

# THE COLD WAR ERA

## STUDY NOTES

- Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received diplomatic and financial aid from it. In April 1961, leaders of the USSR were worried with the rumours that the United States of America would invade communist-ruled Cuba in order to overthrow its President Fidel Castro.
- In 1962, the leader of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, placed nuclear missiles in Cuba to protect as well as to establish it into a Russian base.
- Three weeks later, Americans became aware of it. The US President John F. Kennedy and his administration tried to find a solution to avoid full-scale nuclear war. But they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.
- Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR. This clash between the USA and the USSR came to be known as the **Cuban Missile Crisis**. It made the whole world nervous.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis was a high point which came to be known as the Cold War. It refers to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union.
- The Cold War was the war of different ideologies. The US followed the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the USSR backed the ideology of socialism and communism.
- The Second World War (1939-1945) came to an end with the defeat of the Axis powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan by the Allied forces led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France.
- It marked the beginning of the Cold War. The Second World War ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender.
- There **are** various arguments for and **against** the **use of nuclear weapons** by the United States. But the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage.
- The United States and the Soviet Union became the super powers in the world with the ability to influence events anywhere on Earth.
- But the **Cold War**, while an intense form of **great-power rivalry**, remained a **“cold” war** and not a hot or shooting war. **The reason** is the **“logic of deterrence”**.
- The **‘logic of deterrence’** means when both sides have the capacity to respond against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war.
- The two superpowers and their allies were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors.
- The two superpowers i.e. the US and USSR wanted to expand their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. Hence, they decided to take help of the smaller countries.
- These smaller states got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional rivals
- The first division took place in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and thus, came to be known as **‘Western alliance’**.
- The countries of the Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp and came to be known as **‘Eastern alliance.’**

- The Western alliance formed itself into an organization the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**. It came into existence in April, 1949 with twelve states.
- The NATO declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.
- The Eastern alliance, also known as the **Warsaw Pact**, was led by the Soviet Union. It was established in 1955. Its principle function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.
- In East and **Southeast Asia** and West Asia (Middle East), the United States **has established** an alliance system called the **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)** and **Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)**.
- Many newly independent countries were worried of losing their freedom. Cracks and splits within the alliances were visible.
- The Communist China quarreled with the USSR in the late 1950s.
- The smaller countries were of more help to the superpowers because they were the means to gain vital resources such as oil and minerals; locations to spy each other and to launch weapons.
- The Cold War **arenas** refer to **areas** where **crises** and **wars** between alliance systems **were occurring or threatened**, but **within** certain **boundaries**.
- The Cold War was also responsible for several shooting wars.
- The two superpowers were poised for face-to-face encounters in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62), Congo (early 1960s), and several other places.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the key leaders of the NAM, played a key role in mediating between the two Koreas while The UN Secretary-General played a key mediating role in the Congo crisis.
- The US and USSR decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons.
- The two sides signed three significant agreements within a decade. These were-
  1. Limited Test Ban Treaty (**LTBT**)-1963
  2. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (**NPT**)-1968
  3. Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (**ABMT**)-1972
- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) offered the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America a third option i.e. not to join any of the alliances.
- NAM was founded by three leaders-**Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, India's Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser**. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah strongly supported them.
- The first NAM summit was held in 1961 at Belgrade.
- Non-Alignment neither means isolationism nor neutrality. It played a role in mediating between the two rival alliances.
- The challenge for the newly **decolonized** countries was to **develop** economically and lift their people out of **poverty**.
- The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realisation.
- The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled 'Towards a New Trade Policy for Development'.
- The nature of Non-Alignment changed to give greater importance to economic issues. As a result, NAM, became an economic pressure group.
- India had a two-way policy during the Cold War. India did not join any of the alliances and spoke out against the newly decolonized countries that joined those alliances.
- India's policy was not one of "running away," but of actively intervening in world affairs to defuse Cold War rivalries.

- The Non-Alignment gave India the power to take international decisions and to balance one superpower against the other.
- India's policy of Non-Alignment was criticised on a number of counts. But still it has become both as an international movement and a core of India's foreign policy.
- The Cold War referred to competitions, tensions and series of confrontations between the US and USSR.
- Despite of occurring crisis in Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan, both the superpowers behaved rationally and responsibly.
- India responded to growth of Cold War into two fold. First, it stayed away from alliances and secondly, it raised voice against newly decolonised countries becoming part of either the alliance.
- The NAM served India's interests also to participate in international decisions and maintained balance between two superpowers.
- India's policy was criticised on grounds of possessing contradictory postures i.e. signed treaty of friendship with the USSR in August 1971 for 20 years and developed cordial relations with the US during Bangladesh crisis.
- It is said that NAM has lost its relevance after disintegration of USSR and end of cold war in 1991.
- The formation of NAM also took place to redress existing inequities that poor and very small countries need not to follow any of the big powers instead they can pursue an independent foreign policy also.
- These core values make NAM relevant even in today's scenario as it has stood of adverse circumstances and served an important purpose of protecting the interests of third world countries.

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

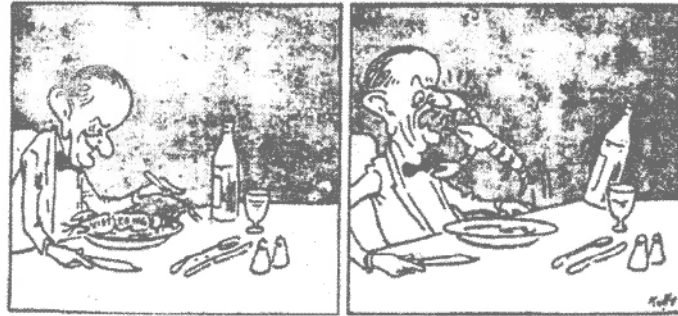
Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?**
  - It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies
  - It was an ideological war between the superpowers
  - It triggered of an arms race
  - The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars
- Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM?**
  - Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies
  - Not to joining any military alliances
  - Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
  - Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities
- Identify the wrong statement that describes the feature of the military alliances formed by the superpowers.**
  - Member countries of the alliance are to provided bases in their respective lands for the superpowers.
  - Member countries used to support the superpower both in terms of ideology and military strategy.
  - When a nation attacks any member country it is considered as an attack on all the member countries.
  - Superpowers assist all the member countries to develop their own destructive weapons.
- The Cold War Era was associated with**

(a) ideological conflict	(b) social conflict
(c) economic conflict	(d) religious conflict
- Which of the following was not a member of NATO?**

(a) The USA	(b) England
(c) France	(d) None of these

6. The US President Johnson, was in more trouble over



- (a) Germany                      (b) France                      (c) Vietnam                      (d) Britain

7. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO?

- (a) The USSR                      (b) New Zealand                      (c) Pakistan                      (d) Australia

8. Which of the following statements about the NIEO is false?

- (a) Give the LDCs control over their natural resources  
 (b) Obtain access to Western markets  
 (c) Reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries  
 (d) Provide the developed countries with a greater role in international economic institutions

9. In 1945 the allied forces included the US \_\_\_\_\_ USSR and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Britain and France                      (b) Germany and Italy                      (c) Russia and USA                      (d) Germany and France

10. After the Second World War, the world was divided into the blocks of

- (a) USA and UK                      (b) USSR and China  
 (c) Japan and Korea                      (d) USA and USSR

11. Which organisation came into existence in April 1949?

- (a) SEATO                      (b) CENTO                      (c) NATO                      (d) Warsaw Pact

12. Who ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning to USSR?

- (A) George W Bush                      (B) Western European countries  
 (C) John F Kennedy                      (D) Winston Churchill

13. Which of the following was not a member of NATO?

- (a) The USA                      (b) England                      (c) France                      (d) None of these

14. What is the full form of 'SEATO'?

- (a) South-East Asian Task Organization                      (b) South-East Asian Treaty Organization  
 (c) South-East Asian Tally Organization                      (d) South-East Asian Team Organization

15. Why was NATO created?

- (a) To prevent another world war  
 (b) To root out Communist spies in the federal government  
 (c) To establish peace in the world  
 (d) To unite the Western powers against possible invasion by the USSR

16. The rivalry between USA & USSR during the post-Second World War period is known as.

- (a) Apartheid                      (b) Cold War  
 (c) Policy of Non-Alignment                      (d) Hot war

17. Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era?

- (a) Communism and Capitalism                      (b) Monarchism and Capitalism  
 (c) Communalism and Capitalism                      (d) None of these

- 18. Assertion (A): Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.**  
**Reason (R): Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.**
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- 19. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO?**
- The USSR
  - New Zealand
  - Pakistan
  - Australia
- 20. Which one of the following is an agreement signed between the two superpowers in Moscow in 1963?**
- Berlin Pact
  - Limited Test Ban Treaty
  - Moscow Agreement
  - Warsaw Pact
- 21. The Cold War was fought between the United States and**
- China
  - Canada
  - The USSR
  - Germany
- 22. Why did Truman ignore his advisors and officially recognize Israel as a new and independent nation in 1948?**
- He wanted Jewish-American votes
  - The American public sympathized with Jews after the Holocaust
  - He wanted to keep the USSR out of Israel
  - All the above
- 23. The event that took place in 1961 was**
- The construction of the Berlin wall
  - Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
  - Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia
  - The unification of Germany
- 24. Assertion (A): The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in the American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR.**  
**Reason (R): Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.**
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- 25. The Eisenhower Doctrine was aimed at bolstering key nations from Communist insurgents in**
- The Middle East
  - Latin America
  - Southeast Asia
  - Western Europe
- 26. When did the USSR place nuclear missiles in Cuba?**
- 1960
  - 1961
  - 1962
  - 1963
- 27. What is the full form of 'CENTO'?**
- The Central Task Organization
  - The Central Treaty Organization
  - The Central Tally Organization
  - The Central Team Organization
- 28. The Soviet Union's brutal response to the 1956 Hungarian Revolution demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the U.S. strategy of**
- Flexible response
  - Massive retaliation
  - Containment
  - The Truman Doctrine
- 29. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?**
- It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies
  - It was an ideological war between the superpowers
  - It triggered of an arms race
  - The US and U.S.S.R. were engaged in direct wars

30. Assertion (A): The US President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries.

Reason (R): The possible clash (Cold War) between the two countries was avoided.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

31. The Western Alliance was headed by

- (a) the United States
- (b) African countries
- (c) the Soviet Union
- (d) Balkan countries

32. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM?

- (a) Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies
- (b) Not to joining any military alliances
- (c) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
- (d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities

33. What did Kennedy's New Frontier programme seek to do?

- (a) Increase social welfare spending
- (b) Decrease military spending
- (c) Halt "creeping socialism"
- (d) Fund anti-Communist insurgents abroad

34. The Warsaw pact was led by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Japan
- (b) Britain
- (c) Italy
- (d) the Soviet Union

35. Who among the following opposed neo-colonialism?

- (a) Churchill
- (b) Brezhnev
- (c) Khrushchev
- (d) Kwame Nkrumah

36. Assertion (A): The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and the balance of power.

Reason (R): These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

37. The event that took place in 1961 was

- (a) The construction of the Berlin wall.
- (b) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- (c) Vietnamese Intervention in Cambodia.
- (d) The unification of Germany.

38. The island country that received both diplomatic and financial aid from the Soviet Union was

- (a) Japan
- (b) Cuba
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Norway

39. In which country are the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki located?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) France
- (d) Italy

40. The Military alliance formed by USA was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Warsaw Pact
- (b) NATO
- (c) NAM
- (d) SEATO

41. Which organisation came into existence in April 1949?

- (a) SEATO
- (b) CENTO
- (c) NATO
- (d) Warsaw Pact

42. Assertion (A): Smaller states got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries.

Reason (R): The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

43. The Marshall Plan is also known as

- (a) European Economic Plan
- (b) European Recovery Plan
- (c) European Common Plan
- (d) European Technological Plan

44. The Communist system of organizing the state and society was based on the ideas of

- (a) Joseph Stalin
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Antonio Gramsci
- (d) Mao Zedong

45. The Truman administration unveiled the so-called 'Truman Doctrine' on

- (a) 12 March 1947
- (b) 12 March 1948
- (c) 12 March 1949
- (d) 12 March 1950

46. The Berlin Blockade happened in

- (a) 1943
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1940
- (d) 1948

47. In April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was signed by

- (a) Canada, US and Western European states
- (b) Greece, US and Western European states
- (c) Turkey, US and Western European states
- (d) US, USSR and Western European states

48. Assertion (A): The Western Alliance was formalized into an organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949.

Reason (R): The Eastern Alliance, known as the CENTO, was led by the Soviet Union.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

49. NATO is the formation of

- (a) Communist countries
- (b) Non-communist countries
- (c) Neutral countries
- (d) Developed countries

50. The signing of the Geneva Accords took place in

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1953
- (c) 1954
- (d) 1951

51. The USSR was able to test its first atomic bomb in

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1949
- (d) 1950

52. The Bay of Pigs invasion occurred in

- (a) April 1961
- (b) August 1961
- (c) April 1962
- (d) August 1962

53. It was the aim of the \_\_\_\_ to bring eventual economic union of its member nations, ultimately leading to political union.

- (a) NATO
- (b) Warsaw Pact
- (c) EEC
- (d) OPEC

54. Assertion (A): Under these circumstances (Cold War), many of the newly independent countries, after gaining their independence from the colonial powers such as Britain and France, were worried that they would lose their freedom as soon as they gained formal independence.

Reason (R): The Cold War threatened to divide the world into two alliances.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

55. Why did the US and USSR never fight a direct war against each other?  
 (a) Because their economy was exhausted in the Second World War  
 (b) Because both did not have any nuclear weapons  
 (c) Because they understood the destruction caused by the use of atomic bombs  
 (d) All the above
56. Korea was a colony of  
 (a) USA (b) Japan (c) Britain (d) Poland
57. Josip Broz Tito was related to  
 (a) NATO (b) CENTO (c) SEATO (d) NAM
58. According to the Non-proliferation treaty, a nuclear weapon state is one which has manufactured and erupted a nuclear weapon prior to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) 1 January 1965 (b) 1 January 1967 (c) 1 January 1966 (d) 1 January 1968
59. 14th summit of NAM was held in \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Havana (b) Hawaii (c) Kathmandu (d) Belgrade
60. On the basis of given picture the US came to a secret understanding with \_\_\_\_\_ keeping the USSR in dark.



- (a) China (b) India (c) Britain (d) Italy
61. NATO was the western alliance formalised into an organisation in 1949. What is A in NATO?  
 (a) Alliance (b) Atlantic (c) Army (d) Asphalt
62. Which set of the countries belonged to the NATO Group?  
 (a) Poland, Britain, Romania (b) USA, Czech Republic, France  
 (c) United Kingdom, France, West Germany (d) Spain, France, East Germany
63. Why were the leaders of USSR worried about in 1961?  
 (a) USA will attack China (b) USA will be the most powerful nation  
 (c) USA will develop more nuclear weapons (d) USA will attack Cuba in order to overthrow Fidel Castro
64. Assertion (A): The Cuban Missile Crisis was only one of the several crisis that occurred during the Cold War.  
 Reason (R): The Cold War also led to several shooting wars.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



65. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the 'Non-Aligned Movement'?
- It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances
  - India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive
  - The non-aligned posture of India served its interests
  - India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with the USSR to strengthen NAM
66. The first non-aligned summit was held in the year 1961 in
- Venice
  - Delhi
  - Belgrade
  - Dhaka
67. The US dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in \_\_\_\_\_
- April 1945
  - August 1945
  - September 1945
  - July 1946
68. Assertion (A): Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.  
Reason (R): Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
69. In which year was the Soviet Union disintegrated?
- 1995
  - 1992
  - 1993
  - 1991
70. The high point of Cold War was
- Cuban Missile Crisis
  - Atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
  - Establishment of SEATO and CENTO
  - Establishment of NATO
71. The Cold War is referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the:
- United States and the Soviet Union
  - France and Germany
  - India and Pakistan
  - America and Africa
72. Assertion (A): The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.  
Reason (R): Because they wanted to confront each other with Weapons.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
73. Select the correct option
- The Eastern Alliance was formalized into UNO
  - The Western Alliance was formalized into NATO
  - The Central Alliance was formalized into SEATO
  - The Neutral Alliance was formalized into Peace keeping forces
74. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the Cold war?
- The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in India (1950-53), Gulf (1958-62)
  - The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Berlin only (1958-62)
  - The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950 -53), Berlin (1958-62)
  - The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea only (1950-53)
75. Warsaw Pact was created in
- 1935
  - 1945
  - 1955
  - 1965
76. How long did the Second World War last?
- five years
  - seven years
  - three years
  - six years

77. When did the Americans become aware of the weapons placed in Cuba by the USSR?  
 (a) On the first day (b) One week later (c) Three weeks later (d) None of these
78. Who was the President of USA during the Cuban Missile Crisis?  
 (a) Abraham Lincoln (b) John F Kennedy (c) Bill Clinton (d) Woodrow Wilson
79. When did the Cold War begin?  
 (a) After the end of Second World War (b) During the Second World War  
 (c) Between 1914 and 1918 (d) Between 1939 and 1945
80. What was the primary aim of the Warsaw Pact?  
 (a) To counter USA's forces only  
 (b) To counter SEATO's forces  
 (c) To achieve economic development in the countries of Soviet Union  
 (d) To counter NATO's forces in Europe
81. The two key post-war powers which played significant role during the Cold War were  
 (a) USA and Soviet Union (b) USSR and China  
 (c) USA and England (d) USA and China
82. The term 'Cold War' was first coined by  
 (a) Bernard Baruch (b) Harry S. Truman (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) James Manroe
83. The Truman administration unveiled the so-called 'Truman Doctrine' on  
 (a) 12 March 1947 (b) 12 March 1948 (c) 12 March 1949 (d) 12 March 1950
84. Match the following founders of NAM to the country they belonged.  
 (A) Kwame Nkrumah (i) Yugoslavia  
 (B) Gamal Abdel Nasser (ii) Indonesia  
 (C) Josip Broz Tito (iii) Egypt  
 (D) Sukarno (iv) Ghana
- Option :**  
 (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii) (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)  
 (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
85. The right of the Soviet Union to intervene in the affairs of communist countries in order to protect communism is called  
 (a) Monroe Doctrine (b) Brezhnev Doctrine (c) Warsaw Pact (d) Truman Doctrine
86. Which of the following are not the features of the Cold War?  
 1. There was nuclear arms race. 2. There was a propaganda war.  
 3. There was economic blockade against the non-aligned countries.  
 4. The third world countries were directly involved in it.  
 (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 3 (c) 3 & 4 (d) 2 & 3
87. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in  
 (a) June 1991 (b) June 1989 (c) June 1987 (d) June 1985
88. The Berlin Wall that separated the East and West Germany was constructed in  
 (a) 1952 (b) 1959 (c) 1961 (d) 1962
89. The European Economic Community was established by the Treaty of Rome in  
 (a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1958 (d) 1968
90. The EEC was informally known as  
 (a) The European Community (b) The European Union  
 (c) The Common Market (d) The Western Union

91. The European Community eventually changed its name to European Union in  
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1994
92. Match the following :  
 (A) Axis powers (i) USA  
 (B) Allied powers (ii) Cuba  
 (C) Nagasaki (iii) Germany  
 (D) Fidel Castro (iv) Japan
- Option :  
 (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii) (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)  
 (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii) (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
93. The word for a permanent relaxation of tensions between east and west during the cold war is  
 (a) Détente (b) Relaxation (c) Intifada (d) Juche
94. The term “détente” is used to mean  
 (a) permanent relaxation of tension between the East and the West  
 (b) reduction of tension between China and the USA  
 (c) relaxation of tension between USSR and Ukraine  
 (d) reduction of tension between Britain and Germany
95. Bay of Pigs invasion was against  
 (a) Raul Castro (b) Che Guevara (c) Batista (d) Fidel Castro
96. Which of the statement is correct?  
 1. The quality of life improved in the 2nd half of the 20th century.  
 2. It was because of the Second World War.  
 (a) Only 1 is correct. (b) Only 2 is correct.  
 (c) Both 1 & 2 are correct. (d) None of them is correct
97. The \_\_\_\_\_ and Communist China responded by having close relations with regional countries such as North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq.  
 (a) United States (b) African countries (c) Soviet Union (d) Balkan countries
98. The US President Richard Nixon’s visit to China took place in  
 (a) 1967 (b) 1964 (c) 1972 (d) 1965
99. The USSR was able to test its first atomic bomb in  
 (a) 1945 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
100. Which of the statement is correct?  
 1. The decades after the end of the Second World War was a period of unparalleled economic growth in Europe.  
 2. It came to be known as the ‘Golden Years/age’.  
 (a) Only 1 is correct (b) Only 2 is correct  
 (c) Both 1 & 2 are correct (d) None of them are correct

### Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option (101 to 105):

*Sometimes, countries outside the two blocs, for example, the non-aligned countries, played a role in reducing Cold War conflicts and averting some grave crises. Jawaharlal Nehru — one of the key leaders of the NAM — played a crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas, In the Congo crisis, the UN Secretary-General played a key mediatory role. By and large, it was the realisation on a superpower’s part that war by all means should be avoided that made them exercise restraint and behave more responsibly in international affairs. As the Cold War rolled from one arena to another, the logic of restraint was increasingly evident.*

**101. What do you understand by the term Cold War?**

- (a) A Cold War is a state of ideological conflict between nations that does not involve direct military action but is pursued primarily through economic and political actions, propaganda, acts of espionage, etc.
- (b) The term Cold War refers to Wars fought during the nineteenth century between European armies in Asia and Africa.
- (c) Any War fought by divine command or for a religious purpose is termed as the Cold War
- (d) A Cold War is fought between groups of smaller countries that each represent the interest of other larger powers, and may have help and support from these.

**102. What was the main purpose of the Non Alignment Movement**

- (a) Struggle against imperialism and colonialism
- (b) Struggle against racial discrimination
- (c) Struggle against foreign aggression
- (d) All of these

**103. When was the Korean War fought?**

- (a) 1939-45
- (b) 1950-53
- (c) 1948-51
- (d) 1955-57

**104. When was the United Nations formed?**

- (a) After the First World War
- (b) After the Korean War
- (c) After the Second World War
- (d) After the beginning of the Non Alignment Movement

**105. Who among the following was not associated with the Non Alignment Movement?**

- (a) Josip Broz Tito
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Winston Churchill
- (d) Gamal Abdel Nasser

**ANSWERS**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d)  | 2. (c)  | 3. (d)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (d)  | 6. (c)  | 7. (a)  | 8. (d)  | 9. (a)  | 10. (d)  |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b)  |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (c)  |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) | 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (d)  |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (a) | 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) | 50. (c)  |
| 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (c) | 56. (b) | 57. (d) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (a)  |
| 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (b) | 65. (d) | 66. (c) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) | 69. (d) | 70. (a)  |
| 71. (a) | 72. (c) | 73. (b) | 74. (c) | 75. (c) | 76. (d) | 77. (c) | 78. (b) | 79. (a) | 80. (d)  |
| 81. (a) | 82. (a) | 83. (a) | 84. (b) | 85. (a) | 86. (c) | 87. (a) | 88. (c) | 89. (c) | 90. (c)  |
| 91. (c) | 92. (c) | 93. (a) | 94. (a) | 95. (d) | 96. (a) | 97. (c) | 98. (c) | 99. (c) | 100. (c) |

**Input Text Based MCQ's**

- 101. (a)
- 102. (d)
- 103. (b)
- 104. (c)
- 105. (c)