1. In the period after World War II, which two sides faced off?
   a. the Allies and the Axis
   b. Eastern and Western Europe
   c. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
   d. East and West Berlin

2. What was the intention of the Marshall Plan?
   a. to rebuild the military power of western Europe
   b. to help the Japanese economy recover from the war
   c. to rebuild the economies of war-shattered Europe
   d. to prevent the spread of communism into Africa and Asia

3. The Cold War got hot, or flared up into actual fighting, in
   a. Korea.
   b. Hungary.
   c. China.
   d. Berlin.

4. In a communist government who makes all political decisions?
   a. The Communist Party
   b. The people
   c. Wealthy Industrialists
   d. Consumers

5. During the Cold War, the United States pursued a policy of
   a. détente.
   b. containment.
   c. collectivization.
   d. deterrence.

6. How did the Korean War start?
   a. Patrick’s troops from South Korea attacked North Korea.
   b. Communist troops from North Korea attacked South Korea.
   d. North and South Korea were divided after a bitter civil war.

7. Capitalist countries have market economies and communist countries have
   a. democratic economies.
   b. command economies.
   c. consumer economies.
   d. mixed economies.

8. What role did the arms race play in the downfall of the Soviet Union?
   a. It prevented the adoption of perestroika.
   b. It forced the Soviet Union to take parlor games.
   c. It put a strain on the Soviet economy.
   d. It caused state-run schools to close.

9. Why was Afghanistan known as the Soviet Union’s Vietnam?
   a. Afghanistan, like Vietnam, had communist and capitalist regions.
   b. Like the Vietnam War, the war in Afghanistan was long and costly.
   c. Warlords in both Afghanistan and Vietnam wanted social reforms.
   d. Both Afghanistan and Vietnam were ruled by Muslim conservatives.

10. At the end of the Cold War,
    a. the power of the United States caused mixed world reaction.
    b. the United States and Japan were the world’s only superpowers.
    c. the United States decided not to be “the world’s policeman.”
    d. Cuba was the world’s only remaining communist nation.
11. Why did the United States enter the war in Vietnam?
   a. to prevent a communist takeover of North Vietnam
   b. to support Ho Chi Minh as the leader of a united Vietnam
   c. to encourage a French takeover of Indochina
   d. to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam

12. How was the Vietnam War part of the Cold War?
   a. The United States helped South Vietnam; the Soviet Union helped North Vietnam.
   b. The United States bombed targets in South Vietnam.
   c. South Vietnam asked the Soviet Union for help.
   d. The United States and China declared war on the Soviet Union.

13. The eastern part of mainland Southeast Asia was once called
   a. Taiwan.
   b. French Indochina.
   c. Cambodia.

14. Which statement best describes the end of the Vietnam War?
   a. North Vietnam won the Tet Offensive and defeated the Americans.
   b. The United States withdrew, and Vietnam reunified.
   c. After the United States withdrew, North Vietnam won the war.
   d. The United States troops were replaced by French forces, who continued the war.

15. In the period after World War II, which two sides faced off?
   a. the Allies and the Axis
   b. Eastern and Western Europe
   c. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
   d. East and West Berlin