

# **Delhi Public School ,Jammu**

## **Foundation Worksheet**

### **Class-12th**

#### **Subject –Political Science**

#### **Lesson no -1 ;The Cold War Era**

#### **Session (2020-2021)**

##### Cuban Missile Crisis

- Cuba was an ally the Soviet union and received diplomatic and financial aid from it. in April 1961,leaders of USSR were worried that the united states of America would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow its President Fidel Castro.
- In 1962 the leader of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev ,placed nuclear missiles in Cuba for converting it into a Russian base.
- Three weeks later, Americans became aware of it .The US President John F .Kennedy and his advisers tried to find a solutions to avoid full-scale nuclear war. But they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.
- Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ship heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR. This clash between the USA and the USSR came to be known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. it made the whole world nervous .
- The Cuban Missile Crisis was high point which came to be Known as the Cold War . it refers to competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union.

## **Cold War**

- The Cold War the war of ideologies. The US followed the liberal democracy and capitalism while the USSR backed the ideologies of socialism and communism .
- The Second World War (1939-1945) came to an end with the defeat to the Axis powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan by allied forces led by US Soviet Union, Britain and France.
- It marked the beginning of the Cold War ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender.
- But the Cold War inspite of being an from of rivalry between great powers, remained a (cold) and not hot or shooting war. It was due the “logic of deterrence”
- The two superpowers and their were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors.

### **The Emergence of Two Power Blocs**

- The two superpowers i-e. the US and USSR wanted to expand their spheres of influence in different part of the world. Hence, they decided to take help of the smaller countries.
- These smallest states got the promise of protection, weapons and mostly regional neighbours.
- The first division took place in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and thus, came to be “Western alliance”
- The Western alliance Formed itself into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). It came into existence in April, 1949 with twelve states.
- The NATO declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or north American would be regarded as an attack on all of them.
- The smallest countries were of more help to the superpowers because they were the means to gain vital resources such as oil and minerals; locations to spy each other and to launch weapons.

### **Arenas of the cold war**

- The arenas of the Cold War to arenas where crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance systems but did not cross certain limits.
- The Cold War was also responsible for several shooting wars.
- The two superpowers were poised for direct encounter in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62), the Congo and in several other places.
- The US and USSR Decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kind of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons.
- The two sides signed three significant agreements within a decade, these were;

1.Limited test ban Treaty (LTBT)

2.Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

3.Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABMT)

### **Challenge to bipolarity**

- Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) offered the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America a third option i.e. not to join any of the alliance.
- NAM was founded by three-  
Leaders –Yugoslavia s Josip Tito, India ’s Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt” s Sukarno and Ghana “s Kwame Nkrumah strongly supported them. The First NAM summit was held in 1961 at Belgrade

Non-Alignment neither means isolationism nor neutrality. It played a role in mediating between the two alliances.

### **New International Economic Order –**

- The challenge for the newly decolonised countries was to become more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty . The idea of a new International Economic order (NIEO) Origination with this realisation.
- The nature of Non –Alignment changed to give greater important to economic issued. As a result N A M become an economic pressure group.

### **India and the cold war**

India followed a two way policy regarding the Cold War. It did not join any of the alliance and raised voice against the newly Decolonised countries becoming part of these alliance

- The policy of India was note ‘fleeing away’ was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries.
- India’s policy of Non-Alignment was criticised on a number of counts. But still it has become both as an international movement and a core of India ‘s foreign policy.

### **2 Mark questions -**

**1.** Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-Alignment ?

**Ans-** The two objective Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-Alignment were;

- I. To equip India to take a firm stand on international issue.
- II. To enable India to balance one superpowers against the other through NAM.

**2** Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance ?

**Ans-** The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was also known as Western Alliance Because most countries of Western Europe.

**3.** Why was the Warsaw Pact also called the ‘ Eastern Alliance’?

**Ans-** The Warsaw pact was also called the ‘Eastern Alliance’ due to the alliance of ‘ Eastern Alliance’ countries with the Soviet Union.

**4.** What is the full form of “SEATO”? **All India 2016**

**Ans-** The full form of “SEATO” is the south East Asian Treaty Organisation.

**5 .**what is meant by the Cold War? **Delhi 2014**

**Ans-** The Cold War the tense relationship between the US and the USSR and their allies which emerged after the second the USSR and their which of the Cold War was due to the different ways of thinking i-e. socialism and capitalism.

**6 .Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar? Delhi-2013**

**Ans-** The USA and USSR were the two were superpowers responsible for the Cold War. The world became unipolar with the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, thus ending the bipolarity regime.

**7 .when and why did India sign the twenty-years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union ?**

**Ans-** India signed the twenty years 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' with the Soviet Union in 1971 in order to counter the US-Pakistan . China axis. This treaty assumed India of Soviet support it country forced any attack.

**8. Why has India refused to sign the CTBT? ALL INDIA 201**

**Ans -** India has opposed the International treaties aimed of non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of five nuclear powers. Thus, India has reused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

**9 .What was the main objective of the New International Order? ALL INDIA 2011**

**Ans -**The main objective of the New International Order was development of the Least Development Countries (LDC) and to lift their people out of poverty.

**10 .What was New International Order? ALL INDIA 2011**

**ANS\_-**New International Order was the Order aimed at the economic development of the Least Development Countries (LDC) and to lift their people out of poverty.

**11."Non-a-Alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance" What does this statement mean ? ALL INDIA 2011**

**Ans -**The statement means that Non-Alignment is not a policy of "fleeing away" or being neutral from the superpowers.

**12 .Mention the impact of the end of the Cold War. ALL INDIA 2011**

**Ans-** Impact of the end of the Cold War ;

- I. The hostility between the US and the USSR came to an end
- II. Soviet Union was disintegrated.
- III. The end of the Cold War meant "the end Bipolarity" in the world

**13 .What is meant by unipolarity and bipolarity ? Delhi 2009**

**Ans** - unipolarity means emergency of only power i.e. USA after the disintegration of USSR.

14 . Why did India not join either NATO nor SEATO? Delhi 2009

**Ans** -India did not join either NATO or SEATO due to the development of Non-Alignment which give it way of staying out of the alliance.

15 .What is balance of power? ALL INDIA 2011

**Ans**-Balance of the power means when both sides have the capacity to fight against attack and cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war.

16 .Mention the name of the Eastern alliance led by the Soviet Union. ALL INDIA9(C)20.08

**Ans**-The Eastern alliance was also known as the Warsaw pact .it was created in 1995 with principal function to counter NATO's forces in Europe. It was led by Soviet Union.

17 .List any two characteristics of the Non-Aligned Movement. ALL INDIA 2011

**Ans** - Two characteristics of Non—Aligned Movement were;

- Dissociation from military alliances.
- Aiming for world peace.

### 2 Marks question

1. which way did the policy of Non-Aligned serve India's interests ?

**Ans**- Non-Aligned helped India is furthering his national interest. It serve India's interests in two ways –

>it equipped India to take a firm stand on international issues .

l> india trough NAM Also managed to balance one superpowers against the other. It did not invite any threat from either bloc;

neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully

Mention any two major military feature of the Cold War. Delhi 2016,2010.2008(c)

**Ans** -The two major military feature of the Cold War;

> Western and Eastern blocs competed against each other in building up their military forces as they believed that it was the key to national security.

> two blocs devoted much of the national capital and human resources in developing nuclear weapons as it was regarded that processing of large amount of nuclear weapons would bring national security.

3 .Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era and why ? Delhi 2016,

Ans- Two ideologies involved in a conflict during the Cold War era were;

The ideologies of liberal democracy and capitalism (USA)

The ideologies Of socialism and communication (Soviet Union)

These two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era because both the superpowers (USA and USSR) were keen On expanding their ideologies spheres of influence in different parts of the world.

4. What was the Cuban Missile Crises ? Delhi 2016,2015 2014 All India 2012.

**Or**

What was the Cuban Missile Crises ?

Name the two world leader who played crucial role in it Delhi 2010

**Ans -** Cuban Missile Crises Cuban Missile Crises is a term that denotes the confrontation/clash between the two superpowers i-e the USA and the USSR.

The Soviet Union led by Nikita Khrushchev installed nuclear missiles in Cuba in the hope of converting Cuba into Russian base.

Two world leaders who played crucial role in Cuban Missile Crises were Nikita Khrushchev and John F Kennedy.

5 .What constrained the superpowers to go for a full-fledged war inspite of having nuclear weapons ? All India 2016

**Ans –**The reason behind constraining the superpowers to go for war is the ‘logic of deterrence’ According to the logic of deterrence’ when

Both the sides have a capacity to respond against each other and each side has the capacity to ruin the other to such an extent that no country can initiate a war.

6. What is meant by ‘Arenas of Cold War?’

**Ans -**‘Arenas Were the area where the Cold War driven crisis took place.

Mention the duration of the First and Second World War.

**Ans -** During of the First and Second World War-1914 to 1918.

The duration of the Second World War -1939 to 1945.

Give any two reasons why the smallest states in alliances in the Cold War era,

Used the link to the superpowers .

Ans-The smallest states in alliances in the Cold War era used the link to the superpowers because they were promised with protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals.

12.Mention the full form of

**CENTO**

**NATO**

**LDC**

**SEATO**

Ans -**CENTO** –Central Treaty Organisation

**NATO** –North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

**LDC**- Least Develop Countries

**SEATO**- South East Asian Treaty Organisation

9 .Name one pact of Eastern alliances and three pact of Western alliances during the Cold War.

Ans- One pact of Eastern alliances was the Warsaw Pacts between USSR and its allies.

Three pact of Western alliances were

**NATO** –North Atlantic Treaty

**SEATO**- South East Asian Treaty Organisation

**CENTO** –Central Treaty Organisation

#### 4 Marks questions

1 .Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the US and the Soviet Union ? Explain.

Ans-The end of the Second World War was the beginning of the Cold War between the two superpowers of the world, namely the US and the USSR. These two superpowers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. Most countries of western Europe sided with the US and those of eastern Europe joined the USSR. But India kept a distance from these superpowers. It means, it became a member of the non-alignment movement by not joining either alliance. Non-alignment was not a noble

international cause which had little to do with India's real interests. A non-aligned posture also served India's interests very directly,

Non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.

**2.** Why is the policy of Non –Alignment of India criticised ? Explain any two reasons ?

**ANS-**India 's policy of Non –Alignment of India criticised has been criticised for being "inconsistent" and unprincipled due to following reasons ;

1.firstly-Non –Alignment was seen as unprincipled because India was unable to communicate its idea clearly to the world .

2.Secondly- India took contradictory posture which were highly inconsistent with its foreign policy.

**3 .**Name of any two founders of N A M. The first N A m summit was the culmination of which three factors?

Ans –The founders of The Non –Aligned movement were ;

. Jawaharlal Nehru of india

. Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia

**4.** Explain the objectives of the Non-Alignment Movement -.

**Ans-** The four objectives of the Non-Alignment Movement ;

> To keep the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa away from the rivalry of the two superpowers and preserve their newly acquired national independence.

>To protect the nascent freedom of the new born Asian and African countries and help them distance themselves from colonial domination

**5 .**What is the rationale of the Non –Aligned Movement after the end of Cold War ?

**Ans-**The rationale of Non-Aligned Movement after the end based on recognition that decolonised state shared a historical affiliation .

**Q6-**How is Non –Alignment different from "neutrality" or "equi –distance" ?

**Or**

How was Non-Alignment neither an isolation nor neutrality towards international affairs?

**Ans-** **NAM** provided a third option or an alternative to bipolarity .

**7. -**Mention any four realities that have changed the world politics after the Cold War.

**Ans-**The world was restructured after the Cold War.



## 6 Marks Question

1. How far is it correct to say the international alliances during the Cold War era were determined by the requirement of the superpowers and the calculation of the smallest states explain ?

**Ans-**Any six relevant points –

2 .Why was the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War? Explain.

**Ans--**Any six relevant points

3. Suppose there had been no Cold War ,how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy?

4 .How did the New International' Economic Order' come into being ? Which reforms were proposed by UNCTAD in its reports in 1972?

**Or**

Evaluate the New International Economic Order of 1970s

**Q.5** Explain Cuban Missile Crisis in detail.

**Q.6** Explain the process of Bipolarity in detail.

**Q.7** Discuss about Bloc Politics in detail.

**Q.8** Explain about Arms Control Treaties.

**Q.9** Define the role of India in the Cold war.

**Q.10** Explain the role of US and USSR in Cold war.

