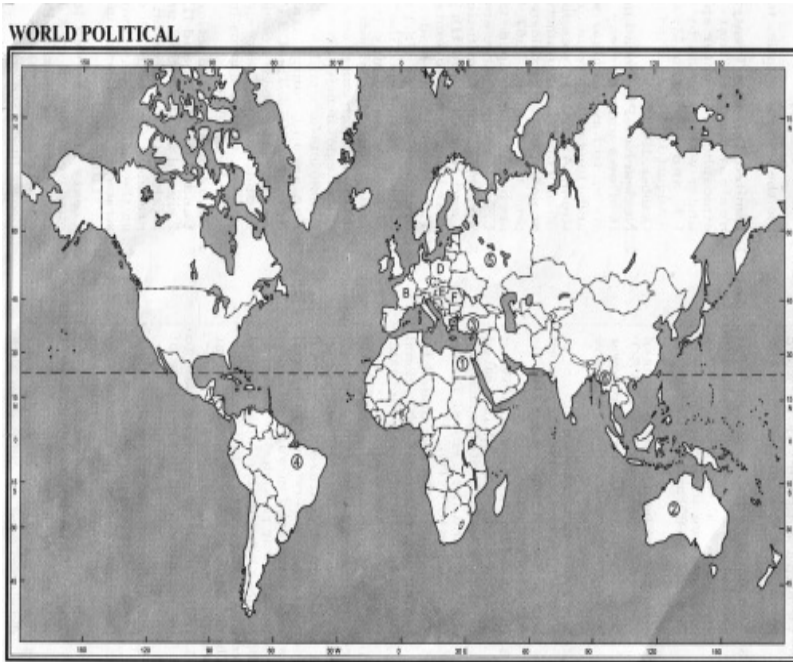


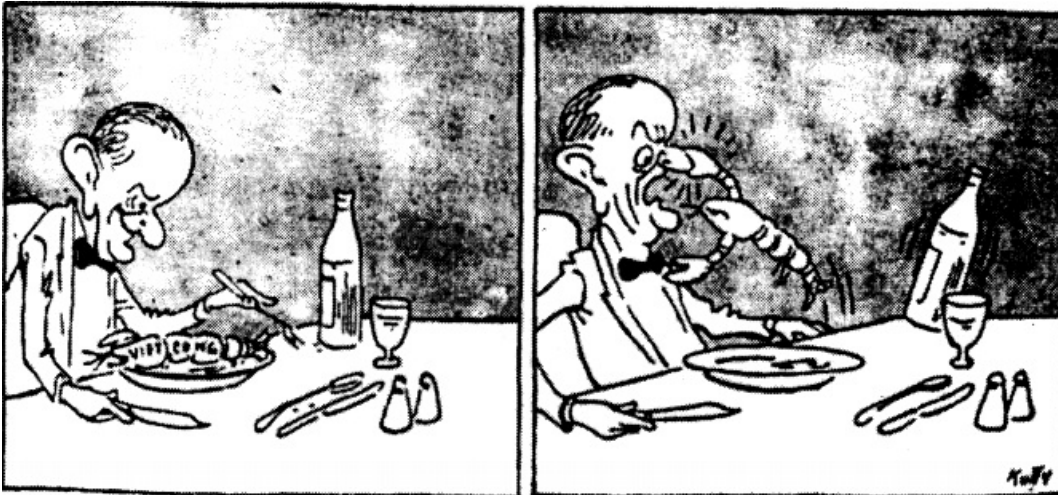
**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-1 The Cold War Era)**

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1. Who was the president of Cuba during Cuban missile crisis.
  - a. Fidiel Castro
  - b. George bush
  - c. Nikita khruKhrushchev
  - d. John F Kennedy
2. Name any two foreign leaders along with the countries they belonged to, who are recognized as the founders of NAM.
3. Who was the key leader of NAM who tried to reduce the Cold War conflicts?
4. What was the difference in the ideology of Western and Eastern Alliances?
5. What is meant by Cold War?
6. Why did the two superpowers try to control the smaller nations during the Cold War?
7. Sometimes it is said that the Cold War was a simple struggle for power and that ideology had nothing to do with it. Do you agree with this ? Give one example to support your position.
8. Describe few consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.
9. Why did Soviet system become so weak and Soviet economy stagnant?
10. Why did Gorbachev's reform policy fail in spite of his accurate diagnosis of the problem?
11. Study the given map of the world in which six different countries have been marked 1,2,3,4,5,6. Identify these countries with their names and classify them as first, second, third world countries.



12. Study the following cartoons and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What do the above cartoons depict?
- ii. What was the result of US intervention in Vietnam?

13. Describe the attempts of the USA to the Russian influence in Cuba. Did their attempt to defuse the missile crisis prove successful?

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**Answer**

1. a. Fidel Castro

Explanation: He was the president of Cuba at that time.

2. Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser were two founders of the NAM.
3. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the key leader of NAM who played a crucial role in mediating between two superpowers. Nehru appealed for a reduction of Cold War conflicts and the establishment of world peace and security through co-operative disarmament. Pt. Nehru, as well as, Yugoslavian president Josip Broze Tito led to form a third bloc which could reduce the conflicts of cold war.
4. The western alliance was headed by the USA and it represents the ideology of Capitalism while the Eastern Alliances was headed by USSR which represents the ideology of Communism
5. The cold war is an ideological fight between the two superpowers (USA & USSR) through political pressures and threats.
6. The two superpowers tried to control the smaller nations during the Cold War because of the following reasons:
1. They wanted to expand their area of influence and use the resources of small countries.
  2. They wanted to establish their military bases in smaller countries and create an alliance by grouping with small countries to form a bigger power.
7. The Cold War was not simply a matter for power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideology conflicts as well, a difference of over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic and social life all over the world. The Western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the Eastern Alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of socialism and

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communism. The superpowers emphasised that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism, or vice versa. The Cold War led to several shooting wars but this didn't lead to another World War. Many lives have been lost in some of the arenas like Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan but World War spread a nuclear war or global hostilities.

**8. Consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union are as follows:**

- i. The disintegration of Soviet Union meant the end of Cold War confrontations which demanded the end of armed race and restoration of possible peace.
- ii. This disintegration created the possibility to bring in a 'multipolar system' where no power could dominate.
- iii. The US became the sole superpower and the 'capitalist economy' was now a dominant economic system at the international level.
- iv. This disintegration emerged in many new countries dividing the Soviet Union into 15 independent countries along with their own aspirations and choices.
- v. It also put a barrier to the growth of Socialism in World.
- vi. The countries which under the influence of Soviet Union, now got a chance to develop with capitalist methods.

**9. The Soviet system became so weak and Soviet economy stagnant due to the following reasons:**

- i. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining nuclear and military arsenals.
- ii. Soviet economy concentrated on the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe, especially in the five Central Asian Republics.
- iii. This led to a huge economic burden on people to be coped up with.
- iv. Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advancement of the West and backwardness of the Soviet system.

- v. New policies of Glasnost and Perestroika adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev also put a burden on USSR's economy.
- vi. Opportunists also exploited the opportunities created by Mikhail Gorbachev.

10.

- i. When Gorbachev carried out his reforms and loosened the system, he set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and become virtually impossible to control.
- ii. When Gorbachev carried out his reforms the old guard of the Communist Party did not like it as they felt that their power and privileges were eroding.
- iii. The Soviet people were impatient as they were seeing the technological advancement of the west.
- iv. In this tug of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides.

11.

No.	Name	Category
1.	Egypt	The Third world
2.	Australia	The First world (Capitalist Group)
3.	Turkey	The First world (Capitalist Group)
4.	Brazil	The Third world
5.	Russia	The Second world (Communist Group)
6.	Myanmar	The Third world

- 12. i. The above cartoons depict the American misadventure in Vietnam. The Vietnam war also, known as the Second Indochina War. The US entered the Vietnam war because it was worried about communists gaining power in the conflict between North Vietnam and South Vietnam.
- ii. The result of US intervention in Vietnam led to a great loss of human lives and civilian property. Ultimately, the US failed to achieve its objectives and a peace settlement was signed.

13. The installation of nuclear missiles by the USSR in Cuban bay was one of the most serious crises in the history of the post Second World War. In January 1959, there was a revolution in Cuba. When the USA became hostile to the new Cuban Government it became friendly with China and USSR. Thus, USSR came, to help the Cuban Government and started building USSR war missile sites in Cuba. That site was only 150 km. from the southern borders of America. Soon USA discovered these sites by mapping from the air and took, it as USSR's threat. On 22 October 1962, President John. F. Kennedy and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. Crisis in Cuba ended on October 26 when the Soviet Prime Minister told the President of America that the Soviet Union would remove her missiles if the US undertakes not to attack Cuba. When the USA agreed, the crisis was over.



**Fig.** Map showing the range of the nuclear missiles under construction in Cuba used during the secret meetings on the Cuban missiles crisis.