Chapter 28  Onset of the Cold War

Truman Administration

1. As established in 1945, the Security Council of the United Nations was to
   A. Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes
   B. Decide legal questions referred to it by disputing nations
   C. Look after the welfare of people in colonial areas
   D. Make recommendations regarding world economic, social, cultural, and health problems.
   E. **Was to be the police authority, responsible for preventing war.**

2. Immediately after World War II, the United States government's policy regarding atomic energy called for
   A. destruction of all nuclear weapons
   B. a nuclear arms proliferation agreement
   C. **control of all fissionable materials by an international agency**
   D. the abandonment by the Soviet Union of its nuclear program
   E. an end to Third World programs of nuclear research

3. In an influential 1947 article, diplomat George F. Kennan advocated that the United States should
   A. invade the Soviet Union to establish democracy
   B. adopt a more conciliatory policy toward the Soviet Union
   C. conduct covert activities in underdeveloped countries to undermine communist movements
   D. grant most-favored-nation status to China
   E. **focus its foreign policy on containing the spread of Soviet communism**

4. In a famous 1947 article in *Foreign Affairs*, George Kennan argued that the United States should pursue a policy of
   A. neutrality
   B. one worldism
   C. isolationism
   D. **containment**
   E. multilateralism

5. The policy of containment, justified by George Kennan’s 1947 analysis of the international situation, called for
   A. **blocking the expansion of the Soviet Union’s influence**
   B. Curbing United States foreign investment to limit involvement in world conflict
   C. Liberating Eastern Europe from Communism
   D. Destabilizing the Soviet Union
   E. Dividing Germany into zones administered by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union

6. The containment policy articulated by George F. Kennan in 1947 proposed
   A. a United States commitment to free Eastern Europe from communism
B a change in United States investment policies to limit the possibility of involvement in world conflict
C an all-out campaign to destabilize the Soviet Union
D a plan to give Western Europe greater political power and economic independence from the United States
E efforts by the United States to block the expansion of the Soviet Union's influence

7. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?
A. Enforcement of the “Domino Theory”
B. **Containment of communism**
C. Ending nationalistic revolts in American territories and colonies
D. Elimination of communism
E. Rebuilding Western Europe after World War II

8. What event triggered President Truman to announce the “Truman Doctrine”?
A. The overthrow of the Czechoslovakian government by Soviet Communists
B. Russians actions in Iran
C. **The Greek Civil War**
D. The Hungarian Revolution
E. The Korean War

9. The purpose of the Truman Doctrine was to
A. Aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe
B. Prevent European meddling in the affairs of South American countries
C. **Aid countries that were the targets of Communist expansionism**
D. Reduce the dependence of the European economy on overseas empires
E. Expand the Monroe Doctrine to include Eastern Asia.

10. "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

The statement above is taken from:
A. Woodrow Wilson's request for a declaration of war against Germany (1917)
B. Herbert Hoover's statement on Japanese aggression in China (1931)
C. a joint statement by the United States, great Britain and France with regard to the Spanish Civil War (1936)
D. Franklin D. Roosevelt's request for a declaration of war against Japan (1941)
E. **Harry S Truman's request for funds to support Greece and Turkey against communism (1947)**
11. The above cartoon is a critique of the
   A  Eisenhower Doctrine
   B  Nixon Doctrine
   C  Carter Doctrine
   D  **Truman Doctrine**
   E  Reagan Doctrine

12. At the beginning of the Cold War, U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union tended to follow the ideas of George F. Kennan, that is
   A. An isolationist policy that took no notice of Soviet expansionism
   B. An aggressive policy of rolling back the gains already made by the Soviet Union
   C. Active aid to nationalist movements attempting to throw off Soviet domination.
   D. Strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine with regard to Soviet expansion in the Western Hemisphere
   E. **A policy of containment of Soviet expansionist tendencies**

13. The Marshall Plan was
   A. A strategy for defeating Germany
   B. A strategy for defeating Japan
   C. **An American economic aid program for Europe**
   D. An American commitment to give military and economic aid to any nation resisting Communist aggression
14. What was the name of the U.S. sponsored economic aid plan designed to rebuild Europe after World War II had ended?
A. The Marshall Plan
B. The Atlantic Charter
C. The Schlieffen Plan
D. The Eisenhower Doctrine
E. The Truman Doctrine

15. The announced purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
A. stabilize world currencies.
B. promote advanced technology for use in the military defense of Western Europe.
C. reduce the dependence of the European economy on overseas empires.
D. maintain the United States’ position as the world's leading creditor nation.
E. aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe.

16. The Marshall Plan was successful because it
A. lasted for twenty years
B. created the National Security Agency
C. prohibited loans to the Soviet Union
D. sparked western Europe's industrial recovery
E. required European nations to solve their balance of payments problems

17. The Berlin Airlift was America’s response to
A. The Soviet blockade of West Berlin from land communication with the rest of the western zone.
B. The acute war-time destruction of roads and railroads, making land transport almost impossible.
C. The unusually severe winter of 1947
D. A widespread work stoppage by German transportation workers in protest of the allied occupation of Germany.
E. The increased need for flu vaccine in the midst of a serious epidemic.

18. In 1948, what city did the U.S. Britain, and France have to keep supplied for over 300 days in a massive airlift due to the Soviets’ cutting off all land-based supply routes in an effort to drive the Westerners out of the city?
A. Helsinki,
B. Warsaw
C. Bonn
D. Berlin
E. Prague

19. The commitment of the American government to the state of Israel was determined in 1948 when the
A. Lebanese Civil War began
B. state of Israel was founded
C. CIA overthrew the government of Iran
D. Palestine Liberation Organization was founded
E. Eisenhower Doctrine was announced
20. "United States foreign policy is often formulated in the belief that an earlier policy was mistaken."

All of the following pairs of events support this statement EXCEPT the
A. passage of the Embargo Act of 1807 and the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812
B. announcement of the Open Door policy in 1900 and the refusal to recognize Japan's control over Manchuria in 1932
C. promulgation of President Wilson's neutrality policy in the period 1914-1917 and the passage of the Neutrality Acts of the mid-1930s
E. acquiescence in the Munich Agreement in 1938 and the decision to intervene in South Korea in 1950

21. One reason that the United States supported the French colonial regime in Vietnam after World War II was that
A. Mao Zedong was victorious in the Chinese Civil War
B. Bao Dai was known for his democratic tendencies
C. Vietnam was an important trade partner for the United States
D. the United States agreed at Yalta to protect the French empire
E. the United States was rewarding the French government for its support during World War II

22. "The reasons for the failures of the Chinese National Government appear in some detail in the attached record. They do not stem from any inadequacy of American aid. Our military observers on the spot have reported that Nationalist armies did not lose a single battle during the crucial year of 1948 through lack of arms or ammunition. The fact was that the decay which our observers had detected in Chungking early in the war had fatally sapped the powers of resistance of the Kuomintang"

The 1949 Department of State "White Paper," from which the excerpt above is taken, had which of the following effects?
A. It led to a closer relationship between the United States and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
B. It led to friendly relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China
C. It convinced the "China Lobby" that the downfall of Nationalist China had been inevitable
D. It temporarily quieted the charges of Senator Joseph McCarthy that there were Communists in the Department of State.
E. It augmented bitter domestic controversy about the Far Eastern policy of the United States.

23. The initial response of the United States to the outbreak of war in Korea was to
A. seek the cooperation of the People's Republic of China to end the fighting.
B. increase American aid to Indochina to meet the threat of communist aggression.
C. seek collective action against North Korea through the United Nations.
D. encourage Japan to rearm.
E. request a summit meeting with the Soviet Union.

24. In 1950 a major factor in President Harry Truman's commitment of American troops to combat North Korean aggression was a desire to
A. force Congress to appropriate more money for the armed services
B. preserve South Korea's markets for United States exports
C. **overcome the stigma that the Democratic party had "lost" China to communism**
D. convince Americans that containment was an inefficient way to deal with communist expansion
E. direct the focus of American postwar foreign policy away from Europe

25. President Truman removed General Douglas MacArthur from command of the American forces in Korea for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A. insubordination to the Commander-in-Chief
B. the risk of drawing China further into the war
C. the risk of drawing the Soviet Union into more active support of North Korea
D. MacArthur's suggestion that Truman was guilty of appeasement
E. **MacArthur's lack of bold military initiatives**

**Eisenhower Administration**

26. In the presidential campaign of 1952, General Dwight Eisenhower promised that if elected president he would
A. bomb China
B. withdraw American forces from Korea
C. give the American generals greater authority to wage the war
D. conduct total war against North Korea
E. **visit Korea personally**

27. Which of the following is correct about the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?
A. They were accused of giving atomic secrets to Germany during World War II
B. They were exposed as spies by former Communist agent Whitaker Chambers
C. **They were convicted of espionage, condemned, and electrocuted**
D. They were convicted, but were later pardoned by President Eisenhower because public opinion did not favor harsh treatment of accused Communist spies.
E. They confessed to having carried out espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union

28. Which of the following statements is correct about the case of Whitaker Chambers and Alger Hiss?
A. Hiss accused Chambers, an important mid-ranking government official, of being a Communist spy.
B. The case gained national attention through the involvement of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.
C. Hiss was convicted of perjury for denying under oath that he had been a Communist agent.
D. The case marked the beginning of American concern about Communist subversion.
E. Chambers denied ever having had any involvement with the Communist party.

29. The loyalty of J. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist who directed the atomic bomb project during World War II, was questioned by the Eisenhower administration because he

A. opposed the hydrogen bomb project
B. was a member of the Communist Party of the United States
C. did not meet the standards of the Communist Control Act
D. conflicted with the Smith Act
E. was convicted of perjury

30. Senator Joseph McCarthy was known for

A. Leading a “witch-hunt” to expose communists in the U.S.
B. Recommending large-scale American intervention in Vietnam
C. Helping to formulate a major economic aid plan for Western Europe in the late 1940s
D. Leading the peace faction of the Democratic party in the 1968 presidential campaign
E. Being the first American senator to be convicted of spying for the Soviet Union (in 1956)

31. McCarthyism in the 1950s was an attempt to reveal

A. Communist infiltration in the United States government
B. Corruption in the Truman administration
C. The plot to sell weapons to belligerent nations
D. Misuse of corporate funds for political purposes
E. The dangers of nuclear energy

32. Which of the following statements is correct about the rise of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy to national prominence?

A. He was the first Republican to emphasize the dangers of communism at home and abroad.
B. His careful investigations led to the conviction of hundreds of active subversives to whom the Truman administration had turned a blind eye.
C. He effectively played on the fears of Americans that communists had infiltrated the State Department and other federal agencies.
D. He used the televised Army-McCarthy hearings to his advantage.
E. He received strong support from President Eisenhower.

33. Which of the following contributed the LEAST to the growth of McCarthyism in the early 1950s?

A. fears over Soviet development of an atomic weapon.
B. Revelations about Soviet spies in Great Britain and the United States.
C. President Truman's use of anticommunism to build support for his foreign policy.
D. A large influx of immigrants following the Second World War.
E. Political recriminations over the success of the Chinese Communist revolution.
34. The above photograph of Sen. Joseph McCarthy with a map of alleged communists in America was shown to Americans during the first Congressional hearings ever broadcast on television. The branch of government under attack in the televised hearings was the
A  State Department
B  Justice Department
C  Agriculture Department
D  **United States Army**
E  Central Intelligence Agency

35. John Foster Dulles is most closely associated with the
A. Policy of mutual assured destruction
B. Flexible response policy
C. Zero option policy
D. Strategic Defense Initiative
E. **Policy of massive retaliation**

36. The Eisenhower Doctrine, a policy which stated that the United States would intervene if a government was threatened by communism, was first implemented in
A  Iran
B  Israel
C  **Lebanon**
D  Turkey
E  Saudi Arabia
37. The United States involvement in Vietnam increased dramatically in the 1950s with the withdrawal of the
A Japanese  
B British  
C Chinese  
D French  
E Soviets

38. The primary difference between United States intervention in Guatemala in 1954 and previous United States interventions in Central America was that the Guatemalan intervention
A. was not authorized by Congress  
B. favored the Guatemalan Right  
C. involved the cooperation of the Organization of American States  
D. was mounted for economic motives  
E. involved covert action by the CIA

39. In 1960 which of the following contributed most directly to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev’s cancellation of a scheduled summit meeting with President Dwight Eisenhower?
A. The rise to power of Fidel Castro in Cuba  
B. The failure, at the Bay of Pigs, of a U.S.-sponsored attempts to oust Castro  
C. The sending of U.S. troops to Lebanon  
D. The downing of an American U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union  
E. The success of the Soviet space program in launching the Sputnik satellite.

40. What event, in 1957, caused a near panic among U.S. leaders and led to a massive increase in spending for science programs, etc. in U.S. schools and research institutions?
A. The revelation of huge Soviet stockpiles of deadly chemical weapons to be used in any future confrontation with the United States  
B. The launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union  
C. The detonation of a hydrogen bomb by the Soviet Union  
D. The development of the microprocessor by the Soviet Union  
E. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev’s promise to “bury” the West.

41. A United States response to the successful orbiting of Sputnik in 1957 was to
A. increase NATO forces in Europe  
B. expand federal aid to education  
C. withdraw from arms-limitation talks with the Soviet Union  
D. force the resignation of important American scientists from governmental positions.  
E. increase cooperation with the Soviet Union in space projects.

42. All of the following were crises during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency EXCEPT
A. the Soviet Union launching Sputnik  
B. Egypt seizing the Suez Canal  
C. the Soviet Union shooting down an American U-2 spy plane  
D. Fidel Castro gaining control of Cuba
the Soviet Union blockading river, road, and rail traffic into West Berlin