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# Basic Documents in World History

1815 to Present  
EMP400W



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# TEACHER'S ANSWER KEY

## WH-400 BASIC DOCUMENTS IN WORLD HISTORY: 1815 to Present

### WH-401 THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 8. (b) |

### WH-402 MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

#### Part I: Vocabulary

1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (e)
4. (a)
5. (c)

#### Part II: Multiple Choice

1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (d)

### WH-403 BISMARCK'S" BLOOD AND IRON" SPEECH

#### Part I: Multiple Choice

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 2. (d) | 6. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 8. (d) |

#### Part II: Cause and Effect

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 5. B |
| 2. B | 6. A |
| 3. A |      |
| 4. B |      |

### WH-404 IMPERIALISM

#### Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (a)

#### Part II: Matching Test

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. E | 6. A  |
| 2. A | 7. F  |
| 3. F | 8. G  |
| 4. C | 9. D  |
| 5. B | 10. B |

### WH-405 LENIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

#### Part 1: Multiple Choice

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 2. (a) | 6. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (a) |
| 4. (b) |        |

#### Part II: Modified True-False

1. B
  2. A
  3. C
  4. B
-

**WH-406 THE VERSAILLES TREATY**

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (b)

Part II: Speaker Identification Test

1. Germany
2. United States
3. France
4. Italy
5. England

**WH-407 THE MUNICH PACT**

Part I: Cartoon Identification

1. false
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. true

Part II: Multiple Choice

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (d)
6. (b)
7. (c)

**WH-408 CHURCHILL'S "IRON CURTAIN" SPEECH**

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 7. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 8. (d) |

**WH-409 UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM**

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (a)
6. (d)
7. (b)
8. (2) 1st American soldiers arrive in Vietnam  
(1) fall of Dien Bien Phu  
(3) U.S.-supported Diem regime is overthrown
9. (1) U.S. ships attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin  
(3) mining of Haiphong harbor  
(2) U.S. invades Cambodia

**WH-410 THE U.S.-CHINESE COMMUNIQUE, 1972**

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 6. (a) |
| 3. (c) | 7. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 8. (a) |

**WH-401** THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY (English Reform Bill of 1832)

*An act to amend representation of the people in England and Wales.*

*19....Every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall be seized [own] at law or in equity of any lands...of the clear value of £10, over and above all rents and charges...shall be entitled to vote in the election of the knights of the shire Members of Parliament, to serve in any future Parliament for the county...in which such lands shall be respectively situate.*

*27....In every city or borough, every male person of full age, who shall occupy within such city or borough as owner or tenant of any house of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, shall if duly registered...be entitled to vote in the election of a Member to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough....*

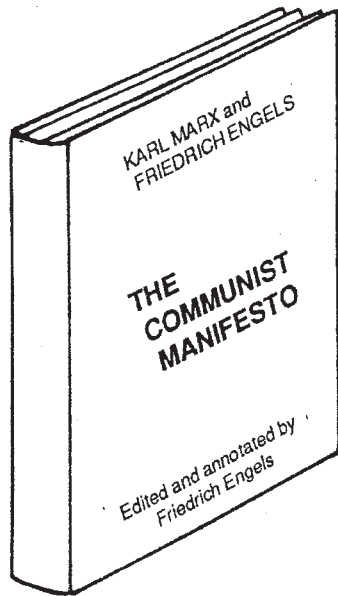
*Provided always, that no person shall be so registered unless he shall have occupied said premises for twelve calendar months ...nor unless such person shall have paid...all the poor's rates and assessed taxes which shall have become payable from him in respect of such premises.*

*36....No person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter...who shall within twelve calendar months next previous, have received parochial relief or other alms....*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. At the opening of the 19th century, the English government was considered undemocratic because (a) the courts blocked Parliamentary action (b) the Cabinet was subject to the King (c) the House of Lords blocked proposed reforms (d) political parties did not exist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Unequal representation existed in the House of Commons because (a) of shifts of population to the cities (b) agricultural interests had no representation (c) landowners were overrepresented (d) shipping and maritime interests controlled the government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The phrase "rotten borough" was used to describe a district that (a) had political corruption (b) was dominated by a few wealthy landowners (c) was full of slum areas (d) was unrepresented in Parliament
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which statement concerning voting rights in England in the early 1800s is true? (a) labor unions were barred from forming political parties (b) most citizens could not vote (c) literacy qualifications were high (d) religious qualifications had not been abolished
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The major purpose of the Bill was to (a) remove religious restrictions on voting (b) provide for the secret ballot (c) enact a uniform election law (d) widen the voting privilege
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. As a result of the Reform bill, political power was transferred from (a) the King to the parliament (b) liberals to conservatives (c) landed gentry to the industrialists (d) cities to agricultural areas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The qualifications for voters under this act emphasize (a) sex (b) age (c) religion (d) property or wealth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Chartists were (a) a religious movement (b) a political reform movement (c) a labor union (d) a group of intellectual liberals

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

WH-402 **MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (1848)**



*"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.... Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great classes directly facing each other: Bourgeoisie and Proletariat...."*

*Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers.... Not only are they slaves of the bourgeois class, and of the bourgeois State; they are daily and hourly enslaved by the machine, by the over-looker, and above all by the individual bourgeois manufacturer himself....*

*The first step in the revolution by the working class, is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy. The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the State, i.e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class....*

*Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.*

*Workingmen of all countries, unite!"*

**(Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, 1848)**

**PART I: VOCABULARY.** Match the term on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. proletariat     | a. transfer of ownership of private property to the state  |
| _____ 2. bourgeoisie     | b. social class which includes merchants and manufacturers |
| _____ 3. manifesto       | c. money or property invested to make a profit             |
| _____ 4. nationalization | d. working class   |
| _____ 5. capital         | e. public declaration of objectives                        |

**PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The class struggle Marx traced throughout history includes all the following EXCEPT (a) serfs vs. nobles (b) plebians vs. patricians (c) freemen vs. slaves (d) feudal lords vs. kings
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Marx believed that the conditions of the working class would be relieved only by (a) strong labor unions (b) higher factory wages (c) elimination of capitalism (d) elimination of factory production
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. According to Marx, what accounts for the accumulation of wealth in capitalistic countries? (a) large factories (b) commerce (c) political power (d) exploitation of workers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Widespread demand for social change during the 19th century was caused CHIEFLY by (a) the industrial revolution (b) the agrarian revolution (c) the French Revolution (d) the American Revolution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. When this work was first published, the world's most advanced industrial nation was (a) Russia (b) England (c) Austria (d) Germany
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following would not have been supported by Karl Marx? (a) abolition of private land ownership (b) free public education (c) abolition of inheritances (d) equal tax rates for all citizens

**ESSAY OR DISCUSSION:**

What were the political, social, and economic conditions that gave rise to the communist ideology?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

WH-403 BISMARCK'S "BLOOD AND IRON" SPEECH (1862)



*"...is true that we can hardly escape complications in Germany, although we do not seek them. Germany does not look to Prussia's liberalism, but to her power...."*

*Since the Treaty of Vienna, our frontiers have not been favorably designed for a healthy body politic. Not by speeches and majorities will the great questions of the day be decided—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron."*

**Otto von Bismarck**

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The "mistake of 1848 and 1849" was the (a) failure of the Frankfurt Assembly to unite Germany (b) fall of Metterrich (c) dissolution of the German Confederation (d) failure to establish a colonial Empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. "Blood and iron" refers to (a) industrial technology (b) economic nationalism (c) ethnic and political relationships (d) military force
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was the Zollverein? (a) the German national assembly (b) a tariff and customs union (c) the land-owning aristocracy (d) a secret patriotic society
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The country most strongly opposed to Prussian domination of a united Germany was (a) France (b) Denmark (c) Austria (d) Russia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The term *Realpolitik*, attributed to Bismarck, refers to a foreign policy based on (a) consent of the governed (b) practical rather than ethical objectives (c) respect for the rights of sovereign nations (d) international cooperation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Bismarck brought the Southern German states into a united Germany through (a) lengthy negotiations (b) an economic embargo (c) war with a common enemy (d) the promise of autonomy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. As a result of Bismarck's policies Germany became (a) an absolute monarchy (b) a constitutional monarchy (c) a Federal Republic (d) an oligarchy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The ruling family of the united Germany was called the (a) Hapsburgs (b) Junkers (c) Hanoverians (d) Hohenzollerns

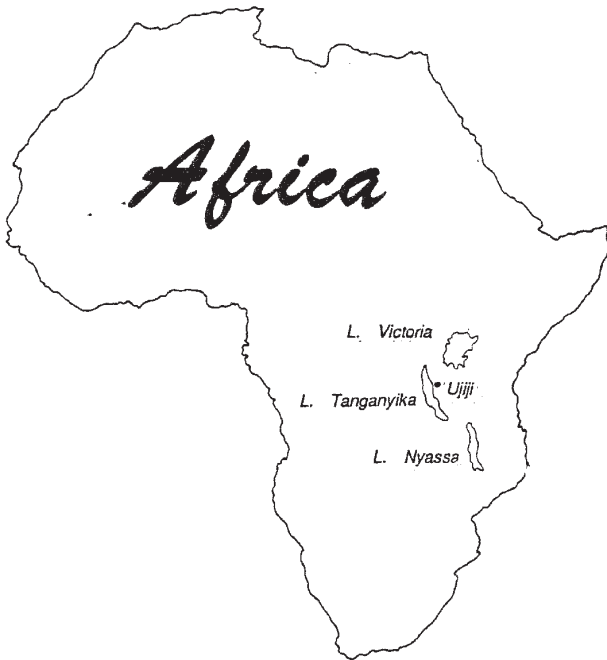
**PART II: CAUSE AND EFFECT.**

For each of the following, write

- A if it favored or tended to support the unification of Germany  
B if it opposed or tended to prevent unification of Germany

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the Zollverein
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Catholic sentiment in the Southern German states
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Frankfurt Assembly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The government of Austria
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. *Kulturkampf*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Franco-Prussian War

**WH-404 IMPERIALISM**



*We were now about three hundred yards from the village of Ujiji, and the crowds are dense about me. Suddenly I hear a voice on my right say, "Good morning, sir. "*

*Startled at hearing this greeting in the midst of such a crowd, I turn sharply...and see...a man dressed in a long white shirt with a turban... around his head, and I ask, "Who are you?"*

*"I am Susi, the servant of Dr. Livingstone. "  
"...run and tell the Doctor I am coming. "*

*By this time we were within two hundred yards of the village and the multitude was getting denser and almost preventing our march. Selim said to me "I see the Doctor, sir".... My heart beats fast, but I must not let my face betray my emotions, lest it shall detract from the dignity of a white man appearing under such extraordinary circumstances....*

*...I pushed back the crowds, and passing from the rear, walked down a living avenue of people until I came in front of the semicircle of Arabs, in front of which stood the white man with the grey beard.... I did not know how he would receive me; I walked deliberately to him, took off my hat and said, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"*

**from Henry Stanley's *How I Found Livingstone* (1871)**

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Livingstone was in Africa (a) as a British government agent (b) to fight the slave trade (c) as an explorer-missionary (d) to search for natural resources
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following was the MOST significant cause for the "race for colonies" in the late nineteenth century? (a) the increasing industrialism of Europe (b) the loss of colonies in the Western Hemisphere (c) an increasing population growth (d) the opening of the Suez Canal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was the MAJOR reason for imperialistic expansion into Africa? (a) it was close to Europe (b) it had a large number of natural resources (c) the military advantages of a colonial empire (d) its population needed European manufactured goods
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The phrases "spheres of influence" and "extra-territoriality" are most closely connected with European colonial claims in (a) India (b) Japan (c) Africa (d) China
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. All of the following were strategic in maintaining the British Empire's colonial trade EXCEPT (a) Madagascar (b) Suez Canal (c) Capetown (d) Singapore

**PART II: MATCHING TEST.**

Match the numbered statements at the left to the areas referred to at the right. Letters may be used more than once.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| _____ 1. The Boer War extended British colonial rule in this area                     | A. CHINA          |
| _____ 2. Russia seized territory along its borders                                    | B. JAPAN          |
| _____ 3. The Sepoy Mutiny resulted in British control of this subcontinent            | C. NORTH AFRICA   |
| _____ 4. France was the dominant colonial power in this part of the African continent | D. CENTRAL AFRICA |
| _____ 5. Matthew Perry opened the foreign trade with this country                     | E. SOUTH AFRICA   |
| _____ 6. The Boxer Rebellion revealed popular resistance to European imperialism      | F. INDIA          |
| _____ 7. Often referred to as "the brightest jewel in the British crown"              | G. INDOCHINA      |
| _____ 8. The major French colonial protectorate in the Far East                       |                   |
| _____ 9. Stanley explored and claimed the richest part of this area for Belgium       |                   |
| _____ 10. Resisted western imperialism, and became an imperial power itself           |                   |



WH-405 **LENIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (1917)**



*"Comrades, the workers' and peasants' revolution, about the necessity of which the Bolsheviks have always spoken, has taken place. Its significance is, first of all, that we shall have a Soviet government, our own organ of power, in which the bourgeoisie will have no share whatsoever. The oppressed masses will themselves create a power.*

*From now on, a new phase in the history of Russia begins, and the revolution should in the end lead to the victory of socialism.*

*In order to end this war, which is closely bound up with the present capitalist system, it is clear to everybody that capital itself must be overcome.*

*We shall secure the confidence of the peasants by a single decree putting an end to landed proprietorship. We shall institute genuine workers control over production....*

*In Russia we must now set about building a proletarian socialist state. Long live the world socialist revolution!"*

**V. I. Lenin**

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following is the BEST example of a characteristic of a proletarian socialist state?  
(a) support of international world communism (b) government planning for the Industrial economy  
(c) worker ownership of the means of production (d) the representation of labor groups in government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lenin seized power from the Provisional Government through (a) a coup d'etat (b) a majority vote of the Duma (c) a referendum of the Communist Party (d) victory in the Civil War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Bolsheviks were (a) Socialist leaders of the Duma against the Czar (b) a radical splinter of the Socialist Party (c) army officers who joined the Revolution (d) minority ethnic groups who desired independence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The most prominent of Lenin's lieutenants was (a) Kerensky (b) Trotsky (c) Rasputin (d) Khrushchev
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Why would Karl Marx NOT have expected a Communist Revolution in Czarist Russia? (a) it was ruled by an absolute monarchy (b) the serfs had been freed (c) the vast size of the Russian Empire (d) the country was not industrialized
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A large farm jointly owned and operated by a group of peasants is called a (a) state farm (b) collective farm (c) gulag (d) bourgeoisie
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Lenin's successor, Joseph Stalin, formulated a Five Year Plan whose major objective was to (a) speed Russia's industrialization (b) increase Russian military strength (c) regain land lost in World War I (d) raise the Russian standard of living

**PART II: MODIFIED TRUE-FALSE.**

For each of the following statements, write

- A** if the statement is true and the reason for it is true  
**B** if the statement is true, but the reason for it is false  
**C** if the statement is false

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The government that overthrew the Czar failed to gain popular appeal because it executed the Czar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Bolsheviks won the approval of the masses partly because they ended an unsuccessful war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. European governments refused to intervene in the Russian Civil War because they did not want to return the Czar to his throne.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Immediately after World War I, western countries opposed the Bolshevik government because it nationalized agriculture and industry.

**PART III: ESSAY OR DISCUSSION.**

Describe how the following groups were affected by the Bolshevik Revolution: the nobility; workers; peasants; property owners.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**WH-406 THE VERSAILLES TREATY (1919)**

**Article 45**

*As compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France, Germany cedes to France, the coal mines situated in the Saar Basing...*

**Article 51**

*The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the Treaty signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, are restored to French sovereignty.*

**Article 87**

*Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland...*

**Article 119**

*Germany renounces in favor of the Principal Allied Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions...*

**Article 198**

*The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces...*

**Article 231**

*The Allied Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied Governments and their nationals have been subjected, as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.*

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

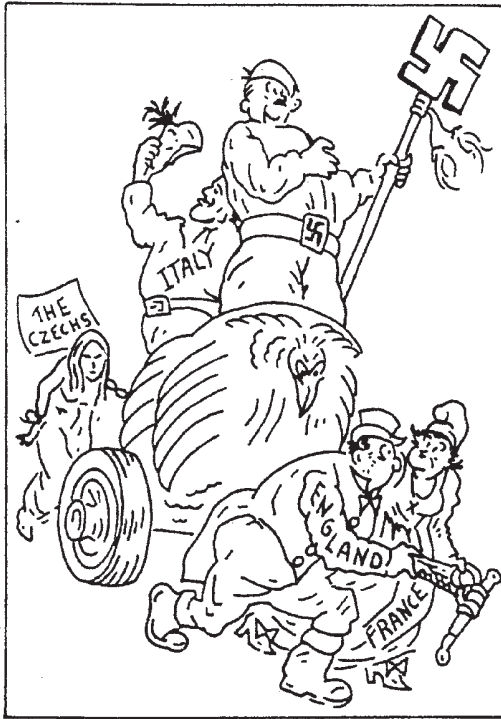
1. The terms of the Versailles Treaty for Germany are considered by most historians to be  
(a) severe (b) moderate (c) reasonable (d) generous \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the MAJOR reason for the failure to make a lasting peace at Versailles? (a) lack of  
able leadership (b) the opposition of the new German government (c) national interests and  
secret treaties (d) failure to include Germany in the negotiations \_\_\_\_\_
3. Wilson's Fourteen Points included all of the following EXCEPT (a) open diplomacy (b) freedom  
of the seas (c) self-determination of minority nationalities (d) a League of Nations police force \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which of these statements concerning the Versailles Treaty is true? (a) National boundaries in  
Europe were radically changed (b) smaller countries gained in influence (c) naval power was  
reduced (d) Turkey retained its position in Asia Minor \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which clause of the Versailles Treaty do historians generally consider to be the most  
demoralizing to Germany? (a) reparations to the Allies (b) the "war guilt" clause (c) demilitarization  
of Germany (d) loss of Alsace-Lorraine \_\_\_\_\_

**PART II: SPEAKER QUESTIONS.** Which country's representative at Versailles would most likely have made the following statements? Select from the list below. Use each country name only once.

**ITALY      FRANCE      ENGLAND      GERMANY      UNITED STATES      RUSSIA**

1. "I strongly protest that the terms and conditions of this treaty do not follow  
the Fourteen Points." \_\_\_\_\_
  2. "We are not bound by any secret treaties or the desire for territory." \_\_\_\_\_
  3. "It is absolutely essential that a demilitarized buffer zone be established." \_\_\_\_\_
  4. "I reject the concept of self-determination when it comes to Yugoslavia and the  
Dalmatian coast." \_\_\_\_\_
  5. "Now is the time to reduce German naval power to a minor competitor." \_\_\_\_\_
-

WH-407 THE MUNICH PACT (1938)



UNDERSTANDING HISTORY—Words and Phrases to Know

Anschluss Mein Kampf lebensraum

genocide Nuremburg Laws master race

Agreement concluded at Munich, September 29, 1938.

*Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy, taking into consideration the agreement, which has been already reached in principle for the cession to Germany of the Sudeten German territory, have agreed on the following terms and conditions... and by this agreement they each hold themselves responsible for the steps necessary to secure its fulfillment:*

2. ...that the evacuation of the territory shall be completed by the 10th day of October, without any existing installations having been destroyed and that the Czechoslovak Government will be held responsible for carrying out the evacuation without damage to the said installations.

4. The occupation by stages of the predominantly German territory by German troops will begin on 1st October....

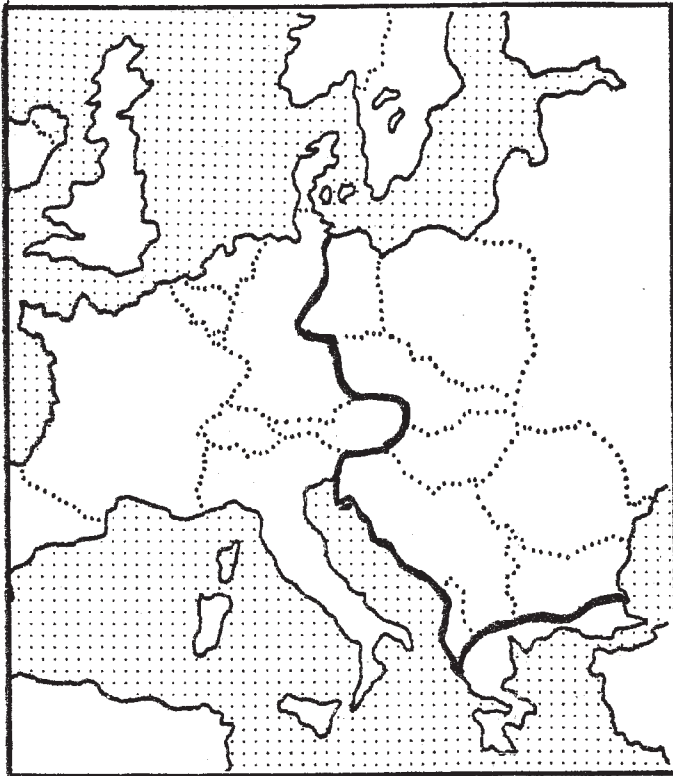
**PART I: CARTOON INTERPRETATION.** Answer True or False.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The figurehead on the chariot symbolizes the dove of peace.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The cartoon depicts a victory procession of the dictators.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Czechs are pictured as the liberated peoples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. England and France are shown as sharing the spoils of victory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The triumphant general represents Germany.

**PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Hitler claimed territorial rights for part of Czechoslovakia because (a) its industry was dependent upon Germany (b) it was within the German sphere of influence (c) it had been taken from Germany after World War I (d) the majority of its population was German
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Why did England and France fail to act against the aggressive dictators? They (a) wished to avoid war (b) feared Russian involvement (c) depended upon the United States (d) wished to maintain a balance of power
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. As a result of the Munich Pact and the conquest of Czechoslovakia (a) international law was used instead of force (b) German claims on Central Europe were ended (c) England and France recognized the threat of Nazism (d) Russia became allied with England and France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which statesman of the period proclaimed that the Conference guaranteed "peace in our time"? (a) Stalin (b) Chamberlain (c) Mussolini (d) Daladier
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "Munich" has passed into the language of diplomacy as a synonym for (a) isolationism (b) Nazism (c) summit diplomacy (d) peace at any price
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What do historians generally consider to be the MAJOR cause for the outbreak of World War II? (a) the U.S. refusal to join the League of Nations (b) the policy of appeasement (c) the alliance between England, France, and Russia (d) the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is the best description of a "totalitarian state"? One that (a) has a centralized government (b) practices racial discrimination (c) eliminates all minority opinion (d) maintains an aggressive foreign policy

WH-408 CHURCHILL'S "IRON CURTAIN" SPEECH (1946)



*"A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits if any, to their expansive tendencies. We welcome constant, frequent and growing contacts between the Russian people and our own people on both sides of the Atlantic. It is my duty, however, to place before you certain facts about the present situation in Europe.*

*From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain had descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. 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 many cases increasing measure of control from Moscow.*

*I have felt bound to portray the shadow which, alike in the west and the east, falls upon the world.*

*From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing for which they have less respect than weakness, especially military weakness. For that reason the old doctrine of a balance of power is unsound. If the Western democracies stand together in strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter their influence for furthering those principles will be immense, and none is likely to molest them...."*

**Winston Churchill, March 5, 1946**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following meetings of Allied leaders directly preceded the delivery of this speech? (a) Potsdam Conference (b) Yalta Conference (c) surrender of Germany (d) formation of NATO
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following events was most nearly contemporary with the delivery of this address? (a) formation of NATO (b) formation of the United Nations (c) the Suez Crisis (d) the Berlin Airlift
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. According to Churchill, the countries behind the iron curtain are (a) enemies of Russia (b) ancient lands (c) Soviet citizens (d) under Soviet domination
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. According to Churchill, which of the following would be the most effective policy for the West to take against Russian expansion? (a) an economic blockade (b) military action (c) international cooperation (d) withdrawal of diplomatic recognition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Western Allies attempted to contain the Russian expansion referred to in the first paragraph by all of the following EXCEPT (a) the Truman Doctrine (b) partition of Germany (c) establishment of NATO (d) the Marshall Plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. By 1950, which of the countries in the area referred to by Churchill had resisted becoming a satellite of Soviet Russia? (a) Yugoslavia (b) Czechoslovakia (c) Poland (d) Hungary
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following was created to counteract Soviet propaganda in Eastern Europe? (a) CARE (b) Peace Corps (c) Voice of America (d) Point IV programs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In the decade following the above address, the American foreign policy could best be described as one of (a) isolationism (b) neutrality (c) escalation (d) containment

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**WH-409 UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM**

**SPEAKER A:** *"We have learned over the past half century that failure to meet aggression means war, not peace. And I tell you that if we fail in frustrating this aggression, the war that would come in Asia would produce casualties in the hundreds of thousands.*

*Let those who speak and write about Vietnam say clearly what other policy they would pursue,...and let them remember that there are 300,000 young Americans in Southeast Asia..Fighting to quarantine another aggressor....*

*...the wise American people will stand united until the gallant people of South Vietnam have their own choice of their own government...."*

**President Lyndon B. Johnson**

**SPEAKER B:** *"On principle, I think our military involvement in Vietnam has to be recognized as unfortunate...by the same token, I think it should be our government's aim to liquidate this involvement just as soon as this can be done without damage to our own prestige....*

*...I have great misgivings about any deliberate expansion of hostilities on our part directed to the achievement of victory, if by the use of that term we mean the complete realization of our present stated political aims. I doubt that these things can be achieved even by the most formidable military successes.*

*And to attempt to crush North Vietnamese strength...would involve us in a military conflict with Communist China...."*

**George F. Kennan, U.S. diplomat**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following would be the best title for President Johnson's speech? (a) "Saber Rattling and Nationalism" (b) "Defending the Free World" (c) "America, Right or Wrong" (d) "American Colonial Expansion"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In the first paragraph, President Johnson refers to the (a) Yalta Agreements (b) Cold War (c) World War II peace agreements (d) Munich Pact
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. According to President Johnson, the U.S. troops were fighting in South Vietnam to (a) preserve peace (b) restore a civilian government (c) fulfill our commitments to the UN (d) reunify North and South Vietnam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following best describes the "domino theory"? (a) Vietnam represented the western world in Southeast Asia (b) smaller nations should be dominated by larger nations (c) if South Vietnam fell to communism, all Southeast Asia would follow (d) South Vietnam should be granted dominion status
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The event that sparked large scale U.S. military aid to South Vietnam was the (a) Gulf of Tonkin incident (b) communist invasion of Laos (c) failure of the Geneva Peace Accords (d) invasion of Cambodia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. According to Mr. Kennan, the U.S should have withdrawn from Vietnam because (a) communist resistance was increasing (b) the U.S. was losing the war (c) North Vietnam was backed by China (d) military intervention was a mistake
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Americans who agreed with Kennan's arguments against military action in Vietnam were called (a) hawks (b) doves (c) war resisters (d) conscientious objectors
8. & 9. Number each of the following groups of events in correct chronological order.
  8. ( ) first American soldiers arrive in Vietnam
  - ( ) fall of Dien Bien Phu
  - ( ) U.S.-supported Diem regime is overthrown
  9. ( ) Gulf of Tonkin incident
  - ( ) mining of Haiphong harbor
  - ( ) U.S. invades Cambodia



WH-410 THE U.S.-CHINESE COMMUNIQUE, 1972

*The two sides stated, that:*

*"Progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries.*

*Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict. Neither should seek hegemony (preponderant influence) in the Asia-Pacific region, and each is opposed to the effort by any other country to establish such hegemony.*

*Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interest of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of influence."*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In the language of diplomacy, the phrase "normalization of relations" means establishing (a) a military alliance (b) official diplomatic channels (c) trade agreements (d) cultural exchanges
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. "Normalization of relations" usually begins with (a) mutual support in the United Nations (b) a treaty of friendship (c) visits by heads of state (d) an exchange of ambassadors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. "The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention". Which phrase BEST describes the intent of this statement? (a) socialism (b) emancipation (c) self-determination (d) nonpartisanship

*"The United States stressed that the peoples of Indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention; its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution.*

*The Chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggle of all oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation, and...to choose their own social systems according to their own wishes, and the right to oppose foreign aggression and control...."*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The United States considered the Indochina conflict as a (a) civil war (b) war of communist aggression (c) war for independence (d) nationalistic unification movement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Chinese viewed the Vietnam conflict as (a) part of the Cold War (b) anti-Chinese colonialism (c) a war of liberation (d) a revolt against invasion

*"The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: The Taiwan question is the crucial question...the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere.*

*The U.S. side declared: All Chinese maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China. The U.S. does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves."*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What is the Taiwan question? (a) the authority of the Nationalist government on Taiwan (b) the rights of Taiwanese to Chinese citizenship (c) U.S. trade with Nationalist China (d) the equality of representation in the United Nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following suggestions for the settlement of the Taiwan question would the Chinese accept? (a) "One China, One Taiwan" (b) "One China, Two Governments" (c) "Two Chinas" (d) none of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which action violates Communist China's claim to sovereignty over Taiwan? (a) U.S. military bases on Taiwan (b) U.S. economic influence in Taiwan (c) increasing trade with Japan (d) Nationalist China's anti-Communist propaganda
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