**The Cold War Test**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question. Write answers on answer sheet.

1. What program gave aid to Europe from 1948-1952?
   - a. the Truman Plan
   - b. the Marshall Plan
   - c. the Iron Curtain
   - d. the Allies

2. The Cold War included all of the following except
   - a. an arms race between the US and the USSR
   - b. trench warfare between the US and the USSR
   - c. competition for scientific innovation between the US and the USSR
   - d. fear in the US that communism would spread

3. Which statement does not fit with the ideologies of communist countries?
   - a. All people should have equal resources.
   - b. The state is the only religion people need.
   - c. The market should be left alone to regulate itself.
   - d. Freedom of thought is dangerous.

4. Which foreign policy is most associated with the Cold War?
   - a. appeasement
   - b. isolationism
   - c. containment
   - d. imperialism

5. All of the following countries were on the same side in the Korean War except
   - a. South Korea
   - b. USSR
   - c. North Korea
   - d. China

6. What best describes the underlying cause of the Cold War?
   - a. the remaining anger of enemies on opposing sides in WWII.
   - b. Soviet anger at the United States for interfering in Greece and Turkey.
   - c. basic political and economic differences between the United States and the Soviet Union

7. Why was the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States described as a “cold” war?
   - a. It was “cold” because it was not very significant or important.
   - b. The two sides did not engage each other directly in a military conflict.
   - c. The Soviet Union has a cold climate.

8. What was the outcome of the civil war in China?
   - a. The communists led by Mao Zedong defeated the Nationalists.
   - b. The conflict moved to Taiwan, where Jiang Jieshi defeated the communists.
   - c. Because of United States funding, Jiang Jieshi defeated the communists.

9. In the Korean War, United Nations forces
   - a. fought alongside communist North Korea.
   - b. remained neutral.
   - c. fought together with U.S. troops against North Korea.

10. A Red Scare occurred at what earlier period in American history?
    - a. 1865-1877, during Reconstruction in the South.
    - b. 1898, during the Spanish-American War.
    - c. 1917-1920, after the Russian Revolution.
11. HUAC was created in 1938 to investigate possible subversive activities by
   a. communists
   b. fascists and Nazis
   c. communists, fascists, and Nazis

14. What led to Senator McCarthy’s downfall?
   a. the broadcast of the McCarthy hearings on television.
   b. revelations that he was a communist himself.
   c. the uncovering of financial irregularities in his Senate campaign.
   d. an inappropriate outburst on the Senate floor.

15. In China’s civil war, the United States backed
   a. the Communists, led by Jiang Jieshi.
   b. the Communists, led by Mao Zedong.
   c. the Nationalists, led by Mao Zedong.
   d. the Nationalists, led by Jiang Jieshi.

16. In 1950, what event began the conflict on the Korean peninsula?
   a. The Chinese army invaded south of the 38th parallel.
   b. The North Korean army invaded south of the 38th parallel.
   c. The South Korean army invaded north of the 38th parallel.
   d. U.N. forces fought off the invading army from the North.

17. General MacArthur chose what city for a counterattack against North Korea?
   a. Seoul
   b. Pyongyang
   c. Inchon
   d. Pusan

18. In an attempt to gain control over West Berlin, the Soviet Union
   a. Set up a total blockade of that section of the city.
   b. threatened the section of the city with troops and tanks.
   c. operated a massive airlift to bring in needed supplies.
   d. demanded control of that section of the city.
Base your answers to questions 19 and 20 on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Finally, you have broader considerations that might follow what you would call the "falling domino" principle. You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences.”
— President Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 7, 1954

19. This idea is connected to all of the following foreign policies except
   a. isolationism
   b. Truman Doctrine
   c. containment
   d. Mutually Assured Destruction

20. What is a valid conclusion based on this statement?
   a. Communism in one country was guaranteed to spread to other nearby countries.
   b. An isolationist foreign policy is the most effective way to preserve peace.
   c. Presidential attempts were made to end military alliances.
   d. The United States government in the 1950s viewed the spread of communism negatively.

Matching: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms and people in Column II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. term used to describe extreme, reckless charges</td>
<td>A. Red Scare</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. war to achieve specific goals rather than the total defeat of the enemy</td>
<td>B. McCarthyism</td>
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<td>23. endless race to acquire greater numbers of more and more powerful weapons</td>
<td>C. limited war</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. fear of communists, both outside and within the United States</td>
<td>D. Douglas MacArthur</td>
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<td>25. having so many weapons that both sides would be totally destroyed in an all-out war</td>
<td>E. Satellite state</td>
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<td>26. general in command of U.S. forces in the Korean War</td>
<td>F. Julius Rosenberg</td>
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<td>27. Weaker country under the control of a stronger country</td>
<td>G. Arms Race</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. American convicted and executed for passing nuclear secrets to the Soviets</td>
<td>H. Mutually assured destruction</td>
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