

## Quiz Chapter 26

- 1) Churchill's March 1946 speech stated that  
British troops had preemptively seized the Iranian oil fields.  
Britain was on the verge of financial collapse.  
**an "iron curtain" had "descended across the Continent."**  
Mao Zedong could not be trusted to keep the peace.  
war with the Soviet Union would take place shortly
  
- 2) The Truman Doctrine  
involved direct Soviet economic aid to Greece and Turkey.  
**stated that the United States would provide aid for any nation that was being threatened by Communist subversion.**  
was the basis for substantial United States aid to India and Iran.  
tolerated a limited expansion of Communist control over areas of the Middle East.  
was to be a non-political attempt to advance free governments in North Africa.
  
- 3) The European Recovery Program was better known as the  
Five Point Program  
Stillman Plan  
Foley Plan  
European Union  
**Marshall Plan**
  
- 4) What foreign policy strategy did George Kennan advocate in a 1947 Foreign Affairs article?  
passive aggression  
synergetic harmonization  
**containment**  
empiricism  
isolationism
  
- 5) Factors weakening Chiang Kai-shek during the Civil War included  
middle class indifference toward his regime because of its refusal to provide them with lucrative government jobs.  
**peasant enthusiasm to Mao's promises to give land to the peasants.**  
the refusal of the United States to give even limited military support to the Nationalist armies.  
the fact that 85,000 former Japanese occupation troops were fighting in his army and elite Japanese units formed his bodyguard.  
Chiang's alliance with Japan during World War II.
  
- 6) The Korean War  
**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."**

began only five months after the Soviet and American governments had established a new, unified government there and withdrawn their armies of occupation.  
was caused by domestic disagreements between Korean factions in the south.  
involved large numbers of Chinese troops after United Nations air forces bombed Manchuria.  
was finally won when 250,000 American troops captured the North Korean capital after a four-month siege.

7) The fighting in Indochina between 1946 and 1953

was between French troops and an alliance of Vietminh Front, Japanese and Korean forces.  
**saw France agree to a negotiated peace after French public opinion tired of the "dirty war."**

was conducted as an anti-imperialist war by alliance of nationalist groups led by Deng Xiaoping, leader of the Indochinese Liberation Party.

led to the permanent defeat of the Communist military forces.

was ended with the use of atomic weapons by the French.

8) The Cuban Missile Crisis

was the first major Mexican-Cuban crisis.

was a direct attempt by the United States to remove Fidel Castro from power.

was a direct attempt by the Soviet Union to launch a nuclear attack on America

**brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, but eventually produced a lessening of Cold War tension between the superpowers.**

caused several military confrontations between the superpowers in world "hot zones."

9) China's long isolation from the West began to end with the opening to America that was accomplished by

Hubert Humphrey and Lyndon Johnson

John F. Kennedy and John Foster Dulles

Dwight Eisenhower and Dean Rusk

Harry Truman and Dean Acheson

**Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger**

10) Lyndon Johnson sent more American troops to South Vietnam because

he wanted to stop the South Vietnamese policy of giving free land to the peasants.

**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.**

he wanted to conquer all of Vietnam.

he planned to establish Vietnam as a staging point for an American military onslaught into China.

he viewed all of Vietnam as the perfect target for a final Cold War nuclear confrontation.

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

President Johnson decided to escalate the fighting in nearby Laos.

North and South Vietnam settled their differences peacefully.

America took control of all of Vietnam.

**North Vietnam couldn't reach a political accord with South Vietnam, and finally attacked and defeated the south two years later.**

the United States elected Richard Nixon as its new president.

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

Tito's expansion of dictatorship through Yugoslavia.

France withdrawing from support in Albania.

**Civil War in Greece.**

Soviet objection to US missiles in Turkey.

resurgence of fascism in Eastern Italy.

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

**the Warsaw Pact**

the Marshall Zhukov Plan

The Budapest Protocol

The Helsinki Accords

Sino-Soviet Pact

14) What was involved in the US policy of NSC-68?

**Initiation of the McCarthy hearings to root out communism in the US.**

Economic sanctions against China.

Revocation of diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China.

Invoking a policy of containment of Communism in Asia.

A naval blockade of the Pacific Rim between Japan and the Asian continent.

15) The Third World refers to

participants in a pact coordinated by Nehru, Sukarno, and Tito.

impoverished areas of the world unexposed to "civilization."

nations that were unable to shake off colonial occupation post WWII.

**non-aligned countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.**

any nation that was neither Communist nor Democratic.

16) After the 1968 Tet Offensive, what were the three dramatic steps that U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson took to begin the process of withdrawing his country from the Vietnam War?

a. Indicate a willingness to bargain with the Russians and Communist Chinese, announce a unilateral ceasefire, and start immediately to withdraw U.S. forces.

b. Resign from the presidency, move back to Texas, and take up ranching.

c. Call an emergency summit with the Russians and Communist Chinese, threaten the North Vietnamese with immediate nuclear destruction, and announce mobilization of U.S. society for total war.

d. Cut back on strategic bombing of North Vietnam, indicate a willingness to negotiate a settlement to the war, and withdraw from the 1968 presidential race.

17) Why did President Truman relieve General MacArthur in April 1951?

- coward.
- a. Because MacArthur slapped a soldier in a military hospital and accused him of being a
  - b. Because MacArthur opened his own ceasefire negotiations with the Soviets.
  - c. 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.
  - d. Because MacArthur opened his own ceasefire negotiations with the Communist Chinese.