

# Chapter 12 Test, Form A

## The Cold War Begins

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |                                                                                                 |                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. drills performed by American school children in preparation for a Soviet attack        | <b>A.</b> J. Edgar Hoover    |
| _____ 2. wrote the novel <i>Tomorrow!</i> to educate the public about the horrors of atomic war | <b>B.</b> fallout            |
| _____ 3. seized by the Egyptians, who intended to use its profits to fund other projects        | <b>C.</b> Suez Canal         |
| _____ 4. deadly radiation left over after a nuclear blast                                       | <b>D.</b> demilitarized zone |
| _____ 5. military alliance formed in Eastern Europe by the Soviet Union                         | <b>E.</b> U-2                |
| _____ 6. FBI director who urged HUAC to hold public hearings on Communist subversion            | <b>F.</b> duck-and-cover     |
| _____ 7. type of American spy plane shot down by the Soviets in 1960                            | <b>G.</b> satellite nations  |
| _____ 8. general in charge of occupied Japan, fired by President Truman for insubordination     | <b>H.</b> Douglas MacArthur  |
| _____ 9. Communist countries of Eastern Europe that were dependent on the Soviet Union          | <b>I.</b> Warsaw Pact        |
| _____ 10. separated North Korea and South Korea after the armistice that ended the Korean War   | <b>J.</b> Philip Wylie       |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The United Nations was officially organized in 1945 and had a Security Council responsible for international peace and security. The Security Council could ask its members to
- take military action to uphold a UN resolution.
  - choose members for the General Assembly.
  - contain Communist expansion.
  - negotiate agreements on trade and development.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. At the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, President Harry Truman took a firm stand against heavy reparations and insisted that
- A. Europe's economy had to be rebuilt.
  - B. Germany's industry had to be allowed to recover.
  - C. the Soviets' concerns about security were unreasonable.
  - D. the United States had a right to use the atomic bomb.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In 1946 what did Winston Churchill describe as an "iron curtain" falling across Eastern Europe?
- A. the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - B. the adoption of the Declaration of Liberated Europe
  - C. the establishment of pro-Soviet Communist governments in Eastern Europe
  - D. the industrialization of Eastern European nations under the Marshall Plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. In the document known as the Long Telegram, U.S. diplomat George Kennan expressed his opinion that the Soviet Union had major economic and political weaknesses and proposed a policy of
- A. confrontation with the Soviets.
  - B. providing aid to European nations.
  - C. containment of Soviet expansion.
  - D. engaging in covert operations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In response to Communist aggression in Greece and Turkey, President Truman outlined a policy known as the \_\_\_\_\_, which pledged the United States to fight the spread of communism worldwide.
- A. Marshall Plan
  - B. Truman Doctrine
  - C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - D. Berlin Airlift
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
- A. punish Germany for its role in World War II.
  - B. keep Communist countries weak.
  - C. help Germany form a new government.
  - D. help Western Europe recover from World War II.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The post-World War II Red Scare began in 1945, when a clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, defected and
- A. turned over documents proving that Soviets were trying to infiltrate the U.S. government.
  - B. started Project Venona in an attempt to crack the Soviet spy code.
  - C. urged the U.S. government to establish a loyalty review program and pass the McCarran Act.
  - D. testified before the U.S. Congress that there were Communists in Hollywood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Senator Joseph McCarthy created the media frenzy that began his anti-Communist witch hunt by
- A. accusing Alger Hiss of being a Soviet spy.
  - B. urging the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to hold hearings.
  - C. saying that there were spies in the U.S. army.
  - D. claiming he had a list of Communists employed by the U.S. State Department.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The informal relationship between the military and the defense industry that some people believe influences government policy, particularly military spending, is known as
- A. massive retaliation.
  - B. a military-industrial complex.
  - C. an iron curtain.
  - D. a subversion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. To prevent developing nations from allying themselves with the Soviet Union or falling to Communist uprisings, President Eisenhower decided to use
- A. covert operations.
  - B. economic embargoes.
  - C. massive retaliation.
  - D. economic aid.

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**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

“[The] USSR still [believes] in antagonistic ‘capitalist encirclement’ with which in the long run there can be no permanent peaceful coexistence. . . . [T]hey have learned to seek security only in patient but deadly struggle for total destruction of rival power, never in compacts and compromises with it. . . . In summary, we have here a political force committed fanatically to the belief that . . . it is desirable and necessary that the internal harmony of our society be disrupted, our traditional way of life be destroyed, the international authority of our state be broken, if Soviet power is to be secure.”

—George F. Kennan, U.S. Diplomat, Moscow Embassy Telegram #511, 1946

- 21.** Describe the beliefs, concerns, and goals of the Soviet Union and the United States that contributed to rising tensions between the two nations after World War II. To what extent was U.S. Diplomat George F. Kennan’s analysis in the excerpt above accurate?

“You have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war. Some say that we were brought to the verge of war. Of course we were brought to the verge of war. The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. . . . We walked to the brink and we looked it in the face. We took strong action.”

—John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, quoted in *Rise to Globalism*

- 22.** Explain the reasoning behind “massive retaliation” and “brinkmanship” in light of the excerpt above, and describe how President Eisenhower used these concepts in his conduct of the Cold War.

“While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department.”

—Senator Joseph McCarthy, February 9, 1950

- 23.** Describe the tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy, including the statement excerpted above, and explain why few challenged him.
- 24.** Describe the effects of the Cold War on American popular culture in the 1950s. What were some of the themes that writers of literature, music, film, and television used to express their thoughts about the Cold War?

TEXT: (1) Kennan, George. 1946. Telegram to George Marshall [“Long Telegram”], February 22, 1946. Harry S. Truman Administration File, Eisenhower Papers, National Archives and Records Administration. Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri.; (2) Dulles, John Foster. 1956. In “How Dulles Averted War,” by James Shepley, LIFE Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 3, January 16, 1956.; (3) McCarthy, Joseph. 1950. Lincoln Day Address to the Ohio County Republican Women’s Club, Wheeling, West Virginia, on February 9, 1950, as reported by the Wheeling Intelligencer, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian, File 113/3-2750.

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