

## Period 8 (1945-1980)

### Test 2

...We may anticipate a state of affairs in which two Great Powers will each be in a position to put an end to the civilization and life of the other, though not without risking its own. We may be likened to two scorpions in a bottle, each capable of killing the other, but only at the risk of his own life....

– J. Robert Oppenheimer, 1953

1. In this statement, J. Robert Oppenheimer was referring to the
  - (1) benefits of neutrality
  - (2) dangers of the nuclear arms race
  - (3) failures of appeasement
  - (4) positive effects of atomic energy

### HOT PURSUIT

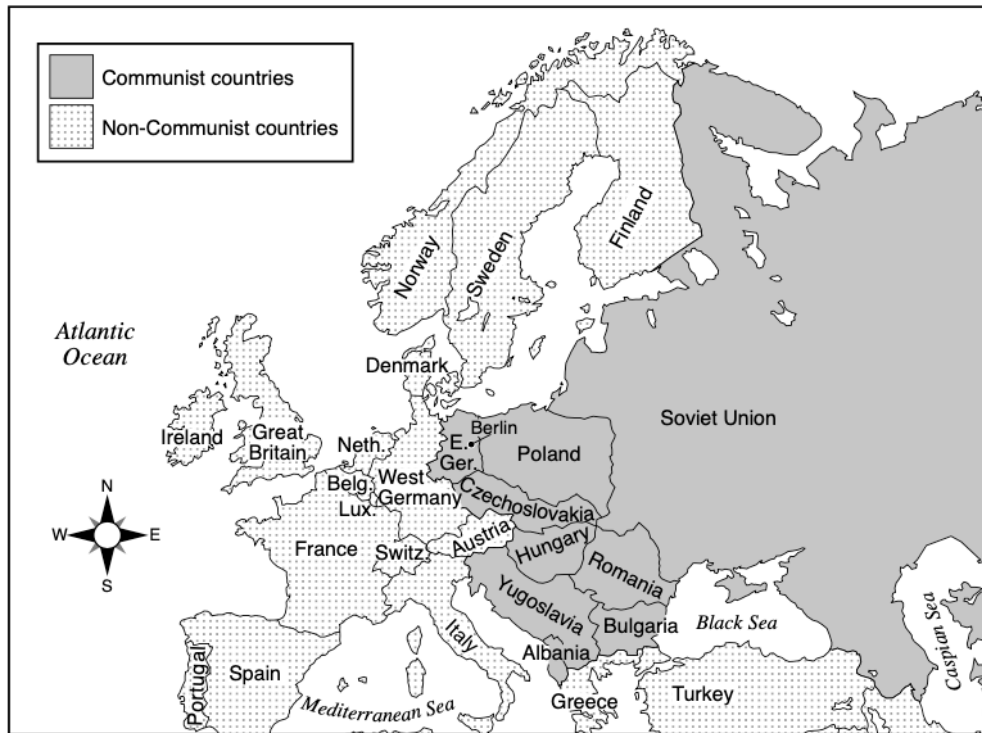


Source: Pat Oliphant, *Denver Post*, December 29, 1967  
(adapted)

2. What is the main idea of this 1967 cartoon?
  - (1) Desertion by United States soldiers was widespread.
  - (2) The domino theory no longer applied to Southeast Asia.
  - (3) The United States policy of expanding the war in Indochina would be filled with hazards.
  - (4) A bridge into Laos and Cambodia helped United States soldiers invade Asia.
3. A major goal of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program was to
  - (1) contain communism in Southeast Asia
  - (2) create a space program
  - (3) reduce poverty in the United States
  - (4) cut domestic programs to balance the budget
4. Which standard of justice was applied to Nazi leaders who were tried at Nuremberg after World War II?
  - (1) Military attacks on civilian populations are legal.
  - (2) Individuals can be held personally responsible for war crimes.
  - (3) Military officers are not accountable for crimes if they were obeying orders.
  - (4) Only the League of Nations can determine international law.
5. What was the purpose of the Berlin airlift?
  - (1) supplying West Berlin with necessities during the Soviet blockade
  - (2) helping defeat the German military
  - (3) assisting people trying to escape from East Berlin
  - (4) forcing the Soviet Union to end its occupation of East Germany

6. During the 1960s, members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) used sit-ins primarily to
  - (1) protest high college tuition costs
  - (2) promote passage of clean air laws
  - (3) support voting rights for 18-year-old citizens
  - (4) challenge racially segregated public facilities
7. What was a major result of the Cuban missile 40 crisis of 1962?
  - (1) Fidel Castro was removed from power.
  - (2) Steps were taken to relax Cold War tensions.
  - (3) United Nations forces invaded Cuba.
  - (4) Trade between Cuba and the United States increased.
8. President Kennedy created the Peace Corps in the 1960s to
  - (1) fight revolutionaries in democratic nations with military force
  - (2) improve economic conditions in developing countries
  - (3) rebuild United States cities through urban renewal
  - (4) overthrow Soviet control in Eastern Europe
9. Which statement about the Vietnam War is an opinion?
  - (1) President Lyndon B. Johnson's escalation of the war was a mistake.
  - (2) United States forces withdrew from Vietnam during the presidency of Gerald Ford.
  - (3) Disagreement over the war divided the American public.
  - (4) The Vietnam War had been the longest military conflict in United States history.
10. The SALT I and SALT II agreements of the 1970s tried to improve Cold War relations between the United States and the Soviet Union by
  - (1) encouraging space exploration
  - (2) increasing cultural exchanges
  - (3) lowering barriers to trade
  - (4) limiting nuclear weapons
11. What was a major achievement of the presidency of Jimmy Carter?
  - (1) uniting East Germany and West Germany
  - (2) negotiating the peace accord between Egypt and Israel at Camp David
  - (3) ending United States dependence on imported oil
  - (4) rescuing United States hostages in Iran
12. After World War II, President Harry Truman advanced the rights of African Americans by
  - (1) issuing an order to end segregation in the military
  - (2) signing legislation to ban poll taxes
  - (3) appointing a racially diverse Supreme Court
  - (4) ending discrimination in public accommodations
13. What was the principal strategy used by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to achieve equal rights in the United States?
  - (1) advocating separation of the races
  - (2) counseling African Americans to attend vocational schools
  - (3) encouraging the use of civil disobedience
  - (4) creating a new political party
14. What was a major result of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society of the 1960s?
  - (1) Government agencies like Social Security lost support.
  - (2) Military spending fell to its lowest level in 50 years.
  - (3) Programs like Medicare and the Job Corps were created to reduce poverty.
  - (4) The federal government operated on a balanced budget.

## Europe After World War II



Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

15. As a result of the situation shown on the map, the foreign policy of the United States during the administration of President Harry Truman was dominated by the belief that
  - (1) communist expansion in Europe should be contained
  - (2) cooperation with the Soviet Union should be increased
  - (3) satellite nations of the Soviet Union should not be recognized as legal states
  - (4) economic aid was not likely to help nations in Western Europe
  
16. One action taken by the United States in response to the situation shown on the map was to
  - (1) return to a foreign policy of isolationism
  - (2) attack Soviet-controlled territories
  - (3) help form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - (4) sign trade agreements with nations taken over by the Soviet Union
  
17. Which Supreme Court case is accurately matched with the constitutional issue that was raised in that case?
  - (1) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* – right to legal counsel
  - (2) *Tinker v. Des Moines* – protection against unreasonable search
  - (3) *Engel v. Vitale* – right to trial by jury
  - (4) *Miranda v. Arizona* – protection from self-incrimination
  
18. McCarthyism of the early 1950s resulted in
  - (1) the end of the arms race
  - (2) reduced spending on national defense
  - (3) increased discrimination against returning veterans
  - (4) damage to the reputations of many innocent people
  
19. During the 1950s, United States foreign policy was shaped by
  - (1) the principle of nonalignment
  - (2) a return to pre-World War II isolationism
  - (3) a willingness to compromise with communist nations
  - (4) the emergence of two world superpowers

. . . I believe in an America where the separation of church and state is absolute – where no Catholic prelate [bishop] would tell the President (should he be Catholic) how to act, and no Protestant minister would tell his parishioners for whom to vote – where no church or church school is granted any public funds or political preference – and where no man is denied public office merely because his religion differs from the President who might appoint him or the people who might elect him. . . .

– Senator John F. Kennedy, September 12, 1960

20. In this statement, Senator John F. Kennedy is showing his support for
- (1) increasing federal aid to nonpublic schools
  - (2) establishing a national religion
  - (3) banning religious leaders from holding public office
  - (4) upholding the principles of the first amendment
21. Affirmative action programs were begun in the mid-1960s primarily as a way to
- (1) reduce unemployment in the rural South
  - (2) increase economic and educational opportunities for minorities
  - (3) rebuild public housing in urban areas
  - (4) win public support for tax cuts
22. The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) were attempts by the United States and other nations to
- (1) create mutual defense pacts
  - (2) increase tariff rates between members
  - (3) decrease the number of nuclear weapons
  - (4) provide economic aid to poor nations
23. In 1958, the United States government increased spending on science education and research in reaction to the
- (1) creation of the Warsaw Pact
  - (2) launching of Sputnik
  - (3) installation of Soviet missiles in Cuba
  - (4) U-2 incident

... Believing this as I do, I have concluded that I should not permit the Presidency to become involved in the partisan divisions that are developing in this political year.

With America's sons in the fields far away, with America's future under challenge right here at home, with our hopes and the world's hopes for peace in the balance every day, I do not believe that I should devote an hour or a day of my time to any personal partisan causes or to any duties other than the awesome duties of this office – the Presidency of your country....

– President Lyndon B. Johnson, Address to the Nation, March 31, 1968

24. What was one problem facing President Lyndon B. Johnson at the time this speech was delivered?
- (1) Americans had experienced several judicial scandals.
  - (2) His participation in peace talks threatened the war effort.
  - (3) Opposition to the Vietnam War was becoming more widespread.
  - (4) Great Society programs forced a reduction in military spending.

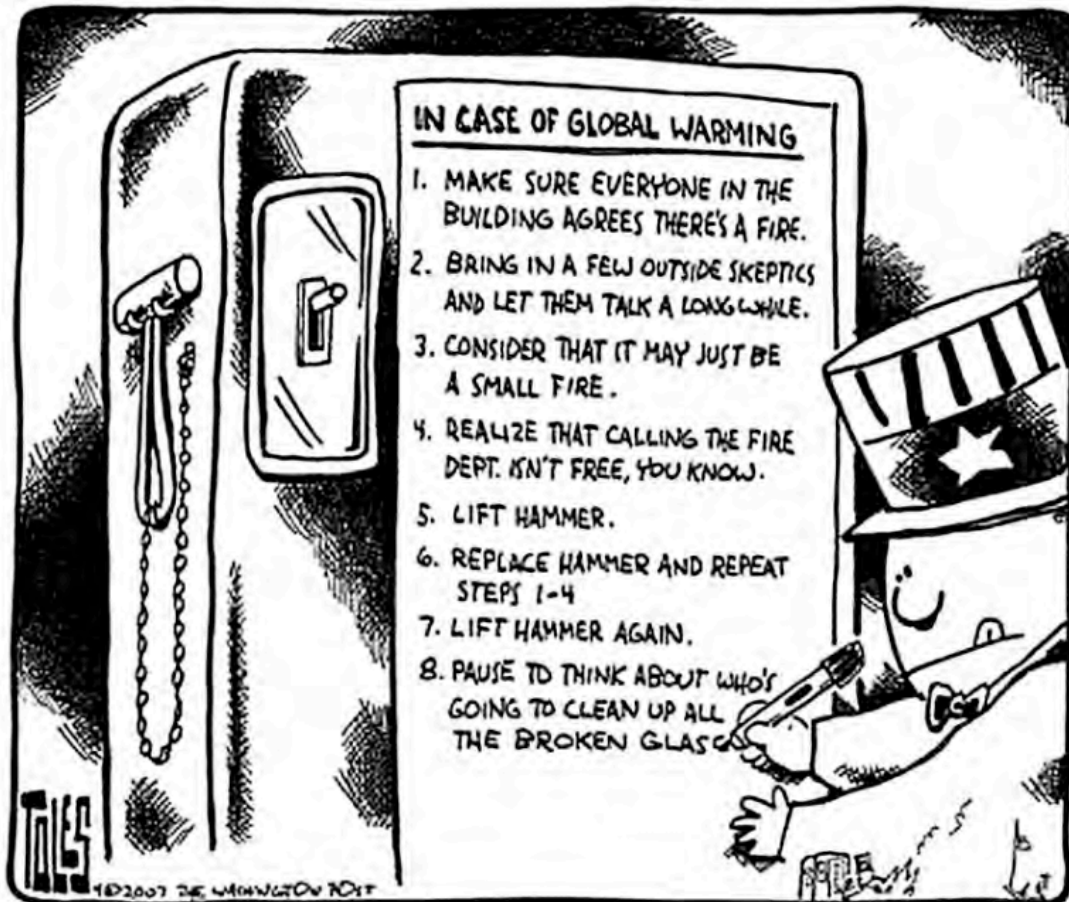
25. What was the primary method used by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to advance civil rights?
- (1) nonviolent protest of segregation practices
  - (2) support for black separatism
  - (3) pursuit of elective public office
  - (4) practical education for economic gain

### National-Security Blanket



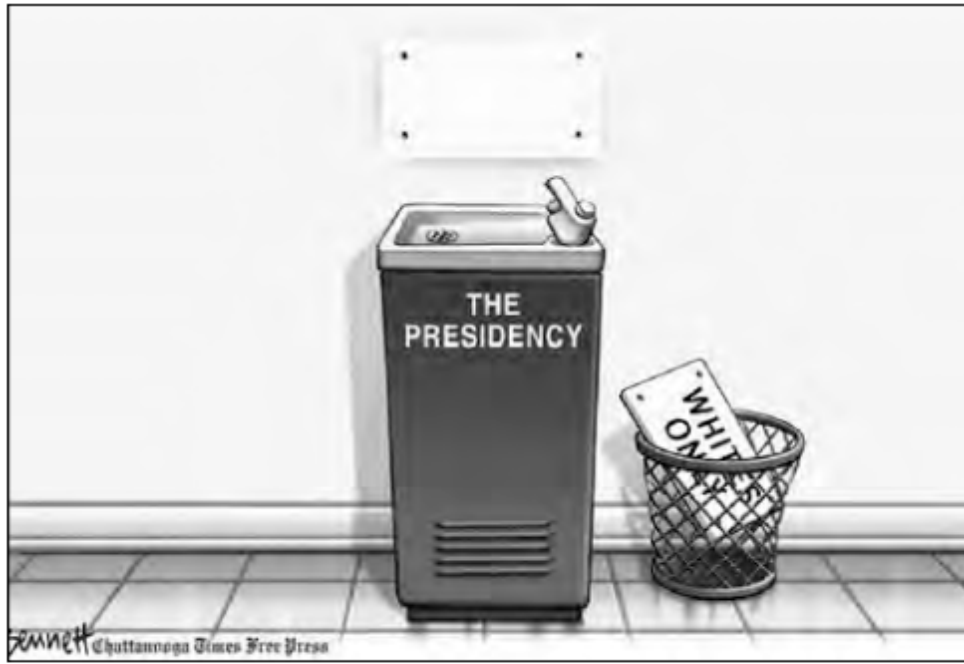
Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, May 27, 1973  
(adapted)

26. Which action by President Richard Nixon is the focus of this cartoon?
- (1) recalling diplomats from Mexico
  - (2) supporting tax decreases and budget cuts
  - (3) attempting to hide evidence from investigators
  - (4) making concessions to the Soviet Union
27. The outcome of the events illustrated in the cartoon resulted in the
- (1) expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia
  - (2) resignation of President Richard Nixon
  - (3) growing support for environmental protection legislation
  - (4) visit to Communist China by President Richard Nixon
28. Which statement about the Hurricane Katrina disaster (2005) is an opinion rather than a fact?
- (1) The levee system in New Orleans failed.
  - (2) The federal government did not do enough to aid the victims.
  - (3) The federal government was criticized for its initial response to the emergency.
  - (4) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provided housing for victims.



Source: Tom Toles, *Washington Post*, April 25, 2007

29. Which statement best supports the cartoonist's view in 2007 about global warming?
- (1) The federal government has been slow to take action on global warming.
  - (2) Most people support efforts to address global warming.
  - (3) Dealing with global warming is too expensive.
  - (4) Global warming is damaging the ozone layer.
30. Since the presidency of Ronald Reagan, the 43 Republican Party has generally tried to deal with economic problems by supporting
- (1) lower taxes and reduced government spending
  - (2) the elimination of free trade and the free-market system
  - (3) deficit spending and decreased military spending
  - (4) increased social spending and strict regulation of the stock market
31. The baby boom following World War II resulted in the
- (1) development of urban unrest in the 1950s
  - (2) need to increase the number of schools in the 1960s
  - (3) migration from cities to farms in the 1970s
  - (4) need to decrease the number of nursing homes in the 1980s



Source: Clay Bennett, *Chattanooga Times Free Press*,  
November 5, 2008

32. According to the cartoonist, one important result of the election of President Barack Obama in 2008 was that
- (1) public facilities in the South were finally integrated
  - (2) the executive branch of government gained power over the legislative branch
  - (3) a racial barrier in government had been broken
  - (4) racial discrimination was legally eliminated in the United States
33. A goal of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954) and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was to
- (1) eliminate discrimination in housing
  - (2) implement job-training programs
  - (3) increase equal rights for African Americans
  - (4) end barriers to voting faced by African Americans
34. Which two issues led to protests and riots in many American cities during the 1960s?
- (1) space exploration and environmental pollution
  - (2) the Vietnam War and racial injustice
  - (3) inadequate health care and women's liberation
  - (4) gasoline shortages and illegal immigration
35. The Supreme Court ruling in *United States v. Nixon* (1974) upheld the principle that the president
- (1) is not above the law
  - (2) can be allowed greater powers during national emergencies
  - (3) must accept limits on his veto power
  - (4) can freely dismiss members of his cabinet
36. Which United States foreign policy action best illustrates the concept of containment?
- (1) adopting the Truman Doctrine in 1947
  - (2) ratifying the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963
  - (3) returning control of the Panama Canal to Panama in 1978
  - (4) granting diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China in 1979



**“I THOUGHT WE LANDED AT RHEIN MAIN  
TO PICK UP PASSENGERS!!”**



Source: Jake Schuffert, *The Task Force Times*, 1949 (adapted)

37. Which Soviet Union action led to the situation shown in this cartoon?
- (1) blockade of Berlin
  - (2) creation of the Warsaw Pact
  - (3) reunification of Germany
  - (4) construction of the Berlin Wall

. . . You express a great deal of anxiety over our willingness to break laws. This is certainly a legitimate concern. Since we so diligently urge people to obey the Supreme Court’s decision of 1954 outlawing segregation in the public schools, it is rather strange and paradoxical to find us consciously breaking laws. One may well ask, “how can you advocate breaking some laws and obeying others?” The answer is found in the fact that there are two types of laws: There are just and there are unjust laws. I would agree with Saint Augustine that “An unjust law is no law at all.” . . .

– Martin Luther King Jr., “Letter from Birmingham Jail,” April 16, 1963

38. Which approach best represents the argument made in the passage?
- (1) civil disobedience
  - (2) armed resistance
  - (3) Black Power
  - (4) containment
39. A main goal of President Richard Nixon’s policy of détente was to
- (1) sponsor free elections in North Korea
  - (2) negotiate an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict
  - (3) end diplomatic relations with China
  - (4) reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union



40. After World War II, one important outcome of the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill) was that it
- (1) allowed women to serve in combat positions
  - (2) limited suburban growth
  - (3) provided funds for new military bases
  - (4) created educational and housing assistance for veterans

**“HOW MUCH DO YOU FIGURE THIS ONE WOULD COST?”**



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, September 12, 1950  
(adapted)

41. What is the main idea of this cartoon?
- (1) Special interest groups often influence elections.
  - (2) Lobbyists have limited influence on candidates.
  - (3) Candidates seeking reelection are harmed by campaign restrictions.
  - (4) Federal laws have banned private interests from lobbying Congress.
42. After the Watergate scandal of the 1970s, Congress made an effort to deal with the problem shown in this cartoon by
- (1) banning wealthy individuals from financing their own campaigns
  - (2) requiring that all elections be financed by the federal government
  - (3) limiting donations to campaigns by individuals and political action committees
  - (4) requiring all candidates to spend the same amount on campaigns
43. The terms brinkmanship, peaceful coexistence, and détente are most closely associated with
- (1) periodic border disputes between Canada and the United States
  - (2) problems the United States experienced with Germany prior to its reunification
  - (3) techniques used by terrorists to intimidate United States citizens
  - (4) Cold War relations between the United States and the Soviet Union

**“KINDLY MOVE OVER A LITTLE, GENTLEMEN”**



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, January 26, 1965  
(adapted)

44. Which statement regarding Lyndon B. Johnson’s presidency is best supported by the information in this cartoon?
- (1) Domestic programs had been the main priority in previous budgets.
  - (2) Domestic programs were eliminated during the 1960s.
  - (3) Military spending had negatively affected domestic programs.
  - (4) Military spending was completely eliminated to fund domestic programs.

“ . . . From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. . . .”

– Winston Churchill, March 5, 1946

45. With this observation, Winston Churchill warned the United States that Europe was threatened by
- (1) an embargo of its Middle East oil supplies
  - (2) the growth of fascism in Great Britain
  - (3) the expansion of communism in Eastern Europe
  - (4) a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union
46. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact are examples of
- (1) dollar diplomacy
  - (2) Lend-Lease
  - (3) mutual defense
  - (4) Manifest Destiny

47. Belief in the domino theory by presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson directly influenced their decisions to
- (1) reject the policy of collective security
  - (2) support a return to neutrality
  - (3) end the Berlin airlift
  - (4) increase United States military involvement in Vietnam
48. The War on Poverty was an attempt by President Lyndon B. Johnson to
- (1) send medical aid to African nations
  - (2) strengthen the Peace Corps
  - (3) decrease the number of immigrants from Latin America
  - (4) raise the standard of living for many Americans



Source: Pittsburgh Courier, April 19, 1947 (adapted)

49. Which conclusion can be drawn from an examination of these 1947 newspaper headlines concerning Jackie Robinson?
- (1) Robinson's integration of major league baseball was an important event in the history of civil rights.
  - (2) Robinson went on to organize the civil rights movement.
  - (3) Sports fans overwhelmingly encouraged the desegregation of public accommodations.
  - (4) Robinson's major league debut had no impact on race relations in the United States.
50. What was the primary reason for the creation of both the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan?
- (1) to reward the Chinese for their role in the Allied victory over Japan
  - (2) the fear of Soviet communist expansion throughout Europe
  - (3) the need to support colonial independence movements in the developing world
  - (4) the protection of vital United States interests in Middle East oil fields