



A-level Topic Guide: The Cold War Revision Quiz – Answers

Part A: The Origins and Development of the Cold War to 1955:

1. What two ideologies were at the root of the Cold War?
A: Fascism
B: Communism
C: Liberalism
D: Conservativism
E: Capitalism
2. Which conference was each of the following points agreed at, Yalta or Potsdam?
A: The division of Germany into four zones of occupation **Y**
B: German disarmament and demilitarisation **P**
C: Eastern Europe to become 'a Soviet sphere of influence' **Y**
D: The USSR would receive reparations from its own zone of Germany and the western zones **P**
E: The establishment of the United Nations Organisation **Y**
F: Moving the Polish border **Y**
G: De-Nazification would be carried out in all four zones of Germany **P**
3. What was the 'Iron Curtain'?
A: The physical border between East and West Germany

B: A metaphorical name for the divide between the Soviet bloc and the rest of Europe

C: A wall built around the Soviet sphere of influence

4. What was the Marshall Plan?

A: A policy that said the USA would give money, equipment and advice to any country threatened by Communist takeover

B: A speech made by Churchill about the threat that Communism posed in Europe

C: The decision to give \$17 billion in aid to struggling non-Communist economies in Europe

5. What did Comecon do?

A: Coordinate the Communist economies of the Soviet Bloc

B: Send instructions to the governments of the Soviet Bloc countries

6. Why did Stalin decide to blockade west Berlin?

A: Because Britain and the USA combined their zones into Bizonia

B: Because a new unified currency was introduced into the three western zones

C: Because Stalin did not want a western presence within the USSR's zone of Germany

D: All of the above

Part B: The background and development of the Cold War in Asia to 1955:

7. What was the main policy of the USA towards Asia?

A: Capitalism

B: Reparations

C: Rearmament

D: Containment

8. Who wrote an important telegram about containment in Asia?

A: Marshall

B: Churchill

C: Kennan

D: Truman

9. Which two countries became model states?

A: China

B: Japan

C: the Philippines

D: Vietnam

10. Which British colony in East Asia gained independence in 1963?

A: Malaysia

B: Hong Kong

C: Singapore

D: Burma

11. As well as North and South Koreans, the Korean War was fought by troops from which countries?

A: The USSR

B: The USA

C: China

D: Britain

E: All of the above

12. Which US leader sought a peaceful resolution to the Korean War?

A: General MacArthur

B: President Truman

Part C: The Global Cold War 1956-85:

13. In which eastern European countries was there an anti-Soviet or anti-Communist uprising during the Cold War?

A: Germany

B: Poland

C: Hungary

D: Czechoslovakia

E: Bulgaria

14. What reason did all the challenges against Soviet control have in common?

A: A desire for free elections

B: Demands for better living conditions

C: Dislike of the impact of Soviet control of the local economy

D: Dislike of the presence of Soviet troops

15. What was the name of the Soviet policy that said that troops would be used to prevent countries from leaving the Warsaw Pact?

A: The Khrushchev Doctrine

B: The Brezhnev Doctrine

C: The Sinatra Doctrine

16. How did MAD keep the Cold War cold?

A: It meant that the sides were unevenly matched so they could not fight

B: It meant that the USA had a satellite defence system that would stop any Soviet missiles

C: It meant that both sides knew that if they fired the first missile they would also be destroyed

17. Why did the USSR lose its advantage in the Space Race?

A: Once they had sent the first person into space the Space Race stopped being a priority

B: Soviet leaders did not think it was right to go to the moon

C: They could not keep up with US spending on new technology

18. What does the term "détente" refer to in the Cold War?

A: The rise of communism in the USA

B: A lessening of hostilities between the two superpowers

C: Increased military action by both powers

Part D: The End of the Cold War:

19. What new policies did Gorbachev develop which contributed to the end of the Cold War?

A: Perestroika

B: Glasnost

C: The Sinatra Doctrine

D: Command economy

20. Which two statements accurately describe the role the war in Afghanistan played in the end of the Cold War?

A: The war cost a lot, both financially and in human lives, this weakened the USSR

B: The USA did not want to fight communism any more, and agreed to let the USSR take control of Afghanistan

C: Glasnost allowed Soviet citizens to see the reality of the war, and this contributed to opinion turning against the government

D: The USA realised that the USSR had more money to spend on fighting the war and that they could not win

21. In which order did the following countries break away from Soviet and communist control?

A: Czechoslovakia (E)

B: Bulgaria (C)

B: East Germany (D)

C: Poland (B)

D: Hungary (A)

E: Romania (F)

22. What resource did Gorbachev restrict access to that Eastern European economies had previously relied on?

A: Lignite

B: Oil

C: Electricity

D: Grain

23. Which was the first Soviet Socialist Republic to declare independence from the USSR?

A: Latvia

B: Estonia

C: Lithuania

D: Georgia

24. What explanations have historians given for the end of the Cold War?

A: Gorbachev's new approach

B: Reagan's hard-line tactics

C: The economic strength of the USA and weakness of the USSR

D: The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe

E: All of the above