RLP-WHB · RLP World History B — World Wars, Cold War and the Contemporary World

Unit 3: The Cold War World

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 3.1 — A World Remade — Yalta, the Bomb, the UN and the New Alliances

FLUENCY

1. Order the founding of: (a) the Warsaw Pact; (b) NATO; (c) the United Nations; (d) SEATO; (e) the Organization of American States.

2. Define *satellite state* and *collective defense*, with one example of each.

APPLICATION

3. Read NATO's Article 5: an armed attack on one member "shall be considered an attack against them all." Why did Western European states want this promise in 1949, and when has it been invoked?

4. Perspectives: critics called Yalta a betrayal of Eastern Europe; defenders disagreed. State both positions fairly.

5. Cause or sequence? “Japan was occupied until 1952 and became the world's second-largest economy by the late 1960s.” Name two mechanisms behind its recovery.

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 1): why was the United Nations given a Security Council with permanent members and vetoes, when the League of Nations had failed?

Lesson 3.2 — Containment — Aid, Alliances and Hot Wars in a Cold War

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Cuban Missile Crisis; (b) Truman Doctrine; (c) Korean War begins; (d) coup in Chile; (e) Suez crisis.

2. Define *containment* and *proxy war*.

APPLICATION

3. Compare Truman (“support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation”) and Marshall (“against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos”). How do the two speeches frame the same goal differently?

4. Perspectives: how would a U.S. official in 1961 and a Congolese supporter of Patrice Lumumba each describe Lumumba's overthrow?

5. Cause or sequence? “Saigon fell in 1975, and Vietnamese American communities in the United States grew in the following decades.” Explain the link.

REVIEW

6. Review (World History A, Unit 4): how did the Congo's colonial history under Leopold II and Belgium shape its crisis at independence in 1960?

Lesson 3.3 — Seminar — The Chinese Revolution from Civil War to Tiananmen

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Great Leap Forward begins; (b) Long March; (c) People's Republic proclaimed; (d) Tiananmen crackdown; (e) Cultural Revolution begins.

2. Define *Red Guards* and *Guomindang*.

APPLICATION

3. Interpretations: compare the Chinese Communist Party's 1981 judgment of Mao with Frank Dikötter's. Why might they differ?

4. Cause or sequence? “The Great Leap Forward began in 1958; famine followed.” Explain the causal chain.

5. Why do we not know how many people died in the Tiananmen crackdown, and what does that tell a historian about evidence in a censored society?

REVIEW

6. Review (World History A, Unit 4): whose Three Principles of the People did the Guomindang claim as its founding program?

Lesson 3.4 — Workshop — Nationalism, Israel and Palestine in the Modern Middle East

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) First Zionist Congress; (b) UN partition vote; (c) Mossadegh nationalises Iran's oil; (d) Balfour Declaration; (e) Israel declared.

2. Define *Zionism*, *Arab nationalism* and *Nakba*.

APPLICATION

3. Perspectives: Israelis often call the war of 1948 the War of Independence; Palestinians call its consequences the Nakba. Explain why each name makes sense from its perspective.

4. Cause or sequence? “The Holocaust ended in 1945, and Israel was established in 1948.” What mechanisms connect them, and what other causes mattered?

REVIEW

5. Review (Unit 1): which three wartime British commitments of 1915-1917 made the Palestine mandate hard to govern?

6. Review (Unit 2): about how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust, and roughly what share of Europe's Jews was that?

Unit 3 checkpoint

1. What did the Western leaders obtain at Yalta about Eastern Europe?
   A. Red Army withdrawal
   B. A promise of free elections, which Stalin did not keep
   C. NATO bases
   D. Control of Poland
2. The Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb in _____.
3. Why was the UN Security Council often paralyzed?
   A. No members
   B. Permanent members could veto
   C. It met rarely
   D. It dealt only with trade
4. True or false: Marshall Plan aid was offered to the Soviet bloc, but Stalin refused it.
5. In which country did the United States work covertly against an elected socialist president before a 1973 coup?
   A. Cuba
   B. Chile
   C. Egypt
   D. Vietnam
6. What was the Cultural Revolution?
   A. Deng's market reforms
   B. Mao's 1966-1976 campaign against 'bourgeois' influences and rivals
   C. The 1949 victory
   D. A famine
7. True or false: The Chinese government has officially disclosed the death toll of the Tiananmen crackdown.
8. The UN voted to partition Palestine on 29 November _____; Israel was declared on 14 May _____.
9. What happened in Hungary in November 1956?
   A. It joined NATO
   B. Soviet tanks crushed its revolution
   C. Solidarity was founded
   D. The Berlin Wall fell
10. What was Solidarity?
    A. A Soviet army
    B. Poland's independent trade union, founded in 1980
    C. A Czech reform program
    D. A NATO treaty
11. True or false: Resistance in non-Russian Soviet republics, such as the Baltic states and Ukraine, helped bring about the Soviet collapse.

12. Which is a causal claim, not just sequence?
    A. Reagan spoke in 1987 and the Wall opened in 1989.
    B. Falling oil prices in the mid-1980s cut the Soviet Union's main export earnings, deepening its economic crisis.
    C. The USSR ended in 1991.
    D. Gorbachev led after 1985.