

PiXL Independence:

History - Student Booklet

KS4

**International Relations in the Era of the Cold War,
1943 - 1991**

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 20 credit
- II. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits each
- III. Start to think about – 30 credits each
- IV. Suggested Reading – 50 credits each
- V. Long Answer Questions – 100 credits and 20 credits for marking your own
- VI. 6 Degrees of Separation – 30 credits per line

i. Multiple Choice Questions

10 credits for each set of questions answered.

Chapter 1

1. In 1943, which of the following were capitalist countries?

- a. Britain
- b. The Soviet Union
- c. Nazi Germany
- d. The United States of America

2. Which of the following leader was not part of the Grand Alliance in 1944?

- a. Winston Churchill
- b. FDR
- c. Adolf Hitler
- d. Joseph Stalin

3. Which of the following did the Grand Alliance agree to during the Teheran Conference, 1943?

- a. To prosecute Nazi war criminals
- b. To open a second front against Nazi Germany in Western Europe
- c. All of Eastern Europe would come under Stalin's 'sphere of influence' after the end of the Second World War
- d. To create a United Nations after the war

4. How many Polish officers were murdered by the Soviets at the Katyn massacre in 1943?

- a. 20,000
- b. 200,000
- c. 10,000
- d. 5,000

5. In which city did Soviet troops fail to come to the defence of people who were trying to defeat Nazi Germany in August 1944?

- a. Warsaw
- b. Munich
- c. Krakow
- d. Berlin

6. At the Yalta Conference, February 1945, how many zones was it agreed that Germany and Berlin would be divided into?

- a. 2
- b. 8
- c. 3
- d. 4

7. What changes occurred in the Grand Alliance between the Yalta and Potsdam conferences?

- a. FDR died, and was replaced by Harry Truman
- b. Stalin died, and was replaced by Khrushchev
- c. FDR died, and was replaced by Harry Truman, whilst Churchill lost the election, and was replaced by Atlee
- d. The Soviet Union used an atom bomb

8. What issues could the Grand Alliance not agree about at the Potsdam Conference, July 1945?

- a. Germany's reparations and free elections in Eastern Europe
- b. Poland's border
- c. Only free elections in Eastern Europe
- d. The creation of the United Nations

9. What were satellite states?

- a. Communist governments set up after the Second World War in Eastern Europe that were closely controlled from Moscow
- b. Countries in Europe who worked on Stalin's space programmes
- c. Capitalist governments set up after the Second World War in Western Europe that were closely controlled from Washington
- d. Countries in Eastern Europe that were independent from outside interference

10. What was Comecon?

- a. The Communist Information Bureau
- b. The Communist Media Bureau
- c. The Council for Mutual Assistance
- d. The Council for Military Assistance

11. Why was Cominform set up in 1947 by Stalin?

- a. To give financial support to countries in Eastern Europe
- b. As a response to the Truman Doctrine, in order to control and co-ordinate communist parties throughout Europe
- c. As a response to the Truman Doctrine, in order to control and co-ordinate communist parties throughout Eastern Europe
- d. In order to respond to the Berlin Airlift

12. The Truman Doctrine was the US policy of _____

- a. Fulfilment
- b. Containment
- c. Expansion
- d. Invasion

13. The Marshall Plan was created by the United States in order to _____
- a. Decrease rivalry with the Soviet Union
 - b. Start a nuclear war with the Soviet Union
 - c. Stop the spread of communism in Europe by rebuilding the continent after the Second World War, without the use of the military and to the economic benefit of the United States
 - d. Retaliate against the Berlin Blockade
14. How much economic aid was provided to European countries through the Marshall Plan?
- a. \$15 billion
 - b. \$16 billion
 - c. \$17 billion
 - d. \$18 billion
15. When did the Berlin Airlift begin, and how long did it last for?
- a. 28th April 1948 and 10 months
 - b. 28th June 1948 and 10 months
 - c. 28th June 1948 and 5 months
 - d. 28th December 1949 and 1 month
16. How many tons of supplies were being flown to Berlin during the airlift?
- a. 5,000 tons
 - b. 3,000 tons
 - c. 4,600 tons
 - d. 1,000 tons
17. What did Germany divide into as a result of the Berlin crisis, 1948-9?
- a. FDR and GRD
 - b. FRG and GDR
 - c. FRG and NUTS
 - d. MAD and NUTS

18. NATO and the Warsaw Pact were what types of alliance?

- a. Economic
- b. Educational
- c. Military
- d. Social

19. What speech did Khrushchev give in 1956 and what event did this help lead to?

- a. The 'public speech' and the Prague Spring
- b. The 'public speech' and the Hungarian Uprising
- c. The 'private speech' and the Hungarian Uprising
- d. The Prague Spring reforms and de-Stalinisation

20. How many Soviet troops did Khrushchev use to crush the Hungarian Uprising and remove Nagy in 1956?

- a. 100,000 troops
- b. 500,000 troops
- c. 200,000 troops
- d. 400,000 troops

21. Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum of 1958 demanded that_____

- a. The Allies should leave Berlin within 6 months, and that it should become a neutral free city
- b. Berlin should be only ruled by the Soviet Union
- c. Germany should be reunited as one country
- d. The Cold War should end immediately

22. When did construction of the Berlin Wall begin?

- a. 13th August 1947
- b. 13th August 1990
- c. 13th August 1961
- d. 13th August 1962

23. What problem had Khrushchev solved by building the Berlin Wall?

- a. 'Brain drain' from East Germany to West Germany
- b. The arms race
- c. The Missile Crisis in Cuba
- d. The increasing popularity of President Kennedy

24. Who was the leader of Cuba during the Missile Crisis of 1962?

- a. Joseph Stalin
- b. Khrushchev
- c. Fidel Castro
- d. JFK

25. What was the name of America's failed invasion of Cuba, and when did it take place?

- a. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, and April 1960
- b. The Bay of Cows fiasco, and April 1961
- c. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, and April 1961
- d. The Bay of Havana, and April 1962

26. Before the Cuban Missile Crisis, President Kennedy had placed nuclear weapons in _____ and _____ .

- a. France and Italy
- b. Japan and Turkey
- c. Italy and Turkey
- d. Norway and China

27. The Cuban Missile Crisis resulted in_____.

- a. Perestroika and glasnost
- b. The Partial Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
- c. The Second Cold War
- d. The Prague Spring

28. What was the idea behind Alexander Dubček's 'Prague Spring' reforms?

- a. 'Communism with a humorous face'
- b. 'Socialism with a human face'
- c. 'Socialism with a capitalist face'
- d. 'Capitalism with a communist face'

29. How many Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968?

- a. 1 million
- b. 2 million
- c. 500,000
- d. 200,000

30. What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?

- a. The result of the Hungarian Uprising, it was the doctrine which said that communism was a one-party system and that all member countries had to remain part of the Warsaw Pact
- b. The result of the Hungarian uprising, it was the doctrine which said that communism was a multi-party system and that all member countries had to remain part of NATO
- c. The result of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, it was the doctrine which said that communism was a one-party system and that all member countries had to remain part of the Warsaw Pact
- d. The result of the Cuban Missiles Crisis, it was the doctrine which said that communism was a one-party system and that all member countries had to remain part of the United Nations

31. What was détente?

- a. The period of improved relations and reduced tensions, 1962-79
- b. The period of improved relations and reduced tensions, 1985-91
- c. The period of increased tensions, 1962-79
- d. The Second Cold War

32. Which event led to the end of détente and the start of the Second Cold War?

- a. The Helsinki Agreements
- b. The Olympic boycott
- c. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- d. Gorbachev becoming the leader of the Soviet Union

33. What was the Carter Doctrine?

- a. The American policy which said that the USA would use military force to contain communism in the Persian Gulf, in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- b. The American policy which said that détente would continue into the 1980s
- c. The Soviet policy which said that the Brezhnev Doctrine was to end
- d. The American policy which said that the USA could not compete in the Olympic Games

34. How much money did Ronald Reagan's new defence policy cost, 1981-7?

- a. \$1 million
- b. \$1 billion
- c. \$1 trillion
- d. \$10 trillion

35. What was the name of the famous speech given by Ronald Reagan in the House of Commons in 1982?

- a. The Evil Empire speech
- b. The Iron Curtain speech
- c. The Collapsing Empire speech
- d. The Man of Steel speech

36. Which two policies did Ronald Regan introduce?

- a. Glasnost and perestroika
- b. Star Wars and the Grand Alliance
- c. Star Wars and NUTS
- d. Glasnost and MAD

37. What was the aim of Gorbachev's 'new thinking'?

- a. To reform communism so that it could survive
- b. To destroy communism so that it would become capitalism
- c. To start a Second Cold War
- d. To follow the ideas of Karl Marx

38. What were perestroika and glasnost?

- a. The reforms of peace and security introduced by Gorbachev
- b. The reforms of restructuring and openness introduced by Gorbachev
- c. The reforms of peace and security introduced by Reagan
- d. The reforms of openness and restructuring introduced by Gorbachev

39. How many nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles were destroyed between the Soviet Union and the United States in the INF Treaty of 1987?

- a. 10,000
- b. 5,000
- c. 2,692
- d. 1,000

40. What was the Sinatra Doctrine?

- a. The idea introduced by Gorbachev in 1989 which rejected the Brezhnev Doctrine and said that members of the Warsaw Pact could make changes to their countries without being invaded
- b. The idea introduced by Reagan in 1989 which rejected the Carter Doctrine
- c. The idea introduced by Gorbachev in 1989 which rejected the Carter Doctrine and led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall
- d. The idea introduced by George Bush in 1989 to promote the songs of Frank Sinatra around the Warsaw Pact countries

41. Which Warsaw Pact country reformed first as a result of the Sinatra Doctrine?

- a. Yugoslavia
- b. Bulgaria
- c. Poland
- d. East Germany

42. How many people in East Berlin demonstrated against the Soviet Union on 4th November 1989?

- a. 10,000
- b. 100,000
- c. 1 million
- d. 10 million

43. When was the border between East and West Germany opened?

- a. 5th November 1989
- b. 9th November 1989
- c. 11th November 1961
- d. 9th November 1991

44. When were West and East Germany formally reunited?

- a. October 2000
- b. January 1990
- c. October 1990
- d. January 1991

ii. Short Answer Questions

Answer the questions with short responses from the text.

10 credits each

1. How was the Cold War both similar and different from a 'hot' war?
2. Why did rivalry exist between the Soviet Union and the West before 1939?
3. What were Stalin's aims at the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences?
4. Why could the Grand Alliance not agree about what to do with Germany after it was defeated in the Second World War?
5. Why could the Grand Alliance not agree about what to do with Poland after it was defeated in the Second World War?
6. What changes occurred in the Grand Alliance between the Yalta and Potsdam conferences?
7. What was the 'percentages deal', and why was it important?
8. Can you name 3 different ways that Stalin increased his control over Eastern Europe after the Second World War?
9. How did the lives of ordinary people in Eastern Europe change as a result of Stalin's creation of a Soviet 'sphere of influence'?
10. How was the Truman Doctrine linked to the Marshall Plan?
11. What were the consequences of the Marshall Plan?
12. What actions did the Western powers take in Germany and Berlin that upset Stalin in 1948?
13. How did the Western powers respond to Stalin's blockade of Berlin in 1948?
14. What were the consequences of Stalin's failed blockade of Berlin?
15. Why were ordinary Hungarian people so unhappy under the rule of Rákosi and the Soviet Union?
16. What were the demands of the Hungarian protestors in 1956?

17. Why did the Western powers not help the people of Hungary against Soviet invasion in 1956?
18. What problems were facing East Germany at the beginning of the 1960s?
19. How did the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 change the reputation of Khrushchev?
20. Why did the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 make the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 more likely?
21. Why did Cuba become such a problem for the United States after 1959?
22. Can you name 3 reasons why America's Bay of Pigs invasion failed?
23. In what ways was the Bay of Pigs fiasco one of the causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
24. Can you make a list of the 5 key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962?
25. Why was Kennedy's reputation improved, yet Khrushchev's reputation destroyed, by the Cuban Missile Crisis?
26. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis lead to détente?
27. Why was Alexander Dubček so popular in Czechoslovakia?
28. Why was Brezhnev so threatened by Dubček's 'Prague Spring' reforms?
29. What were 3 consequences of the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia?
30. What did both America and the Soviet Union have to gain from the policy of détente, 1962-79?
31. What were the key agreements of the SALT I treaty?
32. Why was Nixon's visit to Moscow in July 1974 so important?
33. What were the titles of the 3 'baskets' of the Helsinki Agreements?
34. Why did SALT II never become a reality?
35. Why was the Soviet Union so unhappy with events in Afghanistan at the end of the 1970s?

36. Can you name 3 reasons why the Soviet Union was defeated in Afghanistan?
37. What were the consequences of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan for the Cold War?
38. How was Ronald Reagan's attitude towards the Soviet Union different from that of Jimmy Carter?
39. Why did Reagan spend \$1 trillion on a new defence policy against the Soviet Union?
40. What was the SDI programme?
41. How was Reagan's attitude towards nuclear policy different from that of his predecessors?
42. What were 3 of the agreements made in the INF Treaty of 1987?
43. What were 3 of the agreements made in the CFE Treaty?
44. Why did Gorbachev want to reform the Soviet Union?
45. What was the difference between Gorbachev's policies of perestroika and glasnost?
46. Why did 'Gorbymania' sweep across the Soviet Union in the 1980s?
47. How did the Sinatra Doctrine differ from the Brezhnev Doctrine?
48. Why was Gorbachev neither willing nor able to prevent the collapse of the Soviet's eastern 'sphere of influence'?
49. Explain how the Soviet's eastern 'sphere of influence' collapsed in a domino effect.
50. Why was Gorbachev awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990?

iii. Start to think about...

30 credits each

1. Can you complete the table below to start to think about the differences between communism and capitalism according to the key features of each system?

	Communism	Capitalism
How is politics organised?		
How is the economy organised?		
What beliefs are at the heart of this system?		

2. Can you start to think about why the Grand Alliance was unable to solve the Germany and Berlin problem during the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences?

3. Can you complete the table below to start to think about who, if anybody, was most responsible for causing the Cold War?

Factor	How far was this responsible for causing the Cold War?	Do you have at least three pieces of evidence to support your judgement?
The Soviet Union	1 2 3 4 5 Not responsible Completely responsible	
The United States	1 2 3 4 5 Not responsible Completely responsible	
Second World War	1 2 3 4 5 Not responsible Completely responsible	

4. Can you complete the table below to start to think about how the United States and the Soviet Union created their 'spheres of influence' in Europe, 1946-55?

Form of Control	The United States and the Western 'sphere of influence'	The Soviet Union and the Eastern 'sphere of influence'
Political		
Economic		
Military		

5. Can you complete the table below to start to think about the similarities and differences between the 1956 Hungarian Uprising and 1968 Prague Spring?

	The Hungarian Uprising, 1956	The Prague Spring, 1968	How far are these events similar or different?
What were the causes of the uprising in these events?			1 2 3 4 5 Extremely similar Extremely different
How did the Soviet Union respond to these events?			1 2 3 4 5 Extremely similar Extremely different
What were the consequences of these events for the people in these countries?			1 2 3 4 5 Extremely similar Extremely different
What were the consequences of these events for international relations?			1 2 3 4 5 Extremely similar Extremely different

6. Can you start to think about the differences between the short-term and long-term significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?

How did the Cuban Missile Crisis dramatically increase tension in international relations in the short term?	How did the Cuban Missile Crisis dramatically reduce tension in international relations in the long term?

7. Can you start to think about the different causes behind the period of détente, 1962-79?

	The Soviet Union	The United States
What were the economic reasons why this country wanted to pursue détente?		
What were the social reasons why this country wanted to pursue détente?		
What were the political reasons why this country wanted to pursue détente?		

8. Can you start to think about the significance of Gorbachev's domestic policies in the Soviet Union?

How did Gorbachev try to change the economy in the Soviet Union?	
How did Gorbachev try to change the politics in the Soviet Union?	
Why did Gorbachev want to make these political and economic changes?	
What were the consequences of these political and economic changes for ordinary people in the Soviet Union?	
What were the consequences of these political and economic changes for international relations?	

9. Can you start to think about the short- and long-term causes as to why the Soviet Union collapsed by 1989?

What were the short-term causes behind the collapse of the Soviet Union?	What were the long-term causes behind the collapse of the Soviet Union?	How was the United States responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union?	How was the Soviet Union responsible for the collapse of its own empire?

iv. Suggested Reading

50 credits each – read and create 10 point summary.

Articles to expand and build your knowledge

1. How far was the Cold War inevitable?

<https://cliojournal.wikispaces.com/The+Causes+of+the+Cold+War>

2. How did Hungary change as a result of the Cold War, 1948-89?

<https://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/cold/articles/pittaway.html>

3. How did the Berlin Crisis of 1961 change the lives of ordinary German people?

<https://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/cold/articles/major.html>

4. What role, and with what consequences, did Khrushchev play in the Cuban Missile Crisis?

<http://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1145&context=constructing>

5. How has the legacy of the Prague Spring changed over time?

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/first-tanks-then-silence-the-tragic-failure-of-the-prague-spring-a-563951.html>

6. Why was Nixon's visit to China so significant? [Source-based]

<https://nixonlibrary.gov/virtuallibrary/tapeexcerpts/chinatapes.php>

7. How fair is it to say that Ronald Reagan 'won' the Cold War?

<https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=444565>

8. What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?

<https://object.cato.org/pubs/dpa/dpa11.pdf>

v. Long Answer Essay Questions

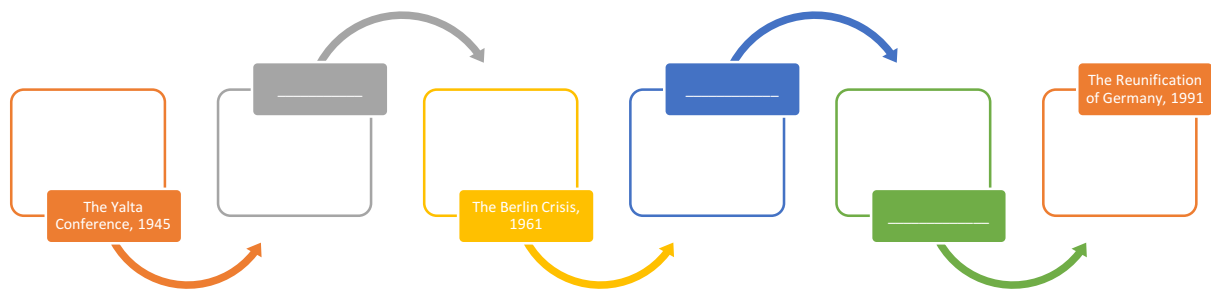
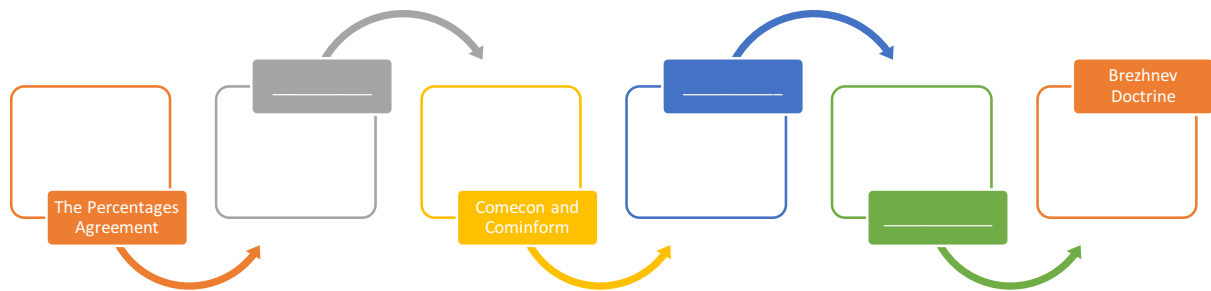
100 Credits and 20 credits for marking your own.

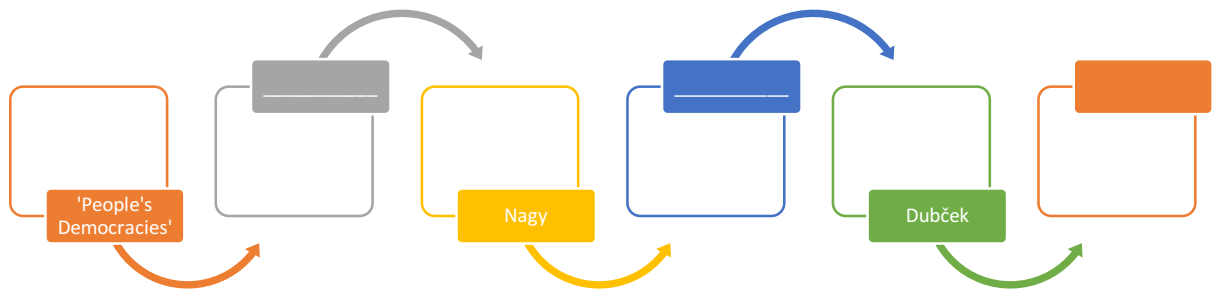
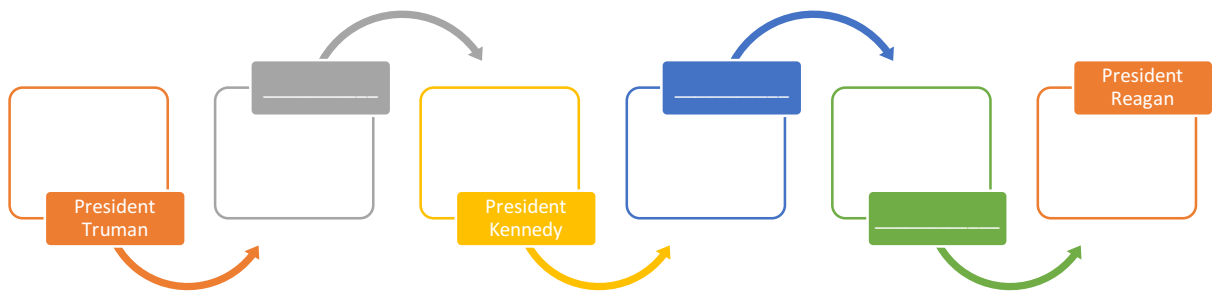
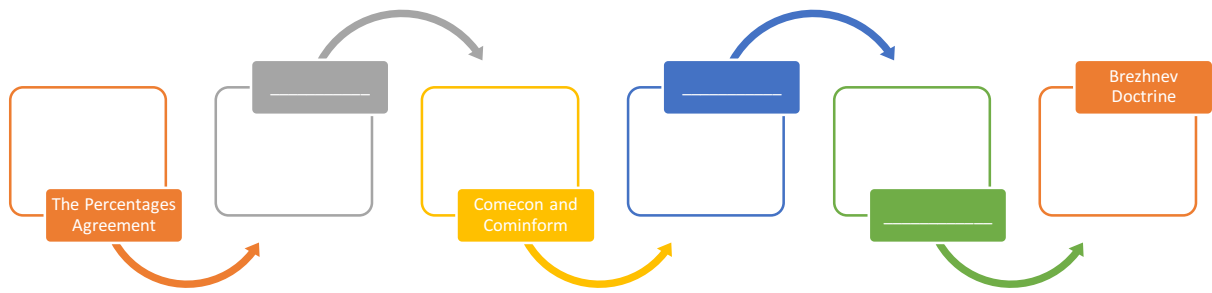
1. 'Stalin had genuine and legitimate concerns at the post-war conferences that the West was too arrogant to recognise.' How far do you agree?
2. How far were Stalin's 'people's democracies' in Eastern Europe a contradiction?
3. 'The United States only introduced the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe after the Second World War.' How far do you agree?
4. 'Stalin's blockade of Berlin, 1948-9, profoundly backfired.' How far do you agree?
5. 'The Berlin Wall may have been a symbol of division, but actually helped to keep peace.' How far do you agree?
6. 'Détente was merely a marriage of convenience, and had very limited actual achievements in reducing Cold War tensions.' How far do you agree?
7. 'The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan was the most important long-term cause behind the collapse of the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree?
8. 'Ronald Reagan gave fiery speeches against the Soviet Union, but did very little to change the United States' foreign policy towards the Cold War.' How far do you agree?

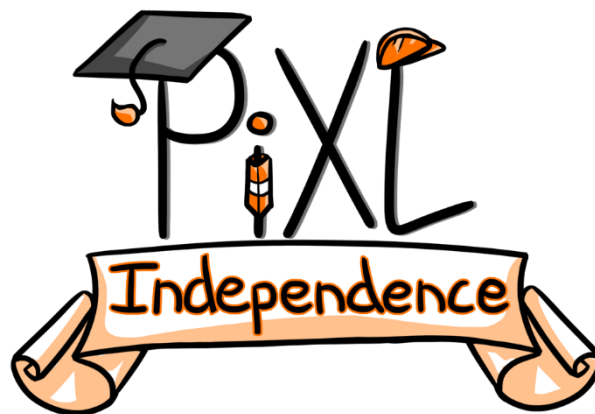
vi. 6 Degrees of Separation

Can you find the events, people or actions that connect the top and the bottom of the chain?

30 credits per line.







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