

CHAPTER
18**Section 1****SECTION QUIZ** *Origins of the Cold War*

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

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|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. NATO | d. containment | g. United Nations | j. Truman Doctrine |
| b. Cold War | e. Marshall Plan | h. satellite nations | |
| c. Berlin airlift | f. Joseph Stalin | i. Harry S. Truman | |

- _____ 1. This group consisted of Eastern European nations that were dominated by the Soviet Union.
- _____ 2. This action provided vital supplies to a region blockaded by the Soviet Union.
- _____ 3. Both the United States and the Soviet Union joined this organization after World War II.
- _____ 4. He arranged for about 400 million dollars in aid to be sent to postwar Turkey and Greece.
- _____ 5. This defensive military alliance was the first military alliance that the United States ever entered during peacetime.
- _____ 6. This aid program was directed “not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.”
- _____ 7. This term refers to the indirect but hostile conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union that began at the end of World War II.
- _____ 8. He believed that the best way to avoid a third world war was to create a new world order in which all nations had the right of self-determination.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Compare the postwar Europe envisioned by Truman with that envisioned by Stalin. How do you account for the differences between these two visions?

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with person or term in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

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|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. U-2 incident | a. coalition of Eastern European nations |
| _____ 2. United Nations | b. dividing line between North and South Korea |
| _____ 3. Marshall Plan | c. U.S. effort to rebuild nations of Europe |
| _____ 4. John Foster Dulles | d. world peacekeeping body |
| _____ 5. Alger Hiss | e. policy of stopping the spread of communism |
| _____ 6. 38th parallel | f. downing of U.S. spy plane over Soviet Union |
| _____ 7. containment | g. alleged spy for the Soviet Union |
| _____ 8. Warsaw Pact | h. staunchly anti-Communist Secretary of State |

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- The leader of the Soviet Union who succeeded Joseph Stalin was (a) Nikita Khrushchev (b) Gamal Abdel-Nasser (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- In China's civil war, the Communist faction was led by (a) Chiang Kai-shek (b) Kim Il Sung (c) Mao Zedong.
- The pledge by the United States to defend Middle East countries from Communist takeovers was known as the (a) Truman Doctrine (b) Eisenhower Doctrine (c) Warsaw Pact.
- The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union in which neither side directly confronted the other on the battlefield was known as (a) brinkmanship (b) containment (c) the Cold War.
- Francis Gary Powers, who became a prominent figure of the Cold War as a result of the U-2 incident, was a (a) pilot (b) congressman (c) writer.

C. Writing Write a paragraph about the anti-Communist hysteria that gripped the United States during World War II using the following terms.

HUAC **Hollywood Ten** **blacklist** **McCarthyism**