

Study material (MCQ) For Patr-III
History (Honours),Paper: VIII
Topic- The Cold War

1. Joseph McCarthy's political influence waned after

- A. The Rosenbergs were wrongfully executed
- B. The House Un-American Activities Committee found no evidence of Communists infiltrating the U.S. State Department
- C. The Army-McCarthy hearings
- D. He accused Eisenhower's wife of being a Communist

2. In both the 1950s and 1960s, national income approximately

- A. Doubled
- B. Tripled
- C. Quadrupled
- D. Quintupled

3. What did the Montgomery G.I. Bill do?

- A. Reinstated the draft after the Korean War erupted
- B. Gave money to World War II veterans to go to school
- C. Provided disabled veterans with government pensions
- D. All of the above

4. America's postwar economic prosperity was the result of all of the following except

- A. The Montgomery G.I. Bill
- B. Continued American military spending
- C. The development of agribusiness
- D. The creation of the World Bank

5. Truman fired General MacArthur for

- A. Failing to retake South Korea
- B. Failing to take all of Korea
- C. Suggesting the use of nuclear weapons against North Korea and China
- D. Publicly criticizing Truman

6. What was the Marshall Plan intended to do?

- A. Rebuild war-ravaged Europe
- B. Rescue starving Berliners behind a Soviet blockade
- C. Unify the U.S. armed forces
- D. Give more powers to the president to root out Communist spies in the United States

7. Why did Truman ignore his advisors and officially recognize Israel as a new and independent nation in 1948?

- A. He wanted Jewish-American votes
- B. The American public sympathized with Jews after the Holocaust
- C. He wanted to keep the USSR out of Israel
- D. All of the above

8. The imaginary line of secrecy and mistrust that separated the USSR and Eastern Europe from the West was known as

- A. The iron curtain
- B. The Berlin Wall
- C. NATO
- D. The Warsaw Pact

9. The United States and the USSR distrusted each other after World War II for all of the following reasons except

- A. The United States had hesitated to open a second front during the war to help save the

Soviet Union from a German invasion

- B. The United States had granted postwar loans to Great Britain but not to the USSR
- C. The United States and Great Britain had not shared nuclear research with the Soviet Union during the war
- D. The United States and Great Britain had wanted to assassinate Stalin during the war

10. For which disease did Jonas Salk discover a vaccine in 1954?

- A. Tetanus
- B. Polio
- C. Whooping cough
- D. Tuberculosis

11. Arthur Miller's play The Crucible, set in seventeenth-century New England, was actually a critique of

- A. The Korean War
- B. Conservatism
- C. McCarthyism
- D. Communism and totalitarianism

12. How did the Taft-Hartley Act hurt organized labor?

- A. By outlawing all-union shops
- B. By holding unions responsible for damages incurred during disputes between unions
- C. By making union leaders take loyalty oaths
- D. All of the above

13. In which U.S. presidential election did television first play a major role?

- A. 1948
- B. 1952
- C. 1956
- D. 1960

14. Kennedy's doctrine of "flexible response"

- A. Forbade the use of nuclear weapons during the Cold War
- B. Allowed foreign policy officials to use a range of strategies to fight Communists abroad, depending on the crisis
- C. Justified the recognition of Israel as an independent country
- D. Promised to defend Western Europe from nations in the Eastern bloc

15. At which parallel did delegates at the Geneva Conference divide North and South Vietnam?

- A. The 38th parallel
- B. The 17th parallel
- C. The 45th parallel
- D. The 10th parallel

16. The Soviet Union's brutal response to the 1956 Hungarian Revolution demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the U.S. strategy of

- A. Flexible response
- B. Massive retaliation
- C. Containment
- D. The Truman Doctrine

16. The CIA orchestrated a coup against the government of Iran and restored the pro-American ruler in 1953 because of

- A. Threats by the Iranian government against the United States
- B. U.S. fear of Soviet interference in the oil-rich Middle East
- C. The Iran hostage crisis
- D. The Iran-Contra affair

17. Why did Great Britain, France, and Israel launch a surprise attack on Egypt in 1956?

- A. Egyptian president Nasser seized control of the Suez Canal
- B. Egypt had fallen under control of the Soviet Union
- C. Egypt claimed to have nuclear weapons
- D. Egypt was preparing to invade Israel

19. Eisenhower cut many federally funded government programs in order to curb what he called

- A. "Creeping socialism"
- B. "Conservatism"
- C. The "military-industrial complex"
- D. "McCarthyism"

20. The fall of the French garrison at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 prompted

- A. Kennedy to send U.S. "military advisors" to South Vietnam
- B. Eisenhower to funnel U.S. funds into fighting Communist-leaning North Vietnamese
- C. Lyndon Johnson to send 500,000 U.S. troops to Vietnam
- D. South Vietnam ruler Ngo Dinh Diem to abdicate

21. The United States tried unsuccessfully to unite pro-U.S. Southeast Asia together under

- A. The Warsaw Pact
- B. The Alliance for Progress
- C. NATO
- D. SEATO

22. Which Kennedy initiative hoped to thwart Communist insurgents in Latin America by reducing income inequality in the region?

- A. The Alliance for Progress
- B. The Marshall Plan
- C. The Good Neighbor policy
- D. The Warsaw Pact

23. All of the following were consequences of the Cuban missile crisis except

- A. The USSR removed its nuclear warheads from Cuba
- B. The United States removed its nuclear warheads from Turkey
- C. Kennedy authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion
- D. Khrushchev was removed from power in the USSR

24. The United States and the USSR came closest to nuclear war during the

- A. Korean War
- B. Suez crisis
- C. Cuban missile crisis
- D. Berlin crisis

25. What did Kennedy's New Frontier program seek to do?

- A. Increase social welfare spending
- B. Decrease military spending
- C. Halt "creeping socialism"
- D. Fund anti-Communist insurgents abroad

26. The belief that the United States had to prevent the USSR from expanding and Communism from spreading was known as

- A. Creeping socialism
- B. Massive retaliation
- C. Containment
- D. The Marshall Plan

27. In which country or countries was the Truman Doctrine first put to the test in 1947?

- A. Turkey and Greece
- B. Egypt
- C. China

D. Berlin

28. Why did the USSR vehemently oppose the Marshall Plan?

- A. It wanted to strengthen Japan first
- B. It wanted to strengthen China first
- C. It feared invasion from a newly industrialized Germany
- D. It wanted the money for its own domestic concerns

29. NSC-68 proposed that the U.S. government should

- A. Abandon the containment doctrine
- B. Quadruple military spending
- C. Use nuclear weapons
- D. Attack the USSR

30. Why did Truman veto the McCarran Internal Security Bill?

- A. He feared it stripped Americans of many civil liberties
- B. He didn't think the bill gave enough power to the president
- C. He thought it would increase military spending too much
- D. He thought security should be left to the individual state governments

31. What did Republicans in the House of Representatives create in order to hunt for Communist spies?

- A. NATO
- B. HUAC
- C. The NSA
- D. The CIA

32. Future president Richard Nixon became nationally prominent in the late 1940s when he

- A. Criticized Truman for not using nuclear weapons against China
- B. Resolved the Berlin crisis
- C. Prosecuted Alger Hiss
- D. Became the controversial first director of the CIA

33. The Red hunt and McCarthyism in the early 1950s were prompted by all of the following except

- A. The fall of China to Communists
- B. The USSR's development of the H-bomb
- C. The Berlin crisis
- D. The U-2 incident

34. Why was NATO created?

- A. To prevent another world war
- B. To root out Communist spies in the federal government
- C. To contain the USSR
- D. To unite the Western powers against possible invasion by the USSR

35. The Warsaw Pact was signed

- A. To unite the Western powers against possible invasion by the Soviet Union
- B. To create an Eastern bloc alliance to counter NATO
- C. Between the USSR and Cuba after the American-backed Bay of Pigs invasion
- D. To unite pro-American nations in Southeast Asia against Communism

36. What did the National Security Act of 1947 do?

- A. Created the Central Intelligence Agency
- B. United the U.S. armed forces under the Secretary of Defense
- C. Established the National Security Council to advise the president
- D. All of the above

37. Who said, "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"?

- A. Dwight D. Eisenhower

- B. Harry S Truman
 - C. John F. Kennedy
 - D. Richard M. Nixon
- 38. The Soviet satellite Sputnik I scared Americans because they feared that the USSR**
- A. Would put men on the moon first
 - B. Could launch nuclear ICBMs
 - C. Would put the first man into space
 - D. Would build the first armored space station
- 39. What incident ruined the 1960 Paris summit between Eisenhower and Khrushchev?**
- A. The Suez crisis
 - B. The Berlin crisis
 - C. The U-2 incident
 - D. The fall of Dien Bien Phu
- 40. The collapse of Ngo Dinh Diem's regime in South Vietnam prompted Kennedy to**
- A. Bomb North Vietnam
 - B. Authorize the Bay of Pigs invasion
 - C. Form the Alliance for Progress
 - D. Send American troops to South Vietnam
- 41. The leader of nationalist, Communist forces in Vietnam in the 1950s was**
- A. Mao Zedong
 - B. Chiang Kai-shek
 - C. Ho Chi Minh
 - D. Ngo Dinh Diem
- 42. The Eisenhower Doctrine was aimed at bolstering key nations from Communist insurgents in**
- A. The Middle East
 - B. Latin America
 - C. Southeast Asia
 - D. Western Europe
- 43. What did the Eisenhower Doctrine demonstrate?**
- A. Eisenhower's commitment to spreading democracy around the world
 - B. The growing importance of oil in American foreign policy
 - C. Eisenhower's willingness to use nuclear weapons
 - D. All of the above
- 44. Why did Great Britain and France halt their attack on Egypt in 1956?**
- A. The USSR threatened to destroy London and Paris with nuclear ICBMs
 - B. Egypt threatened to destroy the Suez Canal
 - C. The United States condemned the act and placed political and economic pressure on both countries
 - D. Islamic militants threatened to launch a holy war
- 45. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg**
- A. Were the only Americans ever convicted of being Communists
 - B. Were the first Americans civilians executed for espionage
 - C. Leaked information on nuclear weapons technology to China
 - D. Were prosecuted by Joseph McCarthy
- 46. Truman's liberal domestic policies were collectively known as the**
- A. Fair Deal
 - B. Square Deal
 - C. New Deal
 - D. Bum Deal
- 47. Along with the United States and Great Britain, all of the following nations were given**

permanent seats on the powerful United Nations Security Council except

- A. France
- B. China
- C. The USSR
- D. Japan

48. Who constituted the bulk of the Bay of Pigs invasion force?

- A. Cuban exiles and expatriates
- B. CIA operatives and Green Berets
- C. UN peacekeepers
- D. NATO soldiers

49. Cuban leader Fidel Castro allowed the USSR to place nuclear missiles in Cuba after

- A. Kennedy formed the Alliance for Progress
- B. NATO was formed
- C. The Bay of Pigs invasion
- D. The U-2 incident

50. The Cold War was fought between the United States and

- A. China
- B. Canada
- C. The USSR
- D. Germany

Answer:

1-C, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-D, 6-A, 7-D, 8-A, 9-D, 10-B, 11-C, 12-D, 13-D, 14-B, 15-B, 16-B, 17-B, 18-A, 19-A, 20-B, 21-D, 22-A, 23-C, 24-C, 25-A, 26-C, 27-A, 28-C, 29-B, 30-A, 31-B, 32-C, 33-D, 34-D, 35-B, 36-D, 37-B, 38-B, 39-C, 40-D, 41-C, 42-A, 43-B, 44-C, 45-B, 46-A, 47-D, 48-A, 49-C, 50-C .