

Period 8 (1945-1980)

Test 3

1. The United States responded to the Berlin blockade in 1948 by
 - (1) boycotting German-made imports
 - (2) building the Berlin Wall
 - (3) stopping all traffic leaving Berlin
 - (4) airlifting food and supplies into Berlin
2. A major significance of the Korean War (1950– 1953) is that for the first time
 - (1) an atomic bomb was used in warfare
 - (2) Asian and United States troops fought against each other
 - (3) the United Nations used military force to oppose aggression
 - (4) the Soviet Union and the United States supported the same side

All Federal Employees Required to Take Loyalty Oath

Army-McCarthy Hearings Begin

Rosenbergs Convicted

3. These newspaper headlines from the decade following World War II are all connected to the
 - (1) war crimes trials in Japan
 - (2) passage of civil rights legislation in the United States
 - (3) fear of communism in the United States
 - (4) debate over economic aid to Europe
4. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy responded to the discovery of nuclear missiles in Cuba by
 - (1) ordering a naval quarantine of Cuba
 - (2) capturing strategic locations in Cuba
 - (3) threatening to invade the Soviet Union
 - (4) prohibiting travel to the southeastern United States
5. During the 1960s, the actions of Cesar Chavez led to improved conditions for
 - (1) coal miners
 - (2) migrant farm workers
 - (3) autoworkers
 - (4) health care workers
6. Which phrase best completes the heading of the partial outline below?

I. Native American Indian _____ A. Occupation of Alcatraz B. Wounded Knee (1973) C. Formation of American Indian Movement (AIM)

- (1) Protests Against the Vietnam War
 - (2) Demands for Equality
 - (3) Attempts to Culturally Assimilate
 - (4) Support for the War on Poverty
7. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are all associated with which movement?
 - (1) temperance
 - (2) abolition
 - (3) civil rights
 - (4) environmentalism

"Where To?"



8. The point of view expressed by this cartoonist is that this "new" United States foreign policy is
- (1) risky and may not succeed
 - (2) certain to lead to another war
 - (3) a violation of the United Nations Charter
 - (4) too expensive to support
9. Which United States foreign policy is being referred to in this cartoon?
- (1) Neutrality Act
 - (2) Atlantic Charter
 - (3) Truman Doctrine
 - (4) Manhattan Project

. . . You have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war. Some say that we were brought to the verge of war. Of course we were brought to the verge of war. The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost. . . .

– Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Time, January 23, 1956

10. The policy described by Secretary Dulles was most evident in the later actions of the United States during the
- (1) Cuban missile crisis
 - (2) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 - (3) energy crisis of 1973
 - (4) Camp David talks between Egypt and Israel

11. Which social change was accelerated by the passage of the Interstate Highway Act in 1956?
- (1) revitalization of urban areas
 - (2) demand for new forms of public transportation
 - (3) growth of the Northeast's population relative to that of the South and West
 - (4) movement from cities to new suburban communities
12. United States involvement in Vietnam in the early 1960s was justified by a widely held belief that
- (1) United States economic prosperity depended on taking control of South Vietnam
 - (2) failure to defend freedom in South Vietnam would result in communist domination of Southeast Asia
 - (3) supporting South Vietnam would honor United States obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (4) involvement in Southeast Asia was necessary to prevent communists from seizing control of China

October 4, 1957 – Soviet Union launches Sputnik

April 12, 1961 – a Soviet cosmonaut is the first person to orbit Earth

February 20, 1962 – John Glenn is the first American to orbit Earth • July 20, 1969 – Neil Armstrong walks on the Moon

13. Which conclusion do these events directly support?
- (1) The United States was the first to orbit Earth.
 - (2) The United States space program eventually surpassed the Soviet Union's program.
 - (3) The Soviet Union and the United States both militarized space.
 - (4) Sputnik had little domestic influence on the United States.
14. Since the 1960s, a major goal of the women's movement has been to gain
- (1) full property rights
 - (2) better access to public education
 - (3) equal economic opportunity
 - (4) the right to vote
15. The main argument used by President Richard Nixon to block publication of the Pentagon Papers was that their disclosure would
- (1) damage his environmental policies
 - (2) jeopardize trade relationships
 - (3) harm the prosperity of the nation
 - (4) threaten national security

QUESTION: Mr. President, many people in Congress believe in the tax cuts – I mean, the budget cuts, but are very concerned about the tax cuts. They fear it will be inflationary. How do you plan to combat that fear among Congress?

PRESIDENT REAGAN: Well, I mentioned that last night, this fear that the tax cuts would be inflationary. First of all, a number of fine economists like Murray Weidenbaum and many of his associates don't think that that's so. But also we've got history on our side. Every major tax cut that has been made in this century in our country has resulted in even the government getting more revenue than it did before, because the base of the economy is so broadened by doing it. . . .

– Question-and-Answer Session with President Ronald Reagan, 1981

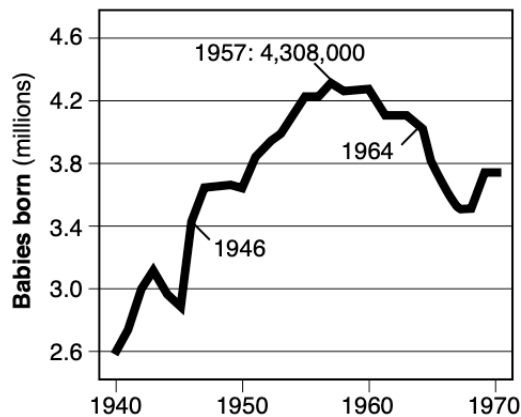
16. Based on this excerpt, President Ronald Reagan's economic policy called for
- (1) reducing taxes to increase investment by private businesses
 - (2) increasing government spending on social welfare programs
 - (3) limiting military spending to balance the federal budget
 - (4) raising taxes to decrease inflation

17. The USA Patriot Act (2001) was passed to
- (1) recruit volunteers for military service
 - (2) protect the United States from terrorists
 - (3) prohibit citizens from criticizing government policies
 - (4) safeguard civil liberties from abuse by the government



Source: Mike Keefe, *Denver Post*, March 16, 2011

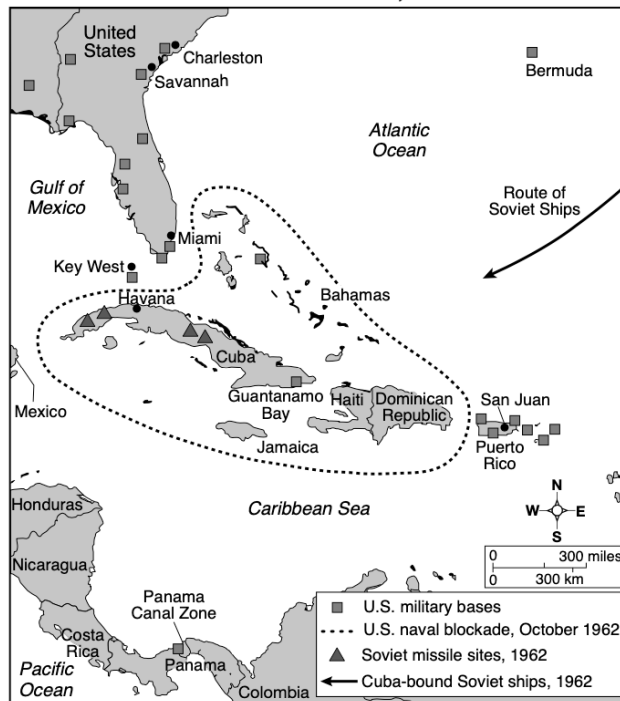
18. Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this cartoon?
- (1) Nuclear power plants are subject to risks.
 - (2) Nuclear waste should not be dumped into the oceans.
 - (3) The government should encourage the construction of nuclear facilities.
 - (4) Nuclear power plants are the targets of terrorists.



Source: *The NYSTROM Atlas of United States History*, 2000 (adapted)

19. What is the best title for this graph for the years 1946–1964?
- (1) The Graying of America
 - (2) The Growth of the Middle Class
 - (3) The Baby Boom Generation
 - (4) From Suburbs to Cities

Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962



Source: Gary B. Nash and Carter Smith, *Atlas of American History*, Facts on File, 2007 (adapted)

20. What was the immediate cause of the action taken by the United States that is shown on the map?
 - (1) Cuban refugees lobbied President Dwight Eisenhower to overthrow Fidel Castro.
 - (2) The Soviet Union built nuclear missile launch sites within range of United States cities.
 - (3) United States military bases in the Caribbean were closed by Cuban armed forces.
 - (4) Puerto Rican citizens asked Congress to assist them in repelling communist advances.
21. One positive outcome of the situation shown on the map was that the United States and Soviet Union increased
 - (1) communication between the two nations to avert war
 - (2) military control of their Latin American colonies
 - (3) cooperative humanitarian efforts in Caribbean nations suffering from natural disasters
 - (4) joint efforts to end the cruel practices of Cuba's leaders
22. The main reason President John F. Kennedy proposed the establishment of the Peace Corps was to
 - (1) promote trade with Africa
 - (2) combat drug use in American cities
 - (3) gain support from immigrant voters
 - (4) improve conditions in developing nations
23. What was an outcome of the Watergate affair during the administration of President Richard Nixon?
 - (1) Presidential powers were expanded.
 - (2) Respect for the office of the president declined.
 - (3) The Supreme Court cleared President Nixon of all charges.
 - (4) Congress refused to take action against President Nixon.
24. The goal of the War Powers Act of 1973 was to
 - (1) allow the president to declare war without congressional approval
 - (2) give Congress the sole power to authorize the use of military force
 - (3) limit the president's power to use military force without congressional approval
 - (4) require a declaration of war for all uses of military forces

25. Following World War II, the United States adopted the foreign policy of containment primarily to
- (1) return to pre-war isolationism
 - (2) limit the spread of communism
 - (3) force European nations to end colonialism
 - (4) support the work of the World Court
26. One important effect of President Eisenhower's proposal for interstate highways was a significant increase in
- (1) health-care spending
 - (2) suburban communities
 - (3) educational opportunities
 - (4) sectional differences

The people of the United States share with the people of the Soviet Union their satisfaction for the safe flight of the astronaut in man's first venture into space. We congratulate you and the Soviet scientists and engineers who made this feat possible. It is my sincere desire that in the continuing quest for knowledge of outer space our nations can work together to obtain the greatest benefit to mankind.

– President John F. Kennedy, Telegram to Nikita Khrushchev, April 12, 1961

27. One way President Kennedy responded to the Soviet action referred to in the telegram was to support
- (1) a decrease in the budget for space exploration
 - (2) an expansion of the Peace Corps to aid impoverished nations
 - (3) the removal of Soviet troops from East Berlin
 - (4) the commitment to a Moon landing by the end of the decade

Establishing a direct telephone line between Washington and Moscow

Negotiating a limited nuclear test-ban treaty

Selling surplus wheat to the Soviet Union

28. These actions by presidents John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon are examples of their attempts to
- (1) meet the Soviet Union's Cold War demands
 - (2) establish peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union
 - (3) support Soviet troops fighting in Afghanistan
 - (4) weaken the military power of the Soviet Union
29. During the 1960s, the escalation of United States involvement in the Vietnam War was based on the belief that
- (1) restoring French colonial power was necessary for political stability in Southeast Asia
 - (2) a strong military presence would limit Japanese trade with Vietnam
 - (3) a North Vietnamese victory would lead to further losses as predicted by the domino theory
 - (4) a cease-fire agreement would increase college protests
30. What was the major effect of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
- (1) Racial discrimination in public facilities was banned.
 - (2) Citizenship and voting rights were extended to Native American Indians.
 - (3) The use of poll taxes and literacy tests for voting were outlawed.
 - (4) Busing to integrate schools was authorized.
31. Which pair of Supreme Court cases upheld the right to counsel for defendants in state criminal cases?
- (1) *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961) and *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States* (1964)
 - (2) *Baker v. Carr* (1962) and *Engel v. Vitale* (1962)
 - (3) *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)
 - (4) *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969) and *Roe v. Wade* (1973)

“We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” . . .

32. These statements were included in which Supreme Court decision?
- (1) Schenck v. United States (1919)
 - (2) Korematsu v. United States (1944)
 - (3) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954)
 - (4) Vernonia School District v. Acton (1995)
33. The primary reason President Harry Truman made the decision to use atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was to
- (1) save American lives by avoiding the invasion of Japan
 - (2) destroy the entire Japanese military in Southeast Asia
 - (3) allow the United States to defeat Germany
 - (4) halt the Japanese invasion of the Soviet Union
34. Organizing the Berlin airlift, implementing the Marshall Plan, and fighting the Korean War were early events in the United States policy of
- (1) imperialism
 - (2) containment
 - (3) isolationism
 - (4) neutrality
35. In the late 1940s, hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the use of loyalty oaths illustrate concerns over the
- (1) impact of union strikes on the economy
 - (2) United States participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (3) desegregation of the military
 - (4) influence of communists within the federal government
36. The Korean War (1950–1953) was the first war in which the United States
- (1) sent troops to fight on foreign soil
 - (2) responded to an attack on its homeland
 - (3) fought as a member of United Nations forces
 - (4) formed an alliance with mainland China

... Finally, you have broader considerations that ‘might follow what you would call the “falling ‘domino” principle. You have a row of dominoes ‘set up, you knock over the first one, and what ‘will happen to the last one is the certainty that it ‘will go over very quickly. So you could have a ‘beginning of a disintegration that would have ‘the most profound influences... .

– President Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 7, 1954

37. Which action is most closely associated with the foreign policy concern expressed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in this passage?
- (1) authorizing U-2 flights over the Soviet Union
 - (2) increasing United States involvement in Vietnam
 - (3) overthrowing military dictatorships in Central America
 - (4) defending oil producing countries in the Middle East
38. The actions of Jackie Robinson, Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X helped focus national attention on the need for reform in the area of
- (1) environmental protection
 - (2) crime prevention
 - (3) public education
 - (4) civil rights

39. Which statement best describes an outcome of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis?
- (1) Communist leaders of Cuba were removed from office.
 - (2) The United States strengthened its ties with Cuba.
 - (3) Nuclear war with the Soviet Union was avoided.
 - (4) United States military defenses were significantly reduced.
40. *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) are all Supreme Court decisions that strengthened individual rights by
- (1) increasing protections for persons accused of crimes
 - (2) eliminating restrictions on gun ownership
 - (3) overturning racial segregation laws
 - (4) encouraging greater voter participation in government
41. President Richard Nixon chose to resign the presidency mainly because of his involvement in the
- (1) secret bombing of Cambodia
 - (2) escalation of the Vietnam War
 - (3) Watergate scandal
 - (4) implementation of wage-price controls
42. In *Tinker v. Des Moines School District* (1969) and in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985), the United States Supreme Court addressed the
- (1) issue of gender equality in school athletics
 - (2) recitation of prayers in public schools
 - (3) power of school authorities to determine curriculum
 - (4) free speech and privacy rights of students in schools
43. Which statement reflects a major transportation trend of the post–World War II period?
- (1) Transcontinental railroads were developed.
 - (2) The use of canals to move freight increased.
 - (3) The use of the automobile increased dramatically.
 - (4) Air travel decreased significantly.
44. One way in which the Truman Doctrine and the Eisenhower Doctrine are similar is that both
- (1) offered aid to countries threatened by communism
 - (2) attempted to create a friendlier relationship with China
 - (3) tried to improve relations with the Soviet Union
 - (4) returned the United States to an isolationist foreign policy