SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 20 · UNIT D

# Self-Determination and the Cold War — Practice Test

**Saskatchewan History 20 • 25 questions**

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

## Source I - A Student in a Divided City, 1962

*Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.*

Our city is divided by a wall, and families on the other side are now strangers we cannot visit. Soldiers watch the crossing points, and the two sides tell different stories about who is to blame.

We live with the Cold War not as an idea in books, but as a wall in the middle of our lives.

**1** **The main idea of Source I is that the Cold War was lived not as an idea in books but as**

- **A** only a sports rivalry
- **B** a wall in the middle of peoples lives
- **C** only a trade dispute
- **D** only a distant war

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2 **According to Source I, the divided city families on the other side became strangers who could not be**

A written to only

B visited

C seen on television only

D met at school

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3 **According to Source I, the two sides told different stories about who was to**

A win the war

B build the wall

C blame

D control trade

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4 **The Cold War was a long rivalry after the Second World War between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies, fought mainly through**

- A direct war between the superpowers
- B only trade negotiations
- C only sports events
- D proxy wars, arms races, and ideological competition

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5 **Self determination during the Cold War meant peoples right to choose their own political status, a principle often in tension with**

- A superpower interests
- B only local traditions
- C only economic development
- D only cultural identity

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6 **The Iron Curtain was a term for the division of Europe between communist east and democratic west after**

- A the First World War
- B the Second World War
- C the Cold War end
- D the Korean War

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7 **The Berlin Wall, built in 1961, divided Berlin and symbolized Cold War division until it fell in**

- A 1961
- B 1975
- C 1989
- D 1991

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8 **The Truman Doctrine of 1947 offered American support to countries resisting communism, beginning with Greece and**

A France

B Italy

C Japan

D Turkey

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9 **The Marshall Plan provided American economic aid to rebuild western Europe after the war and to resist**

A communist appeal

B only British influence

C only French influence

D only German recovery

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10 **NATO was formed in 1949 as a western military alliance, and the Warsaw Pact was formed in 1955 as a**

A Asian alliance

B Soviet led alliance

C African alliance

D neutral alliance

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11 **The Korean War of 1950 to 1953 was a Cold War proxy war in which North Korea, supported by China and the Soviet Union, fought South Korea supported by the United States and**

A only Canada

B only Britain

C UN forces

D only Japan

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12 **The Vietnam War was a Cold War conflict in which the United States supported South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam, ending with American withdrawal in**

- A American victory in 1975
- B a divided Vietnam permanently
- C UN occupation
- D 1973 and reunification under communism in 1975

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13 **The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the superpowers close to nuclear war when the Soviet Union placed missiles in**

- A Cuba
- B Turkey
- C Korea
- D Vietnam

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14 **Detente in the 1970s was a easing of Cold War tensions through arms control agreements and diplomacy between the United States and**

A China only

B Soviet Union

C Cuba only

D Vietnam only

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15 **The arms race during the Cold War included nuclear weapons buildups that created mutual assured destruction, meaning each side could destroy the other even after**

A negotiating peace

B disarming fully

C being attacked first

D winning a conventional war

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16 **The space race was part of Cold War competition, beginning with the Soviet launch of Sputnik in**

- A 1945
- B 1969
- C 1989
- D 1957

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17 **Decolonization during the Cold War was shaped by superpower rivalry, as newly independent states were pressured to align with the United States or the**

- A Soviet Union
- B United Nations only
- C Commonwealth only
- D European Union

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18 **The Non Aligned Movement was formed by states that sought to avoid alignment with either superpower bloc and to pursue**

A only neutrality in trade

B independent foreign policies

C only cultural independence

D only military isolation

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19 **Apartheid in South Africa was a system of racial segregation and white minority rule that ended with democratic elections in**

A 1976

B 1985

C 1994

D 2000

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20 **Nelson Mandela became president of South Africa in 1994 after decades of struggle against apartheid and years in**

A exile only

B government

C business

D prison

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21 **The Cold War ended with reforms in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev, the fall of communist governments in eastern Europe, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in**

A 1991

B 1989

C 1985

D 2000

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22 **Glasnost and perestroika were Gorbachev policies of openness and restructuring intended to reform the Soviet system but which also unleashed demands for**

A only economic growth

B greater freedom

C only military strength

D only central control

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23 **Self determination movements after the Cold War included independence for Baltic states, former Soviet republics, and**

A only European states

B only African states

C other peoples seeking statehood

D only Asian states

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24 **Canada during the Cold War was a NATO member, a NORAD partner with the United States, and also a participant in**

A only military alliances

B only trade with the Soviet Union

C neutrality

D peacekeeping and diplomacy

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25 **The legacy of the Cold War includes ongoing nuclear weapons, divided regions such as Korea, and debates about how superpower rivalry shaped**

A decolonization and development

B only European history

C only American history

D only military technology

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# ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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