

3.1.3

The Cold War (1946-1991)



Sectional Exercise 1 — Fill in the Blanks, Short Answer Question

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.95-98 of the textbook.
- **Fill in the Blanks:** Write the answers in the spaces provided; 1 mark for each correct answer.
- Hint for the **Short Answer Question:** The confrontation of the two blocs; worsening international relations: avoiding direct fighting.

Topic: Features and causes of the Cold War

1. After the Second World War, theUnited States..... and theSoviet Union..... rose to be superpowers. They dominated international politics.
2. In 1949, the United States, Canada and ten Western European countries formed theNorth Atlantic Treaty Organization..... to resist Soviet expansion.
3. To resist communist expansion in Europe, the United States introduced theMarshall Plan..... to provide economic aid to European countries.
4. In 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched the firstsatellite..... . This shocked the world and the United States. The space race between the two superpowers began.
5. **Short Answer Question:** Briefly explain the meaning of the Cold War. (6 marks)

The Cold War occurred during the period of 1946-1991. It referred to the tension and confrontation between
the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. (2 marks) The United States led the capitalist
bloc while the Soviet Union led the communist bloc. (2 marks) There was no direct fight between the two
superpowers. They fought the 'war' in other forms. (2 marks)

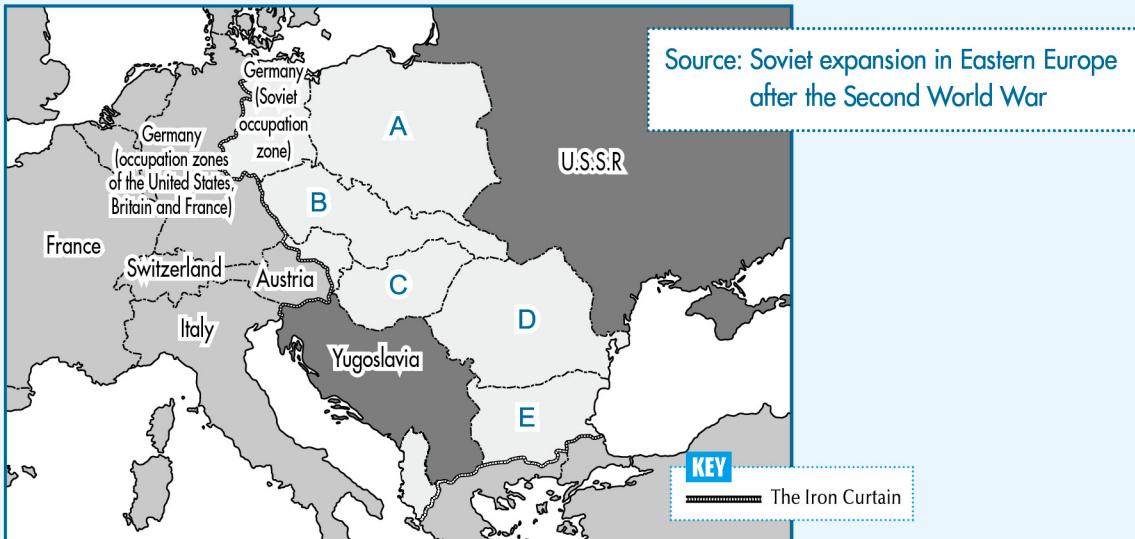


Sectional Exercise 2 — Map Study

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.95-100 of the textbook.
- **Question 1:** Write the correct answers in the spaces provided. **1 mark** for each correct answer.
- **Question 2:** For the part of using your own knowledge, you can answer with reference to the confrontation of the two blocs and the leadership of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Topic: Development of the Cold War (Sub-topic: Outbreak and early development)



1. Write down the names of the Eastern European countries in the map. (5 marks)

A: Poland B: Czechoslovakia C: Hungary

D: Rumania E: Bulgaria

2. According to the clues in the map and your own knowledge, explain the situation of Europe after the Second World War. (6 marks)

- Clues from the map: The Soviet Union had built an iron curtain across Europe which divided Europe into two. The communist states in Eastern Europe were controlled by the Soviet Union.
- Using own knowledge: The United States introduced the Marshall Plan to help Western European countries to rebuild their economy. (2 marks) They became close allies. (2 marks)



Sectional Exercise 3 — Correction, Short Answer Question

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.100-106 of the textbook.
- **Correction:** Correct the words underlined in the sentences and write the answers in the boxes provided: 1 mark for each correct answer.
- Hint for the **Short Answer Question:** The forms of confrontation included forming rival economic and military blocs, competing for influence in the less developed countries and intervening in regional conflicts, etc.

Topic: Development of the Cold War (Sub-topic: Outbreak and early development)

1. In March 1947, President Roosevelt announced that the United States would help countries that were threatened by communism. Truman
2. The Marshall Plan helped the Eastern European countries rebuild their economy and stop the expansion of communism. Western
3. After the Second World War, Germany and Berlin were separately divided into four occupation zones to be controlled by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and China. France
4. When Britain joined NATO in May 1955, the Soviet Union was greatly shocked. It then formed the Warsaw Treaty Organization. West Germany
5. The United States was worried about the spread of communism in Asia. It continued to support the Nationalist Party in Japan. Taiwan
6. **Short Answer Question:** Choose an incident of the Cold War during the period of 1946-1955 to explain the forms of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. (8 marks)

Free response. Suggested Answer: The Berlin Blockade (1948-1949). (1 mark) In 1948, the Soviet Union

closed all land routes into West Berlin in order to force the three Western powers out of West Berlin.

(2 marks) The United States and its allies airlifted supplies to West Berlin (1 mark) and formed the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949 to defend themselves against the Soviet Union. (2 marks) During the

Berlin Blockade, the United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other through blockade, airlift and forming military alliance. (2 marks)



Sectional Exercise 4 — Multiple Choice Questions

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.107-112 of the textbook.
 - **Multiple Choice Questions:** Write the letters in the appropriate boxes. *1 mark for each correct answer.*

Topic: Development of the Cold War (Sub-topics: Thaw; Continuation of the Cold War)

1. Who succeeded Truman as the American President in January 1953?

A. Roosevelt B. Eisenhower
C. Kennedy D. Nixon

2. Which of the following incidents was related to Khrushchev?

A. Carried out Stalinization in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
B. Stated that there could be no 'peaceful co-existence' between the communist bloc and the capitalist bloc
C. Supported a UN resolution to end the Korean War
D. Refused to attend the Geneva Summit in 1955

3. Which of the following incidents led to the failure of the Paris Summit in 1960?

A. The death of Stalin B. The outbreak of the Korean War
C. The U-2 Incident D. The Berlin Crisis

4. Which of the following was the reason for East Germany to build the Berlin Wall?

A. To force the United States to apologize for the U-2 Incident
B. To force American President Kennedy to reign
C. To counterbalance West Germany's joining the NATO
D. To stop East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin

5. Which of the following figures was *not* related to the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A. Castro B. Khrushchev
C. Kennedy D. Gorbachev



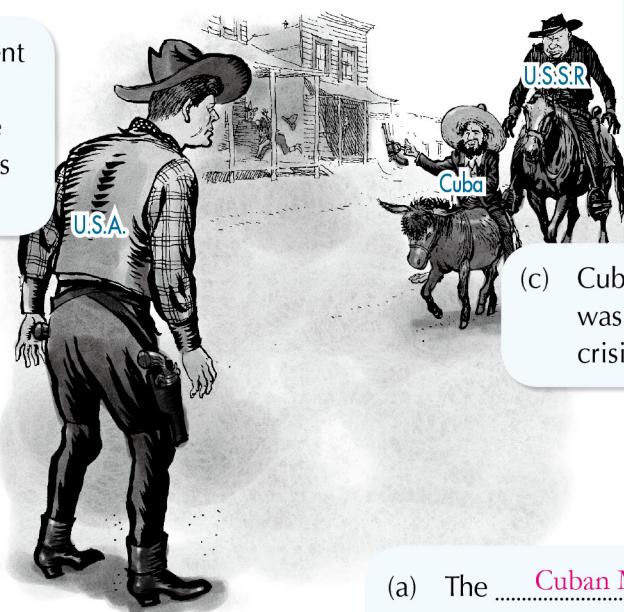
Sectional Exercise 5 — Data-based Question

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.110-112 of the textbook.

Topic: Development of the Cold War (Sub-topic: Continuation of the Cold War)

- (b) American President **Kennedy**
..... was related to the international crisis in 1962.



Source: A British cartoon published in 1962

- (d) Soviet leader **Khrushchev**
..... was related to the international crisis in 1962.

- (c) Cuban leader **Castro**
..... was related to the international crisis in 1962.

- (a) The **Cuban Missile Crisis**
..... was an international crisis that broke out in 1962.

1. Answer Questions (a) - (d). (4 marks)
2. Was the **duel** just between the United States and Cuba? Explain your answer with reference to the cartoon. (2 marks)
 - Was the duel just between the United States and Cuba only: **No**
 - Hint from the cartoon: **Soviet leader Khrushchev was riding a horse behind Castro.** (2 marks)
3. Did the duel in the cartoon finally take place? Explain your answer with reference to relevant historical facts. (4 marks) (Level of difficulty: ★)
No. In 1962, the United States discovered that the Soviet Union had stationed missiles in Cuba. (1 mark)
It ordered a blockade on Cuba and demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw the missiles. (1 mark) The
Soviet Union refused. The conflict came close to a nuclear war. (1 mark) Finally, Khrushchev agreed to
withdraw the missiles and Kennedy lifted the blockade. (1 mark)

Marks for this section: ____ /10



Sectional Exercise 6 — Data-based Question

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.113-117 of the textbook.
- Study the source below and answer the questions that follow.
- **Skills:** To understand the reasons for the United States to join the Vietnam War; to master skills of interpreting and analyzing sources.

Topic: Development of the Cold War (Sub-topic: Continuation of the Cold War)

Source : Views on the American policy towards Vietnam

IEWS	CONTENT
A	"We (Americans) are in Vietnam because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954, every American president has offered support to the people of South Vietnam."
B	"To leave Vietnam to its fate would shake the confidence of all the people in ... the value of America's word. The result would increase unrest and instability, and even widen the war."
C	"If the United States cannot or will not save South Vietnam, ... the fall of all of Southeast Asia would only be a matter of time."

1. With reference to the Source, explain why the United States joined the Vietnam War. (6 marks)
 - View A stated that the United States had to keep its promise of helping Vietnam.
 - View B stated that leaving Vietnam to its fate would increase unrest and instability, and even widen the war
 - View C stated that the United States should save South Vietnam and prevent the fall of all of Southeast Asia to communist control
2. Based on the above views, what would happen if the United States did not join or win the Vietnam War? Do you support the United States joining the war? Explain your answer. (6 marks) (Level of difficulty: ★★)
 - What would happen: Other countries in Southeast Asia might fall to communist control one after another. (2 marks)
 - Support the United States joining the war or not: Free response

Yes: The communist activities in Southeast Asia received foreign support. (2 marks) Only the United States could stop the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. (2 marks) / No: The United States



Sectional Exercise 7 — Chronology, Data-based Question

Instructions:

- Complete the following exercise after studying p.119-122 of the textbook.
- **Chronology:** Arrange the historical events in chronological order (1-5); 1 mark for each correct answer.
- **Data-based Question:** Pay attention to the date of publication of the cartoon, and how the results of the competition affected American-Soviet relations.

Topic: Development of the Cold War (Sub-topics: Recurrence of the Cold War; End of the Cold War)

1. Chronology:

- 3 The Soviet Union withdrew troops from Afghanistan. (1989)
- 1 Gorbachev became the Soviet leader. (1985)
- 4 East and West Germany were unified. (1990)
- 5 The Soviet Union broke up. (1991)
- 2 Gorbachev agreed to withdraw troops from the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. (1988)

2. Data-based Question: (Level of difficulty: ★)



Source: A British cartoon published in 1987

- (a) Identify the American and the Soviet leaders in the cartoon. (2 marks)

• The American leader: Reagan • The Soviet leader: Gorbachev

- (b) According to the cartoon, what were the changes in the American-Soviet relations?

Explain your answer with reference to the cartoons. (3 marks)

At the beginning, leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union were competing in an arm wrestling

match to see who was stronger. (1 mark) As it was a draw, they stopped and shook hands, ending their

competition. (1 mark) The two leaders realized that improvement in American-Soviet relations could be

a better result than competition. (1 mark)



Comprehensive Exercise 1 — Revision and Fill in the Blanks

Instructions:

- Write the answers in the spaces provided. 1 mark for each correct answer.

1. Features of the Cold War

- From 1946 to 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other
- The capitalist bloc confronted the communist bloc
- Avoided direct fighting

2. Causes of the Cold war

- Ideological differences
- Long-standing mistrust
- American-Soviet confrontation in Europe

4. Development of the Cold War

- 1946-1953:** Outbreak and early development
- 1953-1959:** Thaw
- 1960-1969:** Continuation of the Cold War
- 1970-1979:** Detente
- 1979-1985:** Recurrence of the Cold War
- 1985-1991:** End of the Cold War

3. Forms of confrontation

- Forming rival military and economic blocs (e.g. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty Organization; the Marshall Plan and the Molotov Plan)
- Arms race: Nuclear race and space race
- Competing for influence in the less developed countries
- Propaganda war
- Spying activities

5. Impact of the Cold War

- Impact on world peace: For example, the Cuban Missile Crisis pushed the world to the edge of a nuclear war
- Impact on American and Soviet economies
- Impact on Europe



Comprehensive Exercise 2 — Identification

Instructions:

- Identify the events and the year that happened according to the following descriptions.
Write the correct answers in the spaces provided. 1 mark for each correct answer.

SOURCE	CONTENT
A	A speech by American President Kennedy "A strict blockade on all military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being introduced. ... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and remove this threat to world peace."
B	A speech by American Secretary of State "Our policy is directed not against any country or ideal but against poverty, hunger, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world ..."
C	A speech by American President Truman "When we refused to be forced out of Berlin , we demonstrated to Europe that we would act when freedom was threatened."
D	A speech by former British Prime Minister Churchill "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste ... has descended across the Continent . Behind that lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe."
E	A speech by American President Truman "In my generation, this was not the first occasion when the strong had attacked the weak. ... I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores."

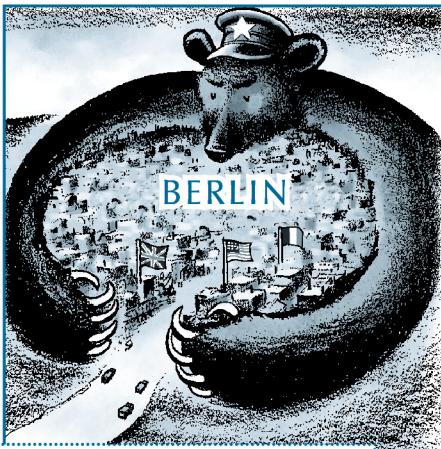
- Source A is about the **Cuban Missile Crisis** It occurred in **1962**
- Source B is about the **Marshall Plan** It was introduced in **1947**
- Source C is about the **Berlin Blockade** It occurred in **1948**
- Source D is about the **'Iron Curtain' speech** It was delivered in **1946**
- Source E is about the **Korean War** It started in **1950**



Comprehensive Exercise 3 — Data-based Question

Instructions:

- Study Sources A and B, and answer the questions that follow.
- Skills: To understand about the development of the Cold War during the period 1948-1955; to master skills of interpreting and analyzing sources.



Source A: A cartoon about the 'Berlin Incident' (published in 1949)

Year & Month	Incident
April, 1948	The Marshall Plan formally started
April, 1949	Formation of NATO
October, 1949	Establishment of the People's Republic of China
May, 1955	The Soviet Union and its satellite states set up the Warsaw Treaty Organization

Source B: Major incidents in the Cold War between 1948 and 1955

1. Which country did the bear represent? (1 mark)

The Soviet Union.

2. What was the country, represented by the bear, doing to Berlin? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (2 marks)

The bear was encircling Berlin, (1 mark) meaning that it was blockading the city. (1 mark)

3. Which incident in Source B was related to the end of the 'Berlin Incident'. Explain your answer with reference to Source B and using your own knowledge. (6 marks) (Level of difficulty: ★★)

• Incident related: Formation of NATO (1 mark)

• Hint from the Source: NATO was formed in April 1949. (1 mark)

• Using own knowledge: During the Berlin Blockade, the United States, Canada and ten Western

European countries formed NATO to resist Soviet expansion. (2 marks) Faced with the united military strength of NATO, the Soviet Union ended the blockade in May 1949. (2 marks)



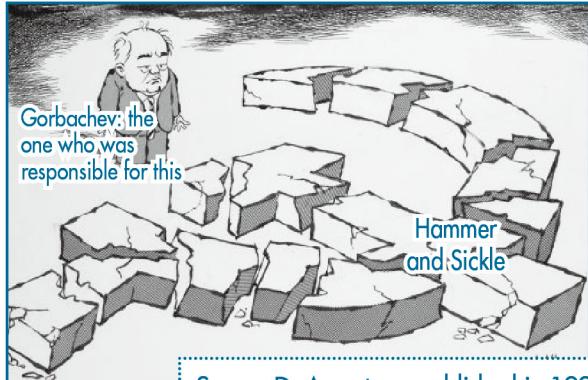
Comprehensive Exercise 4 — Data-based Question

Instructions:

- Study Sources C and D, and answer the questions that follow.
- Skills: To understand about the end of the Cold War; to master skills of interpreting and analyzing sources.

Source C: Gorbachev's analysis of the Soviet Union in the 1980s from his memoirs

"I knew that a task of transformation (i.e. reforms) awaited me. Because of the exhausting arms race, the country ... was at the end of its strength. Economic mechanisms were functioning more and more poorly. Production figures were slumping. ... The people's standard of living was clearly declining. ..."



Source D: A cartoon published in 1991

1. According to Source C, why did Gorbachev carry out reforms? (2 marks)

The Soviet Union faced serious economic problems. (2 marks)

2. According to Source D, what happened to the Soviet Union in 1991? (4 marks)

The cartoon in Source D was published in 1991. (1 mark) In the cartoon, the hammer and sickle, representing the Soviet Union, had broken up. (2 marks) This meant the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991. (1 mark)

Hints: The rule represented by the 'Hammer and Sickle' and the meaning of the destruction of the 'Hammer and Sickle'; date of publication of the cartoon

3. "Gorbachev's policies led to the end of the Cold War." With reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge, explain whether you support this statement or not. (6 marks)
(Level of difficulty: ★★★)

Agree. According to Source C, the Soviet Union faced serious economic problems in the 1980s. Gorbachev introduced reforms to save the economy. (1 mark) According to Source D, Gorbachev was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union. (1 mark) According to my own knowledge, Gorbachev withdrew troops from the Soviet satellite states in the Eastern European countries to cut expenses and allowed them to choose their own political systems. Non-communist governments were set up in these counties. (2 marks)

In 1991, the Warsaw Treaty Organization was disbanded. Between 1990 and 1991, the socialist republics in the Soviet Union declared independence. The Soviet Union disintegrated under the rule of Gorbachev, marking the end of the Cold War. (2 marks)

Marks for this section: ____ /12



Comprehensive Exercise 5 — Essay-type Question

Instructions:

- Answer the following question based on the guidelines given. (15 marks) *(Level of difficulty: ★★)*

Analyze the impacts of the Cold War.

- Guidelines: The question word is ‘analyze’. It means examine something carefully in order to understand it. Students should examine the consequences of the Cold War carefully and support their arguments with evidence.

Introduction: Briefly discuss the question and state how to answer the question:

- Do not use more than about 50 words;
- Briefly explain the meaning of the Cold War and point out its major consequences.

Cold war means a war without real fighting. The Cold War took place during the period of

1946-1991. During the Cold War, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet

Union, confronted each other in different forms though no direct war broke out between

them. The Cold War had impacts on world peace, the Soviet and American economies, and

the development of Europe as well.

Body 1: Impact on world peace:

- State how the Cold War threatened the whole world and world peace;
- Use incidents in the Cold War (e.g. the Cuban Missile Crisis) as examples.

Though no direct war broke out between the United States and the Soviet Union during

the Cold War, the war was a great threat to world peace. The arms race between the two

superpowers continuously threatened world peace. For example, the Cuban Missile Crisis in

1962 pushed the world to the edge of a nuclear war. The two superpowers also intervened

in local conflicts, such as in Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan. All these caused tension in

international relations.

Body 2: Impact on American and Soviet economies:

- State that the United States and the Soviet Union spent huge sums of money on the armaments race;
- Explain the negative impact on their economies.

The Cold War affected the economies of the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries

spent huge sums of money on expanding their nuclear weapons and space exploration. For

national defence during the Cold War, the United States used over 8,000 billion USD, and the

Soviet Union also used nearly 50% of its GNP. This drained the country's resources and money

that could help improve education and raise the standards of living.

Body 3: Impact on Europe:

- Explain the division of Europe into the capitalist and communist bloc;
- Explain how the Cold War promoted economic cooperation of the Western European countries;
- Explain the impact of Soviet control on the economic development of the Eastern European states.

Europe was the centre of American-Soviet confrontation during the Cold War, especially in the

early years of the war. It led to the division of Europe into two rival blocs. The Eastern European

countries formed the communist bloc and were under Soviet control. The Western European

countries formed the capitalist bloc led by the United States.

To help Europe rebuild its economy in order to prevent the spread of communism, the United

States provided economic aid to the Western European countries under the Marshall Plan. With

American aid, the Western European countries achieved rapid economic recovery. Besides, the

Marshall Plan promoted economic cooperation between the Western European countries and strengthened their ties with the United States. All these enabled Western Europe to sustain economic growth and become a major economic and political force.

On the other hand, under Soviet control, the Eastern European countries were exploited by the Soviet Union economically to meet its needs. As a result, they lacked far behind the Western European countries in economic development. The economic gap between Western and Eastern Europe further widened their division.

Conclusion: Summarize the impacts of the Cold War and point out that its impacts were mostly negative.

The Cold War had great impacts on the world, and they were mostly negative. Most importantly, the war threatened world peace. People had to live under the threat of a nuclear war for almost half a century.

ASSESSMENT

Criteria	SCORES				
Good understanding of the question <i>(Maximum marks: 5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Effective use of correct and relevant historical information <i>(Maximum marks: 5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Clear and coherent presentation <i>(Maximum marks: 5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Total / Comment					