1. Who was the leader of the Nazi party in Germany during World War II?
   A. Adolf Hitler  B. Vladimir Lenin  
   C. Wilhelm II  D. Woodrow Wilson

2. The leader of the Soviet Union during World War II was
   A) Khruschev.  B) Lenin.  
   C) Stalin.  D) Trotsky.

3. What BEST completes the diagram?
   A. Treaty of Paris  B. Hitler’s Final Solution 
   C. WW1  D. Treaty of Versailles

4. What happened to people who spoke out against Hitler?
   A They were sent to Siberia.  B They were allowed to leave Germany.  
   C Some were put in prison; others were murdered.  D Nothing; freedom of speech was allowed.

5. What territories was Germany required to maintain demilitarized after WW1?
   A. Alsace  B. Lorraine  
   C. Versailles  D. Rhineland

6. After Hitler took control of Germany he abolished all opposing political parties and ended the direct election of leaders. Additionally, citizens were not allowed freedom of speech.

7. What type of government did Hitler establish after he gained control of Germany?
   A. Constitutional Monarchy  B. Dictatorship 
   C. Representative Democracy  D. Direct Democracy

8. According to the cartoon, the conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I most directly laid the foundation for
   A. The power struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. 
   B. The rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany.  
1. The time of tension without direct warfare from 1945 to 1991 is called:
   A. World War II   B. Nazism   C. Cold War   D. Holocaust
2. The Cold War
   A) developed as a result of the tensions between the US. and the Soviet Union.
   B) developed primarily as a result of the conflict over the creation of Israel.
   C) resulted from the conflicts which started at the Versailles Conference following World War I.
   D) pitted England and France against each other following the fall of France to the Germans in World War II.
3. The Berlin Wall was built in this country in 1961:
   A. France   B. Ukraine   C. Russia   D. Germany
4. The phrase "The Iron Curtain" is associated with what era of history?
   A) Cold War   B) Gulf War   C) WWI   D) Vietnam War
5. Which country did not help rebuild West Germany’s government after World War II?
   A. United States   B. Soviet Union   C. France   D. United Kingdom
6. Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy is noted for his actions during the early part of the Cold War. Who were the two MAIN participants in the Cold War?
   A) United States and Cuba   B) United States and Japan
   C) United States and Germany   D) United States and the Soviet Union
7. "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 ____ ____ has 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." - Winston Churchill, March 5, 1946. What words correctly go in the blanks in Churchill's statement?
   A) Cold War   B) Iron Curtain   C) Early Sunset   D) Soviet Union
8. Which of these events occurred during the era of the Superpowers?
   A) a reduction in U.S. global intervention
   B) US demographic shift from urban to rural
   C) attacks by Muslim extremists on the United States
   D) the presence of Communist governments in the Western Hemisphere
9. Which country was divided during the Cold War:
   A. France   B. Ukraine   C. Russia   D. Germany
1. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of decades of __________ rule in the nation.
   A) Capitalist  B) Communist
   C) Fascist      D) Socialist

2. After repeated urgings from Presidents Kennedy to Reagan to Bush, this city was finally made whole again in 1989.
   A) Berlin    B) Kuwait City
   C) Moscow    D) Seoul

3. When Winston Churchill said "an iron curtain has descended across the Continent" of Europe in 1946, what did he mean?
   A) Nations of Europe were unable to defeat Hitler.
   B) Part of Europe was being isolated from democracy.
   C) European nations were falling victim to environmental pollution.
   D) Europe was industrially and economically behind the rest of the world.

4. From 1945 to 1990 the European economy was divided by what international situation?
   A) WWII    B) Cold War       C) Black Death      D) Great Depression

5. The collapse of the Soviet Union MOST LIKELY resulted in which event?
   A) the end of the Cold War
   B) the end of communism around the world
   C) the end of World War II
   D) the end of a worldwide economic depression

6. Which of these statements is TRUE regarding Khrushchev's and Gorbachev's attempts at reform within the Soviet Union?
   A) Neither Khrushchev nor Gorbachev campaigned against rampant alcoholism in the USSR.
   B) Khrushchev introduced a new position of "President," who would be elected by the Congress.
   C) Gorbachev transferred many economic powers that were held privately to the central government.
   D) Gorbachev created a new Congress of People's Deputies, with some representatives to be elected directly by the people.

7. A major result of the end of the Cold War was
   A) the end of Apartheid.
   B) the fall of the Berlin Wall.
   C) a reduction in nuclear weapons.
   D) Gorbachev becoming Russia's President.

8. How might the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990 have been an important turning point for the Soviet Union?
   A) It created the Soviet Union.
   B) It promoted the ideas of communism.
   C) It caused the collapse of the Soviet Union.
   D) It signaled an end to Soviet domination in eastern Europe.

9. Which government system had the GREATEST impact on the shaded area of the map from 1947-1991?
   A. Democracy  B. Communism
   C. Nazism      D. The shaded area didn't have any rulers