Regents Q’s: 2-1

1. In the 1950s, what was the status of most countries in Eastern Europe?

(1) members of the Common Market

(2) participants in the Marshall Plan

(3) allies of the United States

(4) satellites of the Soviet Union

1. The imaginary line that divided the Western European countries from the Eastern European countries after World War II was known as the

(1) prime meridian

(2) line of demarcation

(3) Iron Curtain

(4) Berlin Wall

1. In the post–World War II time period, the purpose of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact was to

(1) discourage religious toleration

(2) establish a military alliance

(3) promote economic self-sufficiency

(4) eliminate political corruption

1. The Marshall Plan was designed to stop the spread of communism by providing

(1) government housing to refugees

(2) military assistance to Vietnam

(3) funds for economic recovery in war-torn European nations

(4) nuclear weapons to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members

1. Which group of countries became Soviet satellites after World War II?

(1) France, Spain, Great Britain

(2) Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary

(3) Switzerland, Austria, Belgium

(4) Turkey, Greece, Italy

1. The term *iron curtain* refers to the

(1) scars left on the land by the trenches of World War I

(2) no-fly zone in northern Iraq after the Persian Gulf War

(3) border established between India and Pakistan after World War II

(4) western boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War

1. The purpose of both the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan was to

(1) support the construction of the Iron Curtain

(2) increase membership in the United Nations

(3) prevent the spread of communism

(4) attempt to solve world hunger