

27. The Eisenhower Years, 1952–1960

1. President Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism" can best be described as
 - (A) a return to the economic policies of Coolidge and Hoover
 - (B) a general acceptance of the New Deal programs and a balanced budget
 - (C) an effort to shift taxes from the wealthy to lower income Americans
 - (D) opposition to all liberal causes, including civil rights
 - (E) the return of social and welfare programs to the states
2. John Foster Dulles' "new look" to U.S. foreign policy included all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) taking Communist nations to the brink of war to force them to back down
 - (B) threatening massive retaliation with nuclear weapons to prevent Soviet aggression
 - (C) supporting the liberation of "captive" nations
 - (D) recognizing the Communist government of China
3. U.S. intervention in Iran in 1953 and in Guatemala in 1954 are examples of
 - (A) the use of covert action by the CIA
 - (B) the application of the Eisenhower Doctrine
 - (C) U.S. efforts to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - (D) the use of U.S. troops to support democratic governments
 - (E) the policy of brinkmanship
4. "We declare that however acute the ideological differences between the two systems – the socialist and the capitalist – we must solve questions in dispute among states not by war, but by peaceful negotiation."

This statement by Nikita Khrushchev in 1957 expressed the idea of

 - (A) massive retaliation
 - (B) de-Stalinization
 - (C) inevitability of the triumph of communism
 - (D) peaceful coexistence
 - (E) cultural revolution
5. Which of the following represented a major crisis during Eisenhower's presidency?
 - (A) Cuban missile crisis
 - (B) invasion of South Korea
 - (C) Spirit of Camp David
 - (D) British, French, and Israeli invasion of Egypt
 - (E) blockade of Berlin
6. In the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court ruled that
 - (A) segregated facilities must be equal
 - (B) African Americans and whites must have equal access to public transportation
 - (C) racially segregated schools are inherently unequal and unconstitutional
 - (D) nonviolent protests are protected by the First Amendment
 - (E) voting rights must apply equally to whites and African Americans
7. The Montgomery bus boycott and Greensboro lunch counter sit-ins are examples of
 - (A) enforcement by the Justice Department of the *Brown* decision
 - (B) President Eisenhower's use of federal troops to end segregation
 - (C) court-initiated efforts to end racial discrimination
 - (D) failures of nonviolent direct action by the NAACP
 - (E) protests against segregation coming from the African American community
8. During the 1950s, all of the following contributed to a more homogeneous culture EXCEPT
 - (A) building of the interstate highway system
 - (B) the Beat generation
 - (C) television programming
 - (D) spread of franchise operations

- (E) growth of the suburbs
9. The United States during the Eisenhower years was characterized by
- (A) decreased spending for defense
 - (B) breakup of conglomerates
 - (C) increased tension between Protestants, Catholics, and Jews
 - (D) increased middle-class affluence
 - (E) radical protests on college campuses
10. All of the following represented a criticism of the society and conformity of the 1950s EXCEPT
- (A) David Reisman's *The Lonely Crowd*
 - (B) William Whyte's *The Organization Man*
 - (C) John Kenneth Galbraith's *The Affluent Society*
 - (D) David Halberstam's *The Best and the Brightest*
 - (E) C. Wright Mills' *The Power Elite*