



**YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY  
REVIEW PACKET**

**AFTER WORLD WAR II/ COLD WAR  
BALANCE OF POWER**

## SECTION OVERVIEW

After World War II, Japan and West Germany adopted constitutions that built democratic governments. Two major powers emerged from the war: the United States and the Soviet Union. Political and economic differences between the two led to a division of Europe that would last more than 40 years. The conflict between democracy and communism also spread around the globe, resulting in a buildup of arms as well as a race to explore space. The United Nations experienced both failure and success in its quest to maintain peace in the years after 1945.

## KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

**Change** What impact did World War II have on the development of democracy in Germany and Japan?

**Political Systems** How did differing political systems help cause the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union?

**Conflict** How did the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union involve other nations around the world?

**Justice and Human Rights** What role does the United Nations play in the struggle for justice and human rights?

## KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

iron curtain	satellite	NATO
asylum	Truman Doctrine	Warsaw Pact
superpower	containment	surrogate
Cold War	Marshall Plan	nonaligned nation

## A DIVIDED EUROPE

After World War II, with help from the United States and Great Britain, democracy and free enterprise were restored to the nations of Western Europe. Eastern Europe, however, was occupied by armies of the Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union, wanted to spread communism throughout the area. He hoped to create a buffer zone of friendly governments to prevent possible attacks from Germany and other western nations.

Although Stalin had promised free elections for Eastern Europe, he instead supported the establishment of pro-communist governments throughout the region. Soon Europe was divided by an imaginary line known as the **iron curtain**. In the East were the Soviet-dominated communist countries. In the West were the western democracies, led by the United States.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN TRANSFORMED

Both Germany and Japan had been physically and socially devastated by the war. The victorious Allied powers occupied the two countries.

Germany was divided into four zones of occupation. Britain, France, and the United States occupied the three zones in western Germany. The Soviet Union controlled eastern Germany. The United States alone occupied Japan.

### *Democracy in West Germany*

Germany's armed forces were disbanded, and the Nazi party was outlawed. Nazi war criminals were tried in the Nuremberg trials, and some were executed. In western Germany, the Allies helped set up political parties. Germans wrote a federal constitution. This constitution set up a democratic government and was approved in 1949. In that year, West Germany also regained self-government as the Federal Republic of Germany.

Germany's constitution included an article that guaranteed political asylum for people who were persecuted for political reasons. **Asylum** is protection from arrest or from the possibility of being returned to a dangerous political situation. For many years, Germany's asylum policy was the most liberal in Europe. Germany's recognition of its role in the persecution of Jews and other groups probably led to this constitutional guarantee. In the late 1990s, Germany began to restrict this right after large numbers of asylum seekers came to Germany for economic rather than political reasons.

**THE LESSONS OF THE HOLOCAUST** Germany was deeply shaken by the experience of the Holocaust. Germans wanted to be sure that such a thing could not happen again. Today, Germany's relationship with the nation of Israel is very friendly. Germany and Israel have strong diplomatic, economic, and cultural ties. There has also been an attempt to compensate financially some of the victims of the Holocaust.

## Democracy in Japan

Like Germany, Japan was occupied after World War II by Allied troops, most of whom were American. Japan's armed forces were disbanded. Trials were held to punish people who had been responsible for wartime atrocities, and some of these people were executed. General Douglas MacArthur was the supreme commander of the American military government that ruled postwar Japan. The American government wanted to end militarism and ensure democratic government in Japan.

**JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION** In Germany, a German council had written the new constitution. Japan's constitution, on the other hand, was drafted by MacArthur and his advisors.

- It created a constitutional monarchy that limited the power of the emperor.
- It promised that Japan would not use war as a political weapon.
- It set up a democratic government. Representatives were elected to the Diet, the Japanese parliament.
- Women gained the right to vote.
- Basic rights, such as freedom of the press and of assembly, were guaranteed.

The Japanese government accepted this new constitution and signed a treaty that took away Japan's overseas empire. In 1952, the Allied occupation officially ended.

## TWO SUPERPOWERS

After World War II, several powerful nations of the past were in decline. Germany was defeated and divided. France and Britain were economically drained and needed to concentrate on rebuilding. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as the two world **superpowers**. The word *superpower* has been used to describe each of the rivals that came to dominate global politics in the period after World War II. Many other states in the world came under the domination or influence of these powers.

## THE COLD WAR BEGINS

The United States and the Soviet Union had cooperated to win World War II. Soon, however, conflicts in ways of thinking and mutual distrust led to the **Cold War**—a continuing state of tension and hostility between the superpowers. This tension was a result of differences in political and economic thinking between the democratic, capitalistic United States and the communist Soviet Union. It was a “cold” war because armed battle between the superpowers did not occur.

The western powers feared the spread of communism. Stalin had forced pro-communist governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and

elsewhere. These countries came to be known as **satellites** of the Soviet Union. When Stalin began to put pressure on Greece and Turkey, the United States took action.

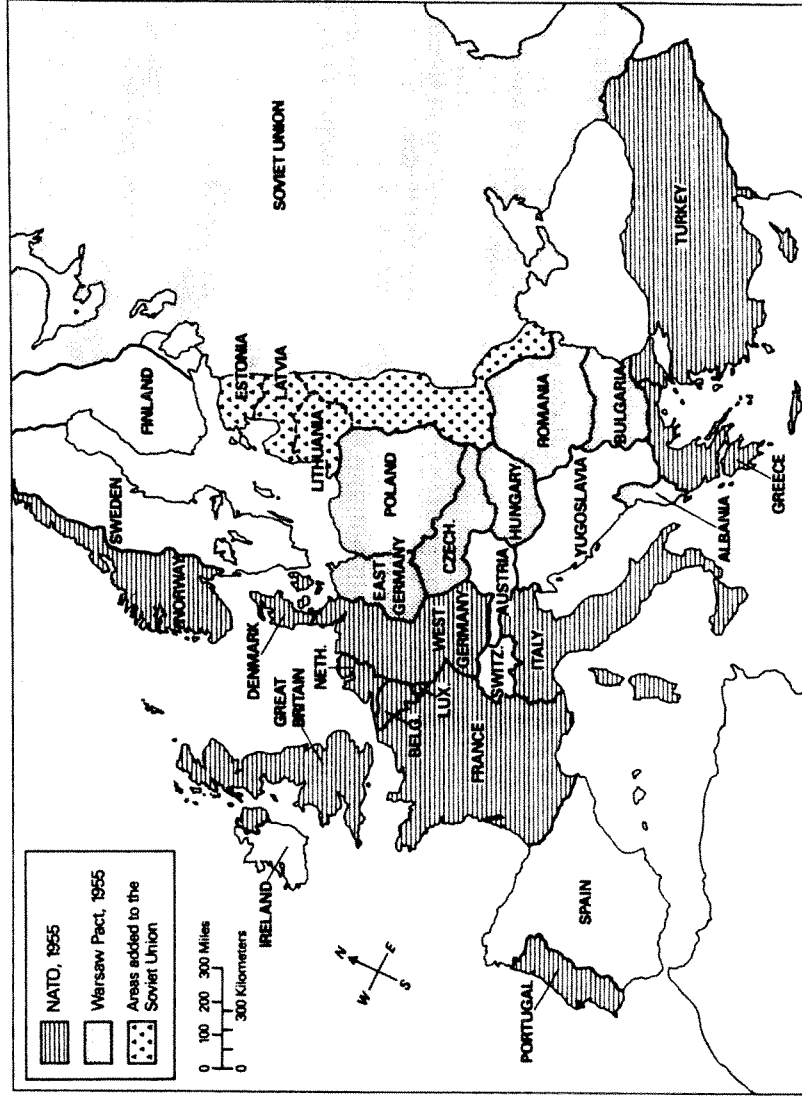
## The Truman Doctrine

In March of 1947, President Harry S. Truman established a policy known as the **Truman Doctrine**. This was an economic and military program designed to help other nations resist Soviet aggression. It was based on the theory of **containment**, which involved limiting communism to areas already under Soviet control. The United States pledged to resist Soviet expansion anywhere in the world. Truman sent military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey so that they could resist the threat of communism.

## The Marshall Plan

The **Marshall Plan**, also proposed in 1947, was a massive economic aid package designed to strengthen democratic governments and lessen the appeal of communism. Billions of American dollars helped Western European countries recover from World War II. Although the United

Europe After World War II



States also offered this aid to Eastern Europe, Stalin forbade these countries to accept it.

### **Crisis in Germany**

The division of Germany into four zones after World War II was supposed to be temporary. Soon Britain, France, and the United States had combined their democratically ruled zones. Tension grew between democratic western Germany and Soviet-controlled eastern Germany. Germany became a major focus of Cold War tension. The Allies were trying to rebuild the German economy, but Stalin feared a strong, united Germany. Berlin, the divided capital, was located in East Germany.

**THE BERLIN AIRLIFT** In 1948, Stalin hoped to force the Allies out of Berlin by closing all land routes for bringing essential supplies to West Berlin. In response to the crisis, the western powers mounted a successful airlift. For almost a year, food and supplies were flown into West Berlin. Finally, the Soviets ended the blockade.

**A DIVIDED GERMANY** This incident, however, led to the creation of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) in 1949. Germany, like the rest of Europe, remained divided. In 1961, the East German government built a wall that separated East Berlin from West Berlin. East German soldiers shot anyone who tried to escape from East Germany.

### **Opposing Military Alliances**

**THE NATO ALLIANCE** After the Berlin airlift and the division of West Germany from East Germany, Western European countries formed a military alliance. It was called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO. Members of NATO pledged to support each other if any member nation was ever attacked.

**THE WARSAW PACT** In 1955, the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact. It included the Soviet Union and seven of its satellites in Eastern Europe. This was also a defensive alliance, promising mutual military cooperation.

### **THE COLD WAR HEATS UP**

#### **Repression in Eastern Europe**

The Soviet Union kept a tight grip on its Eastern European satellites. Tensions arose in both East Germany and Poland in the 1950s. In East Germany, a revolt was put down with Soviet tanks. In Poland, some reforms were made, yet the country remained under the domination of the Soviet Union. Though Stalin died in 1953, his successors continued his policy of repression.

**THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT** In 1956, a revolution began in Hungary. It was led by Imre Nagy, who was a Hungarian nationalist and

communist. Nagy ended one-party rule, got rid of Soviet troops, and withdrew Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. In response, the Soviet Union quickly sent in troops and tanks. Thousands of Hungarians died, and the revolt against Soviet domination was suppressed.

**THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA** Another rebellion against Soviet domination occurred in Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1968, when Alexander Dubček called for liberal reforms and the easing of communist controls. The government of Czechoslovakia eased censorship and began to plan for a new constitution. The Soviet Union, however, sent troops to overturn the government and restore a communist dictatorship. Through these incidents, it became clear that the Soviet Union would use force whenever necessary to ensure the survival of communism and Soviet domination in Eastern Europe.

### **The Arms Race**

Both the United States and the Soviet Union armed themselves, each preparing to withstand an attack from the other. The United States had developed the atomic bomb during World War II; Soviet scientists developed their own in 1949.

For 40 years, the two superpowers spent great amounts of money to develop more and more powerful weapons. The arms race raised the level of tension between the two superpowers. It also raised fears among many people that the superpowers might become involved in a conflict that would destroy the world.

### **The Space Race**

The superpowers also competed in space. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik*, a satellite, into orbit around the Earth. Congress soon established NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to improve American space technology.

The race was on. In 1958, the United States launched its own first satellite. In 1961, the Soviets sent the first man into space. Then, in 1969, the United States was the first nation to put a man on the moon. Both the Soviet Union and the United States explored the military use of space with spy satellites. Many people were concerned about the high cost of space exploration and the extension of the Cold War into space.

### **CONFLICTS AROUND THE WORLD**

Although the United States and the Soviet Union did not engage in a war with each other, they did clash through surrogate, or representative, states. This meant that the United States and Soviet Union supported opposing forces in many nations throughout the world. These conflicts occurred in East Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

## **The Cold War in East Asia**

Cold War tensions grew into bitter wars in Korea in the 1950s and in Vietnam in the 1960s. In each case, the superpowers supported opposing sides with economic aid, advisors, and troops.

**KOREAN WAR** After World War II, Korea was divided into North Korea, occupied by Soviet forces, and South Korea, occupied by American forces. North Korean forces, seeking to unify the country under communist rule, invaded the south in 1950. Commanded by General Douglas MacArthur, UN forces prevented a northern takeover of South Korea. An armistice was signed in 1953.

**VIETNAM WAR** In 1954, Vietnam was temporarily divided into a northern half, ruled by communist leader Ho Chi Minh, and a southern half, headed by non-communist Ngo Dinh Diem. Large numbers of American forces were eventually sent to Vietnam to prevent Ho Chi Minh from uniting Vietnam under northern rule. American forces, however, were not able to defeat the communist forces in Vietnam. In 1973, President Richard Nixon ordered a cease-fire and began to pull American forces out of Vietnam. In 1975, the North Vietnamese captured Saigon, reuniting Vietnam.

## **The Cold War in the Middle East**

**ARAB STATES AND ISRAEL** In the 1950s, Gamal Abdel Nasser emerged as a leader in the Arab state of Egypt. He was determined to end western power in Egypt. In 1956, he nationalized the Suez Canal, ending British control. He received support from the Soviet Union and used Soviet money to build the Aswan High Dam. Under Nasser's leadership, Egypt took part in two wars against the Jewish state of Israel. While the Soviet Union supported Egypt, the United States supported Israel.

**IRAN AND IRAQ** Rivalries over oil resources fueled Cold War tensions in the Middle East. The United States and the Soviet Union both became interested in Iran after vast oil fields were discovered there. An Iranian nationalist leader who had communist support tried to nationalize the oil industry in the early 1950s. The United States helped to keep him from power. The United States then supported the repressive anti-communist shah of Iran with weapons and advisors. An Islamic revolution in 1979 toppled the shah's regime.

The Soviet Union meanwhile supported Iraq, which had become a socialist dictatorship in the 1960s and also had oil reserves. The Soviet Union eventually also supported governments in Syria and Libya.

## **The Cold War in Africa**

**CONGO** The Congo, a Belgian colony in Africa, became independent in 1960. The new premier asked for help in dealing with a revolt. The Soviet Union supported him against the rebels. Five years later, a

strongly anti-communist dictator named Mobutu Sese Seko took control of the country, renaming it Zaire. Because of his anti-communist stance, he received the support of the West, allowing him to stay in power until the late 1990s.

**ANGOLA** In southwestern Africa, the Portuguese colony of Angola gained independence in 1975, in the midst of a bloody civil war. After that, rival rebel groups continued their conflict with each other. One group, the MPLA, was supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet Union sent advisors and equipment; Cuba sent troops. The MPLA established a communist dictatorship in Angola. The United States tried to undermine this government, and South Africa supported the opposing group, UNITA. This confrontation continued until 1991.

## **The Cold War in Latin America**

**CUBA** Cold War suspicions caused the United States to view some Latin American reform movements as communist threats. Several Latin American countries became involved in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In 1959, a Cuban revolutionary named Fidel Castro and his guerrilla army overthrew the existing Cuban government. Castro turned Cuba into a communist state and turned to the Soviet Union for support. In 1961, the United States backed a plot by Cuban exiles to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. However, the invading forces were quickly crushed. In 1962, the United States imposed a trade embargo on Cuba.

Angered by American interference, Castro sought closer ties with the Soviet Union. Castro allowed the Soviets to build nuclear missile bases in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. In 1962, however, President Kennedy demanded Soviet removal of nuclear weapons from Cuba. The Soviet Union finally agreed, in exchange for a pledge by Kennedy that the United States would not invade Cuba.

**CENTRAL AMERICA** In Guatemala, a leftist named Jacobo Arbenz came into power in 1950. He instituted land reforms that threatened United States businesses. The United States helped the Guatemalan army overthrow Arbenz in 1954.

In the late 1970s, a revolutionary group called the Sandinistas overthrew the ruling family in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas instituted several socialist policies. Through the 1980s, a civil war was fought. Fearing the spread of communism, the United States supported rebels fighting against the Sandinistas. By the end of the decade, however, both sides agreed to stop fighting and hold elections.

In El Salvador, civil war raged between left-wing revolutionaries and right-wing forces who murdered anyone they thought sympathized with leftists. The United States provided aid to the repressive government while urging it to make reforms. In 1991, both sides agreed to end their civil war and work to achieve peace.

## THE NONALIGNED NATIONS

The nations that chose not to ally with either side in the Cold War were known as **nonaligned nations**. Instead, these nations remained neutral. India, Yugoslavia, and many African nations adopted a policy of nonalignment. Their goals were to make economic progress and to avoid involvement in the Cold War.

## THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During the course of the Cold War, the United Nations provided a forum for the superpowers to air their differences peacefully. While the Cold War was at its peak, however, countries tended to vote in blocs, either as allies of the United States or as allies of the Soviet Union. This practice limited the United Nations' effectiveness.

After the end of the Cold War in 1991, the United Nations expanded several of its traditional roles. Today, it sends international peacekeeping forces to countries in conflict. The United Nations continues to provide many health services to less developed countries. It also supports the struggle for human rights throughout the world.





## SUMMARY

After World War II, with the help of the United States, democratic governments were established in Japan and West Germany. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as two rival superpowers with differing political and economic systems. Their rivalry threatened peace around the world in a struggle called the Cold War that went on for more than 45 years. The two superpowers engaged in the buildup of arms, competition in space, and surrogate conflicts in other parts of the world. Despite difficulties, the United Nations remained a force for stability and peace.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following:



- 1) The reason that Ukraine, Lithuania, and Belarus are *not* included on this map is that they were
- 1) members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - 2) located outside the geographic area shown
  - 3) provinces in Poland and Rumania
  - 4) republics of the Soviet Union and not considered independent nations
- 2) Which symbol is used on this map to identify nations that were considered satellites of the Soviet Union?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1)  | 3)  |
| 2)  | 4)  |
- 3) Which statement *best* describes most Eastern European countries immediately after World War II?
- 1) They emerged as world economic powers.
  - 2) They adopted democratic reforms in their political systems.
  - 3) They became dependent on aid provided by the Marshall Plan.
  - 4) They became satellite states of the Soviet Union.
- 4) After World War II, the Soviet Union established satellites in Eastern Europe primarily to
- 1) expand its own political power
  - 2) persuade Western Europe to abandon military alliances
  - 3) promote constitutional democracy
  - 4) prevent the rise of new socialist regimes

- 5) Which was a major reason for the success of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe after World War II?
- 1) Western Europeans feared that Nazism would be rekindled in Eastern Europe.
  - 2) The Soviet Union had military forces in Eastern Europe as a result of World War II.
  - 3) Eastern Europeans accepted the doctrine of Pan-Slavism.
  - 4) The democracies of Western Europe needed greater security.

- 6) After World War II, Soviet domination of Eastern Europe was most directly the result of the
- 1) peace agreements supported by the United Nations
  - 2) growth of democratic movements
  - 3) victory of Germany over the Allies
  - 4) Soviet military occupation of the region

- 7) "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."  
—Winston Churchill (1946)

This statement was Winston Churchill's reaction to the

- 1) German invasion of Russia during World War II
  - 2) Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe after World War II
  - 3) creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) after World War II
  - 4) final defeat of Germany's armies during World War II
- 8) The expansion of communism into Eastern Europe was a direct result of
- 1) World War II
  - 2) the Napoleonic Wars
  - 3) the Crimean War
  - 4) World War I
- 9) Which is the most valid statement about communism since World War II?
- 1) The former Soviet Union's foreign policy goals determined the foreign policies of developing nations.
  - 2) In different nations, communism was shaped by national needs and goals.
  - 3) With easing of China-Soviet tensions, communism became less violent.
  - 4) Most Communist nations successfully rejected the leadership of the Soviet Union.

- 10) Communist governments were established in most nations of Eastern Europe shortly after World War II because
- 1) the former Soviet Union used military and diplomatic pressures to install these governments
  - 2) the region had a long tradition of strong Communist parties
  - 3) members of the Communist Party won free elections in these nations
  - 4) Communist governments were able to significantly increase agricultural productivity

- 11) A reason the Japanese Government accepted a new constitution after World War II was that
- 1) the new constitution was very similar to the previous one
  - 2) Japan's colonial possessions were returned
  - 3) Japan's military forces were reestablished
  - 4) the new constitution was imposed by the United States military government

- 12) Democracy in modern Japan resulted primarily from
- 1) reforms imposed by the United States after World War II
  - 2) Shinto and Buddhist beliefs about equality and justice
  - 3) the diffusion of ideas and practices from China and Korea
  - 4) a history of imperial justice under the constitution of the Emperor

- 13) The *best* evidence that Japan has been greatly influenced by Western values and ideas is Japan's
- 1) efforts to increase the power of landlords
  - 2) insistence upon rigid job definitions and work rules
  - 3) strengthening of the old family system
  - 4) adoption of parliamentary democracy

- 14) Which reform took place in Japan after World War II?
- 1) The emperor's position was abolished.
  - 2) Japan's industrial capability was greatly reduced.
  - 3) Japan became a representative democracy.
  - 4) Labor unions were declared illegal.



15) "...the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes... In order to accomplish the aim... land, sea, and air forces... will never be maintained."

Which event is directly responsible for the inclusion of this statement in Japan's current Constitution?

- 1) Japan's involvement in the Persian Gulf War
  - 2) Japan's emergence as an economic superpower
  - 3) Japan's defeat in World War II
  - 4) United Nations sanctions against Japan
- 16) Which was a fundamental principle expressed by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg following World War II?
- 1) Individuals acting in the name of the state cannot be prosecuted for their actions.
  - 2) National policies followed during wartime cannot be criticized after the war.
  - 3) Both national leaders and their followers are responsible for their wartime actions.
  - 4) No action is a crime if it happens during wartime.
- 17) Which was the major result of the Nuremberg War Trials?
- 1) The State of Israel was created as a home for victims of the war.
  - 2) Prisoners from all countries were immediately released from captivity.
  - 3) Soldiers were required to pay for the property damages they caused during the war.
  - 4) National leaders were held personally responsible for war crimes against humanity.
- 18) Which principle was established by the Nuremberg Trials after World War II?
- 1) War crimes are sometimes justified.
  - 2) War-crimes trials can only be held in neutral nations.
  - 3) Individuals can be punished for their part in state-sponsored crimes.
  - 4) Democracy can be promoted in formerly totalitarian nations.
- 19) The principal defense used by most Nazis tried at Nuremberg after World War II was that they had been
- 1) reflecting the popular will of their society
  - 2) serving the good of humanity
  - 3) carrying out universal ethical principles
  - 4) following orders given by their superiors

20) "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I might call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to very high, and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow."  
—Winston Churchill

What is the *main* idea of this quotation?

- 1) The former Soviet Union has helped the nations of eastern Europe improve their standard of living.
  - 2) The democratic nations of western Europe have stopped the expansion of Soviet influence in the world.
  - 3) The former Soviet Union has expanded its influence throughout eastern Europe.
  - 4) The former Soviet Union will support communist revolutions in Southeast Asia.
- 21) Between 1945 and 1950, the Soviet Union gained control over the nations of Eastern Europe as a result of
- 1) trusteeships established by the United Nations
  - 2) free elections in those nations
  - 3) diplomatic and military pressure
  - 4) prewar agreements between England and the Soviet Union
- 22) The term "cold war," referring to the period following World War II, primarily signifies the
- 1) attempts by Third World nations to develop their military strength
  - 2) efforts to rebuild the economies of war damaged countries in Europe
  - 3) political, economic, and military rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - 4) struggle to overcome disease and poverty throughout the world

23) **SELECTED COLD WAR EVENTS:**

- Berlin blockade (1948-1949)
- Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States (1959)
- Cuban missile crisis (1962)
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)
- Joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission (1975)
- Russian invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

What does this list of events suggest about the Cold War Era?

- 1) The United Nations was instrumental in reducing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
  - 2) The level of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union varied.
  - 3) Throughout the period, the United States and the Soviet Union were reluctant to solve conflicts.
  - 4) Economics played a key role in causing conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- 24) The *main* purpose of the Organization of American States (OAS) is to
- 1) encourage United States military involvement in the region
  - 2) provide a way to resolve regional problems peacefully
  - 3) destroy the power of Colombian drug lords
  - 4) integrate the economies of Latin American nations
- 25) A major goal of the Organization of American States (OAS) is to
- 1) promote socialism in the developing nations of Latin America
  - 2) protect Latin American nations from outside interference
  - 3) prevent investments by the United States in Latin American nations
  - 4) preserve the privileges of the landed classes of Latin America
- 26) The major goal of the Organization of American States (OAS) is to
- 1) develop trade between Europe and the nations of Latin America
  - 2) encourage political, economic, and social changes in Latin America
  - 3) provide a peaceful way to settle disputes in the Western Hemisphere
  - 4) promote United States investment in South America

- 27) Which is the *main* purpose of the Good Neighbor policy, the Alliance for Progress, and the Organization of American States (OAS)?
- 1) to develop cooperation among nations of the Western Hemisphere
  - 2) to eliminate all barriers to trade between member nations
  - 3) to provide mutual military support for Latin American nations
  - 4) to establish democracy among newly independent Latin American nations
- 28) In the 30 years after World War II, which area was most influenced by the former Soviet Union?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Southeast Asia  | 3) Eastern Europe |
| 2) Central America | 4) North Africa   |
- 29) Which statement about the spread of communism after World War II is most accurate?
- 1) Communist influence was confined to European nations.
  - 2) The Soviet Union continued to dominate all nations that refer to themselves as "Socialist."
  - 3) Armed revolution and Soviet intervention were the main ways in which communism expanded.
  - 4) Most developing nations have Communist governments.
- 30) The revolt in Hungary (1956), the demonstrations in Czechoslovakia (1968), and the formation of Solidarity in Poland (1980's) are similar in that they
- 1) were movements to restore the power of the aristocracy
  - 2) represented a challenge to Communist leadership
  - 3) represented attempts to rid these countries of Western ideas and influence
  - 4) were tolerated by the Communist leaders, who accepted the need for change
- 31) Which was a major cause of tension in Europe during the decade following World War II?
- 1) formation of Soviet-dominated Communist governments in many Eastern European nations
  - 2) failure of the non-Communist countries to support the United Nations
  - 3) cutbacks in fuel supplies by oil-producing nations
  - 4) return of United States military forces to pre-World War II levels

32) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the U.S. response to the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Korean War are examples of

- 1) the failure of capitalism and free market economies
- 2) United Nations interference in the internal affairs of member nations
- 3) United States efforts to gain foreign territory
- 4) attempts to prevent the spread of communist power

33) The withdrawal of France from Indochina, the involvement of the former Soviet Union in Cuba, and the United States support of the Contras in Nicaragua illustrate that nations

- 1) no longer use warfare as a means to resolve international conflict
- 2) consistently discard traditional foreign policy goals after changes in administration
- 3) tend to base foreign policy decisions on what they believe to be their self-interests
- 4) tend to refer foreign policy conflicts to the United Nations

34) During the Cold War, a nation that was nonaligned and economically developing would have been most likely to

- 1) accept aid from both the Soviet Union and the United States
- 2) enter into an exclusive trade agreement with the United States
- 3) join the other members of the Warsaw Pact
- 4) form a military alliance with the Soviet Union

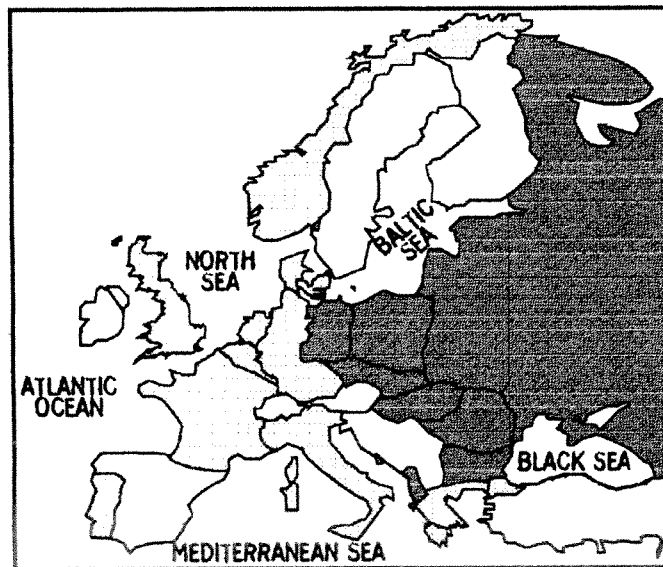
35) Which headline concerning the Soviet Union refers to a Cold War event?

- 1) "Warsaw Pact Formed"
- 2) "Trotsky Forms Red Army"
- 3) "Germany Invades USSR"
- 4) "Yeltsin Assumes Power"

36) One reason the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact was to

- 1) help institute capitalism in Eastern Europe
- 2) ease the transition to democracy
- 3) challenge the economic successes of the Common Market
- 4) limit the threat of invasion from Western Europe

37)



The map illustrates a division of Europe that led to the creation of the

- 1) Axis and the Allied powers
- 2) Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente
- 3) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact
- 4) United Nations and the League of Nations

- 38) Since World War II, collective security has been designed to
- 1) limit the development of nuclear weapons
  - 2) prevent the outbreak of war between the major powers
  - 3) protect a nation from being weakened by internal subversion
  - 4) prohibit the formation of local alliances
- 39) The Quadruple Alliance, the Triple Entente, and NATO all represent foreign policy techniques designed to
- 1) contain the spread of socialism in the Western World
  - 2) increase the collective power of member nations
  - 3) encourage cooperation in exploiting overseas markets
  - 4) prevent a runaway arms race among member nations
- 40) The Congress of Vienna, the Triple Alliance, the Triple Entente, and NATO all represent attempts to
- 1) bring about worldwide disarmament
  - 2) prevent nationalistic movements in colonial empires
  - 3) create a balance of power
  - 4) increase international trade
- 41) The invasion of Hungary in 1956 by the former Soviet Union and the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 are examples of
- 1) Marshall Plan effects
  - 2) United Nations Security Council resolutions
  - 3) Cold War Era conflicts
  - 4) Truman Doctrine failures
- 42) The 1956 invasion of Hungary and the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union were attempts to
- 1) keep Communist governments in power in Eastern Europe
  - 2) decrease Cold War tensions between Eastern Europe and the United States
  - 3) prevent German militarism from spreading throughout Europe
  - 4) provide humanitarian aid to the ethnic minorities of these nations
- 43) The former Soviet Union's reaction to the 1968 revolt in Czechoslovakia was to
- 1) permit limited political and economic reforms in Czechoslovakia
  - 2) send Soviet troops to occupy Czechoslovakia
  - 3) bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations
  - 4) withdraw Soviet troops from Eastern Europe
- 44) **"Warsaw Pact Tanks Invade Budapest"**  
**"Wall Divides Berlin"**  
**"Liberal Czechoslovak Government Replaced"**
- These historical newspaper headlines were related to
- 1) attempts by the former Soviet Union to strengthen Communist control
  - 2) Adolf Hitler's efforts to promote national socialism
  - 3) Mikhail Gorbachev's introduction of the policy of glasnost
  - 4) the former Soviet Union's acceptance of capitalism
- 45) In the Soviet Union, a negative aspect of the Cold War Era was the
- 1) attempt to preserve democratic ideals
  - 2) high cost of maintaining the arms race
  - 3) development of peaceful uses for modern technology
  - 4) development of effective means of international cooperation
- 46) During the Cold War Era (1945-1990), the United States and the Soviet Union were reluctant to become involved in direct military conflict mainly because of
- 1) the peacekeeping role of the United Nations
  - 2) increased tensions in the Middle East
  - 3) the potential for global nuclear destruction
  - 4) pressure from nonaligned nations
- 47) The balance-of-terror theory in relations between the superpowers is based primarily on the belief that
- 1) nuclear superiority guarantees an adequate defense
  - 2) war can provide a powerful stimulus for social change
  - 3) providing nuclear weapons to as many allies as possible assures military superiority
  - 4) the fear of nuclear war helps preserve peace
- 48) Which statement *best* explains India's decision to develop nuclear weapons?
- 1) The dominant religions in India stress military and national pride.
  - 2) India's economy could easily afford the cost of developing nuclear capability.
  - 3) India felt other nations which possess nuclear capability were a threat to its security.
  - 4) The United Nations encouraged India to develop nuclear weapons.

Questions 49 through 51 refer to the following:

**THE HYDROGEN DOG AND THE COBALT CAT**

The Hydrogen Dog and the Cobalt Cat  
Lay side by side in the armory sat.  
Nobody thought about fusion or fission,  
Everyone spoke of their peacetime mission,  
Till somebody came and opened the door.  
There they were in a neutron fog,  
The Hydrogen Dog and the Cobalt Cat.  
They mushroomed up with a terrible roar  
And nobody never was there-no-more.

—Frederick Winsor and Marian Perry

- 49) Which problem are the poets most concerned about?
- 1) threat of nuclear warfare
  - 2) whether fusion or fission is more desirable
  - 3) increase in atmospheric pollution
  - 4) need to find alternative energy sources

- 50) Which action would the poets probably support most strongly?
- 1) development of more advanced types of nuclear weapons
  - 2) spread of nuclear weapons to the smaller nations of the world
  - 3) general disarmament of the world
  - 4) expansion of the peacetime uses of nuclear power
- 51) Which statement *best* expresses a theory in opposition to the viewpoint of the authors?
- 1) Nuclear accidents would not occur because of the precautions taken to prevent such accidents.
  - 2) The balance of terror created by nuclear weapons was considered the best insurance against another world war.
  - 3) Nuclear weapons were necessary to the national security of small nations.
  - 4) Nuclear energy produced less atmospheric pollution than fossil fuels.



SOURCE: Universal Press Syndicate, 1984

What is the *main* idea of the cartoon?

- 1) Nuclear arms are the best deterrent to war.
  - 2) Weapons systems have not improved much over the years.
  - 3) Technological developments have not succeeded in limiting warfare.
  - 4) The nations of the world have not been concerned about achieving peace.
- 53) The conflict between Israel and the Arab nations since 1948 was often considered part of the Cold War primarily because
- 1) the United States supported Israel and the Soviet Union supported several Arab nations
  - 2) communist governments were established in many Arab nations
  - 3) the policy of detente evolved from this conflict
  - 4) the leadership of Joseph Stalin strongly influenced the policies of Saddam Hussein
- 54) United States involvement in the Vietnam War and the former Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan were motivated mainly by a desire to
- 1) support governments that would remain strong allies
  - 2) stop the expansion of Japan into the Middle East
  - 3) exploit the mineral resources of the regions
  - 4) establish independent nation-states in the regions

55) Internal power struggles in Vietnam and Cambodia (Kampuchea) after World War II resulted in

- 1) foreign intervention
- 2) the formation of monarchies
- 3) industrial growth
- 4) the development of democracy

56) During the 1960's and 1970's, the primary reason for United States involvement in Southeast Asia was to

- 1) search for new sources of oil
- 2) look for new colonies
- 3) gain new markets for exports
- 4) stop the spread of communism

57) The experiences of the United States in Vietnam and of the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan suggest that

- 1) communism is a growing force in the world
- 2) large-scale industry is necessary to win wars
- 3) powerful nations cannot always force their will on others
- 4) guerrilla forces can win wars without aid from other nations

58) The division of Korea in 1945 and of Vietnam in 1954 are decisions which were

- 1) based on the principles of national self-determination
- 2) made as direct results of popular elections
- 3) reached by Korea and by Vietnam without the interference of other nations
- 4) worked out as compromise political solutions reflecting Cold War realities

59) Which directly resulted from the Korean War (1950-1953)?

- 1) the continuation of the existence of two Korean nations
- 2) the heightening of tensions between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China
- 3) complete withdrawal of United States military forces from Korea
- 4) the annexation of Korea by the People's Republic of China

60) In recent years, the United Nations has often failed to deal effectively with world problems. Which statement *best* accounts for this situation?

- 1) The number of members has decreased.
- 2) Most member nations have not contributed financially to the organization.
- 3) The major powers have withdrawn from the Security Council.
- 4) The major powers do not share the same priorities as most nonaligned nations.

61) During the Cold War Era, many Asian and African nations followed a policy of nonalignment because they

- 1) had the same goals and needs as the former Soviet Union
- 2) were afraid of losing their vote in the United Nations
- 3) needed the natural resources of Western European nations
- 4) wished to receive aid from the former Soviet Union and the United States

62) Which statement is *best* supported by a study of the political decisions of the United Nations?

- 1) Imperialism as a national policy has been rejected by the superpowers.
- 2) Major powers are abandoning their nationalistic policies.
- 3) Crises more often end in deadlocks than in permanent solutions.
- 4) The concept of a world community is shaping most global actions.

63) The most valid statement concerning the role of Third World countries in the United Nations during the Cold War period is that Third World countries had

- 1) aligned themselves more closely with the political ideology of the United States
- 2) become more influential in the General Assembly by voting as a bloc
- 3) withdrawn from the United Nations in increasing numbers
- 4) become the dominating force in the Security Council

64) Which has been most responsible for the failure of *both* the League of Nations and the United Nations to keep world peace?

- 1) Rivalries between countries have prompted them to act primarily in their own self-interest.
- 2) World economic crises have led many countries to limit their participation in organizations outside their own borders.
- 3) Armies formed by these multinational organizations have become aggressors in areas where they have been used.
- 4) The larger member nations have continually refused to accept leadership roles.

65) Which is true of the United Nations but was *not* true of the League of Nations?

- 1) It conducts an international court
- 2) It controls a standing army that can be used wherever needed.
- 3) It includes all the major powers in its membership.
- 4) It has the power to collect taxes from each member nation.

66) A major reason the United Nations has been more successful than the League of Nations is that the United Nations has

- 1) avoided programs to aid economic development in developing nations
- 2) eliminated war among its members
- 3) had greater participation on the part of the major powers
- 4) removed all trade barriers between members