

Period 8 (1945-1980)

Test 1

1. After World War II, the legal basis for the criminal trials of German and Japanese wartime officials by the Allies was that these officials had
 - (1) overthrown monarchies by force
 - (2) violated nonaggression pacts
 - (3) committed crimes against humanity
 - (4) established communist police states
2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in 1949 primarily to
 - (1) provide for the mutual defense of the member nations
 - (2) promote social and cultural exchanges between members
 - (3) promote free trade between the United States and Asia
 - (4) rebuild Western Europe's war-ravaged economy

...It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale. ...

– President Harry Truman, Executive Order 9981, July 26, 1948

3. According to the passage, the principal goal of President Truman in issuing this executive order was to
 - (1) stop the military draft
 - (2) end segregation in the armed forces
 - (3) increase opportunities for women to serve in combat
 - (4) ensure an adequate number of troops to fight in the Cold War
4. U.S. Sends Aid to Greece and Turkey
China Falls to Red Communists
Senator Joe McCarthy Claims Communists Infest U.S. Government
Which generalization regarding these headlines is most valid?
 - (1) The Cold War affected United States domestic and foreign policy.
 - (2) The Soviet Union assisted in the rebuilding of Japan after World War II.
 - (3) The United States returned to a foreign policy of neutrality after World War II.
 - (4) The United Nations led the effort to contain fascism.

[Reporter Mike] WALLACE: All right, sir. A Federal District Court has already ruled that Little Rock [Arkansas] Central High School should be integrated. And the reasons for preventing integration now are anemic [weak]. In view of your promise to the President [Dwight D. Eisenhower], will you respect this decision and give your okay to integration beginning tomorrow morning?

[Governor Orval] FAUBUS: I've previously given my okay to integration. The Guard was not called out to prevent integration, but to keep the peace and order of the community. And, of course, I disagree with your preliminary statement that we are in defiance of a Federal Court order, based upon the premise that the peace and good order of the community is paramount to all other issues. ...

– Mike Wallace interview with Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus, September 15, 1957

5. The issue discussed in this interview grew out of an effort to enforce the Supreme Court decision in
 - (1) *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
 - (2) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (3) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - (4) *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*

6. The confrontation between Governor Faubus and President Eisenhower referred to in this interview was ended by the
- (1) use of federal troops to protect African American students
 - (2) passage of the Voting Rights Act by Congress
 - (3) forced resignation of Governor Faubus
 - (4) immediate desegregation of all Southern schools



Source: *New York Daily News*,
October 23, 1962 (adapted)

7. The crisis highlighted in these newspaper headlines was the
- (1) invasion of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba
 - (2) election of Fidel Castro as president of Cuba
 - (3) opposition of Cuba to the Alliance for Progress
 - (4) placement of nuclear missiles in Cuba by the Soviet Union
8. Which development was a direct result of the baby boom that followed World War II?
- (1) decrease in school construction
 - (2) increase in suburbanization
 - (3) decline in crime rates
 - (4) rise in immigration
9. During the 1960s and 1970s, Cesar Chavez worked to unionize migrant farm workers by
- (1) seizing the land of the lettuce and grape growers
 - (2) securing passage of federal legislation to limit immigration
 - (3) using nonviolent tactics such as boycotts and hunger strikes
 - (4) urging growers to reduce the workforce through mechanization
10. One reason the United States supported the creation of the United Nations was to
- (1) determine blame for the start of World War II
 - (2) improve efforts to collect war debts
 - (3) maintain international peace
 - (4) promote the development of nuclear weapons

CLARK M. CLIFFORD

815 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

The President

The White House

Dear Mr. President:

...I believe our ground forces in South Vietnam should be kept to a minimum, consistent with the protection of our installations and property in that country. My concern is that a substantial buildup of U.S. ground troops would be construed by the Communists, and by the world, as a determination on our part to win the war on the ground.

This could be a quagmire. It could turn into an open-end commitment on our part that would take more and more ground troops, without a realistic hope of ultimate victory.

I do not think the situation is comparable to Korea. The political posture of the parties involved, and the physical conditions, including terrain, are entirely different. ...

Respectfully yours, Clark

May 17, 1965

– National Security Archive, The George Washington University

11. What advice about United States involvement in Vietnam is President Lyndon B. Johnson being given in this letter?
 - (1) Escalation of the Vietnam War is necessary to stop communist expansion.
 - (2) Increasing the United States military commitment to Vietnam would be a mistake.
 - (3) Victory in the Vietnam War will be assured if the president continues his policies.
 - (4) Military success in Vietnam is improving the president's chances for reelection.

12. The announcement of the Truman Doctrine, the Berlin airlift, and the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were actions taken by the United States to prevent the
 - (1) renewal of Nazi fascism in Germany, Italy, and Spain
 - (2) expansion of communism into Western Europe
 - (3) starvation of refugees from Eastern Europe
 - (4) start of an arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union

13. During the 1960s, the foreign policy of President Lyndon B. Johnson was criticized because it
 - (1) failed to support the space program
 - (2) escalated the Vietnam War
 - (3) restricted overseas travel for American citizens
 - (4) eliminated economic aid to African nations

14. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Nixon* (1974) stated that
 - (1) President Richard Nixon as commander in chief could extend the Vietnam War into Cambodia
 - (2) executive branch officials could be fired by the president without the Senate's approval
 - (3) executive privilege did not allow the president to withhold recordings that were related to the Watergate affair
 - (4) congressional approval of the War Powers Act of 1973 violated the separation of powers

15. The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953–1969) is considered one of the most liberal in United States history because it
 - (1) worked effectively with lower courts
 - (2) gained the overwhelming support of the American people
 - (3) expanded the civil rights of various groups of people
 - (4) favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution

“STRANGE — THEY ALL SEEM TO HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH THIS PLACE”



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, June 23, 1972
(adapted)

16. The investigations that are the subject of this cartoon resulted in the
- (1) authorization of public financing of all federal elections
 - (2) eventual resignation of President Richard Nixon
 - (3) upholding of President Nixon's right to executive privilege by the Supreme Court
 - (4) issuance of pardons for presidential aides

Good evening, my fellow citizens. This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past week unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purposes of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere....

– President John F. Kennedy, Report to the American People, October 22, 1962

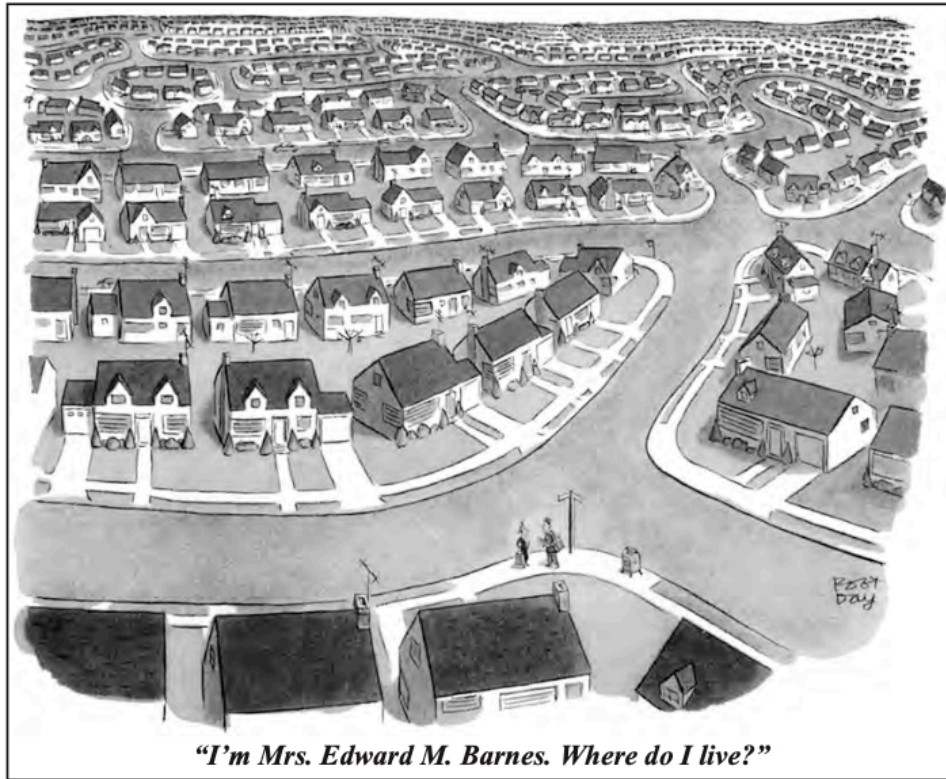
17. President John F. Kennedy reacted strongly to the situation described in this speech primarily because
- (1) the United States feared an influx of Cuban refugees
 - (2) these missiles could threaten United States oil supplies in South America
 - (3) the location of Cuba would allow the United States little time to respond to an attack
 - (4) the United States and the Warsaw Pact nations had formed a military alliance
18. One criticism of the Warren Court's decisions in *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) is that the Supreme Court
- (1) limited police powers while expanding the rights of criminal defendants
 - (2) denied the first amendment rights of antiwar protestors and the press
 - (3) forced the desegregation of public transportation
 - (4) restricted the rights of students in public schools
19. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) agreements signed in the 1970s by the United States and the Soviet Union were efforts to

- (1) reduce Cold War tensions
- (2) establish a worldwide human rights policy
- (3) increase cooperation in the United Nations
- (4) negotiate a lasting peace in the Middle East

...We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a central control commission consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four Governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission. ...

– Joint Statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Marshal Joseph Stalin at Yalta, February 11, 1945

20. Based on this passage, a major purpose of the Yalta Conference was to
 - (1) prepare for control of Germany after World War II
 - (2) offer Germany generous terms of surrender to shorten the war
 - (3) rebuild German industries following the war
 - (4) prevent Germany's membership in the United Nations
21. The plan described in this passage contributed to the
 - (1) complete removal of United States troops from Germany
 - (2) authorization for Germany to join the Axis powers
 - (3) long-term division of Germany into two nations
 - (4) domination of Germany by France
22. Which action best illustrates the Cold War policy of containment?
 - (1) participating in the Nuremberg trials
 - (2) creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (3) encouraging scientific cooperation between the Allies
 - (4) recognizing the state of Israel in 1948
23. Which statement most accurately explains why the War Powers Act (1973) was passed?
 - (1) President Lyndon B. Johnson failed to send enough troops to South Vietnam.
 - (2) President Richard Nixon negotiated a peace treaty with North Vietnam.
 - (3) Congress wanted to reassert its right to authorize military action.
 - (4) Military leaders demanded limits on presidential authority during wartime.
24. The 1972, 1979, and 1987 missile reduction agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union are examples of the foreign policy of
 - (1) brinkmanship
 - (2) détente
 - (3) appeasement
 - (4) neutrality



Source: Robert J. Day, *New Yorker*, 1954 (adapted)

25. Which characteristic of American life in the 1950s is illustrated in this cartoon?
- (1) growth of the elderly population
 - (2) effects of suburbanization
 - (3) decreasing use of automobiles
 - (4) declining importance of the media
26. Which factor directly contributed to the post–World War II development of the community shown in the cartoon?
- (1) rise in the birth rate
 - (2) decrease in school construction
 - (3) decline in the availability of home loans
 - (4) increase in the number of women in the labor force
27. One of the main effects of the passage of the Interstate Highway Act of 1956 was the expansion of
- (1) ridership on long-distance passenger trains
 - (2) immigrant populations
 - (3) communities in the suburbs
 - (4) the airline industry
28. One way in which the Supreme Court decisions in *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) are similar is that each resulted in
- (1) more legal searches without warrants
 - (2) fewer gun control regulations
 - (3) additional limitations on religious freedom
 - (4) expanded rights for people accused of crimes

National Security Blanket



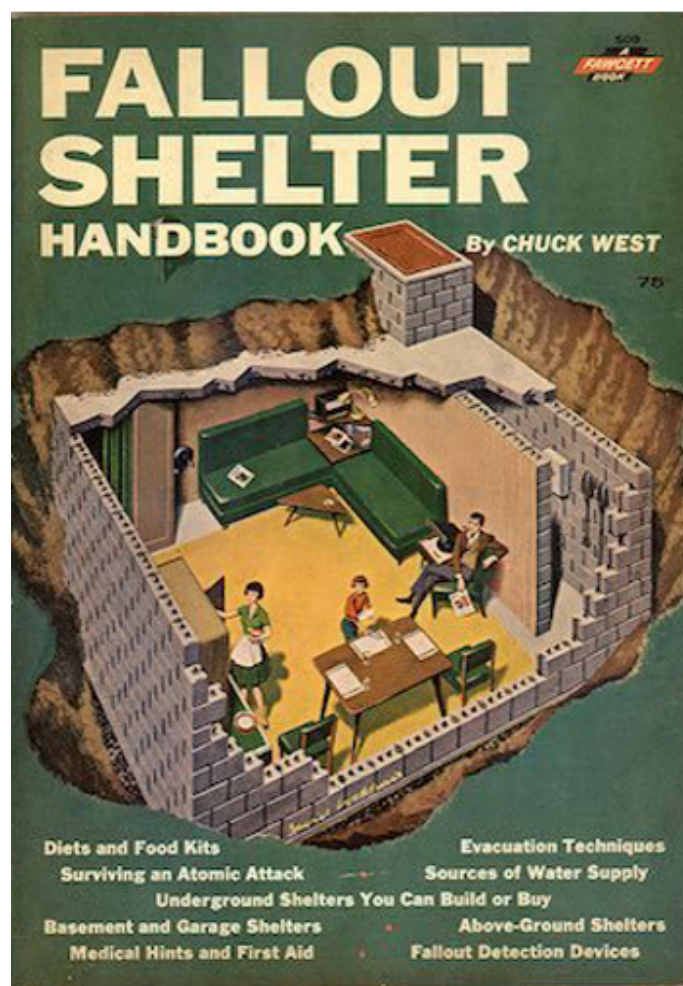
Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, May 27, 1973
(adapted)

29. The main idea of this cartoon is that President Richard Nixon
- (1) refused to become involved in political activities
 - (2) supported campaign finance reform
 - (3) exercised presidential power to defend national interests
 - (4) tried to use foreign policy issues to cover up illegal activities
30. Based on this cartoon, one effect of President Richard Nixon's actions on the United States was to
- (1) prove that the powers of presidents are unlimited
 - (2) decrease the probability of impeachment for future presidents
 - (3) weaken the public's trust in political leaders
 - (4) demonstrate that the Supreme Court could not rule on presidential wrongdoing
31. Senate Rejects Supreme Court Nominee
Supreme Court Declares National Recovery Act (NRA) Unconstitutional
Congress Overrides Truman Veto of Taft-Hartley Act
- Each of these headlines illustrates the use of
- (1) reserved powers
 - (2) checks and balances
 - (3) executive privilege
 - (4) federal supremacy

...The truth of the matter is that Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products – principally from America – are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help, or face economic, social, and political deterioration of a very grave character....

– Secretary of State George Marshall, Remarks at Harvard University Commencement, June 5, 1947

32. In this excerpt, Secretary of State George Marshall is identifying the need to
- (1) provide economic assistance to struggling European nations
 - (2) allow European workers to settle in the United States
 - (3) install democratic governments in the nations of Western Europe
 - (4) strengthen European military defenses
33. The situation in Europe described by Secretary of State George Marshall was the result of the
- (1) failure of the United Nations to help people in need
 - (2) devastation caused by fighting in World War II
 - (3) construction of the Berlin Wall by the Soviet Union
 - (4) takeover of Greece and Turkey by communists



Source: Fawcett Publications (adapted)

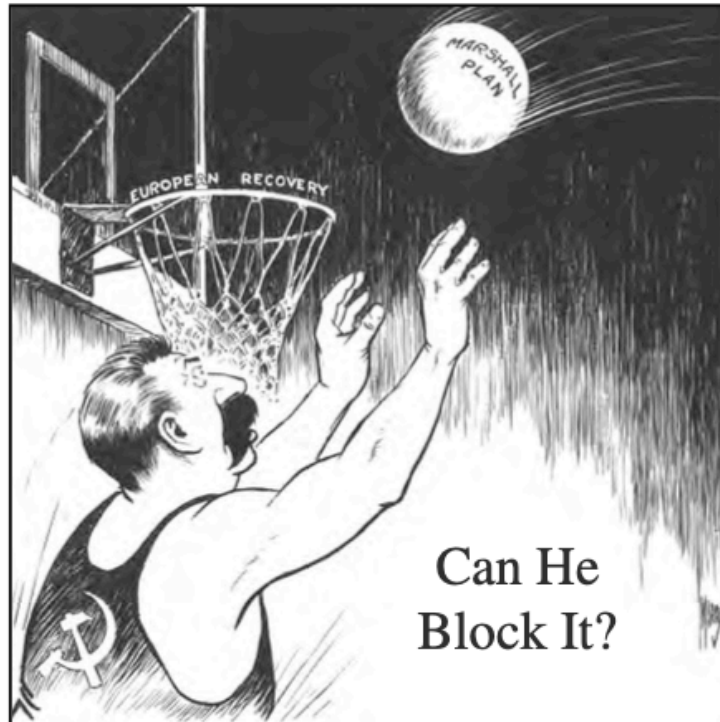
34. The shelter pictured in this handbook was designed to help Americans survive
- (1) global climate changes
 - (2) pandemic diseases
 - (3) natural disasters
 - (4) nuclear war

HARLEM

What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore – And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over – like a syrupy sweet?
Maybe it just sags like a heavy load.
Or does it explode?

– Langston Hughes, 1951 (adapted)

35. The “dream deferred” in this poem refers to the hopes African Americans had for
- (1) social and political equality
 - (2) an independent African American nation
 - (3) access to affordable medical treatment
 - (4) separate public accommodations
36. *Greece Receives U.S. Aid to Fight Communists*
U.S. Military Airlifts Supplies to Berlin
U.S. Troops Sent to Defend South Vietnam
- These headlines best illustrate the United States commitment to a policy of
- (1) détente
 - (2) isolationism
 - (3) containment
 - (4) imperialism
37. *Alger Hiss conviction*
Rosenberg trial
McCarthy hearings
- These post-World War II events are most closely associated with the fear of
- (1) an increase in immigration from the Soviet Union
 - (2) labor conflicts in United States cities
 - (3) an expansion of communism into Cuba
 - (4) a communist threat inside the United States
38. A major impact of the 24th amendment banning poll taxes and of the 1965 Voting Rights Act was the
- (1) increase in the number of Jim Crow laws
 - (2) movement to create a new political party for Hispanics
 - (3) decrease in voting among African American women
 - (4) elimination of discriminatory voting practices against African Americans



Source: Edwin Marcus, c. 1947,
Library of Congress (adapted)

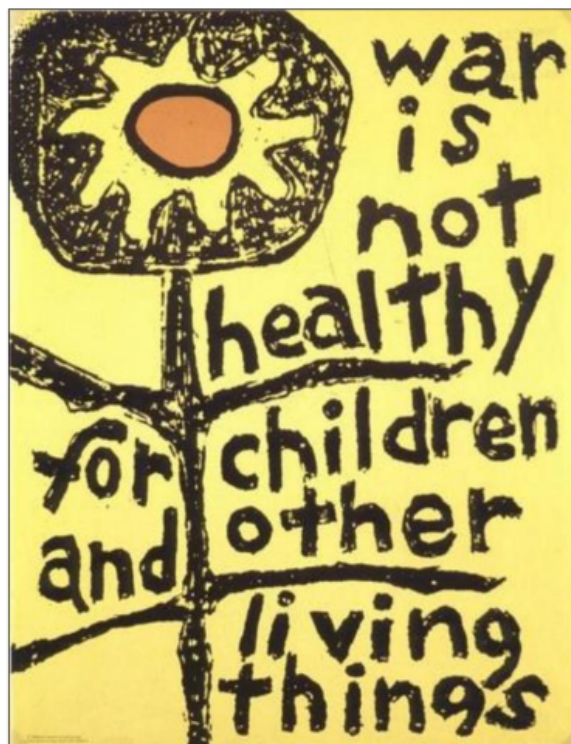
39. Which United States effort is the Soviet Union responding to in this cartoon?
- (1) a commitment to rebuild the League of Nations
 - (2) a plan to join with other nations to reduce military spending
 - (3) an effort to improve United States–Soviet relations
 - (4) an attempt to stabilize the economy of Western Europe
40. The 1957 launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union embarrassed the United States because it
- (1) allowed the Soviets to place missiles in Turkey
 - (2) revealed that the Soviets had nuclear weapons
 - (3) appeared that the United States had failed to keep up in scientific achievement
 - (4) confirmed the United States use of U-2 spy planes

And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man....”

– President John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961

41. President Kennedy sought to achieve the goal described in this speech through support for the formation of the
- (1) Peace Corps
 - (2) World Bank
 - (3) Organization of American States (OAS)
 - (4) South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)



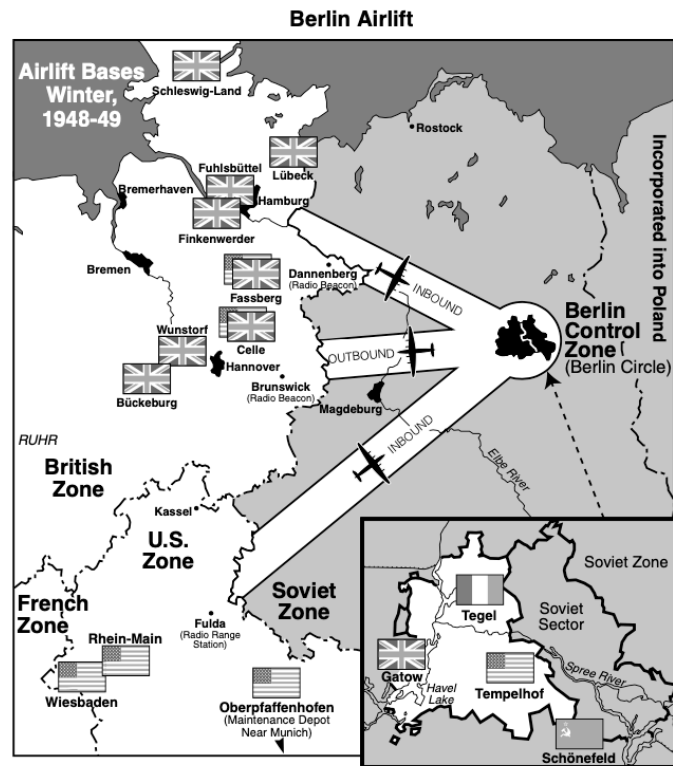
42. This poster from 1967 is an expression of
- (1) support for the foreign policy of the president
 - (2) support for increased financing of environmental programs
 - (3) opposition to health care reform for seniors and the poor
 - (4) opposition to United States involvement in Vietnam
43. Which title best completes the partial outline below?
- (1) Latino Women Gain Equal Pay
 - (2) Civil Rights Movement Achieves Victories
 - (3) Native American Indians Regain Land Rights
 - (4) Persons With Disabilities Win Educational Opportunities
44. In *New York Times v. United States* (1971) and *United States v. Nixon* (1974), the Supreme Court placed limits on the
- (1) authority of federal judges
 - (2) exercise of freedom of religion
 - (3) powers of the president
 - (4) right of Congress to declare war
46. Which event during the civil rights movement is most closely associated with President Dwight Eisenhower?
- (1) granting permission for the March on Washington
 - (2) urging the Brooklyn Dodgers to sign Jackie Robinson
 - (3) supporting the sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina
 - (4) using federal troops to integrate schools in Little Rock, Arkansas
47. The presidency of Richard Nixon was weakened by his
- (1) policies on the environment
 - (2) trip to the People's Republic of China
 - (3) foreign policy toward the Soviet Union
 - (4) involvement in the Watergate scandal

No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.”

– Section 2, Voting Rights Act of 1965

48. The specific goal stated in this section of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was to

- (1) expand the use of property qualifications
- (2) establish voter qualifications such as literacy tests
- (3) stop fraudulent voting in large cities
- (4) remove barriers to voting based on racial background



Source: Giangreco and Griffin, *Airbridge to Berlin*, Presidio Press (adapted)

49. The situation shown on the map was primarily the result of the

- (1) continuing disagreement among wartime Allies about Germany's future
- (2) demand of Great Britain and France that Germany pay harsh reparations
- (3) desire to conduct war crimes trials for Nazi leaders
- (4) need to bring a unified Germany into the United Nations

50. The air corridors shown on the map were used during the airlift in 1948 and 1949 to

- (1) bomb the city of Berlin
- (2) fly combat troops into the Soviet sector
- (3) prevent a Soviet invasion of West Germany
- (4) overcome a Soviet blockade of Berlin in East Germany