Regents Q’s: REVIEW-16

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

1. Which title best completes the partial outline below?

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| I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A. Berlin blockadeB. Cuban missile crisisC. Vietnam War |

(1) Path to World War I

(2) Victories for Democracy

(3) Cold War Confrontations

(4) Terrorism in the 20th Century

1. During the Cold War, nations that adopted a policy of nonalignment believed they should

(1) be exempt from United Nations decisions

(2) restrict trade with neighboring countries

(3) reject international environmental treaties

(4) follow a course independent of the superpowers

1. One way in which the Korean War and the Vietnam War are similar is that both

(1) resulted in unification of two formerly independent nations

(2) reflected the success of the Western policy of containment

(3) attempted to remove French imperialists from power

(4) developed from Cold War tensions

1. One similarity in the results of the revolutions led by Fidel Castro in Cuba and by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua is that both

(1) restored a monarchy

(2) destroyed a theocracy

(3) followed Marxist principles

(4) protected freedom of the press

1. In what way were Korea and Germany similar after World War II?

(1) They refused to align with the superpowers.

(2) Their former emperors stood trial for war crimes.

(3) Both remained divided during the Cold War.

(4) Ethnic tensions threatened civil war in each country.

1. One way in which Toussaint L’Ouverture, Kwame Nkrumah, and Ho Chi Minh are similar is that each leader

(1) opposed the role of the Roman Catholic Church in politics

(2) established the first democratic government in his country

(3) fought to free his country from European control

(4) embraced the principles of civil disobedience