

Princeton Period 8 (1945-1980)

Questions 45-48 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954

“We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.”

45. In which decision did the Supreme Court validate the practice of “separate but equal” facilities for Black and white people?
- (A) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (B) *Bradwell v. Illinois*
 - (C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (D) *Holden v. Hardy*
46. Which of the following best represents an effect of the legal decision described above?
- (A) Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social conflicts throughout the South.
 - (B) The Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education* led to increased enrollment in colleges and universities.
 - (C) During the 1960s, increasing numbers of high school graduates rejected the notion that a college education was desirable.
 - (D) In the 20th century, jobs in advanced technical and medical industries generally require postgraduate degrees.
47. All of the following are social movements inspired by the civil rights movement EXCEPT
- (A) women’s rights
 - (B) gay and lesbian rights
 - (C) states’ rights
 - (D) Native American rights
48. Desegregation of schools was, in part, a response to unfulfilled promises from which of the following initiatives?
- (A) The Great Society
 - (B) The Square Deal
 - (C) The New Deal
 - (D) Reconstruction

Questions 49 and 50 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Ronald Reagan, interview published in *Reason* magazine. 1975

“If you analyze it I believe the very heart and soul of conservatism is libertarianism. I think conservatism is really a misnomer just as liberalism is a misnomer for the liberals-if we were back in the days of the Revolution, so-called conservatives today would be the Liberals and the liberals would be the Tories. The basis of conservatism is a desire for less government interference or less centralized authority or more individual freedom and this is a pretty general description also of what libertarianism is. Now, I can't say that I will agree with all the things that the present group who call themselves Libertarians in the sense of a party say, because I think that like in any political movement there are shades, and there are libertarians who are almost over at the point of wanting no government at all or anarchy. I believe there are legitimate government functions. There is a legitimate need in an orderly society for some government to maintain freedom or we will have tyranny by individuals. The strongest man on the block will run the neighborhood. We have government to ensure that we don't each one of us have to carry a club to defend ourselves. But again, I stand on my statement that I think that libertarianism and conservatism are traveling the same path.”

49. All of the following are factors that contributed to the prominence of conservatism in the late 1970s and 1980s

EXCEPT

- (A) the success of the Libertarian party in national elections
- (B) the growth of religious fundamentalism
- (C) perceived economic and foreign policy failures under President Carter
- (D) social changes following the civil rights movement and Vietnam War

50. Which of the following groups would be most opposed to the sentiments expressed in the excerpt above?

- (A) Neoconservatives
- (B) Reagan Democrats
- (C) Progressive Liberals
- (D) Populists

Questions 51-55 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Lyndon Johnson, Remarks at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1964

“The challenge of the next half century is whether we have the wisdom to use wealth to enrich and elevate our national life, and to advance the quality of our American civilization The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are 10lally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to (he understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods. But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor.”

51. Which of the following programs is most related to Johnson’s claim that the Great Society is “a place where man which of the following initiatives? can renew contact with nature”?
- (A) Urban Mass Transportation Act
 - (B) Endangered Species Preservation Act
 - (C) Public Broadcasting Act
 - (D) Higher Education Act
52. All of the following were part of Johnson’s Great Society program EXCEPT
- (A) the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - (B) Medicare and Medicaid
 - (C) the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - (D) the balanced budget mandate
53. Along with his goals of establishing a Great Society, Johnson was also engaged in which of the following initiatives?
- (A) Undermining communism in Cuba with the Bay of Pigs invasion
 - (B) Undermining communism in Vietnam after the Tet Offensive
 - (C) Undermining communism in Turkey and Greece using economic aid
 - (D) Undermining communism in the Eastern Bloc by demanding a removal of the Berlin Wall
54. Johnson’s Great Society most represented an extension of
- (A) The New Deal
 - (B) The Square Deal
 - (C) The Truman Doctrine
 - (D) The Monroe Doctrine
55. Which one of the following was an unintended consequence of the liberal successes of the 1960s?
- (A) Liberal Democrats abandoned antiwar protests in a show of support for President Johnson.
 - (B) Conservative Republicans mobilized to defend traditional mores and curb government authority.
 - (C) Economic recession was catalyzed by increased government spending, causing “stagflation.”
 - (D) A majority of Northern Black voters abandoned the Democrat party, siding with Republicans.

Questions 42-46 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: John Kerry, 1971

“We found that not only was it a civil war, an effort by a people who had for years been seeking their liberation from any colonial influence whatsoever. but also we found that the Vietnamese whom we had enthusiastically molded after our own image were hard put to take up the fight against the threat we were supposedly saving them from.

“We found most people didn’t even know the difference between communism and democracy. They only wanted to work in rice paddies without helicopters strafing them and bombs with napalm burning their villages and tearing their country apart. They wanted everything to do with the war, particularly with this foreign presence of the United States of America, to leave them alone in peace, and they practiced the art of survival by siding with whichever military force was present at a particular time, be it Viet Congo North Vietnamese or American.”

42. The conflict described above is most likely a result of which of the following doctrines?
- (A) Imperialism
 - (B) Containment
 - (C) “Big-stick” diplomacy
 - (D) Isolationism
43. The most important factor in the defeat of Democratic presidential candidates in the elections of 1952 and 1968 was
- (A) the American public’s desire to avoid conflict and return to a more conservative political and social life
 - (B) the Democratic Party platform pledge to increase taxes in order to pay off the national debt
 - (C) the Democratic candidates’ controversial positions on civil rights legislation
 - (D) the Democratic Party’s unequivocal support of the Equal Rights Amendment
44. The two political issues that most concerned the counterculture movement of the 1960s were
- (A) U.S. involvement in Vietnam and flag burning
 - (B) the civil rights movement and censorship
 - (C) U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the civil rights movement
 - (D) censorship and the draft
45. Which of the following best characterizes the policy of détente?
- (A) Direct confrontation
 - (B) Covert sabotage
 - (C) Decolonization
 - (D) Mutual coexistence
46. From the quote above, it is reasonable to infer that
- (A) many Vietnamese viewed the United States as a colonial influence
 - (B) most Vietnamese were opposed to communism
 - (C) most Vietnamese favored communism
 - (D) some Viet Cong fought alongside American troops in opposition to North Vietnam