

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Short Quiz / Exit Slip: From World War to a Cold War

Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. _____ led the Soviet Union during World War II.
 - a. Vladimir Lenin
 - b. Leon Trotsky
 - c. Daniel Ortega
 - d. Joseph Stalin

2. At the _____ conference, the USA, the Soviet Union, and Britain met to discuss how to manage the conclusion of World War II, should they be victorious in the conflict.
 - a. Moscow
 - b. Berlin
 - c. Beijing
 - d. Yalta

3. Each nation below has a permanent seat on the Security Council of the United Nations EXCEPT:
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. The USA
 - d. China

4. All of the following were criticisms that Communists offered against Capitalism EXCEPT:
 - a. Capitalism left most poor.
 - b. Capitalism created too much social mobility.
 - c. Capitalism only made a few rich.
 - d. Capitalism led to many people suffering in factories.

5. All of the following became Satellite Nations of the Soviet Union EXCEPT:
 - a. Italy
 - b. Albania
 - c. Bulgaria
 - d. Poland

6. Who became President, when FDR died?
 - a. Harry Truman
 - b. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - c. Douglas MacArthur
 - d. Warren G. Harding

7. At the _____ Conference, the USA tried to convince the Soviet Union to allow free elections, but they failed.
 - a. Potsdam
 - b. Nuremburg
 - c. Dunkirk
 - d. Gallipoli

8. Who asserted that an “Iron Curtain” symbolically fell upon Europe dividing it between Eastern Communism and Western Democracies?
- Francisco Franco
 - Charles de Gaulle
 - Winston Churchill
 - Neville Chamberlain
9. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift?
- To attack Berlin when the Nazi’s regained power.
 - To attack the Soviet Union before they arrived in Berlin, therefore securing three zones for France, Britain, and the USA in Germany.
 - To evacuate nearly 300,000 allied soldiers, an effort that soldiers and civilians endeavored to pursue together.
 - To provide aid to halt the spread of Communism.
10. Which option describes the policy of Containment?
- The Communist Soviet Union had to unite with the world’s Democracies to contain Hitler’s expansion of Nazi Germany.
 - The world had to contain future fighting by creating the United Nations.
 - Communism could not be abolished, but it could be stopped from spreading further.
 - Japan had to be pushed back from their territorial islands to force them back to their mainland.
11. Who created the policy of Containment?
- John Hay
 - Mike Pompeo
 - Henry Kissinger
 - George Keenan
12. What was the purpose of the Marshal Plan?
- To help western European nations rebuild.
 - To stop the spread of Fascism.
 - To help American Farmers sell products in Asia.
 - To force Japan to an unconditional surrender.
13. What best explains the purpose of NATO?
- To protect the world from Fascist nations.
 - To form a military alliance and foster strength in numbers.
 - To create a Security Council in the United Nations
 - To allow other nations to rotate in and out of the Security Council of the United Nations.
14. In 1949, _____ gained absolute power as the Communist dictator of China.
- Chiang Kai-shek
 - Kim Jong III
 - Mao Zedong
 - Syngman Rhee
15. If a historian wanted to show that the Truman Doctrine failed, what evidence would he or she display?
- That Joseph Stalin controlled all of Eastern Europe.
 - That East Berlin was left under Soviet control after World War II.
 - That China became a Communist nation.
 - That Japan continued to expand after World War II.

16. Why do historians call the struggle between the USA and the USSR the “Cold War”?
 - a. It refers to massive fighting that took place in Northern Russia.
 - b. It was a conflict that mainly took place in the Winter of 1949.
 - c. While both sides had nuclear weapons, they never entered into a direct war.
 - d. All of the above.
17. What line divides Communist North Korea and from Democratic South Korea?
 - a. The 17th Parallel
 - b. The 38th Parallel
 - c. The 49th Parallel
 - d. The 50th Parallel
18. Why did President Truman fire Douglas MacArthur in the Korean War?
 - a. MacArthur refused to work with the United Nations.
 - b. MacArthur critiqued Truman for not using nuclear weapons against China.
 - c. MacArthur refused to drop atom bombs on North Korea.
 - d. MacArthur critiqued the formation of NATO as “war mongering” by the USA and Britain.
19. Why did President Dwight D. Eisenhower feel Brinkmanship was necessary?
 - a. The tactic would intimidate the Soviet Union.
 - b. The tactic would help rebuild Europe.
 - c. The tactic would end the Korean War.
 - d. The tactic would make the Warsaw Pact appear even stronger.
20. Who was shot down over Russia in the U-2 Incident?
 - a. Francis Powers
 - b. Yuri Gagarin
 - c. Edwin Aldrin
 - d. John Dulles

Answers:**Short Quiz / Exit Slip: From World War to a Cold War**

Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. _____ led the Soviet Union during World War II.
 - a. Vladimir Lenin
 - b. Leon Trotsky
 - c. Daniel Ortega
 - d. Joseph Stalin

2. At the _____ conference, the USA, the Soviet Union, and Britain met to discuss how to manage the conclusion of World War II, should they be victorious in the conflict.
 - a. Moscow
 - b. Berlin
 - c. Beijing
 - d. Yalta

3. Each nation below has a permanent seat on the Security Council of the United Nations EXCEPT:
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. The USA
 - d. China

4. All of the following were criticisms that Communists offered against Capitalism EXCEPT:
 - a. Capitalism left most poor.
 - b. Capitalism created too much social mobility.
 - c. Capitalism only made a few rich.
 - d. Capitalism led to many people suffering in factories.

5. All of the following became Satellite Nations of the Soviet Union EXCEPT:
 - a. Italy
 - b. Albania
 - c. Bulgaria
 - d. Poland

6. Who became President, when FDR died?
 - a. Harry Truman
 - b. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - c. Douglas MacArthur
 - d. Warren G. Harding

7. At the _____ Conference, the USA tried to convince the Soviet Union to allow free elections, but they failed.
 - a. Potsdam
 - b. Nuremburg
 - c. Dunkirk
 - d. Gallipoli

8. Who asserted that an “Iron Curtain” symbolically fell upon Europe dividing it between Eastern Communism and Western Democracies?
- Francisco Franco
 - Charles de Gaulle
 - Winston Churchill
 - Neville Chamberlain
9. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift?
- To attack Berlin when the Nazi’s regained power.
 - To attack the Soviet Union before they arrived in Berlin, therefore securing three zones for France, Britain, and the USA in Germany.
 - To evacuate nearly 300,000 allied soldiers, an effort that soldiers and civilians endeavored to pursue together.
 - To provide aid to halt the spread of Communism.
10. Which option describes the policy of Containment?
- The Communist Soviet Union had to unite with the world’s Democracies to contain Hitler’s expansion of Nazi Germany.
 - The world had to contain future fighting by creating the United Nations.
 - Communism could not be abolished, but it could be stopped from spreading further.
 - Japan had to be pushed back from their territorial islands to force them back to their mainland.
11. Who created the policy of Containment?
- John Hay
 - Mike Pompeo
 - Henry Kissinger
 - George Keenan
12. What was the purpose of the Marshal Plan?
- To help western European nations rebuild.
 - To stop the spread of Fascism.
 - To help American Farmers sell products in Asia.
 - To force Japan to an unconditional surrender.
13. What best explains the purpose of NATO?
- To protect the world from Fascist nations.
 - To form a military alliance and foster strength in numbers.
 - To create a Security Council in the United Nations
 - To allow other nations to rotate in and out of the Security Council of the United Nations.
14. In 1949, _____ gained absolute power as the Communist dictator of China.
- Chiang Kai-shek
 - Kim Jong III
 - Mao Zedong
 - Syngman Rhee
15. If a historian wanted to show that the Truman Doctrine failed, what evidence would he or she display?
- That Joseph Stalin controlled all of Eastern Europe.
 - That East Berlin was left under Soviet control after World War II.
 - That China became a Communist nation.
 - That Japan continued to expand after World War II.

16. Why do historians call the struggle between the USA and the USSR the “Cold War”?
- a. It refers to massive fighting that took place in Northern Russia.
 - b. It was a conflict that mainly took place in the Winter of 1949.
 - c. While both sides had nuclear weapons, they never entered into a direct war.
 - d. All of the above.
17. What line divides Communist North Korea and from Democratic South Korea?
- a. The 17th Parallel
 - b. The 38th Parallel
 - c. The 49th Parallel
 - d. The 50th Parallel
18. Why did President Truman fire Douglas MacArthur in the Korean War?
- a. MacArthur refused to work with the United Nations.
 - b. MacArthur critiqued Truman for not using nuclear weapons against China.
 - c. MacArthur refused to drop atom bombs on North Korea.
 - d. MacArthur critiqued the formation of NATO as “war mongering” by the USA and Britain.
19. Why did President Dwight D. Eisenhower feel Brinkmanship was necessary?
- a. The tactic would intimidate the Soviet Union.
 - b. The tactic would help rebuild Europe.
 - c. The tactic would end the Korean War.
 - d. The tactic would make the Warsaw Pact appear even stronger.
20. Who was shot down over Russia in the U-2 Incident?
- a. Francis Powers
 - b. Yuri Gagarin
 - c. Edwin Aldrin
 - d. John Dulles