



MIND MAP



01

China becoming a communist country after the World War II with the portrayal of development since the revolution of 1911.

The US and the USSR - rivalry between these countries leading to division of world into two military blocs. The significance of NATO, Warsaw Pact.

02



03

Cold War illustrated with cases of Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Arab – Israeli Wars and Vietnam War.

Non Alignment movements.
Launch of Third World countries.

04



05

Establishment of Council of Europe to act independently of the influence of USA that later developed into European Common Market and into European Union today.





THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- In the two Opium wars of 1832 and 1848, China was defeated and was compelled to open its doors to foreign trade.
- In 1898, the young Emperor, initiated a series of reforms known as 'Hundred Days of Reform'.
- The disintegration of the Manchu dynasty began with the death of Dowager-Empress in 1908.
- Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was the Father of Modern China.
- In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- Rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union is referred as Cold War - the term was first coined by the English writer George Orwell in 1945.
- The United States and its European allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- As a counter to NATO, Soviet Union organised the Soviet-bloc countries for a united military action under the Warsaw Pact.

I. Choose the correct answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- Who was the First Director of Whampoa Military Academy?**
a) Dr.Sun Yat-Sen b) Chiang Kai-Shek c) Michael Borodin d) Chou En Lai
- Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?**
a) Woodrow Wilson b) Truman c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Franklin Roosevelt
- When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?**
a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 d) September 1949
- The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.**
a) SEATO b) NATO c) CENTO d) Warsaw Pact
- Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?**
a) Hafez al-Assad b) Yasser Arafat c) Nasser d) Saddam Hussein
- When was North and South Vietnam united?**
a) 1975 b) 1976 c) 1973 d) 1974
- Where was Arab League formed?**
a) Cairo b) Jordan c) Lebanon d) Syria
- When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?**
a) 1979 b) 1979 c) 1990 d) 1991



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- The Cold War period ended with the fall of _____.**
a) Cuban Crisis b) Berlin Wall c) Marshall Plan d) Korean War

10. **The Manchus, the ruling dynasty, had governed China since**
a) 1650 b) 1850 c) 1750 d) 1550
11. **The Government of _____ in Taiwan was given recognition due to the pressure of US.**
a) Marshall b) Mao-Tse-tung c) Chiang Kai-Shek d) Sun -Yat-Sen
12. **People's Republic of China under the leadership of _____ was a world shaking event.**
a) Marshall b) Mao-Tse-tung c) Chiang Kai-Shek d) Sun -Yat-Sen
13. **Viet Minh formed a government led by Ho chi Minh in _____.**
a) Hanoi b) Vietnam c) Iraq d) Lebanon
14. **_____ was the Chairman of Christian Democratic Union from 1973 to 1998.**
a) Helmut Kohl b) Mitterand c) Ho-Chi-Minh d) Yeltsin
15. **In _____ Dr. Sun Yat-Sen founded the political party called Kuomintang party.**
a) 1850 b) 1912 c) 1750 d) 1590

ANSWER

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. b) Chiang Kai-Shek | 2. b) Truman | 3. d) September 1949 |
| 4. b) NATO | 5. b) Yasser Arafat | 6. b) 1976 |
| 7. a) Cairo | 8. d) 1991 | 9. b) Berlin Wall |
| 10. a) 1650 | 11. c) Chiang Kai-Shek | 12. b) Mao-Tse-Tung |
| 13. a) Hanoi | 14. a) Helmut Kohl | 15. b) 1912 |

II. Fill in the Blanks:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. _____ was known as the "Father of Modern China".
2. In 1918, the Society for the study of Marxism was formed in _____ University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was _____.
4. _____ treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of _____ provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
6. Germany joined the NATO in _____.
7. _____ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. _____ treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. The _____ controlled all oil firms in Iran and Iraq.
10. The Whampoa Military Academy was founded near _____.
11. By the end of 1925 Chiang Kai-Shek captured _____.
12. The name of the common currency of European Union is _____.
13. _____ was the Chancellor of West Germany from 1982-1990.
14. _____ won great popularity as a champion of Political and Economic freedom.
15. The Policy of Glasnost was introduced by _____.

THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

ANSWER

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen | 2. Peking | 3. Chiang-Kai-Shek |
| 4. The Central Treaty Organisation | 5. Versailles | 6. 1955 |
| 7. Strasbourg | 8. Maastricht | 9. British |
| 10. Canton | 11. Hanko | 12. Euro |
| 13. Helmut Kohl | 14. Yeltsin | 15. Mikhail Gorbachev |

III. Choose the correct statement:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.

ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.

iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.

iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.

a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

c) (i) and (iii) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
- i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.

ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.

iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.

iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.

a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct

c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- Assertion (A) :** America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the War-ravaged Europe.

Reason (R) : The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.

a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- Assertion (A) :** The US-owned oil refineries in Cuba refused to process Russian oil.

Reason (R) : Castro nationalized the US owned sugar companies.

a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

c) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANSWER

1. c) (i) and (iii) are correct
2. b) (i) and (ii) are correct
3. c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
4. b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

IV. Match the following:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| A) | 1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen | a. South Vietnam |
| | 2. Syngman Rhee | b. Kuomintang |
| | 3. Anwar Sadat | c. South Korea |
| | 4. Ho-Chi Minh | d. Egypt |
| | 5. Ngo Dinh Diem | e. North Vietnam |

Ans:

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) d
- 4) e
- 5) a

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------|
| B) | 1. Marshall Tito | a. Egypt |
| | 2. Nasser | b. Yugoslavia |
| | 3. Jawaharlal Nehru | c. Ghana |
| | 4. Kwame Nkrumah | d. Indonesia |
| | 5. Bandung | e. India |

Ans:

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) e
- 4) c
- 5) d

V. Answer the following in brief:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

- The disintegration of the Manchu dynasty began with the death of the Dowager-Empress in 1908. The new emperor was two-years old and the provincial governors began to assert their independence.
- In October 1911 the local army mutinied and the revolt spread.
- Provincial governors removed the Manchu garrisons and proclaimed their independence.

2. Explain how in 1928 Kuomintang and Chiang-Kai Shek established Central Government in China.

- After the death of Sun Yat Sen, Chiang Kai Shek became the leader of the Kuomintang party.
- He removed all the communists from important positions in the party.
- Chiang Kai Shek began to conquer China starting from Canton.
- He removed all communists in the Kuomintang party.
- In 1928 he captured Peking and once again there was a central government in China.



THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

3. Write a note on Mao's Long March.

- As Chiang Kai-shek had built a circle of fortified posts around the communist positions, Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party.
- In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- This march has become legendary. The marches were continually harassed by Kuomintang forces, by local War lords and by unfriendly tribesmen.
- Out of 1,00,000, only 20,000 finally reached Sheny after crossing 6,000 miles.

4. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?

- In 1955 Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
- In 1958 the United States joined the organization and thereafter it came to be known as the Central Treaty Organization.
- This treaty was open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region. CENTO was dissolved in 1979.

5. What was Marshall Plan?

- The US Conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the western Europe under its influence.
- The plan sought to help the countries of Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by the Second World War.

6. The Suez Canal crisis confirmed that Israel had been created to serve the cause of western interests –Elaborate.

- In 1956 Nasser nationalized Suez Canal.
- With the failure of diplomacy, Britain and France decided to use force.
- Israel saw this as an opportunity to open the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and put a stop to Egyptian border raids.
- On 29 October Israeli forces invaded Egypt. Britain used this opportunity to demand that its troops be allowed to occupy the canal zone to protect the canal.
- This confirms that Israel had been created to serve the cause of western interests.

7. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the First World.
- The Communist States led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second world.
- States outside these two were called Third World.
- When the term was originally introduced, the Third World principally consisted of the developing world, the former colonies of Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- With the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, the term Third World has lost its relevance.

8. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?

- In April 1961, while landing an army of Cuban exiles on the island of Bay of Pigs, the US bombed Cuban airfields with the objective of overthrowing Castro's regime.
- US Warships surrounded Cuba.
- The Kennedy government had received intelligence that the USSR was secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- Finally, the Soviet President Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles and thus the Missile Crisis was defused.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. What was the important result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- After the Cuban Missile Crisis, the US and Soviet Union reached an agreement.
- The Soviet Union removed the missiles from Cuba on an understanding that the US would never invade Cuba again.
- In secret the US also had to agree to remove their nuclear missiles from Turkey and Italy.

10. What are the three principles of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen?

Sun Yat - sen's three principles were:

- (1) Nationalism,
- (2) Democracy, and
- (3) People's livelihood with Socialism as the ultimate object.

11. Name the two divisions of Germany.

The two divisions of Germany were

- (1) West (Federal Republic of Germany)
- (2) East (German Democratic Republic)

12. What do you mean by Single European Act?

- The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987. It significantly expanded the EEC's scope giving the meetings of the EPC a legal basis.
- It also called for more intensive coordination of foreign policy among member countries.
- According to the SEA, each member was given multiple votes, depending on the country's population.
- Approval of legislation required roughly two-thirds of the votes of all members. The new procedure also increased the role of the European Parliament.

13. What do you know about Opium wars?

- The British started to grow opium in India and sold it in China.
- By 1800 the importation of opium was forbidden by the Chinese government. It resulted in the Opium wars.
- Two opium wars were fought in 1832 and 1848.
- China was defeated and was compelled to open more ports to western powers.
- It led to the exploitation of China by western powers.

14. What were the objectives of Manila Pact?

- The Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was organized for the collective securities of countries in south east Asia.
- They were committed to prevent communism from gaining ground in this region.

15. List out the basic principle of Non-alignment.

- Peaceful co-existence.
- Commitment to peace and security
- No military alliance with any super power
- No permission for any super power to build its military base in its territories.



THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. COLD WAR

a) Name the two military blocs that emerged in the Post-World War II.

The U.S.A and the U.S.S.R are the two military blocs that emerged in the Post World War II.

b) Who coined the term “Cold War” and who used it first?

English writer George Orwell coined the term ‘Cold War’ and used it first.

c) What was the response of Soviet Russia to the formation of NATO?

To counter the formation of NATO, Russia formed Warsaw Pact.

d) What was the context in which Warsaw Pact was dissolved?

Due to the break up of USSR, the Warsaw Pact was dissolved.

2. KOREAN WAR

a) Who was the President of North Korea during the Korean War?

Kim II was the President of North Korea during Korean War.

b) Name the Southern rival to the President of North Korea.

Syngman Rhee was the rival to the president of North Korea.

c) How long did the Korean War last?

The Korean War lasted for three years.

d) What was the human cost of the war?

The human cost was enormous.

3. NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

a) When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?

The first conference on Non-Aligned Movement was held at Belgrade in 1961.

b) Who were the prominent personalities present in the first conference?

Marshall Tito, Colonel Nasser, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kwame Nkrumah and Sukarno were the prominent personalities present in the first conference.

c) What were the objectives of NAM?

- To fight all forms of colonialism and imperialism.
- To abstain from allying with any of the two super powers.

d) List out any two basic principles of Non-Alignment Movement enunciated in the Belgrade Conference.

- Peaceful co-existence, commitment to peace and security.
- No military alliance with any super power.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. MAO-TSE-TUNG

a) Where was Mao Tse-tung born?

Mao Tse-tung was born in Hunan in South East China.

b) In which university did Mao serve as Assistant Librarian?

Mao served as Assistant Librarian in Peking University.

c) What do you know about Mao's father?

Mao's father was a wealthy peasant and a firm supporter of the Manchus.

d) When did the revolution breakout in China?

The revolution brokeout in China in 1911.

5. KOREAN WAR

a) What made the cold war really hot?

The Korean war made the cold war really hot.

b) Who was the President of North Korea?

Kim II was the President of North Korea.

c) Who were the two rivals at that time?

People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea were the two rivals.

d) Which country's intervention did Kim and Stalin not expect?

Kim and Stalin did not expect United State's intervention.

6. SUEZ CANAL CRISIS

a) Who became the President of Egypt in 1952?

Colonel Nasser became the President of Egypt in 1952.

b) What undermined British interests in the Nationalization of Suez?

Britain used this opportunity to demand that its troops be allowed to occupy the canal zone to protect the canal.

c) Which countries bombed Egyptian airfield?

Britain and France bombed Egyptian airfield.

d) Who represents India in resolving the crisis?

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru represents India in resolving the crisis.

7. PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

a) Which is an umbrella political organization representing the world's Palestinians?

Palestinian Liberation Organization is an umbrella political organization representing world's Palestinians.

b) Who was the most prominent leader of PLO?

Yasar Arafat was the most prominent leader of PLO.

c) Which war did PLO engage against Israel in 1960?

PLO engaged in a protracted guerrilla war against Israel in 1960.

d) Why was PLO formed?

In 1964, PLO was formed to federate various Palestinian groups that previously had operated as clandestine resistance movements.

8. VIETNAM WAR

a) After World War II, who formed the government in Hanoi?

After World War II, Ho Chi Minh formed the government in Hanoi.

b) Which countries withdrew in 1946 from Viet Minh?

In 1946, British and Chinese troops withdrew from Viet Minh.

c) After the Geneva conference which countries became independent?

After the Geneva conference in 1954, Cambodia and Laos became independent.

d) In which naval base, did the US marines land in 1965?

In 1965, the US marines landed in Danang naval base.



THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

VII. Answer in detail:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Estimate the role of Mao Tse Tung in making China a communist country.

- After the death of Sun Yat-Sen, Chiang Kai Shek became the leader of the Kuomintang.
- The communist party was under Mao Tse Tung and Chou En Lai.
- The communists increased their influence among the workers and peasants and recruited them in the army.
- The Kuomintang represented the interests of the landlords and capitalists.
- When the relationship between Kuomintang and Communist party broke a few hundred communists led by Mao retreated into the wild mountains. There they stayed for seven years.
- Kuomintang was unable to enter the mountains as Chiang Kai Shek had other problems.
- In 1934, the communist army of about 100,000 set out on a Long March. In 1935 only 20,000 reached northern Sheni after crossing 6,000 miles.
- By 1937, Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people of China.
- Mao organised workers and peasants and established the base for eventual communists take over of China.
- With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945, Both the Kuomintang and the communist tried to capture power. In this race, Kuomintang was successful because of the support given by the U.S.A.
- However Mao was keen on getting the support of the middle class.
- He declared that the communists wanted the rule of the people but not of the dictator.
- Mao continued the use of guerrilla tactics.
- Cities fell one by one and Chiang Kai Shek's army began to disintegrate quickly.
- In the summer of 1948, communist control was established in most parts of China.
- In 1949, the People's Republic of China emerged under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung.

2. Attempt an essay on the Arab-Israeli Wars of 1967 and 1973.

Arab-Israeli War 1967:

- Ever since the formation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), Israel came to be attacked frequently by Palestinian guerrilla groups based in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.
- Israeli also resorted to violent reprisals.
- In November 1966 an Israeli strike on the village of Al-Samu in the Jordanian West Bank, left 18 dead and 54 wounded.
- Israeli's air battle with Syria in April 1967 ended in the shooting down six Syrian MiG fighter jets.
- Nasser mobilised Egyptian forces in the Sinai in support of Syria.
- On May 22 he closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.
- King Hussein of Jordan signed a mutual defence pact with Egypt.
- Accordingly, it was decided to place Jordanian forces under Egyptian command. Soon, Iraq too joined the alliance.
- In the war the Israelis had achieved an overwhelming victory. The Arab losses in the war were heavy.
- The six day war marked a new phase in the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

Arab-Israeli War 1973

- Egypt and Syria under Presidents Anwar Sadat and Hafez al-Assad respectively concluded a secret agreement in January 1973 to bring their armies under one command.
- Assad was keen on retrieving Golan Heights. Aware that his country's weapons were out-dated, Sadat offered the Israelis a peace deal, if they would withdraw from Sinai.
- The Israel rejected the offer. Egypt and Syria launched a sudden and surprise attack on the Yom Kippur religious holiday (6 October 1973).
- Though Israel suffered heavy casualties it could finally pushed back the Arab forces.
- But this time, due to UN intervention, Israel was forced to return to 1967 position.
- Arabs gained nothing out of this war too.
- By way of mediation, the US succeeded in asserting its hegemony over the region and its oil.
- Its strategy of encouraging hostility between states and peoples, resulted in a succession of wars – civil war in Lebanon, and the war between Iraq and Iran in the 1980s, Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the US-led war against Iraq in 1991

3. Narrate the history of transformation of Council of Europe into an European Union.

- One of the momentous decisions taken in the post-War II era was to integrate the states of Western Europe. In doing so the Europeans wanted
 - (1) to prevent further European Wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
 - (2) to create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
 - (3) to form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
 - (4) to make full use of the economic and military resources of Europe by organizing them on a continental scale.

Council of Europe:

- In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.
- The Council of Europe was established with its headquarters at Strasbourg.

European Coal and Steel Community:

Since the Council of Europe had no real power, the European Defence Community (EDC) and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) were established.

European Economic Community:

Six countries belonging to ECSC signed the Treaty of Rome and established the European Economic Community (EEC).

The Single European Act:

The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.

European Union:

- The Maastricht Treaty was signed on February 7, 1992. It created the European Union.
- Today the European Union has 28 member states, and functions from its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. In 2017, Britain voted to exit the EU.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****4. Explain the Cuban Revolution.**

- The United States had its satellite states in Central America (Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and Guatemala), the Caribbean (Cuba, the Dominion Republic and Haiti) and East Asia (the Philippines, South Korea, South Vietnam and Thailand).



THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

- These states were governed by ruling groups made up of military personnel, landed gentry and occasionally of local capitalists.
- This made them dependent on US aid.
- At times the US intervened for a change of government to suit its economic and strategic interests.
- Its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was used for this purpose.
- For example, in 1954, the CIA organized the overthrow of a reformist government in Guatemala.
- Five years later the US tried to prop up the corrupt and dictatorial Cuban regime of Batista against the seizure of government by Fidel Castro and his colleague Che Guevara.
- After Castro took power, the US-owned oil refineries on the island refused to process Russian oil.
- Castro nationalized them. The US retaliated by ending the arrangement by which it bought the bulk of Cuba's sugar.
- Castro nationalized the US-owned sugar companies and ended the US monopolies in electricity and telephones.
- All these gravely threatened American economic interests.

5. What is meant Zionist movement?

- In Palestine, the ancient home of Jews, only a few thousand Jews were living in 1900. Some 15 million were scattered around Europe and North America. (This is referred to as the Diaspora.)
- These Jews had been subjected to systematic persecution for centuries. But in the late nineteenth century the persecution in Russia (where two thirds of the world's Jews lived), France and Germany was intense.
- Some Jews emigrated to Palestine, while many more went to the United States or Britain.
- In 1896 Thodore Herzl, a Viennese journalist, published a pamphlet called The Jewish State in which he called for the creation of a Jewish national home. Next year (1897) the World Zionist Organisation was founded.

VIII. Time Line:

1832	- First Opium War
1848	- Second Opium War
1850 - 1864	- The Taiping Rebellion
1897	- Zionist Organisation found
1898	- Hundred Days Reform
1911	- Revolution in China
1912	- National People's Party formed
1917	- Russian Revolution
1918	- Society for the study of Marxism
1925	- Chiang Kai Shek captured Hanko

- 1928 – Chiang Kai Shek captured Peking
- 1933 – Mao gained control of the Chinese Communist Party
- 1934 – The Long March
- 1945 –
 1. Arab League formed
 2. Surrender of the Japanese
- 1949 –
 1. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) formed
 2. National People's congress
 3. Soviet aggression in Europe
- 1954 –
 1. SEATO or Manila pact
 2. The Geneva Conference
- 1955 –
 1. Warsaw pact
 2. CENTO or the Baghdad Pact signed
 3. Bandung Conference
- 1956 – Suez canal crisis
- 1961 –
 1. First conference of NAM (Non – Aligned Movement) held at Belgrade
 2. Cuban missile crisis
- 1967 – Arab Israel War
- 1973 – Arab Israel War
- 1982 – Israeli's Invasion of Lebanon
- 1987 – Single European Act
- 1988 – First mass protest in Armenia and Baltic States
- 1991 –
 1. USSR dissolved
 2. U.S led war against Iraq
 3. Disintegration of Soviet Union
- 1992 – European Union created





THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Don

10

Unit Test

UNIT - IV – The World after World War II

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

I. Choose the correct answer:

5 × 1 = 5

1. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 d) September 1949
2. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
a) Hafez al-Assad b) Yasser Arafat c) Colonal Nasser d) Saddam Hussein
3. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1990 d) 1991
4. People's Republic of China under the leadership of _____ was a world shaking event.
a) Marshall b) Mao-Tse-Tung c) Chiang Kai-Shek d) Sun-Yat-Sen
5. **Assertion (A) :** The US-owned oil refineries in Cuba refused to process Russian oil.
Reason (R) : Castro nationalized the US owned sugar companies.
a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

II. Fill in the blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

6. _____ treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
7. _____ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. The treaty of _____ provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
9. _____ won great popularity as a champion of political and economic freedom

III. Match the following:

4 × 1 = 4

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 10. Perestroika | - | a. North Vietnam |
| 11. Bandung | - | b. South Vietnam |
| 12. Ho-Chi-Minh | - | c. restructuring |
| 13. Ngo Dinh Diem | - | d. Indonesia |

V. Answer all the questions given under the caption:

1 × 4 = 4

14. Korean War

- a) Who was the President of North Korea during the Korean war?
- b) Name the Southern rival to the President of North Korea.
- c) How long did the Korean war last?
- d) What was the human cost of the war?

VI. Answer briefly:

4 × 2 = 8

15. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.
16. Write a note on Mao's Long March.
17. What was Marshal Plan?
18. Write a note on third world countries.

VII. Answer in detail :

1 × 5 = 5

19. What is meant by Zionist movement ?

