

1302 Take-home Test Unit 4

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. All of the following are true of Harry Truman EXCEPT that he:
- served as a senator from Missouri
 - had an Ivy League education
 - personally suffered by contrast to Franklin Roosevelt when he became president
 - was an artillery officer in World War I
 - was a failed businessman after World War I
- _____ 2. A major economic problem President Truman faced immediately after the war was:
- the weakness of organized labor
 - declining birthrates that lowered consumer demand
 - high rates of inflation
 - the return of high unemployment
 - food shortages
- _____ 3. The 1946 congressional elections resulted in:
- Republican control of Congress
 - the end of the New Deal
 - a public vote of confidence in Truman
 - a decline in partisan divisions
 - Truman's adoption of cold war policies
- _____ 4. The Taft - Hartley Act of 1947:
- helped unions gain strength in the South
 - allowed the president to impose a "cooling-off" period during major strikes
 - was supported by President Truman due to his difficulties with organized labor
 - abolished the National Labor Relations Board
 - outlawed the passage of so-called "right-to-work" laws by the states
- _____ 5. State Department official George Kennan:
- predicted that the war time alliance between the United States and the Soviets would continue
 - said the United States should abandon Europe and focus on the defense of the Western Hemisphere
 - said the United States should contain Soviet expansionist tendencies
 - urged the use of military force to liberate Eastern Europe
 - said the United States should be willing to bomb the Russians
- _____ 6. As a result of the Truman Doctrine:
- Greece and Turkey were less vulnerable to communism
 - Yugoslavia went Communist
 - the United Nations carried out its first military intervention
 - U.S.-Soviet relations improved
 - Truman became less concerned about the Soviet threat

- ___ 7. Truman's response to the Soviet blockade of West Berlin in 1948 was to:
- divide the rest of Germany into occupation zones
 - mass American troops on the Soviet border
 - get the United Nations to officially protest
 - launch a massive airlift of supplies into West Berlin
 - meet with Stalin to diplomatically resolve the crisis
- ___ 8. In regard to Israel's founding in 1948, the United States:
- supported its Arab neighbors
 - opposed the British departure from Palestine
 - became the first country to recognize the Jewish state
 - took no official stance
 - sent troops there to maintain peace in the Middle East
- ___ 9. During the 1948 presidential campaign, Truman endorsed all of the following EXCEPT:
- black civil rights
 - national health insurance
 - public housing
 - abolishing Social Security
 - federal aid to education
- ___ 10. By and large, Truman's Fair Deal proposals:
- would revolutionize American life
 - were enacted
 - would wipe out the New Deal
 - disappointed most Democrats
 - were thwarted by a conservative coalition in Congress
- ___ 11. The Korean War did all of the following EXCEPT:
- last into Eisenhower's presidency
 - result in more than 2 million total casualties
 - bring about major changes in boundaries
 - increase fears of domestic Communist subversion
 - leave one part of Korea still Communist
- ___ 12. In the Truman years, the United States abandoned a longtime tradition with its involvement in:
- undeclared wars
 - spying
 - cracking down on dissenters
 - other parts of the world
 - peacetime alliances
- ___ 13. Between 1945 and 1960 in the United States:
- poverty practically disappeared
 - the standard of living was about that of western Europe
 - people were pessimistic, fearing the return of the Depression
 - the gross national product almost doubled
 - there was growing concern about diminishing supplies of natural resources

- ___ 14. A very important reason for passage of the GI Bill was to:
- keep men in the military beyond their term of enlistment
 - spend surplus funds in the federal bud get
 - help Roosevelt get reelected
 - prevent the return of the Depression
 - create a bureaucracy to administer it
- ___ 15. The baby boom:
- has been overrated in importance as a social phenomenon
 - produced a generation devoted to sacrifice
 - started in the early days of World War II
 - continued the 20th century's steady increase in birthrate
 - started in 1946
- ___ 16. Suburban growth was spurred by all of the following EXCEPT:
- federally insured loans
 - highway construction
 - increases in car ownership
 - veterans benefits
 - new construction of mass public transportation
- ___ 17. By the 1950s, suburban life was marked by an increasing:
- uniformity
 - cultural innovation
 - diversity
 - intellectual excitement
 - economic stagnation
- ___ 18. *Life* magazine's ideal woman of the mid- 1950s was:
- educated and single
 - career oriented
 - able to juggle home and career
 - an equal partner with her husband
 - a white suburban house wife
- ___ 19. In *The Crack in the Picture Window*, John Keats described suburban life as:
- "the best of all possible worlds"
 - "the true American way"
 - "better than any of the alternatives"
 - "a life of quiet desperation"
 - "homogeneous, postwar Hell"
- ___ 20. The music Alan Freed labeled rock and roll was actually:
- jazz
 - rhythm and blues
 - pop
 - gospel
 - big band swing

- _____ 21. The Beats included all of the following EXCEPT:
- Jack Kerouac
 - Robert Frost
 - William Burroughs
 - Allen Ginsberg
 - Gregory Corso
- _____ 22. *Howl* was:
- an explicit prose poem by Allen Ginsberg
 - a novel about a coast- to- coast road trip
 - universally well- received by reviewers and critics
 - one of James Dean's most famous movies
 - the greatest example of a Beat painting
- _____ 23. The Twenty- second Amendment:
- forbade undeclared wars
 - kept Truman from seeking reelection in 1952
 - was opposed by Republicans
 - limited campaign contributions
 - prohibited presidents from serving more than two terms
- _____ 24. Before becoming president, Eisenhower was most shaped by his experience in:
- business
 - the military
 - higher education
 - politics
 - the law
- _____ 25. One major way Eisenhower's conservatism was revealed was in his determination to:
- support family values
 - reduce the federal bud get
 - regulate business
 - combine church and state
 - dramatically increase military spending
- _____ 26. Senator Joseph McCarthy's power began to unravel when he made reckless charges about Communist influence in:
- the Democratic party
 - the Eisenhower administration
 - Ivy League colleges
 - the U.S. Army
 - the media
- _____ 27. In regard to the Rosenbergs, who had been convicted of atomic espionage, President Eisenhower:
- expressed his sympathies
 - refused to halt their executions
 - ordered a new trial
 - believed life in prison was sufficient punishment

- e. did not believe their crime had actually hurt the United States
- ___ 28. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles's intense religious perspective led him to:
- a. pray for world peace
 - b. be more tolerant of other countries and cultures
 - c. be reluctant to use military force
 - d. divide the world into forces of good and evil
 - e. believe God would give us victory in the cold war
- ___ 29. To Eisenhower and Dulles, one big advantage of emphasizing nuclear weapons as part of a deterrence strategy would be that:
- a. the Soviets might abandon communism
 - b. a decisive war would become more likely
 - c. they provided more "bang for the buck"
 - d. Americans would feel more secure
 - e. Democrats in Congress would be supportive
- ___ 30. Since the 19th century, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia had been ruled by:
- a. China
 - b. Japan
 - c. Great Britain
 - d. France
 - e. themselves
- ___ 31. The result of the 1956 election was:
- a. apparent voter approval of Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism"
 - b. Republican control of Congress
 - c. another close contest with Stevenson
 - d. voter rejection of the New Deal
 - e. Democrats maintaining control of the Solid South
- ___ 32. All of the following are true of Sputnik 1 EXCEPT that it:
- a. was the first satellite
 - b. caused a renewed interest in math and science education
 - c. influenced the creation of NASA
 - d. alarmed Americans
 - e. carried a nuclear warhead
- ___ 33. Toward the end of the Eisenhower presidency, the country could celebrate:
- a. a full-employment economy
 - b. the addition as states of Alaska and Hawaii
 - c. the weakening of communism and the Soviet Union
 - d. a climate of growing racial harmony
 - e. the practical elimination of extremes of wealth and poverty
- ___ 34. Richard Nixon:
- a. had limited political experience when he ran for president in 1960
 - b. had a reputation for hard-line anti-communism and rough campaign tactics
 - c. like John F. Kennedy, came from a wealthy family

- d. did not have the intellectual depth to be president
- e. was politically damaged by his service as vice president due to Eisenhower's unpopularity when his presidency ended

- ___ 35. In the 1960 presidential race, John F. Kennedy:
- a. appeared nervous and unknowledgeable in a televised debate
 - b. promised to use the White House to promote religion
 - c. promised to pursue a "new frontier"
 - d. promised to provide health care to all Americans
 - e. opposed civil rights
- ___ 36. Kennedy's inauguration is best remembered for:
- a. the flatness of his delivery
 - b. the record cold in Washington that day
 - c. the large and friendly crowd
 - d. the list of promises in his speech
 - e. his elegant and inspiring rhetoric
- ___ 37. In its controversial *Miranda v. Arizona* decision, the Warren Court:
- a. required that an accused person be informed of certain basic rights
 - b. made abortion legal
 - c. banned prayer in public schools
 - d. protected job rights for homosexuals
 - e. gave police more power to search without a warrant
- ___ 38. The Cuban missile crisis:
- a. led to a U.S.- backed invasion of Cuba
 - b. showed Kennedy's tendency to back down in a tense confrontation
 - c. ended the cold war
 - d. brought the United States and the Soviet Union close to nuclear war
 - e. saw the United States destroy some missile sites with surgical air strikes
- ___ 39. All of the following are true of the Kennedy assassination EXCEPT:
- a. the primary suspect was Lee Harvey Oswald
 - b. Jack Ruby shot and killed the suspected assassin
 - c. the Warren Commission concluded there may have been multiple gunmen
 - d. it occurred in Dallas on November 22, 1963
 - e. many of the related events were watched on television
- ___ 40. The purpose of Kennedy's proposed tax cut was to:
- a. reduce the size of the federal government
 - b. help the economy by stimulating consumer spending
 - c. give rich Americans even more money
 - d. reduce the government's budgetary surplus
 - e. win Republican support for civil rights legislation
- ___ 41. Beginning with Watts, the major race riots of 1965 and 1966:
- a. occurred largely outside the South
 - b. started when white mobs attacked blacks

- c. resulted from blacks being denied the vote
- d. were led by the Black Panthers
- e. proved the increasing irrelevance of Martin Luther King Jr.

- ___ 42. The Tonkin Gulf resolution:
- a. was in response to a Viet Cong attack upon an American military base
 - b. deeply divided the country
 - c. allowed Johnson to escalate the war
 - d. authorized American naval aggression off the coast of North Vietnam
 - e. passed Congress over Johnson's veto
- ___ 43. By 1971, the New Left:
- a. was working within the system for moderate reform
 - b. remained committed to nonviolence
 - c. had split into factions and largely self- destructed
 - d. was stronger than ever due to Nixon's policies
 - e. was focusing on personal liberation rather than political change
- ___ 44. Economists coined the term *stagflation* in the early 1970s to describe:
- a. unemployment and inflation rising simultaneously
 - b. continuing declines in stock prices
 - c. high oil prices along with declining profits for the petroleum industry
 - d. the return of economic conditions similar to the Depression
 - e. continuing economic growth along with a growing budgetary deficit
- ___ 45. In 1971, in an effort to curb inflation, President Nixon:
- a. asked American businesses to voluntarily reduce prices
 - b. imposed tough new limits on petroleum consumption
 - c. returned the country to the gold standard
 - d. drastically cut the federal bud get
 - e. imposed a freeze on wages and prices
- ___ 46. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union resulted in:
- a. the end of the cold war
 - b. some limits on future missile construction
 - c. Soviet withdrawal from Eastern Europe
 - d. intensification of the nuclear arms race
 - e. the end of the new relationship with China
- ___ 47. Essential to breaking the Watergate case was the testimony before the Ervin committee of White House legal counsel:
- a. Spiro Agnew
 - b. John Ehrlichman
 - c. Daniel Ellsberg
 - d. James McCord
 - e. John Dean
- ___ 48. Gerald Ford suffered terrible political damage when he:
- a. continued Nixon's economic policies

- b. vetoed the War Powers Act
- c. pardoned Nixon
- d. sent Americans back into Vietnam
- e. failed to achieve peace in the Middle East

- _____ 49. The Camp David Accords involved all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Egypt's diplomatic recognition of Israel
 - b. the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank
 - c. intense negotiations between Carter, Sadat, and Begin
 - d. Israel's return of the Sinai to Egypt
 - e. a great diplomatic triumph for President Carter
- _____ 50. A crisis in Iran involved all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. the takeover of Iran's government by hard- line Communists
 - b. Carter's inability to secure the return of American hostages
 - c. the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States
 - d. a rescue mission that ended disastrously in the Iranian desert
 - e. the overthrow of the shah's American- backed government