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:
   a. served as a senator from Missouri
   b. had an Ivy League education
   c. personally suffered by contrast to Franklin Roosevelt when he became president
   d. was an artillery officer in World War I
   e. was a failed businessman after World War I

___ 2. A major economic problem President Truman faced immediately after the war was:
   a. the weakness of organized labor
   b. declining birthrates that lowered consumer demand
   c. high rates of inflation
   d. the return of high unemployment
   e. food shortages

___ 3. The 1946 congressional elections resulted in:
   a. Republican control of Congress
   b. the end of the New Deal
   c. a public vote of confidence in Truman
   d. a decline in partisan divisions
   e. Truman’s adoption of cold war policies

___ 4. The Taft - Hartley Act of 1947:
   a. helped unions gain strength in the South
   b. allowed the president to impose a “cooling-off” period during major strikes
   c. was supported by President Truman due to his difficulties with organized labor
   d. abolished the National Labor Relations Board
   e. outlawed the passage of so-called “right-to-work” laws by the states

___ 5. State Department official George Kennan:
   a. predicted that the war time alliance between the United States and the Soviets would continue
   b. said the United States should abandon Europe and focus on the defense of the Western Hemi sphere
   c. said the United States should contain Soviet expansionist tendencies
   d. urged the use of military force to liberate Eastern Europe
   e. said the United States should be willing to bomb the Russians

___ 6. As a result of the Truman Doctrine:
   a. Greece and Turkey were less vulnerable to communism
   b. Yugoslavia went Communist
   c. the United Nations carried out its first military intervention
   d. U.S.-Soviet relations improved
   e. Truman became less concerned about the Soviet threat
7. Truman’s response to the Soviet blockade of West Berlin in 1948 was to:
   a. divide the rest of Germany into occupation zones
   b. mass American troops on the Soviet border
   c. get the United Nations to officially protest
   d. launch a massive airlift of supplies into West Berlin
   e. meet with Stalin to diplomatically resolve the crisis

8. In regard to Israel’s founding in 1948, the United States:
   a. supported its Arab neighbors
   b. opposed the British departure from Palestine
   c. became the first country to recognize the Jewish state
   d. took no official stance
   e. sent troops there to maintain peace in the Middle East

9. During the 1948 presidential campaign, Truman endorsed all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. black civil rights
   b. national health insurance
   c. public housing
   d. abolishing Social Security
   e. federal aid to education

10. By and large, Truman’s Fair Deal proposals:
    a. would revolutionize American life
    b. were enacted
    c. would wipe out the New Deal
    d. disappointed most Democrats
    e. were thwarted by a conservative coalition in Congress

11. The Korean War did all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. last into Eisenhower’s presidency
    b. result in more than 2 million total casualties
    c. bring about major changes in boundaries
    d. increase fears of domestic Communist subversion
    e. leave one part of Korea still Communist

12. In the Truman years, the United States abandoned a longtime tradition with its involvement in:
    a. undeclared wars
    b. spying
    c. cracking down on dissenters
    d. other parts of the world
    e. peacetime alliances

13. Between 1945 and 1960 in the United States:
    a. poverty practically disappeared
    b. the standard of living was about that of western Europe
    c. people were pessimistic, fearing the return of the Depression
    d. the gross national product almost doubled
    e. there was growing concern about diminishing supplies of natural resources
14. A very important reason for passage of the GI Bill was to:
   a. keep men in the military beyond their term of enlistment
   b. spend surplus funds in the federal budget
   c. help Roosevelt get reelected
   d. prevent the return of the Depression
   e. create a bureaucracy to administer it

15. The baby boom:
   a. has been overrated in importance as a social phenomenon
   b. produced a generation devoted to sacrifice
   c. started in the early days of World War II
   d. continued the 20th century’s steady increase in birthrate
   e. started in 1946

16. Suburban growth was spurred by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. federally insured loans
   b. highway construction
   c. increases in car ownership
   d. veterans benefits
   e. new construction of mass public transportation

17. By the 1950s, suburban life was marked by an increasing:
   a. uniformity
   b. cultural innovation
   c. diversity
   d. intellectual excitement
   e. economic stagnation

18. *Life* magazine’s ideal woman of the mid-1950s was:
   a. educated and single
   b. career oriented
   c. able to juggle home and career
   d. an equal partner with her husband
   e. a white suburban housewife

19. In *The Crack in the Picture Window*, John Keats described suburban life as:
   a. “the best of all possible worlds”
   b. “the true American way”
   c. “better than any of the alternatives”
   d. “a life of quiet desperation”
   e. “homogeneous, postwar Hell”

20. The music Alan Freed labeled rock and roll was actually:
   a. jazz
   b. rhythm and blues
   c. pop
   d. gospel
   e. big band swing
21. The Beats included all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Jack Kerouac
   b. Robert Frost
   c. William Burroughs
   d. Allen Ginsberg
   e. Gregory Corso

22. *Howl* was:
   a. an explicit prose poem by Allen Ginsberg
   b. a novel about a coast-to-coast road trip
   c. universally well-received by reviewers and critics
   d. one of James Dean’s most famous movies
   e. the greatest example of a Beat painting

23. The Twenty-second Amendment:
   a. forbade undeclared wars
   b. kept Truman from seeking reelection in 1952
   c. was opposed by Republicans
   d. limited campaign contributions
   e. prohibited presidents from serving more than two terms

24. Before becoming president, Eisenhower was most shaped by his experience in:
   a. business
   b. the military
   c. higher education
   d. politics
   e. the law

25. One major way Eisenhower’s conservatism was revealed was in his determination to:
   a. support family values
   b. reduce the federal budget
   c. regulate business
   d. combine church and state
   e. dramatically increase military spending

26. Senator Joseph McCarthy’s power began to unravel when he made reckless charges about Communist influence in:
   a. the Democratic party
   b. the Eisenhower administration
   c. Ivy League colleges
   d. the U.S. Army
   e. the media

27. In regard to the Rosenbergs, who had been convicted of atomic espionage, President Eisenhower:
   a. expressed his sympathies
   b. refused to halt their executions
   c. ordered a new trial
   d. 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 budget
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