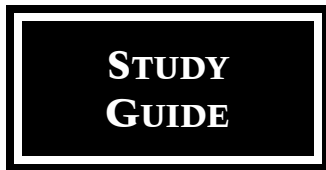


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AP UNITED STATES HISTORY

AP EXAM—PART III

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. A philosophical basis of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was the
 - (a) philosophy of Herbert Hoover.
 - (b) practice of *laissez-faire* by the government.
 - (c) combination of relief, recovery, and reform.
 - (d) idea that wars end depressions.
 - (e) importance of gaining the approval of Congress before he established his programs.
2. The use of the atomic bomb by the United States in 1945 was significant in that it
 - (a) hastened the end of World War II.
 - (b) caused the defeat of Harry S Truman in the election of 1948.
 - (c) led to the formation of the United Nations.
 - (d) ushered in the computer age.
 - (e) was the direct cause of the Cold War.
3. Which of the following was the reason the Supreme Court decided that prayers could NOT be required in schools?
 - (a) Church membership had declined.
 - (b) Atheism had spread throughout American society.
 - (c) Prayer in public schools violated the 1st Amendment.
 - (d) Prayer in public schools would lead to a renewal of religious tests for public office.
 - (e) Americans no longer considered prayer to be important in their lives.
4. The main purpose of the Free Speech Movement of 1964 was to
 - (a) make unions more democratic and give workers more power.
 - (b) support the American Civil Liberties Union.
 - (c) remove the censorship from rock and roll lyrics.
 - (d) change radio programming.
 - (e) allow college students to support civil rights and political causes.
5. The high gasoline prices that occurred during the administration of Jimmy Carter caused
 - (a) deflation because the value of the dollar was falling.
 - (b) inflation because prices were rising and the value of the dollar was falling.
 - (c) depression because the bottom fell out of the stock market.
 - (d) stagnation because employment was so high.
 - (e) a rise in the value of the dollar because the prices were so high.
6. The Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Roe v. Wade* was based on
 - (a) freedom of the press.
 - (b) the right of habeas corpus.
 - (c) executive privilege.
 - (d) the right to privacy.
 - (e) eminent domain.
7. The most important impetus behind the emergence of the modern Civil Rights Movement was
 - (a) the founding of the NAACP.
 - (b) lynchings.
 - (c) the March on Washington.
 - (d) the experience of blacks in World War II.
 - (e) the Freedom Rides.

8. In his farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - (a) urged future administrations to avoid entanglements with European powers.
 - (b) predicted that environmental issues would become more important in the nation's future.
 - (c) castigated Joseph McCarthy for his excessive zeal.
 - (d) advocated that the government wage a war on illicit drugs.
 - (e) warned the nation of the power of the military-industrial complex.

9. After World War II, NATO was formed primarily to
 - (a) assist emerging nations in Asia.
 - (b) stop the spread of Communism in Europe.
 - (c) promote democratic reforms in Latin America.
 - (d) provide economic aid to war-torn nations in Europe.
 - (e) halt the growth of fascism in southern Africa.

10. In the "smoking gun" tape, Richard Nixon discussed the possibility of asking the Central Intelligence Agency to stop the Federal Bureau of Investigation from investigating Watergate matters. In the language of the Articles of Impeachment against Nixon, this charge became
 - (a) breaking and entering.
 - (b) taping people without their knowledge.
 - (c) firing the Special Prosecutor.
 - (d) obstruction of justice.
 - (e) lying to the American people.

11. The United States government allocated massive sums of money to math and science in the 1950s in response to which of the following events?
 - (a) the Soviet Union landing men on the moon
 - (b) Fidel Castro coming to power in Cuba
 - (c) the Soviet Union developing the world's first hydrogen bomb
 - (d) the Soviet satellite *Sputnik* successfully orbiting the earth
 - (e) the United States failing to produce a Nobel Prize winner in science

12. Which chief justice of the Supreme Court was said to be the leader of a very activist court?
 - (a) William Rehnquist
 - (b) Earl Warren
 - (c) Felix Frankfurter
 - (d) Roger Taney
 - (e) Warren Burger

13. A major cause of the Great Depression was
 - (a) too few dollars in circulation.
 - (b) overproduction and overconsumption of goods, creating a shortage of goods.
 - (c) overproduction and underconsumption of goods, causing prices of goods to decrease.
 - (d) an increase in the number of exports.
 - (e) low tariffs.

14. Which of the following organizations, born in the 1930s, focused on organizing unskilled workers?
 - (a) Congress of Industrial Organizations
 - (b) Industrial Workers of the World
 - (c) Knights of Labor
 - (d) American Federation of Labor
 - (e) Communist Party

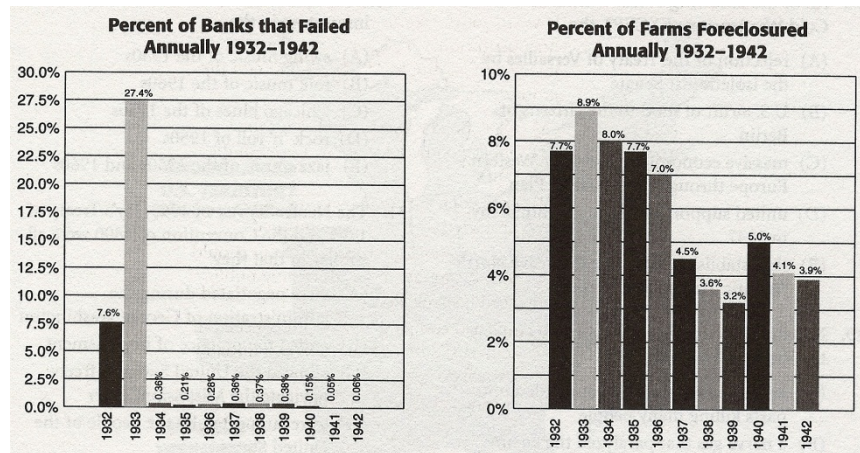
15. The United States demonstrated its support for the Allies before it entered World War II by
 - (a) the announcement of the Stimson Doctrine.
 - (b) its reaction to the sinking of the *Panay* by Japan.
 - (c) the adoption of the policy of Lend-Lease.
 - (d) its participation in the League of Nations.
 - (e) its participation in the Washington Naval Conference in 1921.

16. In the years after World War II, President Truman's foreign policy was focused chiefly on
 - (a) nuclear testing.
 - (b) economic growth in underdeveloped countries.
 - (c) containment of international communism.
 - (d) diplomatic relations with Eastern European nations.
 - (e) creation of cultural links with Red China.
17. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were tried for and found guilty of
 - (a) spying for Nazi Germany.
 - (b) inciting opposition to World War II.
 - (c) being communists.
 - (d) providing information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union.
 - (e) violating tax laws.
18. Which of the following proposed that the nation declare a "war on poverty"?
 - (a) John F. Kennedy
 - (b) Richard Nixon
 - (c) Barry Goldwater
 - (d) Lyndon B. Johnson
 - (e) Earl Warren
19. Nixon's policy in Vietnam was called
 - (a) "Rolling Thunder."
 - (b) Vietnamization.
 - (c) containment.
 - (d) immediate withdrawal.
 - (e) pacification.
20. The Carter Administration faced
 - (a) the Iran-Contra scandal.
 - (b) the energy crisis.
 - (c) record deficits.
 - (d) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
 - (e) revolution in Jamaica.
21. Nixon resigned because
 - (a) he was impeached.
 - (b) the Senate voted to impeach him.
 - (c) there were too many demonstrations.
 - (d) he was threatened with impeachment and did not have support in the Senate.
 - (e) he had lied to Congress.
22. The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was defeated because
 - (a) Congress would not pass it.
 - (b) it was held to be unconstitutional.
 - (c) not enough state legislatures ratified it.
 - (d) Betty Friedan opposed it.
 - (e) Richard Nixon vetoed it.
23. To make America "The Great Society" was a pronouncement concerning
 - (a) Richard Nixon's ideas on federalism.
 - (b) John F. Kennedy's initiatives on civil rights.
 - (c) Gerald Ford's fight against inflation.
 - (d) Lyndon B. Johnson's plan to fight poverty.
 - (e) Jimmy Carter's goals concerning education.
24. The presidency of Lyndon Johnson was dominated by issues involving Vietnam after he
 - (a) coined the phrase "domino theory" and sent advisors to South Vietnam.
 - (b) pledged to support French forces in Vietnam.
 - (c) signed the Geneva Accords.
 - (d) "Vietnamized" the war.
 - (e) proposed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

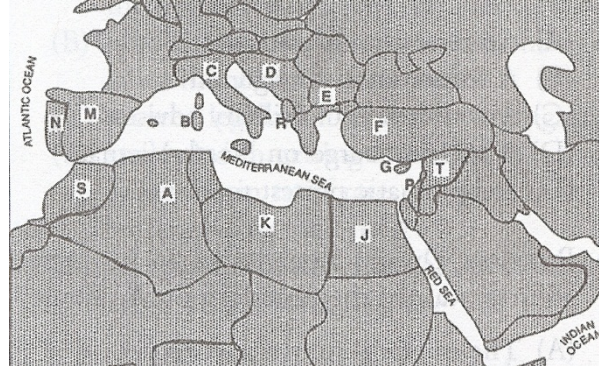
25. The Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979-1981
- (a) reflected resentment of the American support of the Shah of Iran.
 - (b) aided Jimmy Carter's bid for re-election in 1980.
 - (c) increased American prestige.
 - (d) heightened Cold War tensions.
 - (e) caused a global oil crisis.
26. To protect citizens from bank failures, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress established the
- (a) National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA).
 - (b) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
 - (c) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
 - (d) Social Security Administration.
 - (e) Federal Reserve System.
27. Which of the following statements is true of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
- (a) It passed both the Senate and House without any dissenting votes.
 - (b) It contributed to President Johnson's slim margin of victory in the Election of 1964.
 - (c) It was a declaration of war that Congress passed after much debate.
 - (d) In retrospect it is clear that the resolution was justified by evidence of North Vietnamese aggression.
 - (e) It gave President Johnson a "blank check" to retaliate against the North Vietnamese.
28. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?
- (a) elimination of communism
 - (b) implementation of the "domino theory"
 - (c) containment of communism
 - (d) reconstruction of Western Europe after World War II
 - (e) assistance to British colonies in Africa
29. Dr. Benjamin Spock was significant in the 1950s because he
- (a) found a cure for childhood polio.
 - (b) popularized a more lenient approach to child rearing.
 - (c) was accused of passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.
 - (d) performed the first human heart transplant.
 - (e) encouraged the use of tranquilizers among suburban housewives.
30. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) of 1933 was an attempt to increase farm prices by
- (a) restricting farm production through voluntary cooperation by farmers.
 - (b) increasing farm production to meet growing demand.
 - (c) reducing farm production by paying farmers to plant fewer crops.
 - (d) lowering the tariffs to increase the sale of agricultural products abroad.
 - (e) teaching farmers industrial skills so that they could leave the land.
31. Because of his belief that the New Deal had not accomplished its goal, Francis Townsend proposed a plan
- (a) to use nonviolent civil disobedience to oppose racial segregation.
 - (b) to send aid to anti-fascist groups in Europe.
 - (c) to force all "subversive" groups to register with the government.
 - (d) to ban women from working outside the home until all able-bodied men had work.
 - (e) to provide a monthly stipend to everyone in the United States over 60 years old.
32. Which of the following was the most important factor in Kennedy's victory over Nixon in 1960?
- (a) Americans' disappointment with the results of the Korean War
 - (b) Kennedy's superior showing in a televised debate
 - (c) Nixon's World War II record
 - (d) the Watergate investigation
 - (e) Kennedy's record as governor of Massachusetts
33. The Stimson Doctrine of 1932 called for
- (a) an economic boycott of all German goods by the Allied nations.
 - (b) a pledge by the Allied nations to respect the territorial integrity of China.
 - (c) a cease-fire in China.
 - (d) a condemnation by the United States of Japan's actions in Manchuria.
 - (e) an end to Italy's aggressive policies in Africa.

34. The Soviet Union responded to the formation of NATO by
- providing military assistance to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).
 - forming the Warsaw Pact.
 - giving aid to the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).
 - joining the Alliance for Progress.
 - sending advisors to the Organization of American States (OAS).
35. In the “Checkers Speech,” Richard Nixon
- denied allegations that he had improperly received gifts during his 1952 bid for the vice presidency.
 - accused Kennedy of being “soft on communism” during the 1960 campaign for president.
 - announced his policy of “Vietnamization” of the Vietnam War in 1969.
 - called for normalizing relations with China in 1972.
 - declared in 1972 that he “was not a crook” in response to allegations of wrongdoing in Watergate.
36. The primary goal of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s, Southern Christian Leadership Conference was to
- defend black neighborhoods against police brutality.
 - challenge segregation in the Supreme Court.
 - use nonviolent resistance to achieve desegregation.
 - create equal racial representation in the Democratic Party.
 - reinvigorate the “Back to Africa” movement.
37. President Clinton was impeached by the House of Representatives because there was evidence that he had
- mishandled funds in the Whitewater land development scheme.
 - used his influence to arrange for a job for Paula Jones.
 - misused the White House for raising funds for his presidential campaign in 1996.
 - conducted himself in a manner that demeaned the office of the president.
 - committed perjury when testifying about the Monica Lewinsky affair.
38. “Rosie the Riveter” was a symbol of the
- participation of women in the war effort during World War II.
 - Women’s Liberation Movement of the 1960s.
 - new fashions for women that became popular in the 1950s.
 - participation of women in the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s.
 - change that had occurred as a result of women’s suffrage.
39. The Watergate scandal began with
- arms shipments to rebels in Nicaragua.
 - a break-in at an office building in Washington, D.C.
 - the publication of secret Pentagon documents related to the war in Vietnam.
 - a deal between Republican Party officials and railroad owners.
 - payoffs to the government in exchange for drilling rights.
40. President Kennedy responded to the Cuban Missile Crisis by employing
- a surgical air strike.
 - a full-scale naval invasion.
 - public negotiations with the Soviet Union.
 - a naval quarantine.
 - direct negotiations with Fidel Castro.
41. The Smith Act of 1940 and the McCarran Act of 1950 are similar in that they both
- were used to hamper the activities of the Communist Party.
 - aided the development of suburbs.
 - checked the power of large corporations.
 - were milestones in the struggle for civil rights for African Americans.
 - expanded the rights of people accused of crimes.
42. When Gerald Ford said “our long national nightmare is over,” he was referring to the end of the
- Vietnam War.
 - Cold War.
 - Iran Hostage Crisis.
 - Watergate Scandal.
 - Savings and Loan Crisis.

43. Franklin D. Roosevelt attempted to pack the Supreme Court in 1937 because
- the justices were too inexperienced to deal with the Great Depression.
 - the Court had declared some New Deal legislation unconstitutional.
 - he felt that Congress had become more powerful than the president.
 - the Court refused to allow the president to implement the Lend-Lease Act.
 - the Court had demonstrated liberal tendencies in interpreting the New Deal legislation.
44. American forces in Vietnam used Agent Orange primarily to
- counteract the effects of poisons used by the Viet Cong.
 - camouflage movement in the jungle.
 - interrogate Viet Cong guerrillas.
 - destroy the natural cover used by the Viet Cong guerrillas.
 - prevent the diseases carried by the insects of Vietnam.
45. The Supreme Court decisions *Gideon v. Wainwright* and *Miranda v. Arizona* are significant in that they
- expanded the rights of people accused of crimes.
 - made participation in the political system easier for blacks.
 - strengthened the separation of church and state.
 - established the principle of equal pay for equal work.
 - ensured free speech during wartime.
46. The main goal of the Marshall Plan was to
- rebuild European economies with a recovery program.
 - assist the agricultural economies of Latin America.
 - give aid to those communist nations that agreed to adopt democracy.
 - provide military aid to South Vietnam.
 - place Japan under a “nuclear umbrella.”
47. The Social Security Act was important in that it
- offered direct relief to eligible unemployed and disabled individuals.
 - reformed the existing federal unemployment insurance system.
 - created a new agency to monitor investment in the securities industry.
 - provided relief for businesses in financial trouble as a result of the Depression.
 - succeeded in relieving the problems of the banking system.
48. The immediate cause of American military involvement in the Korean peninsula in 1950 was the
- crossing of the Yalu River by the Chinese “volunteers.”
 - Japanese invasion of Manchuria.
 - creation of the DMZ (demilitarized zone) along the 38th parallel.
 - acquisition of a nuclear weapon by North Korea.
 - attack by North Korea on South Korea.
49. Napalm, a focus of anti-war protests during the Vietnam War, was
- an explosive weapon that divided into parts killing many people.
 - a nerve gas that paralyzed the enemy.
 - a drug used to interrogate prisoners.
 - a weapon that burst into flames after adhering to its victim.
 - a class of biological weapons that caused rare diseases.
50. The deployment of nuclear missiles to Cuba by the Soviet Union in 1962
- displayed Soviet nuclear superiority over the United States.
 - prompted a blockade of Cuba by President Kennedy.
 - enabled Fidel Castro to establish a dictatorship.
 - helped Kennedy’s re-election bid.
 - caused the Bay of Pigs invasion.
51. When President Bill Clinton was tried by the Senate in 1999, it was necessary that
- Hillary Rodham Clinton testify before the Judiciary Committee.
 - Bill Clinton appear before the Senate.
 - Chief Justice William Rehnquist preside over the impeachment trial.
 - Vice President Al Gore temporarily assume the presidency.
 - Kenneth Starr resign as Independent Counsel.



52. The conclusion that can be drawn from these charts concerning the New Deal is that it
- had little effect on the amount of farmers who lost their land as a result of the Great Depression.
 - helped protect depositors and farmers from the effects of the Great Depression.
 - failed to prevent bank failures.
 - had no significant effect on farm foreclosures or bank failures until the outbreak of World War II.
 - was directly responsible for the establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
53. *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck's Depression-era novel, chronicles the lives of
- Mexican migrant farm workers.
 - displaced Dust Bowl farmers.
 - southern sharecroppers.
 - coal miners from West Virginia.
 - unemployed autoworkers from Michigan.
54. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's actions were noteworthy because he
- simplified the operations of the federal government.
 - implemented a sweeping civil rights program.
 - extended the direct influence of the government into the lives of the people.
 - succeeded in being elected five times as president.
 - successfully concluded World War II.
55. American foreign policy with regard to the conflicts in the Middle East since the 1960s has been influenced by the desire to balance the
- independence of Israel with the need for oil from the Arab states.
 - rights of the Palestinians with the support for Libya.
 - interests of the Muslims and Hindus.
 - expansionist policies of the Soviet Union and to preserve the territorial integrity of the Palestinian state.
 - preservation of human rights with maintaining free trade.
56. Which of the following is true of the 1935 Works Progress Administration?
- It was struck down by the courts on the grounds that it gave legislative powers to the executive branch.
 - It oversaw the building of massive hydroelectric plants along the Tennessee River to bring electricity to many parts of the rural South.
 - It established legal protections for workers organizing unions.
 - It rapidly created jobs in fields as varied as airport construction and mural painting.
 - It provided emergency assistance to banks, railroads, and other large businesses.
57. During World War II in Europe, the head of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces
- was General Mark Clark.
 - was General James Doolittle.
 - was General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - was General Douglas MacArthur.
 - was General Bernard Law Montgomery.



58. As a reward for making peace with Israel in 1978, this country has received large amounts of foreign aid.
- N
 - M
 - J
 - D
 - C
59. In World War II, the leader who said, “I shall return,” was
- Prime Minister Chamberlain.
 - Prime Minister Churchill.
 - General Eisenhower.
 - General MacArthur.
 - General Montgomery.
60. The 20th century political leader who promised “peace for our time” was
- Prime Minister Chamberlain.
 - Prime Minister Churchill.
 - President Theodore Roosevelt.
 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - President Lyndon Johnson.
61. Who stated in his first inaugural address, “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”?
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Theodore Roosevelt
 - Harry S Truman
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Richard Nixon
62. What caused the passage of the United Nations resolution approving UN troops in Korea?
- The United States had many allies on the Security Council.
 - Détente existed between the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - World opinion forced the Soviet Union to abstain.
 - The Soviet Union was a member of the General Assembly, not the Security Council.
 - The Soviet Union had withdrawn their delegation to the Security Council.
63. “If your neighbor’s house was on fire, and he didn’t have a garden hose, wouldn’t it make sense to let him use your hose to fight the fire so the fire could be put out before it spread to your house?” Franklin D. Roosevelt posed this question to justify the
- Potsdam Conference.
 - Good Neighbor Policy.
 - Neutrality Acts.
 - Selective Service Act.
 - Lend-Lease Act.
64. The result of President Kennedy’s intervention in the Bay of Pigs was
- the Soviet occupation of Cuban military bases.
 - a failure that led to further crises in United States-Cuban relations.
 - the president being viewed as a tough commander-in-chief.
 - a summit initiated by Khrushchev to reduce nuclear arms.
 - no impact since all information was classified to protect national security.

65. Greensboro, North Carolina, was the location of a student sit-in protesting
- the war in Vietnam.
 - poverty in the South.
 - student aid cutbacks.
 - gender discrimination.
 - segregation.
66. Why were Japanese-Americans sent to internment camps during World War II?
- They refused to take a loyalty oath.
 - They returned to Japan in great numbers.
 - They were viewed as a threat to national security.
 - They collaborated with German groups.
 - They aided in the attack on Pearl Harbor.
67. The conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was a foreign policy achievement of
- Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - Richard Nixon.
 - Gerald Ford.
 - Jimmy Carter.
 - Ronald Reagan.
68. The restoration of full diplomatic relations with China after 30 years of hostility was an achievement of
- Richard Nixon.
 - Gerald Ford.
 - Jimmy Carter.
 - Ronald Reagan.
 - George Bush.
69. Which of the following events occurred FIRST?
- Hitler annexed Austria.
 - Italy attacked Ethiopia.
 - Japan attacked Manchuria and set up a puppet government.
 - Hitler violated the demilitarized Rhineland.
 - England and France deserted Czechoslovakia at Munich.
70. An important result from the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act was
- an increase in farm income.
 - a great increase in the development of foreign trade.
 - a general improvement in business conditions.
 - tariff reprisals from a number of foreign countries.
 - new prosperity for factory workers in the United States.
71. This president broke the two-term tradition.
- Thomas Jefferson
 - Andrew Jackson
 - Lyndon Johnson
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Theodore Roosevelt
72. In *United States v. Nixon*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- the president does not have the right to exercise a line-item veto on legislation.
 - presidential power does not automatically increase in times of national emergency.
 - the First Amendment allowed *The New York Times* to publish *The Pentagon Papers*.
 - there is no constitutional guarantee of unqualified executive privilege.
 - presidents must account to the Supreme Court for their actions.
73. Which of the following was the only president to be appointed under the 25th Amendment?
- Bill Clinton
 - Ronald Reagan
 - Richard Nixon
 - Gerald Ford
 - Lyndon Johnson

74. The Election of 1984 included a groundbreaking precedent when
- more independents ran as candidates than in any previous election.
 - Reagan won with less than the majority of the popular vote.
 - the electoral vote was decided by the Supreme Court.
 - the Republican Party offered eight candidates in the primaries.
 - Geraldine Ferraro was the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.
75. “Gerrymandering” means which of the following?
- straightening the useless and dangerous curves in major highways
 - avoiding some of the meanderings of navigable rivers by deepening and straightening the channels
 - appropriating public funds for unnecessary projects as a means of winning votes
 - attempts of political machines in urban areas to increase their votes by illegal procedures
 - unfair redistricting of a state to the advantage of the party in power
76. With which of the following is the expression “one man, one vote” most closely associated?
- AMTRAK
 - Immigration Act of 1965
 - Roe v. Wade*
 - Watergate
 - Wesberry v. Sanders*
77. The removal of General Douglas MacArthur from command of the United States-United Nations forces during the Korean War exemplifies the constitutional principle of
- separation of powers.
 - federal supremacy.
 - freedom of speech.
 - impeachment for “high crimes and misdemeanors.”
 - civilian control of the military.
78. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is NOT correctly matched with the topic?
- Miranda v. Arizona*—rights of the accused
 - Engel v. Vitale*—freedom of religion
 - Nixon v. United States*—executive privilege
 - Roe v. Wade*—stem cell research
 - New York Times v. United States*—freedom of the press
79. President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev were to have a summit in 1960 to discuss nuclear testing and disarmament. Which of the following caused the cancellation of the summit?
- Suez Crisis
 - blockade of Taiwan
 - Dien Bien Phu
 - U-2 incident
 - Eisenhower Doctrine
80. The conservative economic policy known as “Reaganomics” is most closely associated with
- demand-side economics.
 - supply-side economics.
 - controlled-growth economics.
 - Keynesian economics.
 - New Deal economics.
81. The Supreme Court reversed a previous decision on “separate but equal” segregated facilities in
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.
 - Roe v. Wade*.
 - Miranda v. Arizona*.
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - ex parte Milligan*.
82. The Yalta Conference has been heavily criticized in the United States because
- the Soviets were able to make territorial gains at the expense of the Japanese.
 - it limited Allied occupation zones in post-war Germany.
 - the Soviets were able to dominate the political future of Eastern Europe.
 - it demonstrated that presidential power during war is easily abused.
 - the tough stance of Franklin Roosevelt took alienated the Soviets.

83. “The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something.” This statement best represents the philosophy of
- Thomas Jefferson.
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - Theodore Roosevelt.
 - Calvin Coolidge.
 - Lyndon B. Johnson.
84. The Holocaust is the name given to the German Nazi program to
- exterminate Jews, Gypsies, and other “undesirable” groups in Europe.
 - enlarge the border of Germany in Eastern Europe.
 - spread Adolf Hitler’s ideas to other countries.
 - overthrow the governments in Greece and Turkey.
 - invade the Soviet Union.
85. In the 1960s, the Black Panthers differed from Martin Luther King, Jr., in their belief that blacks needed to
- avoid controversial situations.
 - use armed resistance in response to discrimination.
 - prepare to move back to Africa.
 - cooperate with elected officials.
 - accept their status as “second class” citizens.
86. “Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy. . . . I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. . . . No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.” President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered this speech to Congress to
- declare war on Germany in response to submarine attacks on Americans ships.
 - support the D-Day offensive at Normandy.
 - continue to support American neutrality in World War II.
 - declare war on Japan after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
 - justify his transfer of 50 overage destroyers to Britain in exchange for leases on naval bases.
87. All of the following were important to American foreign policy from 1945 to 1970 EXCEPT
- brinkmanship.
 - NATO.
 - the containment policy.
 - the Marshall Plan.
 - McCarthyism.
88. During the period 1945 to 1970, American foreign policy planners were LEAST concerned with
- containing Soviet expansion.
 - trade imbalances between the United States and Japan.
 - Cuba’s support for guerilla movements in Latin America.
 - wars of national liberation in Southeast Asia.
 - military conflicts in the Middle East.
89. Which of the following events occurred during the Truman Administration?
- Yalta Conference
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - Bay of Pigs invasion
 - Taft-Hartley Act
 - Suez crisis
90. Which of the following is in the correct chronological order?
- Japan invades Manchuria, Stimson Doctrine, Neutrality Acts, Lend-Lease Act, Atlantic Charter
 - Stimson Doctrine, Japan invades Manchuria, Lend-Lease Act, Neutrality Acts, Atlantic Charter
 - Atlantic Charter, Stimson Doctrine, Lend-Lease Act, Neutrality Acts, Japan invades Manchuria
 - Stimson Doctrine, Atlantic Charter, Lend-Lease Act, Neutrality Acts, Japan invades Manchuria
 - Japan invades Manchuria, Neutrality Acts, Atlantic Charter, Lend-Lease Act, Stimson Doctrine

91. In 1961, the most significant event affecting relations between the United States and Cuba was
- the discovery of Soviet missiles on the island.
 - Castro's decision to support Marxist movements in Central America.
 - the Bay of Pigs invasion.
 - the closing of the American naval base at Guantanamo Bay.
 - the CIA plan to assassinate Castro.
92. In the period after World War II, which of the following were intended to contain the expansion of the Soviet Union?
- NATO
 - Camp David Accords
 - United Nations
 - Truman Doctrine
- I only
 - I and III only
 - I and IV only
 - III and IV only
 - I, III, and IV only
93. The mood of the "Beat Generation" is best reflected in which of the following?
- Jack Kerouac's *On the Road*
 - J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye*
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald's *This Side of Paradise*
 - James Joyce's *Ulysses*
 - Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*

Unemployment in the United States, 1929–1941		
	Number Unemployed (in thousands)	Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed
1929	1,550	3.2
1930	4,340	8.7
1931	8,020	15.9
1932	12,060	23.6
1933	12,830	24.9
1934	11,340	21.7
1935	10,610	20.1
1936	9,030	16.9
1937	7,700	14.3
1938	10,390	19.0
1939	9,480	17.2
1940	8,120	14.6
1941	5,560	9.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States from Colonial Times to 1970*.

94. According to the information in the above table, the worst year of the Depression was
- 1931.
 - 1932.
 - 1933.
 - 1938.
 - 1940.
95. The most likely explanation for the decline in unemployment between 1940 and 1941 is
- the New Deal public works projects.
 - that fewer people were looking for jobs.
 - mobilization of industry for World War II.
 - that most women were going into the labor market.
 - the 1940 presidential election.

96. Gerald Ford's main liability in the 1976 presidential election was
- his inexperience in foreign policy.
 - the Republican party's position on civil rights.
 - the war in Vietnam.
 - the Watergate scandal.
 - his support for a national health-insurance plan.
97. Which of the following was NOT a reason given by President Franklin Roosevelt in his attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court?
- He believed he had a mandate after the 1936 election.
 - Most Supreme Court justices were interpreting the Constitution too broadly.
 - He wanted to ease the work load of the Court's older members.
 - Most of the Supreme Court justices were conservative.
 - The Court was declaring too many New Deal programs unconstitutional.
98. The United Nations was able to provide military assistance to South Korea in 1950 because
- the USSR opposed the North Korean invasion of the south.
 - the USSR boycotted the session of the Security Council at which the decision was made.
 - the United States outvoted the Soviet Union.
 - the General Assembly approved the decision.
 - other nations in Southeast Asia pledged their support.
99. The most significant increase in immigration in recent years has come from
- Latin America and Southeast Asia.
 - Eastern Europe.
 - the Middle East.
 - newly independent states in Africa.
 - northern Europe.
100. All of the following were New Deal agencies EXCEPT
- CCC.
 - RFC.
 - WPA.
 - NRA.
 - TVA.
101. The Neutrality Act of 1939
- maintained the ban against trade with countries at war.
 - was passed by Congress in response to the outbreak of war in Europe.
 - provided for the exchange of naval bases for destroyers between the United States and Britain.
 - was enacted over President Roosevelt's veto.
 - provided for the cancellation of war debts.
102. President Lyndon Johnson received authorization for the use of force in Vietnam through
- the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.
 - the Truman Doctrine.
 - the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - a declaration of war by Congress.
 - the United Nations Security Council.
103. Which of the following made the Soviet Union suspicious of the motives of the United States and Great Britain during World War II?
- The delay in opening the second front in Europe.
 - The refusal to grant the Soviet Union lend-lease oil.
 - The American monopoly on atomic bomb technology.
 - The adoption of the Europe-first strategy.
 - The failure of the West to accept changes in the borders of Poland.
104. Which of the following was the most significant foreign policy accomplishment of Jimmy Carter?
- Paris Peace Accord
 - Panama Canal Treaty
 - SALT I Treaty
 - Camp David Accords
 - Mayaguez incident

105. President Lyndon Johnson's reference to "guns and butter" meant that
- the domestic economy would not be affected by the Vietnam War.
 - the Vietnam War would require consumer sacrifices.
 - dairy producers would suffer economic recession.
 - the United States would alternate between fighting and peace settlement negotiations.
 - American military goals would not be vulnerable to charges of weakness.
106. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., advocated the philosophy of
- economic equality.
 - Black Power.
 - accommodation.
 - nonviolence.
 - militant protest.
107. The key issue in the 1978 Supreme Court decision of *Board of Regents v. Bakke* was
- school desegregation.
 - affirmative action.
 - freedom of the press as applied to student newspapers.
 - abortion.
 - prayer in public schools.
108. The main purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority was to
- create affordable housing in rural Appalachia.
 - control floods and provide electric power to the region.
 - demonstrate the benefits of socialism in a poverty-stricken area.
 - win political support for the New Deal in traditionally Republican states.
 - expand the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
109. Richard Nixon's early success in politics was largely based on his
- support for civil rights legislation.
 - expertise in foreign policy, particularly China.
 - anti-communism.
 - backing of an expansion of the New Deal programs.
 - military service during World War II.
110. All of the following are identified with the counterculture of the 1960s EXCEPT
- Woodstock.
 - Haight-Ashbury.
 - Flower Power.
 - James Dean.
 - the film *Easy Rider*.
111. During World War II, African Americans in the military
- could serve in the Army only.
 - were integrated for the first time into white units.
 - served in leadership positions.
 - received training as airplane pilots.
 - were seldom given combat assignments.
112. The so-called "Phony War" of 1939-40
- marked a period of time when nothing seemed to be happening.
 - was the nickname given to the Spanish Civil War.
 - was the undeclared war between Great Britain and Italy.
 - involved submarine warfare in the Atlantic between the United States and Germany.
 - ended with the attack on Pearl Harbor.
113. Between 1920 and 1939, American foreign policy included all of the following EXCEPT
- attempts to develop international agreements on disarmaments.
 - improved relations with Latin America.
 - non-recognition of territory acquired by force.
 - concern over the war debt and reparations issues.
 - active intervention to prevent aggression.



114. The conditions shown in this photograph were captured in print by
- John dos Passos.
 - Ernest Hemingway.
 - John Steinbeck.
 - Frank Norris.
 - Dorothea Lange.
115. Which of the following New Deal agencies was NOT intended to provide jobs for the unemployed?
- Civilian Conservation Corps
 - Works Progress Administration
 - National Recovery Administration
 - Civil Works Administration
 - Public Works Administration
116. The Agricultural Adjustment Act was an attempt to deal with which chronic problem of farmers?
- soil erosion
 - high transportation charges
 - overproduction
 - declining labor supply
 - inflation
117. The Congress of Industrial Organizations
- was committed to protecting the jobs of skilled workers.
 - stressed organizing workers by industry rather than by craft.
 - remained a part of the American Federation of Labor.
 - did not sanction strikes to achieve workers' demands.
 - refused to accept African-Americans as members.
118. Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs did NOT include
- the Office of Economic Opportunity.
 - the Alliance for Progress.
 - Head Start.
 - Medicare.
 - the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
119. What action did President Eisenhower take to bring about school integration in Little Rock?
- He urged Congress to pass civil rights legislation.
 - He issued an executive order mandating integration.
 - He began impeachment proceedings against the governor of Arkansas.
 - He had the Justice Department file a suit in the federal courts.
 - He placed the Arkansas National Guard under federal command to carry out desegregation.
120. The Battle of Midway resulted in
- the distinct possibility that Japan might invade the West Coast.
 - Japanese plans for another attack on Hawaii.
 - the loss of most of Japan's merchant marine.
 - a defeat for the Japanese and a break on their control of the Pacific.
 - unsuccessful Japanese attempts to negotiate a conditional peace settlement.

121. Franklin Roosevelt's staff who helped shape the New Deal programs was known as the
- Ohio Gang.
 - Kitchen Cabinet.
 - Muckrakers.
 - Brain Trust.
 - Council of Economic Advisors.
122. The book credited with raising the awareness of Americans of the threats to the environment is
- Unsafe at Any Speed.*
 - Silent Spring.*
 - The Affluent Society.*
 - The Shame of the Cities.*
 - On the Road.*
123. The post-World War II program of economic assistance to Western Europe was known as
- the alliance for Progress.
 - NATO.
 - UNICEF.
 - the Marshall Plan.
 - the Point Four Program.
124. The nomination of Barry Goldwater for president in 1964 indicated that
- a major party was willing to run a candidate from a small state.
 - conservatism was a major force in the Republican Party.
 - there was strong support for an escalation of American involvement in Vietnam.
 - the Republican Party was ready to accept the Great Society programs.
 - grass-roots organizations were not effective in political campaigns.
125. "While the Corps has something to do with spot benefits in a few isolated places, whether in sanitizing drinking water or building culverts, its work has, and can have, very little to do with the fundamental investments, reorganizations and reforms upon which the true and long-term economic development of backward countries depends." This view takes a critical look at the
- Civilian Conservation Corps.
 - United States Marine Corps.
 - Peace Corps.
 - Job Corps.
 - Corps of Engineers.
126. The United States during World War II adopted all of the following strategies EXCEPT
- unconditional surrender.
 - victory in Europe first.
 - an eventual second front by invading Europe.
 - use of the atomic bombs on Japan and Germany.
 - support of de Gaulle's Free French forces.
127. The chief goal of African Americans in the civil rights movement in the South in the 1960s was to
- end segregated education.
 - obtain the right for blacks to vote.
 - establish affirmative action job programs.
 - secure ratification of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment outlawing poll taxes.
 - win control of southern state legislatures.
128. Early in his term, Richard Nixon faced stagflation, which meant that
- stock prices were falling and interest rates were rising.
 - both inflation and unemployment were high.
 - the saving rate was low and job creation was high.
 - home prices were depressed but employment was high.
 - the budget deficit was growing while revenue increased.

129. Which of the following acronyms was associated with the Cold War?
- (a) WIN
 - (b) ERA
 - (c) MAD
 - (d) CIO
 - (e) OPA
130. Which of the following statements about integration of public schools is true?
- (a) Integration was accomplished quicker in the North than in the South.
 - (b) The timetable for integration was spelled out in *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - (c) Busing to achieve integration in the North was a controversial program.
 - (d) The Supreme Court did not support busing to achieve integration.
 - (e) The *Brown* decision only applied to schools in Kansas.
131. Which of the Supreme Court decisions strengthened the protection against self-incrimination?
- (a) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - (b) *Board of Regents v. Bakke*
 - (c) *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - (d) *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - (e) *Shaw v. Reno*
132. Which of the following statements best reflects a valid assessment of the Kennedy Administration?
- (a) Kennedy was considered more successful in foreign policy than handling domestic issues.
 - (b) The administration was responsible for most of the achievements of the civil rights movement.
 - (c) Kennedy strengthened the presidency by his ability to get legislation through Congress.
 - (d) Kennedy created problems for his administration by his legislative and diplomatic inexperience.
 - (e) Most of his accomplishments were due solely to the advisors he had around him.
133. Which of the following does NOT support the idea that civil liberties are the first casualties of war?
- (a) Executive Order 9066
 - (b) Espionage and Sedition Acts
 - (c) Lincoln's policy toward *habeas corpus*
 - (d) Creel Committee
 - (e) *Ex Parte Milligan*
134. Which of the following was the most important event of 1969?
- (a) Student demonstrators were killed at Kent State University.
 - (b) Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.
 - (c) American astronauts landed on the moon.
 - (d) The Tet Offensive was launched in South Vietnam.
 - (e) The Watergate break-in took place in Washington, D.C.
135. In the decades following World War II, there was a massive migration of Americans to
- (a) the "Sunbelt."
 - (b) New England.
 - (c) the Midwest.
 - (d) the Pacific Northwest.
 - (e) the South.
136. The primary objective of the Marshall Plan was to
- (a) provide economic aid to Western Europe after World War II.
 - (b) create a military organization that could meet the threat from the Soviet Union.
 - (c) assist the countries of Eastern Europe to establish democratic governments.
 - (d) develop new weapons of mass destruction, including the hydrogen bomb.
 - (e) grant federal assistance to alleviate poverty in Appalachia.
137. During the 1960 election campaign, an important foreign policy issue was
- (a) the military experience of Nixon and Kennedy.
 - (b) American relations with countries in the Middle East.
 - (c) Nixon's unwillingness to open diplomatic relations with China.
 - (d) Kennedy's claim that there was a missile gap between the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - (e) support for United Nations action in Korea.

138. Which of the following statements about the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II is true?
- (a) The United States failed to recognize the contribution of the Soviet Union in the victory.
 - (b) The relationship was strained by the delays in opening up a second front in Europe.
 - (c) The United States fully supported the Soviet Union's claims in Eastern Europe.
 - (d) Lend-lease was withheld from the Soviet Union until after the Battle of Stalingrad.
 - (e) The Soviet Union supported free elections in Poland.
139. The Viet Cong's Tet Offensive in 1968
- (a) illustrated the weakness of the North Vietnamese forces.
 - (b) was the first major victory of the Viet Cong.
 - (c) was a major political setback for Lyndon B. Johnson.
 - (d) drew the Chinese into the Vietnam War.
 - (e) increased support for the Vietnam War among Americans.
140. The North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 established
- (a) an alliance among nations of Western Europe and North America.
 - (b) a return to the isolationism of the 1920s.
 - (c) lend-lease agreements for the supply of war materials to Allied nations.
 - (d) lasting peace with the nations of the communist world.
 - (e) the framework for the United Nations.