

□ Very Short Answer Type (1 mark)

1. What is meant by the Cold War?

□ A state of political and military tension between the USA and USSR after World War II without direct armed conflict.

2. Name the two superpowers that emerged after World War II.

□ USA and USSR.

3. What was the main ideology of the USSR?

□ Communism / Socialism.

4. When was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

□ October 1962.

5. What do you mean by 'NATO'?

□ North Atlantic Treaty Organization – a military alliance formed in 1949.

□ Short Answer Type (2–3 marks)

1. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

□ In 1962, the USSR placed nuclear missiles in Cuba (near US border), leading to a confrontation between the US and USSR. The crisis ended peacefully when the USSR agreed to withdraw its missiles.

2. Name any two military alliances formed during the Cold War.

□ NATO (1949), Warsaw Pact (1955).

3. Define Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

□ A group of countries that did not formally align with either superpower during the Cold War and focused on independence, peace, and development.

4. Name any two founders of NAM.

□ Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia).

5. What do you mean by 'Arms Race'?

□ A competition between superpowers to build more powerful weapons, especially nuclear ones, during the Cold War.

□ Long Answer Type (4–5 marks)

1. Explain any four consequences of the Cold War.

□

Formation of military alliances like NATO and Warsaw Pact.

Division of the world into two blocs.

Creation of proxy wars (e.g., Vietnam, Korea).

Continuous arms race and fear of nuclear war.

2. What do you mean by 'Detente'? Mention any two features.

□ Detente refers to the relaxation of tensions between the US and USSR in the 1970s.

Features:

Signing of arms limitation treaties like SALT.

Increased diplomatic communication and trade agreements.

3. Write a short note on the 'logic of deterrence'.

□ It means both superpowers avoided war because they knew that any nuclear conflict would destroy both. This logic kept the Cold War "cold" (non-violent).

4. Why did India follow a policy of Non-Alignment?

□

To maintain sovereignty and independence in foreign policy.

To avoid involvement in conflicts of power blocs.

To focus on economic development and peace.

□ Very Long Answer Type (6 marks or more)

1. Describe the causes and consequences of the Cold War.

Causes:

Ideological conflict: Capitalism (USA) vs Communism (USSR).

Power rivalry post World War II.

Formation of opposite military alliances.

Consequences:

Bipolar world and military blocs.

Arms race and nuclear threats.

Proxy wars in third-world countries.

Formation of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

2. How did the Cold War affect the world after World War II?

□

Political division of the world into East (USSR bloc) and West (US bloc).

Military build-up and constant threat of war.

Interventions and proxy wars in countries like Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.

Pressure on neutral countries to choose sides.

Growth of NAM and peace efforts.

3. What is Non-Alignment? Explain its relevance during the Cold War.

□

Non-Alignment was a foreign policy approach where countries refused to join either the US or USSR bloc.

Relevance:

Allowed countries like India to protect their sovereignty.

Gave a platform for developing nations to voice concerns.

Worked for disarmament, decolonization, and economic cooperation.