

1. The policy of the United States toward Greece and Turkey in the early years of the Cold War are best described as examples of
 - A) isolationism
 - B) imperialism
 - C) the policy of containment
 - D) nation-building
 - E) coups d'etat
2. The Berlin Airlift arose out of a unique post World War II situation, in which the major powers had agreed to
 - A) become the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council
 - B) divide Germany and Berlin into zones of east-west occupation
 - C) allow self determination in all reorganizing nations, regardless of results
 - D) build a wall dividing the capital into a democratic and communist side
 - E) create buffer nations out of Austria and Poland
3. Which of the following correctly matches 20th century American wars with the political ideologies they were mainly fought against?
 - A) World War I and imperialism, World War II and fascism
 - B) World War I and fascism, World War II and communism
 - C) World War II and imperialism, Cold War and fascism
 - D) World War II and fascism, Cold War and communism
 - E) World War II and communism, Cold War and fascism
4. The Truman Doctrine utilized the strategy of
 - A) detente
 - B) containment
 - C) preemption
 - D) isolationism
 - E) unilateralism
5. In 1945, 50 nations established the
 - A) United Nations
 - B) Bretton Woods Agreement
 - C) Geneva Conventions
 - D) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - E) Warsaw Pact
6. The idea behind the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were created at the
 - A) Potsdam Conference
 - B) Bretton Woods Conference
 - C) Yalta Conference
 - D) Tehran Conference
 - E) Moscow Conference
7. What was the Soviet organization formed in response to NATO?
 - A) United Nations
 - B) Warsaw Pact
 - C) Moscow Treaty Organization
 - D) Yalta Conference
 - E) Commissar
8. The purpose of the Truman Doctrine was to
 - A) prevent European interference in Latin American affairs
 - B) support free peoples who are resisting communist upsurges
 - C) free Eastern Europe from Soviet control
 - D) push the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan
 - E) defeat North Korea
9. What did the Marshall Plan do?
 - A) Provide economic aid for war-torn Europe
 - B) Give money to Chiang Kai-shek to fight the Communists in China
 - C) Rewrite Japan's constitution
 - D) Prepare for self-determination in African nations
 - E) Aid Latin American countries becoming new democracies
10. The Iron Curtain was the figurative line
 - A) through Europe dividing capitalist from communist states
 - B) through Europe dividing democratic from authoritarian states
 - C) separating the world into capitalist and communist camps
 - D) separating North Korea from South Korea
 - E) separating the United States from the rest of the world