

CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-1 The Cold War Era)

1. In which year Bolshevik revolution took place?
 - a. 1917
 - b. 1920
 - c. 1945
 - d. 1990
2. Why did India not join either NATO nor SEATO?
3. What was Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)?
4. What is meant by L.D.C in the context of the Cold War?
5. What does isolation mean in international affairs?
6. “The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed”. With reference to Shock Therapy, justify the statement.
7. Name any two arms control treaties signed between two superpowers in 1960s.
8. What were the political reasons for disintegration of Soviet Union?
9. “The drop of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the US was a political game.” Justify the statement.
10. “Non-alignment posture was in the interest of India’-. How?
11. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. This division happened first in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why, these were also called the ‘Western’ and the ‘Eastern’ alliances.

- i. Name one organization each related to the 'Western' and the 'Eastern' alliances.
- ii. Why were the smaller states interested in joining the super alliances?
- iii. How did the 'alliance system' threaten to divide the world?

12. Carefully see both pictures given below and answer all the questions given below:



Questions

- i. What is the Cold War?
- ii. What is the period of the Second World War?
- iii. Which two major centres of power rose after the end of the Second World War?
- iv. What does the first picture above symbolise?
- v. What does the second picture above symbolise?

13. Explain various arms control treaties.

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Answer

1. a. 1917

Explanation: Bolshevik revolution took place in USSR in 1917 which was related to communist revolution.

2. India did not join either NATO or SEATO due to the development of Non-Alignment which gave it a way of staying out of the alliances. India had faith in the policy of Non-Alignment. India wanted to stay away from any possible war like situations as its motive at that time was the development of the country.
3. It was an arms control treaty between the superpowers. It banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater. But it does not ban tests underground. It was signed on 5 August 1963 by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow. It entered into force on 10 October 1963.
4. L.D.C stands for Least Developed Countries.
5. Isolation means remaining aloof from world affairs. Isolationism sums up with the foreign policy of the US from the American war of Independence in 1787 up to the beginning of the First World War.
6. The basis of Socialism was the welfare of the public. The United States of Soviet Russia was a representative of Socialism in the world, adopted shock therapy. It disturbed the old legacy of public welfare. Impact of adopting shock therapy are as follows:
1. The Government withdrew subsidies and pushed people into poverty.
 2. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society and the academic and intellectual manpower migrated.
 3. A mafia had been emerged and started controlling many economic activities.
 4. Privatization led to new disparities.
7. Two arm control treaties signed by two superpowers in the 1960s are as follow:
1. They signed Limited Test Ban Treaty on 5th of August, 1963.

2. They also signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty on 1st of July, 1960.

8. The political reasons for disintegration of Soviet Union were:

1. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union had ruled for over 70 years but it was not accountable to people.
2. Ordinary people had been alienated and were exempted from enjoying the privileges and to participate actively in political affairs.
3. Due to slow and stifling administration, the inability of the system to correct mistakes lost popular support.
4. The centralization of authority in a vast land.
5. The policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev also led to the disintegration of USSR.
6. Some states of USSR had lost the trust in USSR's top political leaders.

9. The Second World War ended when the United States of America dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities i.e Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 1945 causing Japan to surrender. It was nothing but a political game. Moreover, this action was criticized on the ground that:

- US action was intended to stop Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia elsewhere.
- The US knew that Japan was about to surrender and dropping of bombs was not necessary.
- At last its intention was to show that the US was supreme.

10. Non-alignment posture was in the interest of India because of

1. Non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions to serve her own interests.
2. India maintained a balance between two superpowers as if India felt ignored by one. India would tilt towards another superpower.
3. It also helped India to target its interest toward development goals rather than

concentrating on the requirement to prepare itself for a possible war.

11.
 - i. NATO has been related to the 'Western' alliance (American Capitalist Alliance) and Warsaw was related to the 'Eastern' alliance (the United States of Soviet Russia's Communism Alliance).
 - ii. Smaller states were interested to join super alliances because they got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals. This could help them to grow the growth rate of their development.
 - iii. 'Alliance system' threatened to divide the world by dividing the entire world into two camps Soviet and the US or socialist and capitalist as all the countries were joining one of these Alliance. Each alliance was trying to add countries to their squads which was resulting in the division of the world in two different parts.
12.
 - i. The 'Cold War' means an atmosphere of tension but not culminated to war. It is a state of extreme unfriendliness existing between two superpowers especially with an opposing political system which expresses itself not through fighting but through political pressures and threats.
 - ii. The period of the Second World War is 1st September 1939 to September 1945 CE.
 - iii. the two major centres of power rose after the end of the Second World War was the USA and the USSR.
 - iv. The first picture symbolises the victory of the United States of America (USA). American soldiers are raising the US flag during the Battle of Iwo Jima, Japan, on 23rd February 1945.
 - v. The second picture symbolises the victory of the Soviet Union. Soviet soldiers raising the USSR flag on the Reichstag building in Berlin, the capital of Germany in May 1945.

13. **Various Arms Control Treaties were:**

1. **Limited Test Ban Treaty:** Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5 August 1963. Enter into force on 10 October 1963.
2. **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):** Allows only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them. For the purposes of the NPT, a nuclear weapon state is one which has manufactured and exploded a

nuclear weapon or another explosive device prior to 1 January 1967. So there are five nuclear weapon states US, USSR, Britain, France and China. Signed in Washington, London, and Moscow on 1 July 1968 and came into force on 5 March 1970.

3. **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks I (SALT I):** The first round began in November 1969. The Soviet Union leader Leonid Brezhnev and the US President Richard Nixon signed the following in Moscow on 26 May 1972— (a) Treaty on the limitation of Anti Ballistic Missile System Treaty (ABM Treaty); and (b) Interim Agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Entered into force on 3 October 1972.

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II (SALT II): The second round started in November 1972. The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Brezhnev signed the Treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18 June 1979.

4. **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I (START I):** Treaty(START I) signed by the USSR president Mikhail Gorbachev and the US president George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991.

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II (START II): Treaty (START II) was signed by the Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush(Senior) for the same purpose in Moscow on 3 January 1993.