

Superpower Relation and the Cold War 1941 - 91 knowledge test

Unit 1: The origins of the Cold War 1941 - 58

1	What was the name of the agreement of 1941 of Britain, the USA and USSR to unite against Hitler?	Grand Alliance
2	What was the political ideology followed by the USSR?	Communist
3	What was the political ideology followed by the West (USA and Britain)?	Capitalist/Democratic
4	What was the name of the meeting in 1943 where the 'big 3' discussed what to do when Hitler was defeated and agreed a Soviet 'sphere of influence' in Eastern Europe?	Teheran Conference
5	What was the name of the 1945 meeting where the USSR agreed to join in the war against Japan and the setting up of the United Nations was agreed?	Yalta Conference
6	What was the name of 1945 meeting where it was agreed that Nazism be banned and that Germany should be divided?	Potsdam Conference
7	When did the USA use the atom bomb on Hiroshima?	6 th August 1945
8	When did the Soviet's complete their first successful test of an atomic bomb?	29 th August 1949
9	What were the names of the 2 messages sent by ambassadors of the USA/USSR in 1946 showing they were both worried about the other building up their weapons?	Long telegram Novikov's telegram
10	Name a soviet satellite state in Eastern Europe	Lithuania Latvia Estonia Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia Albania Poland Hungary Bulgaria
11	What was the name of the US policy of 1947 that stated they should use military and economic means to stop the spread of Communism?	Truman Doctrine
12	What was the name of the US policy to prevent the spread of Communism by offering \$13 billion of aid to European countries?	Marshall Plan
13	Name an impact of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan on international relations from 1947	USA had set itself as opposition to the Russia The Grand Alliance had finally dissolved Made Stalin more suspicious of the West Tied Western Europe into supporting the USA Made rivalries between East and West more intense
14	What was the name of the organisation through which the USSR controlled all the Communist parties in Europe?	Cominform
15	What was the name of the organisation that encouraged trade and industry in European countries to stop them joining the West's sphere of influence?	Comecon

16	What was the name of the area where the US, Britain and France merged their zones in Germany in 1948?	Trizonia
17	What did Stalin order in 1948 to try to force Germany to become a Communist state and force the Western allies out?	Berlin blockade
18	How did the USA and Britain respond to this?	Berlin airlift
19	What were the names of the 2 different states that Germany was divided into in 1949?	Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) – West German Democratic Republic (GDR) – East
20	What were the names of the two military alliances signed in Western Europe in 1949 and in Eastern Europe in 1955?	Nato & Warsaw Pact
21	What name is given to the build-up of ever more destructive weapons by the USA and USSR in the late 40s – early 50s?	Arms race
22	What action did Khrushchev take in 1956 that led some Communists to believe that there would be a relaxation of control in Eastern Europe?	Secret speech against Stalin
23	Which country attempted unsuccessfully to break away from Soviet influence in 1956?	Hungary

Unit 2: Cold War crises 1958 - 70

1	Give a reason why there were so many refugees wanting to leave East Germany and move to West Germany	Communist regime unpopular Low standard of living Shortages of basic goods Restrictions on personal freedoms Secret police monitoring
2	How many refugees moved to West Germany by 1958?	3 million
3	Name a demand of the Berlin Ultimatum in November 1958.	Berlin should be demilitarised and troops withdrawn Berlin should become a free city
4	Name a summit meeting between 1959 – 61	Geneva May 1959 Camp David September 1959 Paris May 1960 Vienna June 1961
5	Which East German leader encouraged Khrushchev to build the Berlin wall?	Ulbricht
6	How long was the Berlin Wall?	165 km
7	Name an impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall	Streets cut in half Escape attempts made Friends and family split up Around 130 killed while trying to cross Made long term separation of German more permanent Stopped refugees leaving east Germany
8	What was the name of Kennedy's famous speech made in Berlin?	Ich bin ein Berliner
9	Who took over Cuba's government in January 1959?	Fidel Castro Che Guevara
10	What was banned by the USA in October 1960?	All trade with Cuba
11	When was the Bay of Pigs incident?	17 th April 1961

12	Who made up the invasion force at the Bay of Pigs and how many were involved?	Cuban exiles 1,400
13	Give a reason why the Bay of Pigs invasion was a failure.	Volunteers had little military experience USA wanted the attack to seem like a Cuban one or they couldn't see any USA troops The Cubans had 20,000 soldiers waiting to fight off invaders The Cuban people did not support the invasion
14	What was an effect of the Bay of Pigs incident?	Relations between the USSR and Cuba became stronger
15	What did an American U2 spy plane take a picture of on 14 th October 1962?	What appeared to be launch pads for medium range ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads
16	What had NATO based in Turkey which angered the USSR?	Missiles
17	When were the Thirteen Days?	16 – 28 October 1962
18	What was set up around Cuba on 22 nd October 1962?	Naval blockade
19	What happened on 24 th October 1962?	Soviet ships reached the naval blockade around Cuba and turned around
20	Name a step taken after the Cuban Missile Crisis to avoid war in the future.	A hotline was set up between Washington and Moscow A Test Ban Treaty was signed between USSR, USA and UK An Outer Space Treaty signed The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed
21	Who was elected as First Secretary of the Czech Communist Party in 1968?	Alexander Dubcek
22	Name a reform made under the Prague Spring.	Censorship relaxed Trade unions given more power More power given to regional government Trade with the west was increased More freedom to travel abroad Idea of having a multi-party election was discussed
23	When was the Prague Spring ended?	20 th August 1968
24	Why was the Prague spring ended?	500,000 Warsaw pact troops were invaded Czechoslovakia (ordered by Brezhnev)
25	What happened to Dubcek?	Arrested, sent to Moscow, dismissed from office and replaced by Husak
26	How did the west react to Brezhnev's actions in Czechoslovakia?	Seen as an aggressive attempt to dominate another country
27	What did the Brezhnev doctrine prevent?	Communist countries introducing reforms to make their country more liberal

Unit 3: The end of the Cold War 1970 - 91

1	What does MAD stand for?	Mutually Assured Destruction
2	What was Détente?	A period during the 1970s when there was an attempt at a more cooperative

		and stable relationship between US and USSR
3	Give a reason why the USA and Soviet union followed a policy of Détente	To avoid nuclear war Nixon had pulled out of Vietnam Anti-war demonstrations across USA USA had social problems they needed to spend money on resolving instead of spending it on soldiers and weapons Soviet union was face economic problems
4	What does SALT stand for?	Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty
5	When was SALT 1 signed?	May 1972
6	Name an agreement from SALT 1	Restricted the amount of bombs each country could have Laid down rules for nuclear warfare
7	When was the Helsinki Accords signed?	1975
8	Name a basket from the Helsinki Accords	European borders International co-operations Human rights
9	When did Soviet forced invade Afghanistan?	24 th December 1979
10	Who was put in charge of Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?	Babrak Kamal
11	How did Carter react to the soviet invasion of Afghanistan?	Withdrew the proposals for SALT 2
12	Why did 60 nations boycott the 1980s Olympic games?	As protest against the soviet invasion of Afghanistan
13	How were Reagan's policies towards the USSR different to Carter's	They were tougher
14	What does SDI stand for?	Strategic Defence Initiative
15	What was SDI?	A series of satellites put into orbit which had lasers that could shoot down Soviet Missiles
16	What problems were the USSR facing when Gorbachev became leader?	Investment in the Soviet economy was low Standards of living were lower than in the West Unrest in satellite states Poor leadership
17	How did Gorbachev propose to change the USSR?	Reforms of state and economy More openness and less corruption in government Dropping of Brezhnev doctrine Reduction in arms spending
18	Name a summit between US and Soviet leaders in the 1980s	Geneva Reykjavik Washington Moscow Malta
19	When did the Berlin Wall come down?	9 th November 1989
20	When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?	July 1991
21	What happened to satellite states after the end of the Warsaw Pact?	They regained independence
22	When did Gorbachev resign?	25 th December 1991