

Your Cold War course – keeping it in mind!

PART 1 – Tehran to Potsdam

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What is a Cold War?	A full-on nuclear war	A war in the Antarctic	A war of words, spying, propaganda, arms & space races
2	What is Capitalism?	Where individuals and countries trade openly for profits to get rich, democratic	Where the Government controls the economy	The major city of a country
3	What is Communism?	People say whatever they want, make money and vote for and one or vote for many parties	One political party, economy / media run by Government, World be communist	Where people save lots of money, but only in piggy-banks!
4	Which country / leader led the first Communist Revolution in 1917	Germany & Hitler	Cuba Fidel Castro	Russian & Vladimir Lenin
5	Which leaders were in the Grand Alliance during WW2?	Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill	Stalin, Roosevelt and John F Kennedy	Stalin, Truman and Atlee
6	Where was the first conference held in November 1943?	Yalta	Potsdam	Tehran
7	Where was the second conference held in February, 1945?	Yalta	Tehran	Potsdam
8	Where was the third conference held in July 1945	Tehran	Potsdam	Yalta
9	What was the main aim of all 3 conferences?	What to do with Hitler after WW2	What to do with Germany after WW2	What to do with Stalin after WW2
10	What was agreed at Tehran?	United Nations set up Russia attack Japan Polish land given to Russia	NATO set up Russia attack Japan Polish land given to Russia	Germany & Berlin divided – 4 zones United Nations set up
11	What was agreed at Yalta	Germany & Berlin divided – 2 zones, East Europe free elections, Russia attacks Japan	Germany & Berlin divided – 4 zones, East Europe free elections, Russia attacks Japan	Germany & Berlin divided – 10 zones, East Europe elections, Russia helps Japan
12	What was agreed at Potsdam?	Germany & Berlin divided – 4 zones, East Europe free elections, De-nazification, Germany pays reparations	Russia could just take land from Poland and control east European countries as he liked, Nazi war criminal set free	Germany & Berlin divided – 4 zones, East Europe free elections, Stalin buys a holiday home in USA
13	Who replaced Roosevelt (died) & Churchill (not elected) at Potsdam?	Kennedy & Clement Atlee	Castro & Khrushchev	Truman & Clement Atlee

Score out of /12

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 2 – The Soviet Union expands – Marshall Plan – COMECON 1949

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	In 1945 Stalin was concerned because Russia was invaded through Poland	Once	Twice	Five times
2	Which country did Stalin take a large piece of land from as a buffer zone	Poland	France	USA
3	Which two telegrams opposed each other in US and Soviet issues?	The Long & Short	The Long and Novikov	The Long & Khrushchev
4	What is a satellite state?	Countries controlled by Moscow	Planets around Moscow	Countries in Western Europe
5	Which satellites came under Soviet control when Stalin refused to leave them at the end of WW2?	Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia	Cuba, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia	West Germany, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
6	Which speech did Churchill make attacking Stalin for not allowing democracy not leaving east-Europe	Steel Curtain Speech	Silk Curtain Speech	Iron Curtain Speech
7	What was the Truman Doctrine, 1947?	A Policy of Containment	A Behavioural Policy	A Policy supporting Communism
8	Which country / war did the Truman Doctrine aim to support	The Hungarian Uprising	Greek wars against Communism	World War 1
9	What was The Marshall Plan – 1947?	US money to help rebuild war-torn countries, housing, transport & factories	A plan to build a giant Iron Curtain between east / west Europe	US Money help the Communist recover from being invaded twice
10	How much Aid did the US George Marshall make available?	US\$15bn	US\$16bn	US\$17bn
11	What did Cominform stand for and when was it introduced?	Communist Information Bureau 1947	Communist Information Bureau 1949	Communist Information Bear 1947
12	What did Comecon stand for and when was it introduced?	Council for Mutual Assistance, 1947	Council for Mutual Resistance - 1949	Council for Mutual Assistance, 1949
13	How did Cominform work?	Force Soviet policy Collectivise industry Collectivise agriculture	Force Soviet policy Collectivise industry Collectivise stamp collecting	Force Soviet policy Collectivise industry Collectivise fishing
14	How did Comecom work?	Control satellite state economies Give Soviets satellite resources	Control Satellite TV Plan satellite state resources to supply Soviet needs	Control satellite state economies Give Soviets satellite resources

Score out of /15

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

Your Cold War – keeping it in mind!

PART 3 – What was the Berlin Crisis 1948-49

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was considered the first major crisis of the Cold War?	Berlin Airlift	Berlin Wall	Berlin Book Club elections
2	What was agreed at Yalta & Potsdam for Berlin	Divided West & North – Divided into twilight zones	Divided North – West – Divided into 3 zones	Divided East – West, then into 4 zones
3	Which countries occupied which zones	Soviet control east, GB, France & USA control west	Soviets control west Berlin, USA control east	Soviet control east, GB, Italy & USA control west
4	In January 1947, the US & British zones joined economies and formed	Pneumonia	Trizonia	Bizonia
5	Western powers formed a West Germany state a introduced currency	Deutschmark	Ostmark	Primark
6	24 th June 1948 Stalin cut off?	All rail, road, canal and air corridors between east & west Berlin	All rail, road, canals, and bicycle routes between east and west Berlin	His moustache
7	East Berlin, was heading for a tough winter with limited food, fuel, etc, so Truman organised supplies by	Airlifts landing every 90 days	Airlifts, landing on average every 90 seconds	Airlifts landing every 90 minutes
8	The average tons of supplies landing?	4, 000 tons a day	40 tons	4 tons
9	The Berlin Airlift began and ended on?	24 th June 1948 – 12 th May 1959	24 th June 1947 – 12 th May 1948	24 th June 1948 – 12 th May 1949
10	How did Stalin feel about the Airlift?	Happy	Clever	Humiliated
11	How did Truman feel about the Airlift and his policy of ‘containment’?	Great Victory	Disappointed	Sad
12	One consequence of the Berlin Airlift was the western zones joined to form	The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)	The Federal Soviet State of Germany	The Federal Beureo of Investigation (FBI)
13	Truman - disappointed that no-one supported GB, France & USA so in response to the Blockade he formed?	United Nations	NATO	PLUTO
14	NATO stand for what?	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	North American Treaty Organisation	North Pole Treats for Old penguins
15	The principle of NATO was	‘collective attack’	‘collective chatting’	‘collective security’
16	How many countries joined NATO ?	3	13	300

Score out of /15

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 4 – How did the Cold War develop after 1953?

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which Soviet leader died in 1953?	Stalin	Khrushchev	Truman
2	Who became Soviet leader in 1955	Khrushchev	Stalin	Roosevelt
3	What did Khrushchev immediately form on coming to power in 1955 response to NATO?	NATO	Warsaw Pact	USA Fan Club
4	Khrushchev began the what?	Arms Race	Nuclear Race	Three-legged Race
5	ICBM stands for?	Inter Continental Boat Missile	Inter Continental Bat Missile	Inter Continental Ballistic Missile
6	MRBM stands for?	Medium Range Ballistic Missile	Middle Range Ballistic Missile	McDonalds Range Ballistic Missile
7	IRBM stands for?	Intelligent Range Ballistic Range	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile	Illegal Range Ballistic Missile
8	The U2 “Blackbird” was a?	Missile	Type of Ostrich	Spy Plane
9	The first satellite launched into space by the Soviets was called?	Spartacus	Sputnik	Spaghetti
10	Sputnik could orbit the earth every?	One and half days	One and a half hours	One and a half weeks
11	The Hydrogen or H-Bomb was developed by USA & Russia by	1943	1953	1963
12	The H Bomb was how many times more powerful than the A-Bomb dropped on Hiroshima?	10 times	100 times	1000 times

Score out of /11

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 8 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

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PART 5 – The Hungarian Uprising, 1956

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which policy did Khrushchev introduce in 1955?	De-Frosting fridges	De-Stalinization	De-Communism
2	Which political party won 1945 Hungarian 'free-elections' with 57% of the votes	Hungarian Small-holders Party	Hungarian Communist Party	Hungarian Monster Raving Looney Party
3	Which Communist Military officer refused the Small-holders Government control?	Marsh Mellow	Marshal Voroshilov	Marshall Plan
4	Voroshilov formed a Hungarian coalition with the leader of the Hungarian Secret Police called?	Laszlo Rajik	Lasso Rope	Leznot Getitwrong
5	Rajik was head of the Secret Police and controlled Hungary by strategies such as	Arresting political opponents, using secret police to spy / terrorize people, dictatorship	Arresting political opponents, using secret police to spy / terrorize people, democracy	Cream cake parties, pie-eating contests, democracy, free cinema tickets for Communist votes
6	Many Hungarians struggles with the coalition and its brutal secret police and so they	Stayed to chat and negotiate with Rajik	Fled Hungary through Ukraine to Russia	Fled Hungary across the borders and into Austria
7	By 1947, with many non-Communists gone, elections in Hungary were won by	The Hungarian Exiles in Austria Party	The Hungarian Communist Party	The Hungarian Small-Holders Party
8	Who became the leader of the Hungarian Communist Party 1947?	Matyas Rakosi	Matress Explosive	Masters of the Universe
9	Rakosi used terror by?	Executing 2 and imprisoning 20 political opponents	Executing 20 and imprisoning 200 political opponents	Executing 2000 and imprisoning 200,000 political opponents
10	COMECON refused Hungary any	Marshall Aid	First Aid	Marsh Mallows
11	After Stalin died Rakosi was replaced by	Imre Khan	Imre Nagy	Ima Naggy
12				
13				

Score out of /13

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.*

Your Cold War course – keeping it in mind!

PART 6 – The Berlin Crisis, 1961

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	In which year did West Germany join NATO?	1954	1955	1956
2	Khrushchev saw West Berlin as...	An eyesore	A future threat	A friend
3	By the 1950s Berlin was...	Economically strong	Economically weak	Had terrible builders who built weak walls
4	How many Berliners fled Berlin between 1949 and 1961?	2 million	3 million	4 million
5	What was Khrushchev's 1958 Berlin ultimatum?	The Allies must build better walls	The Allies MUST leave Berlin in 6 months	The Allies MUST leave Berlin in 6 years
6	Who did Khrushchev meet at the Paris Summit in 1961?	President Truman	President Trump	President Eisenhower
7	Which 'incident' caused Khrushchev to argue with Eisenhower and abandon the Paris Summit?	When North Korea fired an ICBM over Japan	A US spy plane was shot down over Russia	An ICBM was accidentally fired at Moscow
8	Which Spy Plan pilot was put on trial after being captured in the USA?	Francis Gary Powers	Neil Armstrong	Manfred von Richthofen
9	Which Summit did Khrushchev try to organise after the Paris Summit failed?	The Everest Summit	The Summit-up Summit	Vienna Summit
10	Which US President replaced Eisenhower on 20 th January 1961?	John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Harry S Truman	Kim Jong-un
11	In which year was the Vienna Summit?	1960	1961	1962
12	Which 'doctrine' of 'getting tough on Communism' did Kennedy take at the Vienna Summit?	Truman Doctrine	Medical doctrine	Capitalist Doctrine
13	What was Khrushchev's main demand at the Vienna Summit of 1961?	That the Soviet forces leave west Berlin	That the Soviet forces leave east Berlin	That the western forces leave west Berlin
14	How much did Kennedy military increase spending by in west Berlin?	\$3.5bn	£3.5bn	3.5bn rRichmarks
15	How much did Khrushchev increases the Soviet budget in east berlin?	3%	30%	300%

Score out of /15

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

Your Germany course – keeping it in mind!

PART 7 – Construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Why did Khrushchev decide to build a wall separating east and west Berlin?	Because 4 million refugees escaped to west Berlin through east Berlin	Because his had lots of unemployed builders	Because he didn't want people in east Berlin to see the westerners enjoying good night clubs
2	The building of the Berlin Wall began on?	13 th August 1961	9 th November 1989	13 th August 2017
3	How was the wall quickly build in the first few days?	Barbed wire	Wooden fencing	Tree-planting
4	How did the building of the wall progress over the following months and years	Electric razor wire, anti-tank traps, concrete sections, guard towers, trip-wire machine guns	wooden fences, fluffy trees, owl sanctuaries and bird boxes, badger and fox hide-outs	Electric razor wire, anti-tank traps, concrete sections, guard towers, tea and coffee café's
5	Who was used to build the Berlin Wall?	Married builders	Unmarried builders	Bob the builder
6	What was installed for German people to pass from east to west?	Pencil points	Check Points	Gun points
7	The finished size of the actual Berlin Wall was?	3.6m high and 1.2m wide	36m high and 12 m wide	36mm high and 12 mm wide
8	The length of the Berlin Wall was	1.5km (1 mile)	15km (10miles)	155KM (91miles)
9	The Berlin Wall passed through	Houses, factories, churches, churchyards, school playgrounds	Flower beds, swimming pools and the Reichstag	Outer space
10	People escaped through the wall by?	Tunnelling, tight-rope swimming canals, climbing over, hot-air balloons	By jumping on horse-back	Tunnelling, swimming canals, hot-air balloons and camel riding
11	How did the Berlin Wall affect Germans?	Families split, work opportunities cut, separation	More picnics and social time	East and west soldiers could speak more over the wall
12	How did Kennedy help give confidence to Berliners?	He arranged an arm-wrestling match against Khrushchev	He offered to buy them all doughnuts	He visited West Germany and Berlin in 1963, giving a tour, speech of unity and offered security

Score out of /15

*Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 12 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.*

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PART 8 – Why was there a Cold War Crisis over Cuba, 1962?

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	How far is Cuba from the south coast of the USA?	90 miles	900 miles	9000 miles
2	What was the main export from Cuba to USA?	90% Cuban sugar went to USA	90% Cuban hats went to USA	90% of Cuban cars went to USA?
3	What did Cuba become known as by the 1950-60s?	Poor American's playground	Rich American's playground	The Adventure playground
4	Why did it have this name?	Because US businessmen uses Cuban go-carts	Because US businessmen used Cuban sugar on their cereals	Because US businessmen used Cuban casino's and prostitution
5	Which Cuban general allowed this?	General Batista	General Barista	General Banana
6	Who led a revolution against US interests and abuses in 1959 and formed a Communist Government?	Caster Sugar	Fidel Castro	Castrol Oil
7	What happened to General Batista?	He went into exile in the US with his La Brigada soldiers	He retired to a holiday home in North Korea	He went on a state tour of the Soviet Union
8	Who refused to buy Cuban sugar and bankrupt the country?	The US Government	Kelloggs	The British Government
9	In which year did Kennedy lead the 'Bay of Pigs' incident to re-take Cuba for Batista?	April 1960	April 1961	April 1962
10	What was the name of Batista's army, trained by the CIA to recapture Cuba at the Bay of Pigs?	La Bamba	La Brigada Zero	La Brigada 2506
11	How did Kennedy try to soften Cuban forces before the Bay of Pigs?	Match strike on Cuban air bases	General strike on Cuban air bases	Air strike on Cuban air bases
12	Why did the air strikes fail?	Global protests against US	NATO were too heavy	Khrushchev protested
13	How strong was Castro's Cuban ground forces	10,000 Cuban troops	20,000 Cuban troops	2 million Cuban troops
14	How did the Bay of Pigs incident end?	La Brigada 2506 and US Navy Seals were slaughtered	La Brigada became known as La Bamba	La Brigada 2506 and US Navy Seals fought a long battle

Score out of /14

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 14 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

Your Cold War course – keeping it in mind!

PART 9 – The Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which Russian leader replaced Khrushchev in 1964?	Leonid Breznev	Lional Breznev	Lyndon B Johnson
2	Why did the old Czech leader Antonin Novotny fall from power in 1968?	Too slow on the roads, de-Stalinisation and releasing political prisoners	Too happy, slow on de-Stalinisation and releasing political prisoners	Too pro-Stalin, slow on de-Stalinisation and releasing political prisoners
3	Who challenged Novotny's leadership and was elected Czech leader in 1968?	Alexander Rubberneck	Alexander Dubcek	Alexander Putin
4	What does the term 'Prague Spring' mean?	A series of political reforms introduced by Dubcek in Spring 1968	A series of political reforms introduced by Dubcek in Winter 1968	A series of political reforms introduced by Dubcek in Autumn 1968
5	Agree 5 accurate reforms introduced as part Dubcek's 'Prague Spring Reforms	Democratic elections, Multi-party state, free press, reduce powers of secret police, remove travel and trade restrictions between east – west Germany, increase rights of trade unions	Grow more plants, trees, flowers, vegetables and spring-onions to help bees increase numbers	Democratic elections, Multi-party state, free press, reduce powers of secret police, remove travel and trade restrictions between south & North Germany, increase rights of trade unions
6	Brezhnev ordered an invasion - fearing Czechoslovakia was breaking free of which Pact?	Prague Pact	Warsaw Pact	Crisp Packet
7	Which countries were made to support the Soviet invasion on 20-21 st August 1968?	Units from Bulgaria, East Germany, Russia, Hungary, & Poland	Units from Russia only	Kitchen Units
8	How did the Czechs react to the invasion?	Used 'can-openers' to attack the tanks	Set up a 'freedom radio station and School children attacked Russian troops & tanks	Set up a 'freedom' radio station and University students attacked Russian troops & tanks
9	What happened to Dubcek, when he was ordered to Moscow?	Brezhnev sacked him and all other Czech pro-democratic leaders	Brezhnev gave him one of his big kisses	Brezhnev gave him a medal for bravery
10	Jan – 1969, which Czech student demonstrated in Wenceslas Square, by burning himself?	Jean Palach	Jan Palach	John Palach

Score out of / 10 Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 10 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

PART 10 – Détente – 1970s

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?	USSR has the right to invade any country whose actions threaten Warsaw Pact	USSR has the right to invade any country whose actions threaten NATO	Russian citizens must visit Brezhnev's doctor if they catch a cold or have flu
2	What does détente mean?	False teeth	French for 'relaxation'	French for 'high tensions'
3	Name 2 features of détente from 1960s	Hotline and Test ban Treaty	Cold-line and Test Ban Treaty	Arms race and Space race
4	How did Cold War tensions increase in Middle Eastern wars?	USSR supports Jews – USA supports Arab Muslims	USSR supported Arab Muslims – USA supports Jews	Brezhnev invades all Middle East countries looking for more oil
5	Which South East Asia war also caused tensions between USSR & USA	Vitamin War	Vietnam War (USA support North Vietnam & USSR support South Vietnam)	Vietnam War (USA support South Vietnam) & USSR support North Vietnam)
6	Which US President visited Moscow in 1972 to help détente and trade what?	J F Kennedy Trade - ICBMs & SLBMs	Richard Nixon Trade ICT technology & grain sales	Donald Trump Trade insults and Twitter technologies
7	What was SALT 1 (1972)?	Salt for Fish & Chips	The first Strategic Arms Limitation Talks	The first Strategic Legs Limitation Talks
8	What did SALT agree?	ABMs sites limited to 100 missiles, 5 Year freeze on ICBM and SLBM production	To produce much a much nicer range of salts for fish and chips, pasties, etc.	ABMs sites limited to 100 missiles, 500 Year freeze on ICBM and SLBM production
9	What did the Helsinki Agreement support in 1974	Security, Cooperative shops, Human Rights	Security, Cooperation, Human Rights	Security, Cooperation, Animal Rights
10	What was SALT 2 (1974)?	Limit of 2400 ICBMs & SLBMs: 1320 MIRVs – until 1980	Limit of 2400 ICBMs & SLBMs: 1320 MIRVs – until 1985	Limit of 2400 ICBMs & SLBMs: 1320 MIRVs – until 1990
11	Name of the 1975 Soviet-US joint Space link-up?	Apollo-Sauce	Apollo 11	Apollo-Soyuz
12	What was Mikhail Gorbachev's New thinking - 'Perestroika'	Economic restructuring	Economic depression	Openness - Freedoms
13	What was Mikhail Gorbachev's New Thinking - Glasnost'	Censorship	Openness - Freedoms	Economic restructuring

Score out of /13

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 13 to pass)
2. Move onto the next level.

PART 11 – What were the Summit Conferences 1985-87

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which (anti-Communist) US President came to power in 1981?	Donald Trump	Donald Duck	Ronald Reagan
2	How much did Reagan immediately commit to US defence policy?	\$1million	\$1billion	\$1trillion
3	This included what?	100MX missiles; super & stealth bombers, 6 trident subs; neutron bomb	100MX missiles; super & stealth bombers, 6 trident subs; atom bomb	100MX missiles; super & stealth bombers, 6 trident subs; hydrogen bomb
4	What does NUTS stand for?	Nuclear Utilization Target Selection – (missiles aimed at opponents warheads rather than cities)	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	Nuclear Utilization Target Selection – (missiles aimed at opponents cities rather than warheads)
5	What did the ‘MAD’ theory or ‘Mutually Assured Destruction’ actually mean?	The fact that leaders got so mad they would not like each other very much and make nasty comments	The idea that having nuclear weapons actually prevented attack which would lead to total peace	The idea that having nuclear weapons actually prevented attack which would lead to total destruction
6	What was Reagan’s ‘Zero Option’ (November 1981)	US would dismantle ICBMs in Europe if Soviets did Same	US would dismantle IRMs in Europe if Soviets did Same	US would stop showing Disney films in Europe if Soviets did the same
7	What was Reagan’s SDI programme in 1983?	Strategic Defence Invite	Strategic Defence Impossible	Strategic Defence Initiative
8	How did the SDI work?	Offered nuclear defence by satellites , mirrors and lasers	Offered nuclear attack by satellites mirrors and lasers	By taking tablets and lotions to clear a rash
9	Which country did the Soviet Union invade - Xmas Day 1979?	Iran	Afghanistan	Taliban
10	Why did the Mujahideen declare a Jihad (Holy War)?	In 1999 Hafizullah Amin (an anti-Muslim) seized power from Afghan leader Taraki	In 1989 Hafizullah Amin (an anti-Muslim) seized power from Afghan leader Taraki	In 1979 Hafizullah Amin (an anti-Muslim) seized power from Afghan leader Taraki
11	Which US President came to power in 1981?	Jimmy Carter	J F Kennedy	Richard Nixon
12	What was the ‘Carter Doctrine’?	Kind to Soviet Union – delay SALT II Treaty	Tough on Soviet Union - delay SALT II Treaty	Love the Soviet Union – delay SALT II Treaty
13	How did Carter respond to the Afghan invasion?	Boycott 1980 Moscow Olympics	Attend 1980 Moscow Olympics	Plan to make a Gold ICBM

Your Cold War course – keeping it in mind!

PART 12 – End of Cold War 1988-91

	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C
1	Which two parts of Gorbachev's 'New thinking' helped end the cold war?	Glasnost and ice cream	Glasnost & Perestroika	Perestroika and secret police
2	Which country led strikes and established the trade union 'solidarity' and then democratic independence in 1989?	Poland 1988-89	East Germany 1980	Scotland 2018
3	Which country was accepted by Gorbachev as a multi-party state in 1988 turning democratic in 1990?	Hungary	Bulgaria	Portugal
4	In which year did Gorbachev tell east Germany that Soviets would not stop demonstrations for independence?	October 1989	October 1991	October 1999
5	In which month did the Berlin Wall fall during 1989?	January 1989	November 1989	December 1989
6	Which country became democratic in 1990 – with the Civic Forum winning elections?	Czechoslovakia	United Kingdom	Poland
7	Which country became independent from Soviet control by 1990, after murdering their President Ceausescu and his wife shortly before in December 1989	USA	East Germany	Romania
8	Which Communist Pact had dissolved by 1990?	Warsaw Pact	Kellogg-Briand Pact	Crisp Packet
9	What was the 'Sinatra Doctrine' introduced by Gorbachev's government across Eastern European satellite countries between 1988-1990?	A joke by Gorbachev's government that countries could do things "their way"	A song by US singer Frank Sinatra about Gorbachev's Glasnost & Perestroika	A joke by Gorbachev's government that the US have bad taste in music

Score out of /9
(pass)

Next steps: 1. Re-do this test to get full marks (you need 9 to pass)