

History 1302 Spring 2010 Unit 4

Student: _____

You must bring a completed Scantron 882-e with the answers to this test to class on exam day

1. In 1950, the immediate cause of the Korean War was the
 - A. decision by the United States to send troops to South Korea.
 - B. triumph of communism in China.
 - C. military invasion by North Korea into South Korea.
 - D. division of Korea into northern and southern halves.
 - E. military invasion of North Korea by China.

2. Beginning in 1947, the United States' policy of "containment" was
 - A. the basis for its foreign policy for more than thirty years.
 - B. first applied in Poland.
 - C. an extension of the Atlantic Charter.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

3. In 1948, President Harry Truman responded to the Soviet blockade of West Berlin by
 - A. sending American paratroopers into West Berlin.
 - B. airlifting supplies to West Berlin.
 - C. threatening war with the Soviet Union.
 - D. encouraging the United Nations to pass economic sanctions.
 - E. creating a blockade of East Berlin.

4. In 1947, the Truman administration responded to Republican attacks that it was weak on communism by
 - A. ignoring them.
 - B. charging the Republicans with harboring communists within their own party.
 - C. beginning an investigation into the loyalty of federal employees.
 - D. blaming lax security on the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - E. supporting passage of the McCarran Internal Security Act.

5. In 1951, President Harry Truman relieved General Douglas MacArthur of command because

- A. MacArthur publicly stated that an invasion of China would be a military disaster.
- B. MacArthur publicly criticized President Truman's policy in Korea.
- C. MacArthur refused to support Truman's plan to use atomic weapons in Korea.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

6. In 1949, President Harry Truman succeeded in getting Congress to pass

- A. civil rights legislation.
- B. nationalized health care.
- C. federal aid to education.
- D. aid to public housing.
- E. significant tax cuts.

7. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947

- A. permitted the "union shop."
- B. expanded the Wagner Act.
- C. permitted the "closed shop."
- D. prohibited states from passing "right-to-work" laws.
- E. was supported by President Truman.

8. Following World War II, the great majority of working American women

- A. kept the same jobs they had during the war.
- B. voluntarily left the labor force.
- C. moved to jobs outside the service sector.
- D. found themselves excluded from nearly all employment.
- E. wanted to keep working.

9. All of the following statements regarding the HUAC investigation of Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers are true EXCEPT

- A. Chambers was a former communist agent.
- B. classified documents allegedly stolen by Hiss were kept hidden by Chambers in a pumpkin.
- C. the case cast suspicion on a generation of liberal Democrats.
- D. Hiss was convicted of espionage.
- E. Hiss served several years in prison.

10. In the 1948 presidential election,
- A. most people believed Harry Truman would win.
 - B. President Truman refrained from attacking Republicans for fear of alienating voters.
 - C. the Progressive and Dixiecrat candidates combined for 20% of the popular vote.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

11. In the civil rights movement, the spirit of "massive resistance" is associated with
- A. northern blacks.
 - B. southern blacks.
 - C. northern whites.
 - D. progressive liberals.
 - E. southern whites.

12. Beginning in the late 1940s, William Levitt used mass-production techniques to sell
- A. frozen foods.
 - B. appliances.
 - C. televisions.
 - D. houses.
 - E. automobiles.

13. In the early 20th century, the vaccine which raised the most safety concerns in the United States was for the prevention of
- A. typhoid.
 - B. tetanus.
 - C. small pox.
 - D. rubella.
 - E. tuberculosis.

14. During the 1950s, rural America
- A. lost ten percent of its population in 1956.
 - B. saw its percentage of the national income drop to less than two percent.
 - C. saw the South increase plantings of cotton as a cash crop.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

15. During the 1950s, the general economic conditions of the United States included

- A. stagnant economic growth.
- B. high inflation.
- C. low federal government spending.
- D. a slowly rising gross national product.
- E. low unemployment.

16. In his economic agenda, President Dwight Eisenhower

- A. cut back public welfare programs.
- B. lowered federal support for farm prices.
- C. generally followed the lead of the right wing of his party.
- D. allowed the federal deficit to rise due to high military spending.
- E. maintained the wage and price controls of the Truman administration.

17. The Eisenhower administration responded to Fidel Castro's coming to power in Cuba by

- A. ending diplomatic relations.
- B. blockading Cuban ports.
- C. establishing a military presence in Guantanamo Bay.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

18. Between 1945–1957, the growth of American consumerism was aided by

- A. an 800 percent increase in consumer credit.
- B. the development of credit cards.
- C. low-payment credit plans.
- D. revolving charge accounts.
- E. All the answers are correct.

19. In 1960, the United States first successfully launched a missile from a submarine with the

- A. Polaris.
- B. Minuteman.
- C. Titan.
- D. Atlas.
- E. Mercury.

20. All of the following statements regarding poverty in America during the 1950s are true EXCEPT

- A. more than 30 million Americans lived in poverty at any given time of the decade.
- B. the percentage of the population living in poverty rose during the decade.
- C. Native Americans were the single poorest group in the country.
- D. most of the poor experienced poverty temporarily.
- E. many rural Americans lived on the margins of the affluent society.

21. All of the following researchers made important contributions to the development of antibiotics EXCEPT

- A. Louis Pasteur.
- B. Paul Muller.
- C. Joseph Lister.
- D. Alexander Fleming.
- E. Howard Florey.

22. During the 1950s, the region of the United States that experienced the most dramatic change as a result of the economic growth was

- A. the North.
- B. the South.
- C. the East.
- D. the West.
- E. Alaska and Hawaii.

23. Between 1945–1959, the United States policy in the Middle East saw the

- A. Eisenhower administration assist in the construction of the Aswan Dam.
- B. Truman administration refuse to recognize the state of Israel.
- C. President Eisenhower seek to end the rule of Egyptian leader Gamal Nasser during the Suez crisis.
- D. CIA engineer a coup that brought the Shah of Iran to power.
- E. U.S. refuse to join in a UN resolution denouncing British and French actions during the Suez crisis.

24. During the 1950s, the popularity in the United States of suburban living was partly explained by

- A. the social importance placed on the family.
- B. a desire for racial segregation.
- C. a desire for privacy, security, and space for consumer goods.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

25. Between 1945 and 1960, the birth rate in the United States

- A. reversed a long pattern of decline.
- B. peaked in 1949.
- C. led to a doubling of the nation's population in this period.
- D. led to shortages of many consumer goods.
- E. fell precipitously from its World War II highs.

26. The 1968 presidential election results

- A. were extremely close.
- B. saw Hubert Humphrey win the popular vote but lose the electoral vote.
- C. saw George Wallace carry the entire South.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

27. The 1964 murder of civil rights activists Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and James Chaney

- A. implicated local law enforcement officials in the crime.
- B. took place in Montgomery, Alabama.
- C. prompted Congress to pass legislation to end segregation in public accommodations.
- D. never resulted in anyone being convicted for the crimes.
- E. led to the formation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

28. Throughout the Vietnam War, the "Ho Chi Minh Trail" was

- A. eventually destroyed by American bombing raids.
- B. continually moved by the North Vietnamese.
- C. used by American troops to stage attacks on North Vietnam.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

29. In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson responded to mounting inflation at home by

- A. raising the Federal Reserve interest rate.
- B. agreeing to large funding reductions in Great Society programs.
- C. reducing the American troops in Vietnam.
- D. calling for a tax reduction.
- E. reinstalling the wartime wage and price controls of the Truman administration.

30. The National Liberation Front was

- A. created by Ngo Dinh Diem.
- B. also known in the United States as the Viet Cong.
- C. an organization attempting to overthrow the North Vietnamese government.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

31. In regards to the assassination of President John Kennedy,

- A. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson made a last-minute decision not to accompany Kennedy.
- B. the president died instantly.
- C. Lee Harvey Oswald was shot and killed while in police custody.
- D. Kennedy was struck by three bullets.
- E. the President was shot while in a motorcade in downtown Houston.

32. George Kennan stated the "most disastrous" undertaking in United States' history involved

- A. Vietnam.
- B. Haiti.
- C. Cuba.
- D. Somalia.
- E. Korea.

33. In 1961, President John Kennedy saw most of his legislative success in the area of

- A. civil rights.
- B. tariff reductions.
- C. improved Soviet-American relations.
- D. tax increases.
- E. social spending.

34. Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" speech

- A. was given during the largest civil rights demonstration in the nation's history to that point.
- B. was made shortly after Lyndon Johnson become president.
- C. saw King call for a significant shift in tactics in the quest of civil rights.
- D. was made before a joint session of Congress and the Senate.
- E. was given to commemorate passage of the Voting Rights Act.

35. Lyndon Johnson was similar to John Kennedy in his

- A. political career.
- B. family background.
- C. active use of power.
- D. personality.
- E. All the answers are correct.

36. In January 1966, highly publicized hearings airing criticisms of the war were staged by

- A. Senator William Fulbright.
- B. Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford.
- C. General William Westmoreland.
- D. Senator Robert Kennedy.
- E. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

37. In 1967, the number of American troops in Vietnam had surpassed

- A. 200,000
- B. 500,000.
- C. 750,000.
- D. 1,000,000.
- E. 1,250,000.

38. Sandra Day O'Connor, the first female Supreme Court justice, was named to the court by

- A. Jimmy Carter.
- B. Ronald Reagan.
- C. George Bush.
- D. Bill Clinton.
- E. George W. Bush.

39. In 1969, President Richard Nixon's appointments to the Supreme Court

- A. were twice rejected by the Senate.
- B. included the first nomination of a female justice.
- C. culminated in the successful appointment of G. Harrold Carswell to the Court.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

40. The key evidence in the determination of President Richard Nixon's guilt or innocence in the Watergate scandal were

- A. audio tape recordings made of most conversations in the Oval Office.
- B. eyewitness testimony from Nixon confidants in the White House.
- C. phone records kept by Nixon's personal secretary.
- D. Nixon's personal diaries.
- E. journals kept by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

41. The purpose of the 1969 Woodstock music festival was to

- A. establish cooperatives based on the principles of communal living.
- B. rally in protest to the Vietnam War.
- C. make amends for the events of Altamont four months earlier.
- D. help heal the cultural divisions within American society.
- E. express the ideals of the counterculture philosophy.

42. In the 1960s, the radical group known as "Weathermen"

- A. expressed their ideas in a manifesto known as the Port Huron Statement.
- B. seized administration offices at Columbia University.
- C. reflected the attitudes of a majority of college students at major universities.
- D. were involved in college bombings that claimed several lives.
- E. targeted SDS meetings as sites of un-American activity.

43. The killing of South Vietnamese civilians by American soldiers in the village of My Lai

- A. was not learned about until years after the war had ended.
- B. did not result in any convictions of the Americans who took part.
- C. attracted little public attention in the wake of the Cambodian invasion and the Pentagon Papers.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

44. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

- A. gave women equal pay for equal work.
- B. led to the creation of the National Organization of Women.
- C. resulted in the creation of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.
- D. was amended for the benefit of women.
- E. made no mention of gender discrimination in its final form.

45. In 1972, the United States' "Christmas bombing" of North Vietnam

- A. saw the United States suffer, by far, its greatest loss of bombers in the war.
- B. resulted in a collapse of the peace talks.
- C. dramatically altered the terms of the final peace agreement.
- D. later drew an apology from President Richard Nixon.
- E. avoided Hanoi for the sake of continuing peace talks.

46. In practice, the Nixon Doctrine led the United States to increase its support of

- A. development in the Third World.
- B. authoritarian regimes.
- C. the activities of the United Nations.
- D. democratic movements around the globe.
- E. European colonialism.

47. The Supreme Court case *Bakke v. Board of Regents of California* (1978)

- A. limited the ability of defendants to appeal state convictions.
- B. stopped a plan to transfer students across district lines to achieve racial integration.
- C. ruled in favor of using forced busing to achieve racial balance in schools.
- D. upheld the principle of affirmative action, with restrictions.
- E. argued that limits on campaign funding violated the right to free speech.

48. The so-called Pentagon Papers

- A. were suppressed by the Nixon administration until after the Vietnam War.
- B. revealed the government had misled the public regarding the progress of the war.
- C. indicated President Nixon had used the IRS to harass leaders of the antiwar movement.
- D. showed that American operatives in Vietnam had carried out political assassinations.
- E. revealed that the government had tried to cover up American involvement in the My Lai massacre.

49. According to policies that became called the Nixon Doctrine, the United States would

- A. assist in the development of friendly nations.
- B. assume a basic responsibility for the future of friendly nations.
- C. increase Third World contributions to shake up the status quo.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

50. In April 1970, the antiwar movement was recharged by
- A. the invasion by the United States of Cambodia.
 - B. shooting deaths of students at Kent State.
 - C. revelations regarding the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - D. the newspaper publication of the My Lai massacre.
 - E. the publication of the Pentagon Papers.