

Questions 1-3 refer to the following two excerpts:

The United States stands at this time at the pinnacle of world power. It is a solemn moment for the American democracy. For with this primacy in power is also joined an awe-inspiring accountability to the future. As you look around you, you must feel not only the sense of duty done, but also you must feel anxiety lest you fall below the level of achievement. Opportunity is here now, clear and shining, for both our countries. To reject it or ignore it or fritter it away will bring upon us all the long reproaches of the aftertime. It is necessary that constancy of mind, persistency of purpose, and the grand simplicity of decision shall rule and guide the conduct of the English-speaking peoples in peace as they did in war. We must, and I believe we shall, prove ourselves equal to this severe requirement. I have a strong admiration and regard for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is deep sympathy and goodwill in Britain -- and I doubt not here also -- toward the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to persevere through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships. It is my duty, however, to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia; all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow.

Winston Churchill "Iron Curtain Speech" March 5, 1945
<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/churchill-iron.asp>

Mr. Churchill wanders around the truth when he speaks of the growth of the influence of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe.... The growth of the influence of communism cannot be considered accidental. It is a normal function. The influence of the Communists grew because during the hard years of the mastery of fascism in Europe, Communists showed themselves to be reliable, daring and self-sacrificing fighters against fascist regimes for the liberty of peoples. Mr. Churchill sometimes recalls in his speeches the common people from small houses, patting them on the shoulder in a lordly manner and pretending to be their friend. But these people are not so simpleminded as it might appear at first sight. Common people, too, have their opinions and their own politics. And they know how to stand up for themselves. It is they, millions of these common people, who voted Mr. Churchill and his party out in England, giving their votes to the Labor party. It is they, millions of these common people, who isolated reactionaries in Europe, collaborators with fascism, and gave preference to Left democratic parties

From "Stalin's Reply to Churchill," March 14, 1946 (interview with *Pravda*), *The New York Times*, p. 4.
<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/1946stalin.asp>

1. These two speeches marked

- A. The end of the Alliance that defeated Hitler and Nazi Germany
- B. An agreement between Russia, Great Britain and the United States to rebuild together after the devastation of World War II
- C. The moment when the Berlin Wall was constructed
- D. The definitive start of the Cold War

The Correct Answer:

- A. Churchill's speech in 1946 was a clear sign that the Alliance between Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union was no longer feasible once the common enemy, German Fascism, was defeated.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. All of the former Allies instituted plans to rebuild Europe, however, these plans were used as tools by Western Democracies as well as by the Communist Soviet Union, to build allies up in their respective spheres of influence.
- C. This speech was given in 1946 and the Berlin Wall was erected in 1961.
- D. Unlike Hot Wars there is no definitive start to the Cold War. There are a number of different dates that do in fact include Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech, but there is no exact date that can be pinpointed as the start of the Cold War.

2. Stalin's speech was not only a reaction to Churchill's it was also

- A. An apology to Germany for the destruction of World War II
- B. A justification of the spread of Communism in Eastern Europe
- C. His way of sending condolences to Churchill for his party's loss in the election
- D. To encourage the Western Democracies to transition to Communism

Correct Answer:

B. In addition to reacting to Churchill's claim that an "Iron Curtain" had fallen down Europe dividing the Democratic West and the Communist East, Stalin was also trying to justify and defend communism as an answer to the devastation that was caused by World War II.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. In no way was Stalin trying to apologize for World War II. The Soviet Union was one of the members of the winning Alliance in World War II and it was Germany that this Alliance forced to take the blame for and apologize for the war and its destruction.
- C. Stalin definitely did refer to Churchill and his party's loss of power in the UK after the War, however, it was not to send condolences to his former Ally, but rather to try and make the point that Churchill was no longer of any consequence.
- D. Although it probably would have been welcomed by Stalin to have some of the Western Democracies convert to Communism that was not the intention of this speech. It was simply to respond to Churchill's criticisms and defend the fact that numerous states in Eastern Europe had already chosen to become Communist.

3. Why would Stalin have referenced Churchill's loss of power to the Labor Party in this particular speech?

- A. Because he wanted to embarrass Churchill in front of the entire World
- B. In order to show how unstable the Western Democracies actually were.
- C. To show even the Western Democracies were attracted to some of the same protections communism provided its people.
- D. He wanted to show weakness in the military strength of NATO

Correct Answer:

C. The Labor party pushed Churchill and the Tories out of control of the UK government with a plan to implement socialist reforms that would protect its citizens from “cradle to grave”. Although the implementation of such programs was very different, the Soviet Union promised similar protections under Communism. Relating the two to each other would help Stalin portray the Soviet Union as a moral and justifiable government.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. There is a chance that Stalin wanted to embarrass Churchill to demean his speech, however, the more strategic strategy was more likely his desire to show the attractiveness of socialist policies to even the people of the West.
- B. The change of government in the UK after WWII was not about instability, rather these kinds of changes are just part of the democratic process, and allows the democratic states to establish governments that appeal to the majority of their populations.
- C. NATO was established in 1949, three years after either of these speeches was given.

Question 4 refers to the following excerpt:

...the Soviet Government has never sent and is not now sending offensive weapons of any kind to Cuba. The Soviet delegation would recall, in particular, the statement issued by Tass on 11 September of this year on the instructions of the Soviet Government, in which the following passage occurs: The Government of the Soviet Union has authorized Tass to state, further, that the Soviet Union does not need to transfer to any other country, such as Cuba, its existing means for the repelling of aggression and the delivering of a retaliatory blow. The explosive force of our nuclear resources is so great, and the Soviet Union has such powerful rockets for the delivery of these nuclear charges, that there is no need to seek places for their installation anywhere outside the borders of the Soviet Union.

V. A. Zorin, Russian Representative to the United Nations, United Nations, Security Council, Official records, XVIIth year, 1022nd Meeting, October 23, 1962 s/PV.1022, pp 1-39

4. What action by the Soviet Government is Zorin denying in the above statement?

- A. The placement of Nuclear Weapons in Cuba that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- B. The blockade of Cuba by the Soviet Union
- C. The Soviet Union’s testing of its first Hydrogen Bomb
- D. The existence of an “Iron Curtain” that ran through the middle of Europe

Correct Answer:

- A. The Soviet Union did in fact place Nuclear Weapons in Cuba as a response to the US government's placement of Nuclear Weapons in Turkey. However, Krushchev, refused to admit this was happening and this led to one of the closest moments to a "Hot War" between the US and the USSR during the Cold War, the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. The blockade of Cuba was done by the United States and the Soviet Union, it was the US's plan to try and stop the weapons for getting to Cuba, when in reality the weapons were already there.
- C. The Soviet Union had tested its first Hydrogen Bomb 10 years earlier in 1955. It was not a secret as the USSR's nuclear strength was an integral part of deterrence, a strategy used to keep the peace throughout the Cold War.
- D. The Iron Curtain speech by Churchill was 2 decades prior to this, and despite the fact that Stalin seemed to dismiss its existence, by the time Krushchev was in power its existence was widely accepted.

Question 5 refers to the following excerpt:

The Contracting Parties, reaffirming their desire for the establishment of a system of European collective security based on the participation of all European states irrespective of their social and political systems, which would make it possible to unite their efforts in safeguarding the peace of Europe; mindful, at the same time, of the situation created in Europe by the ratification of the Paris agreements, which envisage the formation of a new military alignment in the shape of "Western European Union," with the participation of a remilitarized Western Germany and the integration of the latter in the North-Atlantic bloc, which increased the danger of another war and constitutes a threat to the national security of the peaceable states; being persuaded that in these circumstances the peaceable European states must take the necessary measures to safeguard their security and in the interests of preserving peace in Europe; guided by the objects and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization; being desirous of further promoting and developing friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in accordance with the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of states and of noninterference in their internal affairs, have decided to conclude the present Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Warsaw Security Pact, May 14, 1955

5. Despite what the Warsaw Pact states, the member states were required to be

- A. Democracies
- B. Capitalistic
- C. Communist
- D. Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Correct Answer:

C. The Warsaw Security Pact was a defensive military alliance designed to counter NATO. The members of the Warsaw Pact were the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Incorrect Answer:

- A. NATO which was established in 1949 was the democratic counterpart to the Warsaw Pact. In fact the Warsaw Pact's primary focus was to defend communism against democracy.
- B. Communism is not just a political system, but also an economic system. Since the Warsaw Pact was designed as a communist military alliance, it would not have included capitalist states as well.
- D. A member of NATO would not have also been a member of the Warsaw Pact as they were rival alliances.

Question 6 refers to the following excerpt:

III. DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY

It was agreed that Article 12 (a) of the Surrender terms for Germany should be amended to read as follows:

"The United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall possess supreme authority with respect to Germany. In the exercise of such authority they will take such steps, including the complete dismemberment of Germany as they deem requisite for future peace and security."

The study of the procedure of the dismemberment of Germany was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. John Winant, and Mr. Fedor T. Gusev. This body would consider the desirability of associating with it a French representative.

IV. ZONE OF OCCUPATION FOR THE FRENCH AND CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY.

It was agreed that a zone in Germany, to be occupied by the French forces, should be allocated France. This zone would be formed out of the British and American zones and its extent would be settled by the British and Americans in consultation with the French Provisional Government.

It was also agreed that the French Provisional Government should be invited to become a member of the Allied Control Council for Germany.

Yalta Conference, February 1945
<https://avalon.law.yale.edu/wwii/yalta.asp>

6. The division of Germany as described in this agreement was a direct cause of the

- A. Berlin Crisis when the Soviet Union blockaded Berlin and only ended with a massive airlift of supplies
- B. The Cold War and the establishment of a BiPolar World
- C. The Cuban Missile Crisis where the Soviet Union placed nuclear weapons in Cuba aimed at the United States
- D. The establishment of the European Economic Community

The Correct Answer:

A. Because Berlin, the capital city and center of German industry, was located in the Soviet controlled zone of a divided Germany, the Allies agreed to also divide Berlin into occupation zones controlled by each of the four. However, when the war ended and the world ended up divided, the Soviet government wanted to push its former allies out of Berlin so that it could establish full control of the city and hopefully the entirety of Germany. To do this they shut off all travel in and out of Berlin; this blockade only ended after the democratic Allies airlifted supplies into Berlin until the USSR backed down and reopened the city.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. The BiPolar World that existed during the Cold War was not caused by the division of Germany, but rather the division of Germany and lack of unity between the former allies was a product of the BiPolar World.
- C. The Cuban Missile Crisis which occurred in 1962, was a result of the same ideological divide between the Western Democracies and the Eastern Communist states that led to the divide of Germany, but one did not cause the other.
- D. The establishment of the EEC in 1957 with the Treaty of Rome was an economic agreement between the Western States of Europe to try and compete economically with the economic strengths of the US and the USSR, and had nothing to do with the division of Germany after World War II.

Questions 7-8 refer to the following excerpt:

Article 3 For the purposes set out in the preceding Article, the activities of the Community shall include, under the conditions and with the timing provided for in this Treaty:

(a) the elimination, as between Member States, of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;

(b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries; 5/72

(c) the abolition, as between Member States, of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;

(d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;

(e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;

(f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;

(g) the application of procedures which shall make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of Member States and to remedy disequilibria in their balances of payments;

(h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;

(i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;

(j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and

(k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development

Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (Rome, 25 March 1957)

7. This Treaty was made in response to

- A. The establishment of NATO
- B. The economic dominance of the United States and the Soviet Union
- C. The establishment of the Warsaw Pact
- D. The re-unification of Germany

Correct Answer

B. The United States and the Soviet Union had not only created a politically bi-polar world after World War II, but they also created an economically bi-polar world. In order to compete with the two Superpowers, the European countries worked to combine their economies.

Incorrect Answers:

A. The establishment of the EEC was an economic agreement, whereas the establishment of NATO was a military one. The two organizations overlapped in their membership and one was not a response to the other.

C. The Warsaw Pact was a military alliance that was created in response to NATO. The EEC was an economic agreement that although it was a means for the Western Democracies to compete with the economic power of the USSR, it was not created in response to the Warsaw Pact.

D. Germany did not re-unify until the Berlin Wall collapsed in 1989.

8. What aspect of this Treaty contributed to Brexit?

- A. The establishment of a common customs tariff
- B. The establishment of a common transport policy
- C. The abolition of the obstacles of the free movement of persons, service and capital
- D. The establishment of a European Investment bank

Correct Answer:

C. In 1992 the EEC evolved into the European Union, and in 2016 the United Kingdom voted to remove itself from the EU, this became informally known as Brexit. The decision of the UK was in large part a response to the clause that allowed for the free movement of people between the member states. This policy, the UK argued, was taking jobs away from British citizens and was a threat to the sovereignty of the country.

Incorrect Answers:

A. The establishment of a common customs tariff actually benefited the UK as it allowed for free trade within the European States and encouraged the purchase of EU products within the states.

B. Similarly the common transport policy made it less expensive to ship EU products, which included those made within the UK.

D. The European Investment Bank provided loans and aid to all EU industries including those in the UK, and so was not much of a reason for the UK to remove itself.

Questions 9-10 refer to the following excerpt:

What is wrong with the deterioration? *[mistranscription?]* I think we have gone through a period when too many children and people have been given to understand “I have a problem, it is the Government's job to cope with it!” or “I have a problem, I will go and get a grant to cope with it!” “I am homeless, the Government must house me!” and so they are casting their problems on society and who is society? There is no such thing! There are individual men and women and there are families and no government can do anything except through people and people look to themselves first. It is our duty to look after ourselves and then also to help look after our neighbour and life is a reciprocal business and people have got the entitlements too much in mind without the obligations, because there is no such thing as an entitlement unless someone has first met an obligation and it is, I think, one of the tragedies in which many of the benefits we give, which were meant to reassure people that if they were sick or ill there was a safety net and there was help, that many of the benefits which were meant to help people who were unfortunate—“It is all right. We joined together and we have these insurance schemes to look after it”. That was the objective, but somehow there are some people who have been manipulating the system and so some of those help and benefits that were meant to say to people: “All right, if you cannot get a job, you shall have a basic standard of living!” but when people come and say: “But what is the point of working? I can get as much on the dole!” You say: “Look! It is not from the dole. It is your neighbour who is supplying it and if you can earn your own living then really you have a duty to do it and you will feel very much better!”

Margaret Thatcher, Interview for *Woman's Own* ("no such thing as society") September 23, 1987

9. The system that Thatcher is referring to in this interview is

- A. The Bi-Polar system of the Cold War
- B. The Socialist programs implemented by the Labor Party after World War II
- C. The European Economic Community's free movement of persons between European States
- D. The defensive military alliance of the member states of NATO

Correct Answer:

B. Thatcher was known for her Privatization program, which was the systematic dismantling of many of the state run socialist policies that had been enacted after World War II. She argued that they were too expensive and that it was not the government's job.

Incorrect Answer:

- A. This interview was about the domestic atmosphere of Britain during the Cold War, and did not reference the role of the UK in the Cold War politics.
- C. Eventually the UK will leave the European Union, but not until decades after Thatcher. The Free Movement of people was part of the decision to leave, but again this was not something Thatcher would have discussed during her tenure in office.
- D. At the time of Thatcher's term in office, the relationship between the US and the UK was very strong. Thatcher was a close ally to then President Ronald Reagan, and would not have wanted to jeopardize that relationship.

10. Thatcher's response to this policy was to

- A. Begin an massive privatization program in the United Kingdom
- B. Wage a war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands
- C. To pull Great Britain out of the European Union
- D. To increase funding to programs that provided support of the people of Britain from "cradle to grave"

Correct Answer:

A. One the things that Thatcher was most known for was the dismantling of the socialist programs implemented at the end of World War II by the Labor Party. Thatcher's privatization program was a plan to reduce individuals' reliance on government aid programs.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. Although Thatcher did in fact wage war on Argentina over the British-run Falkland Islands, this interview is not a reflection of that decision.
- C. At the time of this speech it was still known as the European Community and not the European Union, and the British exodus from the EU did not occur until 2016.
- D. Thatcher was arguing for the exact opposite of this, she wanted to defund these programs and reduce reliance on state run aid programs.