

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Besides giving educational benefits to returning veterans, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was partly intended to
  - A) prevent returning soldiers from flooding the job market
  - B) provide the colleges with a new source of income
  - C) keep the GIs' military skills in high readiness for the Cold War
  - D) help to slow the inflationary economy that developed at the end of WWII.
2. Among the greatest beneficiaries of the post World War II economic boom were
  - A) the industrial inner cities
  - B) farm laborers
  - C) labor unions
  - D) women
3. Among the primary causes of the long postwar economic expansion were
  - A) foreign investment and international trade
  - B) military spending and cheap energy
  - C) labor's wage restraint and the growing number of small businesses
  - D) government economic planning and investment
4. The two regions that gained most in population and new industry in the postwar economic expansion were
  - A) the Pacific Northwest and New England
  - B) The Northeast and South
  - C) the Midwest and West
  - D) the South and West
5. The federal government played a large role in the growth of the Sunbelt through
  - A) federal subsidies to southern and western agriculture
  - B) its policies supporting civil rights and equal opportunity for minorities
  - C) its housing loans to veterans
  - D) its financial support of the aerospace and defense industries
6. Among the federal policies that contributed to the postwar migration from the inner cities to the suburbs were
  - A) housing-mortgage tax deductions and federally built highways
  - B) public housing and Social Security
  - C) military and public works spending
  - D) direct subsidies to suburban homebuilders
7. The postwar baby-boom population expansion contributed to
  - A) the sharp rise in elementary school enrollments in the 1970s
  - B) the strains on the Social Security system in the 1950s
  - C) the popular youth culture of the 1960s
  - D) the expanding job opportunities of the 1980s
8. Among President Harry Truman's most valuable qualities as a leader were
  - A) his considerable experience in international affairs
  - B) his personal courage, authenticity, and sense of responsibility for big decisions
  - C) his intolerance of pettiness or corruption among his subordinates
  - D) his patience and willingness to compromise with honest critics
9. The failure of the new United Nations to sustain a spirit of cooperation among the great powers was first demonstrated by
  - A) its inability to defend the Jewish state of Israel that it had created
  - B) its inability to control atomic energy and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons
  - C) its failure to address the post World War II refugee crisis
  - D) its inability to bring a halt to the civil war between Nationalist and Communist Chinese

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10. Before World War II, both the United States and the Soviet Union
  - A) had competed with Germany for the role of leading power in Europe
  - B) had concentrated on practical achievements rather than ideological issues
  - C) had attempted to build powerful armies and navies in order to gain global power
  - D) had been largely isolated from international affairs and fervently committed to an ideology
  
11. A crucial early development of the Cold War occurred when
  - A) Germany was divided into an East Germany under Soviet control and a pro American West Germany
  - B) American and Soviet forces engaged in armed clashes in Austria
  - C) the Soviets crushed anticommunist rebellions in Poland and Hungary
  - D) the French and Italian Communist parties attempted revolutions against their own governments
  
12. The NATO alliance represented an historic transformation in American foreign policy because
  - A) it departed from the principles of the Monroe Doctrine
  - B) it put the United States in a position of guaranteeing the permanent subordination of Germany
  - C) it committed the United States to a permanent peacetime alliance with other nations
  - D) it meant establishing military bases outside the territory of the continental United States
  
13. The Truman Doctrine originally developed because of the communist threat to
  - A) Turkey and Greece
  - B) France and West Germany
  - C) Iran and Afghanistan
  - D) Poland and Hungary
  
14. Senator Joseph McCarthy's anticommunist crusade was first directed primarily against
  - A) the Soviet Union
  - B) potential internal communist party takeovers of France and Italy
  - C) the Chinese Communists
  - D) alleged communists employed by the United States government
  
15. President Harry Truman fired General Douglas MacArthur from his command of American forces in East Asia because
  - A) MacArthur had bungled the invasion of Inchon
  - B) MacArthur refused to accept the idea of American forces being under United Nations control
  - C) MacArthur wanted to widen the Korean War by bombing Communist China
  - D) MacArthur was effectively becoming the military dictator of South Korea
  
16. A key economic transformation of the 1950s was
  - A) the displacement of large corporations by smaller entrepreneurial businesses
  - B) the growth of "white collar" office jobs that increasingly replaced "blue collar" factory labor
  - C) the turn from World War II military and defense industries to civilian production
  - D) the replacement of mass consumer production by targeted marketing aimed at particular segments of the population
  
17. When the 1950s began, a majority of American women were
  - A) working in blue collar factory or service jobs
  - B) raising children and not employed outside the home
  - C) pursuing training and education to prepare them for the new positions in service and high technology
  - D) agitating for federal child care and other assistance to enable them to assume a larger place in the work force
  
18. The primary force shaping the new consumerism and mass popular culture of the 1950s was
  - A) the computer
  - B) magazines
  - C) television
  - D) evangelical Protestantism

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19. In the 1952 Republican presidential campaign, the task of attacking the Democratic party and Governor Adlai E. Stevenson as soft on Communism fell to
  - A) Senator Joseph McCarthy
  - B) vice presidential candidate Senator Richard Nixon
  - C) General Douglas MacArthur
  - D) future Secretary of State John Foster Dulles
20. As president, Eisenhower enjoyed great popularity by presenting a leadership style of
  - A) reassurance, sincerity, and optimism
  - B) aggressiveness, boldness and energy
  - C) political shrewdness, economic knowledge, and hands on management
  - D) vision, imational and moral leadership
21. The Korean War ended with
  - A) an agreement to unify and neutralize Korea
  - B) a peace treaty the provided for withdrawal of American and Chinese forces from Korea
  - C) an American and South Korean military victory
  - D) a stalemated armistice and continued division of North and South Korea
22. Senator Joseph McCarthy's anticommunist crusade finally collapsed when
  - A) the FBI demonstrated that it had captured all the Soviet spies inside the United States
  - B) Eisenhower publicly attacked him as a threat to the Republican Party
  - C) McCarthy failed to prove that there were communists in the federal government
  - D) McCarthy attacked the U.S. Army for alleged communist influence
23. The precipitating event that led to the rise of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as the most prominent civil rights leader was
  - A) the lynching of Emmett Till
  - B) the Little Rock school crisis
  - C) the Montgomery bus boycott
  - D) the passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act
24. The primary impetus for civil rights within the federal government came from
  - A) the Supreme Court
  - B) Congress
  - C) President Eisenhower
  - D) the armed forces
25. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s own civil rights organization, the SCLC, rested on the institutional foundation of
  - A) black businesses
  - B) black churches
  - C) black colleges
  - D) northern philanthropic foundations
26. Eisenhower's basic approach to domestic economic policy was
  - A) to seek to overturn the Democratic New Deal
  - B) to propose major new federal social programs
  - C) to turn most New Deal programs over to the statess
  - D) to trim back some New Deal programs but keep most in place
27. Despite his fiscal conservatism, Eisenhower actually outdid the New Deal with his massive federal spending on
  - A) a transcontinental interstate highway system
  - B) a system of medical care for the elderly
  - C) intercontinental military bombers and civilian aircraft
  - D) agricultural subsidies for American farmers

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28. The United States first became involved in Vietnam by
  - A) providing economic aid to the democratic Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem
  - B) providing economic aid to the French colonialists fighting Ho Chi Minh
  - C) providing aid to Ho Chi Minh in his fight against the French colonialists
  - D) sending American bombers to defend the French at Dien Bien Phu
29. Senator John F. Kennedy's main issue in the campaign of 1960 was that
  - A) as a Catholic he would better be able to deal with Catholic Latin America
  - B) the United States should seek nuclear disarmament agreement with the Soviets
  - C) the United States had fallen behind the Soviet Union in prestige and power
  - D) the Eisenhower administration had failed to work hard enough for desegregation
30. One major breakthrough in American literature in the early post World War II years was
  - A) the realistic depiction of war and industrial poverty
  - B) angry social criticism of the American Dream
  - C) satirical and comic novels by Jewish writers
  - D) an optimistic vision of nature and love in the work of American poets and playwrights
31. President Kennedy's New Frontier proposals for increased federal educational aid and medical assistance to the elderly
  - A) succeeded because of his skill in legislative bargaining
  - B) were traded away in exchange for passage of the bill establishing the Peace Corps
  - C) were stalled by strong opposition in Congress
  - D) were strongly opposed by business interests
32. The industry that engaged in a bitter conflict with President Kennedy over price increases was
  - A) the airline industry
  - B) the health care industry
  - C) the steel industry
  - D) the oil industry
33. The fundamental military policy of the Kennedy administration was to
  - A) develop a flexible response to fighting "brushfire wars" in the Third World
  - B) threaten massive nuclear retaliation against any communist advances
  - C) build up heavy conventional armed forces in Western Europe against the threat of a Soviet invasion
  - D) provide military assistance to client states in the Third World so that they could fight proxy wars without the need of American forces
34. The first major foreign policy disaster of the Kennedy administration came when
  - A) Middle East governments sharply raised the price of imported oil
  - B) American backed Cuban rebels were defeated by Castro's Cuban army at the Bay of Pigs
  - C) Khrushchev forced American missiles out of Turkey during the Cuban missile crisis
  - D) American Green Beret guerilla forces began suffering heavy casualties in the jungles of Vietnam
35. The Cuban Missile Crisis ended when
  - A) the American backed Cuban invaders were defeated at the Bay of Pigs
  - B) the United States agreed to allow Soviet missiles in Cuba as long as they were not armed with nuclear weapons
  - C) the Soviets agreed to pull all missiles out of Cuba and the United States agreed not to invade Cuba
  - D) the United States and the Soviet Union agreed that Cuba should become neutral in the Cold War
36. The Kennedy administration was pushed into a stronger stand on civil rights by
  - A) the civil rights movement led by the Freedom Riders and Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - B) the political advantages of backing civil rights
  - C) the pressure from foreign governments and the United Nations
  - D) the threat of violence in northern cities

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37. Lyndon Johnson won an overwhelming landslide victory in the 1964 election partly because
  - A) he repudiated many of the policies of the unpopular Kennedy administration
  - B) he promised to take a tough stand in opposing communist aggression in Vietnam
  - C) Republican candidate Senator Barry Goldwater was seen by many Americans as a trigger happy extremist
  - D) Johnson had achieved considerable popularity with the electorate
  
38. President Johnson was more successful in pushing economic and civil rights measures through Congress than President Kennedy because
  - A) he was better at explaining the purposes of the laws in his speeches
  - B) the Democrats gained overwhelming control of Congress in the landslide of 1964
  - C) Republicans were more willing to cooperate with Johnson than with Kennedy
  - D) Johnson was better able to swing southern Democrats behind his proposals
  
39. The Civil Rights Act of 1965 was designed to guarantee
  - A) desegregation in interstate transportation
  - B) job opportunities for African Americans
  - C) desegregation of high schools and colleges
  - D) voting rights for African Americans
  
40. Most of the racial riots of the 1960s occurred in
  - A) northern inner cities
  - B) southern inner cities
  - C) white neighborhoods where black families attempted to move in
  - D) college campuses
  
41. The primary political problem that the United States faced in waging the Vietnam War was
  - A) the opposition of America's European allies
  - B) the danger that the North and South Vietnamese would strike a deal and ask the United States to leave
  - C) the repeated collapse of weak and corrupt South Vietnamese governments
  - D) the growing political alliance between North Vietnam and Communist China
  
42. Opposition to the Vietnam War in Congress was centered in
  - A) the House Foreign Affairs Committee
  - B) the Senate Armed Services Committee
  - C) the Republican leadership of the House and Senate
  - D) the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
  
43. The two antiwar candidates whose strong political showing forced Johnson to withdraw from the 1968 presidential race were
  - A) Nelson Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan
  - B) Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy
  - C) J. William Fulbright and George McGovern
  - D) George Wallace and Curtis LeMay
  
44. One dominant theme of the 1960s "youth culture" that had deep roots in American history was
  - A) conflict between the generations
  - B) distrust and hostility toward authority
  - C) the widespread use of mind altering drugs
  - D) a positive view of sexual experimentation
  
45. The cultural upheavals of the 1960s could largely be attributed to the "three P's" of
  - A) pot, promiscuity and publicity
  - B) presidential failure, political rebellion, and personal authenticity
  - C) poverty, protest and "the pill"
  - D) population bulge, protest against racism and prosperity

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46. A primary cause of the economic decline that began in the 1970s was
- A) an international trade war
  - B) a rise in the price of agricultural goods
  - C) the breakup of efficient American companies
  - D) a decline in worker productivity
47. The severe inflation of the 1970s was largely caused by
- A) Lyndon Johnson's effort to maintain the Vietnam War and the Great Society programs without raising taxes
  - B) Nixon's decision to devalue the dollar and take the U. S. off the gold standard
  - C) the higher prices for scarce natural resources like iron, coal, and lumber
  - D) the strong demands of unionized workers for substantial wage increases
48. President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy provided that
- A) the U. S. would accept a unified but neutral Vietnam
  - B) the U.S. would escalate the war in Vietnam but withdraw from Cambodia and Laos
  - C) the U.S. would gradually withdraw ground troops while supporting the South Vietnamese war effort
  - D) the U.S. would seek a negotiated settlement of the war
49. The antiwar movement expanded dramatically in 1970 when
- A) the massacre of civilians at My Lai by some U. S. soldiers was revealed
  - B) Nixon ordered further bombing of North Vietnam
  - C) the communist Vietnamese staged their Tet Offensive against American forces
  - D) Nixon ordered an invasion of Cambodia
50. Nixon attempted to pressure the Soviet Union into making diplomatic deals with the United States by
- A) playing the "China card" by opening U.S. diplomacy and trade with the Soviets' rival communist power
  - B) using American economic aid as an incentive for the Soviets
  - C) threatening to attack Soviet allies such as Cuba and Vietnam
  - D) drastically increasing spending on nuclear weapons and missiles
51. The Supreme Court came under sharp political attack in the 1970s especially because of its rulings on
- A) antitrust laws and labor rights
  - B) voting rights and election laws
  - C) criminal defendants' rights and prayer in public schools
  - D) environmental laws and immigrants' rights
52. The most controversial element of Nixon's "Philadelphia Plan" was
- A) its guarantees of women's equal right to employment in the construction trades
  - B) the extension of affirmative action to promote the employment of groups of minorities and women
  - C) its insistence that employers and labor provide financial compensation to individuals who had suffered discrimination
  - D) its attempt to get around Supreme Court decisions prohibiting racial and sexual discrimination by business and labor
53. Some of President Nixon's greatest legislative successes came in the area of
- A) upholding civil rights
  - B) stopping the growth of inflation
  - C) protecting the environment
  - D) maintaining foreign policy cooperation with Congress
54. Among the corrupt Nixon administration practices exposed by the Senate Watergate Committee was
- A) payment to foreign agents
  - B) bribes to congressmen and senators
  - C) the illegal use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency
  - D) the illegal use of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Treasury Department
55. The War Powers Act was passed by Congress in response to
- A) the Watergate scandal
  - B) President Nixon's secret bombing of Cambodia
  - C) the end of the war in Vietnam
  - D) the Arab oil embargo

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56. The Arab oil embargo of 1973-1974 affected the American economy primarily by
- A) causing the successful introduction of alternative energy sources
  - B) leading the United States to open Alaskan and offshore oilfields to exploration
  - C) increasing American investment in the Middle East
  - D) ending the era of cheap energy and fueling severe inflation
57. Gerald Ford came to be president because
- A) he had been elected as Nixon's vice president in 1972
  - B) he was speaker of the House of Representatives and was next in line after Nixon resigned
  - C) he was elected in a special national election called after Nixon resigned
  - D) he had been appointed vice president by Nixon before Nixon resigned
58. Despite numerous successes for women in the 1970s, the feminist movement suffered a severe setback when
- A) the Supreme Court began to oppose the extension of women's rights
  - B) the Equal Rights Amendment failed to achieve ratification by the states
  - C) Congress refused to extend women's right to an equal education to the area of athletics
  - D) the declining economy created a growing gap between men's and women's earning power
59. President Carter's greatest success in foreign policy was
- A) handling the Arab oil embargo and the energy crisis
  - B) negotiating successful new agreements with the Soviet Union
  - C) negotiating the Camp David peace treaty between Israel and Egypt
  - D) maintaining peace and stability in Central America
60. President Carter's greatest problem in foreign policy was
- A) the Panama Canal issue
  - B) the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
  - C) the continuing Arab-Israeli confrontation
  - D) the Iranian seizure of American hostages
61. In the 1980 national elections,
- A) Senator Edward Kennedy's primary challenge to incumbent President Carter revealed the divisions and weakness of the Democratic Party
  - B) Ronald Reagan won the presidency, but both houses of Congress retained Democratic party majorities
  - C) third party candidate John Anderson nearly forced the election into the House of Representatives
  - D) Ronald Reagan won the presidency by the closest margin since the Kennedy Nixon election of 1960
62. Ronald Reagan was similar to Franklin D. Roosevelt in that both presidents
- A) disliked big business
  - B) championed the common person against vast impersonal menaces
  - C) were raised in wealthy families
  - D) favored social engineering by the government
63. Ronald Reagan differed from Franklin D. Roosevelt in that Roosevelt
- A) saw big government as the foe of the common person, and Reagan said the foe was big business
  - B) appealed to the working class and Reagan appealed only to the rich
  - C) advocated a populist political philosophy and Reagan did not
  - D) branded big business as the enemy of the common person, while Reagan branded big government as the foe
64. Conservative Democrats who helped Ronald Reagan pass his budget and tax cutting legislation were called
- A) boll weevils
  - B) Sagebrush rebels
  - C) scalawags
  - D) neoconservatives

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65. The one area of the federal government activity that Ronald Reagan spent lavishly on was
- A) farm programs
  - B) social security
  - C) defense
  - D) education
66. Reagan's fundamental principle in negotiating with the Soviet Union was to
- A) trade America's minor interests for major concessions from the Soviets
  - B) to negotiate only from a position of overwhelming military superiority
  - C) to negotiate only in cooperation with the Western European allies
  - D) to insist on greater human rights and economic freedoms as conditions of the negotiations
67. More than two hundred U. S. marines were killed in a suicide bombing during an American mission to
- A) Lebanon
  - B) Grenada
  - C) Somalia
  - D) Nicaragua
68. Reagan's key agreement with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev provided for
- A) the eventual end of communism inside the Soviet Union
  - B) a major reduction in both Soviet and American nuclear weapons and intercontinental missiles
  - C) an end to Soviet and American sponsorship of governments and rebels in the Third World
  - D) the banning of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe
69. The Iran-Contra scandal reflected a sharp conflict between Congress and President Reagan over
- A) U. S. aid for rebels against the leftist government of Nicaragua
  - B) the American policy of refusing to trade arms for U. S. hostages in the Middle East
  - C) the attitude of American Christian and Jewish leaders toward Iran's Islamic Revolution
  - D) the U. S. economic boycott of Fidel Castro's Cuba
70. The religious right movement of the 1980s adopted many ideas and tactics from the 1960s new left such as
- A) advertising in newspapers and television
  - B) "identity politics" and civil disobedience
  - C) taking over traditional political party machines
  - D) wearing Native American clothing and hairstyles
71. Among the issues that many religious right activists were most concerned about were
- A) abortion and gay rights
  - B) taxation and economic development
  - C) foreign policy
  - D) Medicare and Medicaid programs
72. In cases like *Ward's Cove Packing v. Antonia*, the more conservative 1980s Supreme Court began to reflect Reagan's political agenda in cutting back
- A) affirmative action
  - B) the teaching of evolution in public schools
  - C) gun control laws
  - D) sex and violence on television
73. That preference in the admission policies of institutions of higher education could not be based on ethnic or racial identity alone was the Supreme Court's decision in
- A) *Roe v. Wade*
  - B) the Bakke case
  - C) *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - D) the Miranda decision

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74. In which of the following Communist nations did protesters' attempts to bring greater liberty and democracy in the years 1989-1991 completely fail?
- A) the Soviet Union
  - B) East Germany
  - C) China
  - D) Poland
75. The major American and Allied success in the Persian Gulf War was
- A) the overthrow of Saddam Hussein
  - B) the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi rule
  - C) the freeing of the Kurds from Iraqi oppression
  - D) the achievement of an enduring peace in the Middle East