

Question 1

Churchill's March 1946 speech stated that

- a. Britain was on the verge of financial collapse.
- b. an "iron curtain" had "descended across the Continent."
- c. British troops had preemptively seized the Iranian oil fields.
- d. Mao Zedong could not be trusted to keep the peace.
- e. war with the Soviet Union would take place shortly.

Question 2

The Truman Doctrine

- a. a limited expansion of Communist control over areas of the Middle East.
- b. was to be a non-political attempt to advance free governments in North Africa.
- c. was the basis for substantial United States aid to India and Iran.
- d. involved direct Soviet economic aid to Greece and Turkey.
- e. stated that the United States would provide aid for any nation that was being threatened by Communist subversion.

Question 3

The European Recovery Program was better known as the

- a. Marshall Plan.
- b. Acheson Plan.
- c. European Community.
- d. Five Point Program.
- e. Stillman Plan.

Question 4

Soviet reactions to the Marshall Plan included

- a. the creation of a program of competitive financial aid to East Asia.
- b. direct participation in its aid benefits.
- c. military occupation of Finland and Denmark.
- d. the view that the plan was an effort by the United States at imperialist domination of Europe.
- e. a new policy of international cooperation.

Question 5

Why did President Truman relieve General MacArthur in April 1951?

- a. Because MacArthur overstepped his constitutional limits as a soldier and interfered with Truman's efforts to negotiate a settlement to the war with the Communist Chinese.
- b. Because MacArthur declared himself a candidate for presidency of the United States.
- c. Because MacArthur slapped a soldier in a military hospital and accused him of being a coward.
- d. Because MacArthur opened his own ceasefire negotiations with the Soviets.
- e. Because MacArthur opened his own ceasefire negotiations with the Communist Chinese.

Question 6

Factors weakening Chiang Kai-shek during the Civil War included

- a. peasant enthusiasm to Mao's promises to give land to the peasants.
- b. the fact that 85,000 former Japanese occupation troops were fighting in his army and elite Japanese units formed his bodyguard.
- c. the refusal of the United States to give even limited military support to the Nationalist armies.
- d. Chiang's alliance with Japan during World War II.
- e. middle class indifference toward his regime because of its refusal to provide them with lucrative government jobs.

Question 7

The Korean War

- a. involved large numbers of Chinese troops after United Nations air forces bombed Manchuria.
- b. was caused by domestic disagreements between Korean factions in the south.
- c. was finally won when 250,000 American troops captured the North Korean capital after a four-month siege.
- d. began only five months after the Soviet and American governments had established a new, unified government there and withdrawn their armies of occupation.
- e. was fought by a United Nations force composed mainly of South Korean and United States troops against North Korean forces and, after late 1950, Chinese "volunteers."

Question 8

The fighting in Indochina between 1946 and 1953

- a. was between French troops and an alliance of Vietminh Front, Japanese, and Korean forces.
- b. led to the permanent defeat of the Communist military forces.
- c. saw France agree to a negotiated peace after French public opinion tired of the "dirty war."
- d. was conducted as an anti-imperialist war by an alliance of nationalist groups led by Deng Xiaoping, leader of the Indochinese Liberation Party.
- e. was ended with the use of atomic weapons by the French.

Question 9

The Cuban Missile Crisis

- a. was a direct attempt by the Soviet Union to launch a nuclear attack on America.
- b. brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, but eventually produced a lessening of Cold War tension between the superpowers.
- c. was the first major Mexican-Cuban crisis.
- d. caused several military confrontations between the superpowers in world "hot zones."
- e. was a direct attempt by the United States to remove Fidel Castro from power.

Question 10

Lyndon Johnson sent more American troops to South Vietnam because

- a. he viewed all of Vietnam as the perfect target for a final Cold War nuclear confrontation.
- b. he wanted to conquer all of Vietnam.
- c. he believed that the combined forces of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese army would have taken over all of Vietnam if he hadn't.
- d. he planned to establish Vietnam as a staging point for an American military onslaught into China.
- e. he wanted to stop the South Vietnamese policy of giving free land to the peasants.

Question 11

After a peace treaty was signed in Paris in 1973 to end the Second Indochinese War,

- a. the United States elected Richard Nixon as its new president.
- b. North and South Vietnam settled their differences peacefully.
- c. President Johnson decided to escalate the fighting in nearby Laos.
- d. America took control of all of Vietnam
- e. North Vietnam couldn't reach a political accord with South Vietnam, and finally attacked and defeated the south two years later.

Question 12

What was the main action that sparked the US declaration of the Truman Doctrine?

- a. Civil War in Greece.
- b. Tito's expansion of dictatorship through Yugoslavia.
- c. France withdrawing from support in Albania.
- d. a resurgence of fascism in Eastern Italy.
- e. Soviet objection to US missiles in Turkey.

Question 13

The Soviet response to the western alliance in NATO was to form

- a. The Budapest Protocol
- b. Sino-Soviet Pact
- c. the Warsaw Pact
- d. The Helsinki Accords
- e. the Marshall Zhukov Plan

Question 14

The original definition of "Third World" refers to

- a. nations that were unable to shake off colonial occupation post WW II.
- b. participants in a pact coordinated by Nehru, Sukarno, and Tito.
- c. impoverished areas of the world unexposed to "civilization."
- d. non-aligned countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- e. any nation that was neither Communist nor Democratic.

Question 15

What name was given to the unofficial Cold War doctrine that suggested there would be no winners in a nuclear war?

- a. "We Die You Die"
- b. "Mutually Assured Destruction"
- c. "The Truman Doctrine"
- d. "Reciprocal Theory"
- e. "Domino Theory"