US and the USSR without armed conflict. The war brought about the ideas of totalitarian governments and monolithic communism. The US firmly believed that there was only one type of communism which stemmed from

the Kremlin. Some tactics which were used during the war included propaganda, spies, satellites, spy planes, the radio, and television. There was also a nuclear arms race, and both the US and the USSR were frantically trying to obtain first-strike capacity, which meant that each country wanted more weapons than the other. The Lend-Lease Act and the bombing of Hiroshima were important events which led up to the Cold War. Between 1945 and 1948, Eastern Europe fell to communism, and at the Yalta Conference, Stalin promised to hold free elections in the countries he ruled, but never followed through. In 1947, the Truman Doctrine was implemented, which meant that the US would financially aid Turkey and Greece in order to contain communism, or stop the spread of it. The Marshall Plan used the same ideas as the Truman Doctrine but applied them to all of Europe. In 1948, the Berlin Blockade split Berlin into two parts, with the Soviets hoping to stop the flow of American goods to the city. However, Truman ignored this and just airlifted supplies to Berlin anyway. In 1949, a system of alliances called NATO was formed in Western Europe, while the Warsaw Pact was formed in Eastern Europe as a response. Finally, between 1950 and 1954, the Cold War got hot in Korea because the US was afraid that communism would spread there, and this came to be known as the Korean War.