Russia/U.S.S.R.

The destruction of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the Soviet Union signify the
(1) end of the Cold War
(2) collapse of the Taliban
(3) strength of the Warsaw Pact
(4) power of the European Union

One way in which Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy and Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of perestroika are similar is that both
(1) allowed elements of capitalism within a communist economic system
(2) strengthened their country’s military defenses
(3) supported censorship of news and of personal correspondence
(4) increased tensions during the Cold War

What has the end of communism in the Soviet Union caused many countries in Eastern Europe to do?
(1) shift to a command economy
(2) maintain a communist form of government
(3) pursue free-market economic policies
(4) join the Warsaw Pact

Mikhail Gorbachev contributed to the fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe by
(1) introducing the policies of perestroika and glasnost
(2) violating nuclear arms agreements
(3) invading Afghanistan
(4) signing the Camp David Accords

Which group of countries became Soviet satellites after World War II?
(1) France, Spain, Great Britain
(2) Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
(3) Switzerland, Austria, Belgium
(4) Turkey, Greece, Italy
The goal of Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies of perestroika and glasnost was to
(1) expand collectivization and communes
(2) resume development of Soviet nuclear weapons
(3) stimulate economic growth and political discussion
(4) stop expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) into Eastern Europe

What is a long-term effect of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979?
(1) Communism was strengthened in South Asia.
(2) Hostilities between China and India lessened.
(3) The influence of militant Islamic groups increased in the region.
(4) Tensions along the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan were reduced.

Which leader’s policies included glasnost and perestroika?
(1) Fidel Castro
(2) Nikita Khrushchev
(3) Mikhail Gorbachev
(4) Deng Xiaoping

The economic policies of Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and of Deng Xiaoping of China included
(1) elements of capitalism
(2) boycotts on foreign products
(3) a one-child policy
(4) a reliance on agricultural self-sufficiency

The April 1986 events at the Soviet nuclear plant in Chernobyl demonstrate that
(1) risks are sometimes involved with advanced technology
(2) the safe destruction of stockpiled weapons is possible
(3) reform efforts in the workplace can sometimes result in violence
(4) international cooperation can prevent a natural disaster

The primary goal of Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of perestroika for the Soviet Union was the
(1) restriction of trade
(2) censorship of the press
(3) restructuring of the economy
(4) establishment
Which set of problems most directly contributed to the situation shown in this 1991 cartoon featuring Mikhail Gorbachev?

1. refusal to adopt and accept aid from the Marshall Plan
2. a forced famine in Ukraine and rebellions in the gulags
3. invasions by foreign troops and Soviet cities under military siege
4. a deteriorating Soviet economy and secessionist republics desiring independence

In the 20th and 21st centuries, Kurds in Iraq, Palestinians in Israel, and Chechens in Russia have protested and fought to achieve

1. satellite status
2. cultural assimilation
3. economic interdependence
4. independent statehood

Which areas were separated by the Iron Curtain?

1. Europe from Asia
2. Eastern Europe from Western Europe
3. Iberian Peninsula from Northern Europe
4. Europe from the Middle East
One way in which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping are similar is that both

1. granted autonomy to satellite countries
2. promoted a multiparty political system
3. encouraged religious dissenters to seek freedom
4. incorporated capitalist ideas into communist societies

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and your knowledge of social studies

What is the subject of this 1994 cartoon?

1. usage of high-yield seeds
2. removal of economic sanctions
3. spread of nuclear materials
4. violation of détente agreements

Source: Tom Toles, The New Republic, September 12, 1994 (adapted)
Cold War

Base your answers to the following questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... I mention all these details, which I remember so clearly, in order [to] give a sense of the shock that we suffered when The Wall came upon us one night. There we were in Berlin, at the crossroads between East and West, at the juncture of two fundamentally different cultures, and suddenly we were locked up like canaries in a cage. Literally from one day to the next, from being a vibrant and cultured city, Berlin subsided into the drowsy torpor [dullness] of a midsummer afternoon in the provinces. We were imprisoned in a dull, flat country. . . .

— Jens Reich, “Reflections on becoming an East German dissident, on losing the Wall and a country,” in Gwyn Prins, ed., Spring in Winter: The 1989 Revolutions

Which historical event is directly reflected in this passage?

(1) building of a barrier between East and West Berlin
(2) formation of the Warsaw Pact
(3) occupation of Germany
(4) Berlin Airlift

The historical event reflected in this passage symbolized the ideological tensions between

(1) church and state
(2) absolute monarchy and fascism
(3) democracy and communism
(4) the Axis powers and the Allied powers

The purpose of the Marshall Plan after World War II was to

(1) promote the spread of militarism
(2) force the losing nations to help areas destroyed in the war
(3) rebuild national economies to stabilize governments
(4) strengthen the alliances that had won the war

One way in which the Korean War and the Vietnam War are similar is that both

(1) resulted in unification of two formerly independent nations
(2) reflected the success of the Western policy of containment
(3) attempted to remove French imperialists from power
(4) developed from Cold War tensions
The term iron curtain refers to the
(1) scars left on the land by the trenches of World War I
(2) no-fly zone in northern Iraq after the Persian Gulf War
(3) border established between India and Pakistan after World War II
(4) western boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War

Which group of countries became Soviet satellites after World War II?
(1) France, Spain, Great Britain
(2) Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
(3) Switzerland, Austria, Belgium
(4) Turkey, Greece, Italy

Which Cold War event occurred last?
(1) Cuban missile crisis
(2) Korean War
(3) fall of the Berlin Wall
(4) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

The Marshall Plan was designed to stop the spread of communism by providing
(1) government housing to refugees
(2) military assistance to Vietnam
(3) funds for economic recovery in war-torn European nations
(4) nuclear weapons to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was initially formed to
(1) promote religious freedom
(2) defend Western Europe from Soviet aggression
(3) isolate member nations from the rest of the world
(4) stop the flow of immigration between member nations

Which region is most closely associated with the event with which it is paired?
(1) Central Africa—calling for the Crusades by Pope Urban II
(2) East Asia—issuing of the Balfour Declaration
(3) South America—Munich Conference
(4) Eastern Europe—Berlin Airlift

During the Cold War, nations that adopted a policy of nonalignment believed they should
(1) be exempt from United Nations decisions
(2) restrict trade with neighboring countries
(3) reject international environmental treaties
(4) follow a course independent of the superpowers
The use of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe after World War II strengthened the forces of

(1) democracy (2) communism (3) isolationism (4) autocracy

Since the end of the Cold War, what has been the primary cause of conflicts in Chechnya, Azerbaijan, and Bosnia?

(1) religious and ethnic tensions (2) adoption of capitalism
(3) poor health care and starvation (4) efforts at Russification

The imaginary line that divided the Western European countries from the Eastern European countries after World War II was known as the

(1) prime meridian (2) line of demarcation (3) Iron Curtain (4) Berlin Wall

In the 1950s, what was the status of most countries in Eastern Europe?

(1) members of the Common Market (2) participants in the Marshall Plan
(3) allies of the United States (4) satellites of the Soviet Union

Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. ________________________________
   A. Berlin blockade
   B. Cuban missile crisis
   C. Vietnam War

   (1) Path to World War I (2) Victories for Democracy
   (3) Cold War Confrontations (4) Terrorism in the 20th Century

In the post-World War II time period, the purpose of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact was to

(1) discourage religious toleration (2) establish a military alliance
(3) promote economic self-sufficiency (4) eliminate political corruption
Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... All this means that the people of any country have the right, and should have the power by constitutional action, by free unfettered [unrestrained] elections, with secret ballot, to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell; that freedom of speech and thought should reign; that courts of justice, independent of the executive, unbiased by any party, should administer laws which have received the broad assent of large majorities or are consecrated by time and custom. Here are the title deeds of freedom which should lie in every cottage home. Here is the message of the British and American peoples to mankind. Let us preach what we practise — let us practise what we preach....

— Winston Churchill, Sinews of Peace (the Iron Curtain speech), March 5, 1946

In this excerpt, Winston Churchill is maintaining that the people of a country have a right to

1. economic prosperity
2. collective security
3. self-determination
4. freedom of religion

During the Cold War, which event occurred last?

1. Cuban missile crisis
2. destruction of the Berlin Wall
3. Berlin airlift
4. launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union

The purpose of both the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan was to

1. support the construction of the Iron Curtain
2. increase membership in the United Nations
3. prevent the spread of communism
4. attempt to solve world hunger

Both the division of Germany and the division of Korea following World War II led to

1. uneven economic development between the divided portions
2. democratic governments for all citizens
3. open warfare between the divided parts
4. space exploration agreements with the superpowers

Changes in the political borders of Eastern European countries during the 1990s were a result of the

1. failure of communism
2. expansion of the Warsaw Pact
3. end of free trade
4. decline of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
In what way were Korea and Germany similar after World War II?

1. They refused to align with the superpowers.
2. Their former emperors stood trial for war crimes.
3. Both remained divided during the Cold War.
4. Ethnic tensions threatened civil war in each country.

Which development in the history of Cuba occurred first?

1. The United States imposed a naval quarantine against Cuba.
2. The Soviet Union built missile sites in Cuba.
3. Fidel Castro forcibly took power in Cuba.
4. The communist government in Cuba seized foreign properties.

- The United States offered aid to Turkey (1947).
- The Soviet Union helped finance the Aswan Dam in Egypt (1956).
- A coup d’état in Iraq was supported by the United States (1963).

Which conclusion about the Middle East can be drawn from these situations that occurred during the Cold War?

1. It served as a key ally for the Soviet Union.
2. It developed a policy of appeasement.
3. It became a site of strategic competition between the superpowers.
4. It allowed the United Nations to establish the region’s foreign policies.

The Great Wall of China and the Berlin Wall were both intended to

1. halt the spread of communism
2. isolate unpopular governments
3. limit the movement of peoples
4. keep people from smuggling illegal goods

The Truman Doctrine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were United States responses to the

1. threat of the Nazis in the 1930s
2. fear of economic depression after World War I
3. concern about the partition of India in 1947
4. communist threat after World War II
Since 1999, what has been the primary role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in world affairs?

(1) conducting war crimes trials
(2) protecting Western Europe from Soviet aggression
(3) lowering tariffs between member nations
(4) carrying out crisis management and peace enforcement tasks

Immediately after World War II, which country exerted political and economic control over Poland, Hungary, and Romania?

(1) France (2) United States (3) Soviet Union (4) Great Britain

What is one-way post-World War II North Korea and post-World War II East Germany are similar?

(1) Monarchies were reestablished in both countries.
(2) Democratic principles flourished in both countries.
(3) Both communist governments faced economic stagnation.
(4) Both countries threatened to use chemical weapons against China.

What was one concern associated with both the Korean War and the Vietnam War?

(1) Kim Jong Il and Ho Chi Minh possessed nuclear weapons.
(2) French colonial rule would continue to influence the region.
(3) Renewed Japanese imperialism would trigger another world war.
(4) Communism would spread through eastern and southeastern Asia.