

Global History Regents Review

Cold War review questions

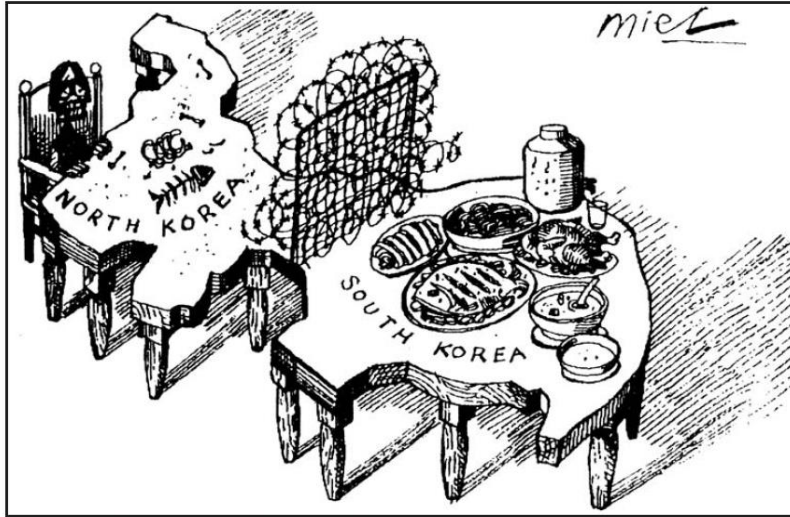
Name: _____

What was a direct result of the Four Modernizations introduced in China by Deng Xiaoping?

- (1) Freedom of speech was guaranteed.
- (2) Goods and services were evenly distributed.
- (3) Economic opportunities were expanded.
- (4) Fewer consumer goods were produced.

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



Source: Deng Coy Miel, *The Straits Times*, Singapore, from *MindSparks*, Highsmith, 1997

What is the main idea of this 1997 cartoon?

- (1) South Korea has more mineral resources than North Korea.
- (2) South Korea has flourished while North Korea is struggling to survive.
- (3) North Koreans have chosen to separate themselves from the South Koreans.
- (4) North Korea was devastated by the war with South Korea.

Which leader's policies included *glasnost* and *perestroika*?

- (1) Fidel Castro
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (4) Deng Xiaoping

Which factor led to the rise of communist revolutions in Russia and in China?

- (1) increase in agricultural production around the world
- (2) onset of the global depression that restricted trade
- (3) scarcity of workers for available jobs
- (4) unequal distribution of wealth between social classes

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

• Partition of India

• Creation of the State of Israel

• Division of Berlin

Which development directly resulted from each of these events?

- (1) Large numbers of people migrated.
- (2) Nuclear weapons were developed.
- (3) Communist governments were established.
- (4) Ethnic tensions decreased.

What was one social change Mao Zedong instituted in China after 1949?

- (1) granting legal equality for men and women
- (2) requiring arranged marriages
- (3) adopting the practice of foot binding
- (4) mandating Confucianism as the state philosophy

Which region is most closely associated with conflict in the West Bank, Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula?

- (1) East Africa (2) Middle East (3) Western Europe (4) Central Asia



Source: Henry Brun, *The World Today: Current Problems and Their Origins*, 2005

In this cartoon, which region is represented by the nations that are seeking membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

- (1) Latin America
(2) Central Africa
(3) Southeast Asia
(4) Eastern Europe

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

One way in which the Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations are similar is that each was an attempt to

- (1) increase farm and factory output (2) develop a democratic government
(3) strengthen economic ties with communist neighbors (4) reduce the gap between rich and poor

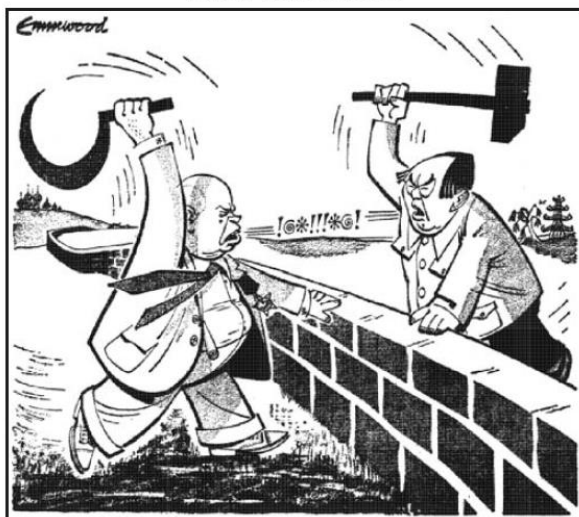
One way in which the Korean War and the Vietnam War are similar is that both

- (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

One similarity in the results of the revolutions led by Fidel Castro in Cuba and by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua is that both

- (1) restored a monarchy (2) destroyed a theocracy
(3) followed Marxist principles (4) protected freedom of the press

“Filthy Imperialist!”



Source: Emmwood, *Daily Mail*, September 23, 1963
(adapted)

Which two countries are represented by the characters arguing over the border?

- (1) the Soviet Union and China
(2) North Korea and Great Britain
(3) China and Great Britain
(4) the Soviet Union and North Korea

The tools shown in this cartoon represent traditional symbols of

- (1) manorialism (2) western capitalism
(3) communism (4) national socialism

Which of these groups were the major supporters of 20th-century communist revolutions?

- (1) priests and artisans (2) bourgeoisie and nobility
(3) entrepreneurs and capitalists (4) workers and peasants

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

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

A. Hannibal leads Carthaginian Army over the Alps to surprise the Romans.

B. England builds a strong navy to protect its island nation.

C. Vietnamese guerilla fighters ambush United States soldiers in thick jungles.

- (1) Causes for Military Conflict in History (2) Unsuccessful Military Expeditions in History
(3) The Role of Geography in Military History (4) Technological Advances in Military History

One way in which the Aswan Dam in Egypt and the Three Gorges Dam in China are similar is that both

- (1) convert salt water to freshwater (2) harness natural forces to produce energy
(3) provide fertilizers for agricultural production (4) connect small bodies of water to larger bodies of water



Source: Dana Summers, *The Orlando Sentinel*, 1989

This 1989 cartoon suggests that the governments of both China and East Germany

- (1) removed the military from power
(2) allowed a shift in rule from autocracy to fascism
(3) gave people the right to decide how they would be ruled
(4) faced challenges in their ability to maintain communist governments

Which event in China is symbolized by the “Lady with the Light” in this 1989 cartoon?

- (1) Long March (2) Great Leap Forward
(3) Cultural Revolution (4) Tiananmen Square protests

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

Which set of events in 19th- and 20th-century Chinese history is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Great Leap Forward - Opium Wars - Long March - Four Modernizations
(2) Four Modernizations - Long March - Opium Wars - Great Leap Forward
(3) Opium Wars - Long March - Great Leap Forward - Four Modernizations
(4) Long March - Four Modernizations - Great Leap Forward - Opium Wars

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

Which Cold War event occurred *last*?

- (1) Cuban missile crisis (2) Korean War (3) fall of the Berlin Wall (4) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

One way in which Atatürk of Turkey and Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam are similar is that they both

- (1) led nationalist movements in their countries (2) formed communist governments
(3) kept their countries out of the United Nations (4) led their countries during the Cold War

One way in which Joseph Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward are similar is that both plans were

- (1) efforts to reduce human rights violations
- (2) policies to improve relations with the West
- (3) methods used to control population growth
- (4) attempts to increase agricultural and industrial production



Source: Colin McEvedy, *The New Penguin Atlas of Recent History: Europe Since 1815*, Penguin Books (adapted)

In 1968, the areas labeled Estonian SSR, Belorussian SSR, and Moldavian SSR referred to

- (1) republics that were part of the Soviet Union
- (2) members of the Central Powers
- (3) independent nations of Eastern Europe
- (4) members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

In 1968, the area east of the bold black boundary included members of the

- (1) Triple Alliance
- (2) Warsaw Pact
- (3) European Union (EU)
- (4) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

One way in which the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Red Guard of China are similar is that both organizations

- (1) required unquestioning loyalty to the leader
- (2) helped increase religious tolerance
- (3) hindered imperialistic goals
- (4) led pro-democracy movements

- **French intent to recolonize Indo-China after World War II**
- **United States desire to prevent the spread of communism**
- **United States support for the French in Southeast Asia**

These ideas are most closely associated with the

- (1) causes of the conflict in Vietnam
- (2) reasons for the Nationalist settlement of Taiwan
- (3) factors that led to the Korean War
- (4) results of the Marshall Plan

In 1989, the government of China responded to the challenge of protests in Tiananmen Square by

- (1) halting trade with the West
- (2) sending in tanks and troops to end the demonstrations
- (3) allowing democratic elections
- (4) calling for a special session of the United Nations Security Council

In Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal continued his policy of

- (1) attracting investments from Western banks
- (2) supporting the rights of British workers
- (3) eliminating criticism of political opponents
- (4) establishing national control of vital resources

A study of the fall of the Roman Empire (476) and of the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991) shows that powerful empires can

- (1) lose strength when mercenaries enforce reforms
- (2) be threatened only when directly attacked by outsiders
- (3) conquer more than one continent and remain stable
- (4) be weakened by both internal and external pressures

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

Which communist nation is most closely associated with the leadership of Ho Chi Minh and the surrender of Saigon?

- (1) North Korea
- (2) Soviet Union
- (3) Vietnam
- (4) People's Republic of China

The Berlin Wall



— Reuters/David Brauchli/Archive Photos
Source: <http://imagesrvr.epnet.com/embimages/imh/archivephoto/full/g1952059.jpg>

This 1989 photograph symbolizes the

- (1) end of the Cold War
- (2) importance of the Berlin airlift
- (3) creation of a divided Germany
- (4) fear of Nazism among Germans

Which type of warfare did Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, and Ho Chi Minh all engage in as leaders of revolutionary movements in their respective nations?

- (1) guerilla
- (2) trench
- (3) unrestricted submarine
- (4) biological

One reason for the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 was to

- (1) promote reunification of East Germany and West Germany
- (2) keep East Germans from fleeing to the Western sector of Berlin
- (3) complete the post–World War II rebuilding of Berlin
- (4) meet the requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

One reason the Chinese Communists were able to gain control of China was primarily due to the support of the

- (1) peasants
- (2) landed elite
- (3) foreigners
- (4) warlords

“Korea Divided at 38th Parallel”

“Hungarian Revolution Crushed”

“Missile Sites Spotted in Cuba”

The events in these headlines contributed to the

- (1) development of peacetime alliances
- (2) collapse of the Soviet Union
- (3) rejection of imperialism by Western nations
- (4) tensions between the superpowers

In China, Deng Xiaoping’s Four Modernizations led to

- (1) a decrease in industrialization
- (2) a decreased interest in investments by foreign businesses
- (3) an increase in the emphasis on collective farming
- (4) an increased use of free-market practices

Russian Economy



Source: Brian Gable, *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Canada (adapted)

The main idea of this 1990s cartoon is that Russia is

- (1) deciding between a capitalist or a communist system
- (2) attempting to restore military power
- (3) expressing concern about how the rest of the world views its government
- (4) maintaining a balance between a civilian and a military government

The Communist Revolution in China differed from the 19th-century Marxist ideals because this revolution was primarily supported by the

- (1) warlords
- (2) peasants
- (3) factory owners
- (4) gentry

A similarity between the Polish group Solidarity in 1980 and the Chinese protesters in Tiananmen Square in 1989 is that both groups

- (1) supported movements for democracy
- (2) succeeded in ending communism
- (3) encouraged military occupation by the Soviet Union
- (4) favored increases in military spending

Which event illustrates the policy of containment?

- (1) Nuremberg trials (1945–1946)
- (2) Hungarian revolt (1956)
- (3) launching of Sputnik (1957)
- (4) naval blockade of Cuba (1962)

One similarity between Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations is that each

- (1) allowed elements of capitalism
- (2) maintained the democratic process
- (3) strengthened communism
- (4) increased global tensions

One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that both wars were

- (1) resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations
- (2) fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War
- (3) fought without foreign influence or assistance
- (4) caused by religious conflicts

- **Creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the Warsaw Pact**
- **Construction of the Berlin Wall**
- **Cuban missile crisis**

These events are most closely associated with

- (1) World War I
- (2) World War II
- (3) the Cold War
- (4) the Persian Gulf War

One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that both

- (1) limited the power of absolute leaders
- (2) illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy
- (3) established social stability and economic growth
- (4) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents

- **Berlin airlift**
- **Cuban missile crisis**
- **Nuclear arms race**

These events were part of an era known as the

- (1) Age of Imperialism
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Enlightenment
- (4) Cold War

A similarity between Peter the Great of Russia and Deng Xiaoping of the People's Republic of China was that each

- (1) resisted economic and social reforms in his country
- (2) rejected the culture of his country in favor of a foreign culture
- (3) promoted economic and technological modernization of his country
- (4) experienced foreign invasions of his country that almost succeeded

“... The Communist party of the Soviet Union has been and remains a natural and inalienable part of social forces. Their cooperation will make it possible to attain the ultimate goal of Perestroika: to renew our society within the framework of the socialist choice, along the lines of advance to a humane democratic socialism. ...”

Which leader would most likely have made this statement?

- (1) Kwame Nkrumah
- (2) Mohandas Gandhi
- (3) Benito Mussolini
- (4) Mikhail Gorbachev

Although Cuba has lost support from many nations, one reason Fidel Castro has remained in power is that he has

- (1) established free trade with the United States
- (2) opposed communism
- (3) prohibited the practice of Catholicism
- (4) raised the standard of living for many Cubans

What is a major reason for the differences in economic prosperity in various areas of the world today?

- (1) an unequal distribution of resources
- (2) the success of nationalist movements
- (3) religious unity between nations
- (4) membership in the United Nations

Since the 1980s, Chinese leaders have tried to improve China's economy by implementing a policy of

- (1) isolation
- (2) collectivization
- (3) limited free enterprise
- (4) representative government



Source: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 2005 (adapted)

Which time period is represented in this map of Europe?

- (1) before the Congress of Vienna
- (2) during the Age of Imperialism
- (3) between World War I and World War II
- (4) during the Cold War

The political climate of the Cold War caused the world's two superpowers to

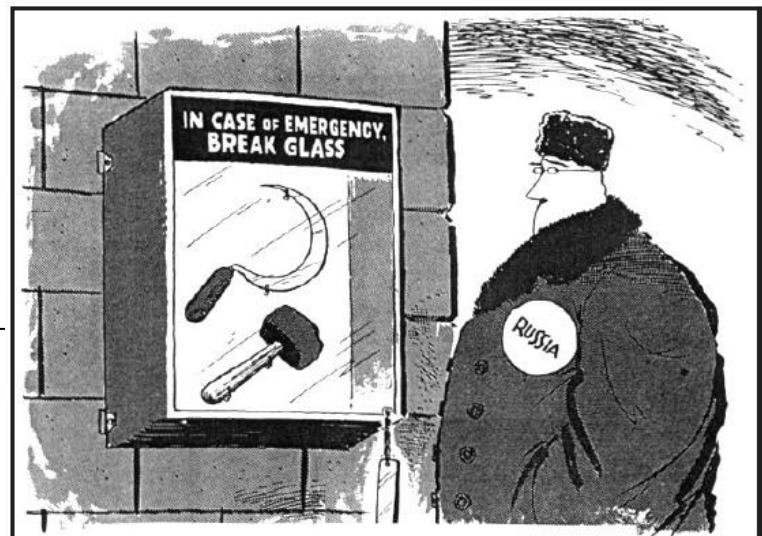
- (1) cooperate in halting the spread of communism
- (2) colonize Africa and Asia
- (3) compete economically and militarily
- (4) protect human rights

Which set of events is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Renaissance - Middle Ages - Roman Empire
- (2) Treaty of Versailles - World War II - Korean War
- (3) Reformation - Crusades - European exploration of the Americas
- (4) Bolshevik Revolution - French Revolution - American Revolution

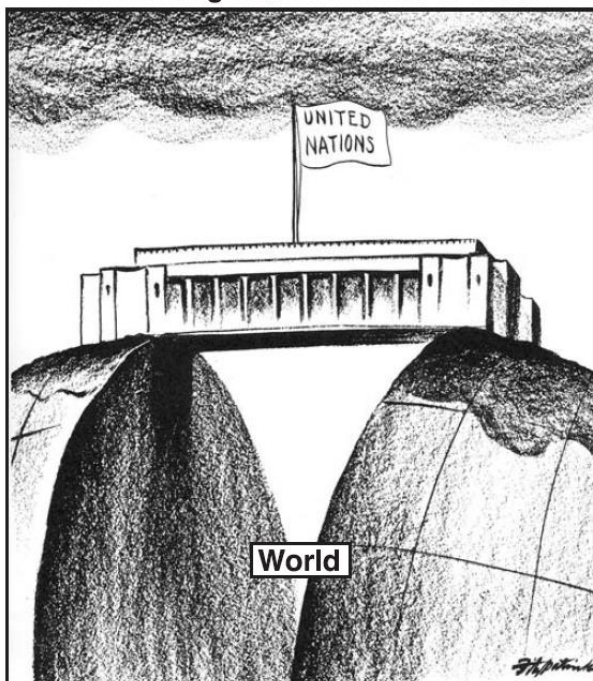
This 1995 cartoon is suggesting that communism

- (1) has no appeal in Russia
- (2) still dominates the Russian government
- (3) may return if democracy fails in Russia
- (4) is the best system for the Russian people



Source: Jack Ohman, *The Oregonian*, 1995

The Meeting Will Now Come to Order



Source: Daniel Fitzpatrick, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (adapted)

This cartoon on the left raises the question as to whether the United Nations is able to

- (1) administer former colonial areas
- (2) deliver aid to people in need
- (3) separate political issues from economic issues
- (4) unite opposing forces and differing ideologies

The reason that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) greatly influences the world today is that it

- (1) commands the loyalty of the worldwide Islamic community
- (2) develops and exports important technology
- (3) controls access to trade routes between the East and West
- (4) manages the oil supply that affects the global economy

Several geographic features in the Balkans, including location, have helped lead to the

- (1) peaceful development of the region
- (2) development of democracy in the region
- (3) cultural diversity of the region
- (4) growing wealth of the region

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the democracies in the West competed for influence in the Middle East because of its

- (1) strategic location and valuable resources
- (2) vast fertile farmlands and rivers
- (3) large well-educated population
- (4) industrial potential

During most of the Cold War period, which two nations were divided into communist and noncommunist parts?

- (1) China and Mongolia
- (2) Vietnam and Korea
- (3) Pakistan and Ireland
- (4) Poland and Cuba

In the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev, the trend toward private ownership of businesses represented a move away from

- (1) a traditional economy
- (2) a command economy
- (3) a free-market economy
- (4) laissez-faire economics

Which statement is accurate about the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 and the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989?

- (1) These events led to democratic reforms.
- (2) Repressive action was taken to end both protests.
- (3) Strong action was taken by the United Nations.
- (4) Both events brought communist governments to power.

The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to

- (1) restore Japanese economic development
- (2) provide military aid to Middle Eastern allies
- (3) assure nationalist success in the Chinese civil war
- (4) provide for economic recovery in Western Europe

The Truman Doctrine, Korean War, crisis in Guatemala, and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were all

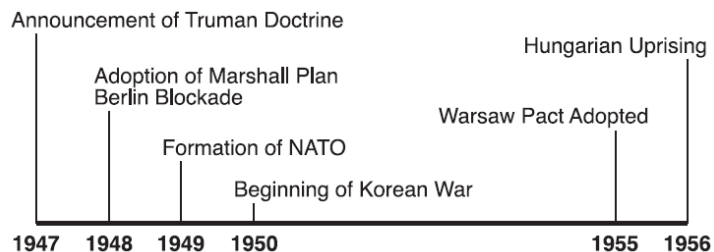
- (1) reasons for the Industrial Revolution
- (2) examples of Japanese imperialism
- (3) events of the Cold War
- (4) causes of World War II

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- (3) large well-educated population
- (4) industrial potential

Which statement about the spread of nuclear weapons is a fact rather than an opinion?

- (1) Nations possessing nuclear weapons should not have to limit the production of weapons.
- (2) The spread of nuclear weapons was a smaller problem in the 1990s than it was in the 1970s.
- (3) The United States and Russia signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties during the 1970s.
- (4) Only developing nations are concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons.



All the events on the time line show actions taken during the

- (1) policy of appeasement
- (2) Cold War
- (3) decline of nationalism
- (4) Green Revolution

Which statement best describes India's foreign policy between 1947 and 1990?

- (1) It imitated Great Britain's policies.
- (2) It usually reflected the policies of China.
- (3) It rejected all assistance from communist dictatorships.
- (4) It generally followed a policy of nonalignment.