

Social studies

Grade 11

The Cold War

Analyse the rivalry between the USA and the USSR from 1947 to 1991.



I can explain key events and ideas of the Cold War.



1

**Sort it**

Write each word in the right box.



private businesses

state-owned industry

free markets

planned economy

multi-party elections

one-party rule

Capitalism**Communism**

2



17

Put it in order

Number the boxes to put them in the right order.

☐

The Berlin Wall falls (1989).

☐

The Berlin Blockade and airlift (1948–49).

☐

The Soviet Union breaks up (1991).

☐

The Berlin Wall is built (1961).

☐

The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962).

3

**Match up**

Draw a line to match each pair.

☐

Iron Curtain

☐

Arms race

☐

Space race

☐

Proxy war



A. competition to lead in space exploration



B. the divide between East and West Europe



C. superpowers backing opposite sides in another conflict



D. competition to build more nuclear weapons

4

**Pick the answer**

Circle the right answer.

1. NATO was founded in...

A 1949

B 1955

C 1961

2. The Warsaw Pact was formed in 1955 by...

A the USA and Western Europe

B the Soviet Union and Eastern European states

C the United Nations

3. Which US policy aimed to stop the spread of communism?

A appeasement

B isolationism

C containment

4. Which country launched the first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, in 1957?

A the USA

B the USSR

C China

5. In which year did humans first land on the Moon?

A 1969

B 1961

C 1975

5

**True or false**

Circle true or false.

1. The USA and the USSR never fought each other directly in a full-scale war.

True

False

2. Germany was divided into two states from 1949 to 1990.

True

False

3. The Marshall Plan gave economic aid to help rebuild Western Europe.

True

False

4. The Cuban Missile Crisis ended in a nuclear war.

True

False

5. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the policies of glasnost and perestroika.

True

False

6. The fighting in the Korean War ended in 1991.

True

False

6

**Key terms**

Use the word bank to complete each sentence.

WORD BANK

deterrence

détente

satellite states

domino

Velvet

1. The idea that nuclear weapons prevent an attack because the enemy fears retaliation is called _____.
2. The easing of tension between the superpowers in the 1970s is called _____.
3. Eastern European countries under strong Soviet influence were often called _____.
4. The belief that if one country became communist its neighbours would follow was called the _____ theory.
5. The peaceful protests that ended communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989 are called the _____ Revolution.

7

**Cold War crises**

Write the country where each event took place.

Event	Year(s)	Country
War between North and South, with the superpowers backing opposite sides	1950–1953	
Uprising against the Soviet-backed government, crushed by Soviet troops	1956	
Prague Spring reforms, ended by a Warsaw Pact invasion	1968	
War after Soviet troops entered the country	1979–1989	

8



Think and write

Why was the Cold War called "cold"? Use at least two examples in your answer.

How did it go?



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Answer key

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Communism

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**Match up**

Draw a line to match each pair.

B

Iron Curtain



D

Arms race



A

Space race



C

Proxy war



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2. The easing of tension between the superpowers in the 1970s is called détente.
3. Eastern European countries under strong Soviet influence were often called satellite states.
4. The belief that if one country became communist its neighbours would follow was called the domino theory.
5. The peaceful protests that ended communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989 are called the Velvet Revolution.

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War after Soviet troops entered the country	1979–1989	Afghanistan

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