

Chapter XI

1945–1960

1. In 1949, the status of the Cold War in East Asia changed with the

- C
- (A) American use of atomic bombs against Japan
 - (B) signing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pact
 - (C) successful revolution of Mao Zedong in China
 - (D) creation of the Truman Doctrine
 - (E) publication of "The Sources of Soviet Conduct"

2. In a 1947 article entitled "The Sources of Soviet Conduct," George Kennan articulated the American policy of

- E
- (A) One Worldism
 - (B) Dollar Diplomacy
 - (C) One China
 - (D) Mutual Assured Destruction
 - (E) Containment

3. The adoption of American foreign policy based on "a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies" was urged by which of the following?

- C
- (A) Eleanor Roosevelt
 - (B) Henry Wallace
 - (C) George Kennan
 - (D) Jane Addams
 - (E) George Marshall

4. The earliest application of the Truman Doctrine was in

- D
- (A) East Germany and West Germany
 - (B) Poland and Yugoslavia
 - (C) Cuba and Puerto Rico
 - (D) Greece and Turkey
 - (E) India and Pakistan

10. All of the following were parts of the Red Scare of the 1950's EXCEPT

- (A) investigation of alleged subversives by the House of Representatives
- (B) passage of the McCarran Internal Security Act
- (C) conviction of the Rosenbergs for conspiracy
- (D) documented evidence by Senator McCarthy of communist ties to government officials
- (E) resignation of government employees under investigation as alleged subversives

11. In 1948, the States Rights candidate for president was

- (A) Henry Wallace
- (B) Strom Thurmond
- (C) George Wallace
- (D) Richard Nixon
- (E) Wendell Wilkie

12. All of the following were causes of the growth which transformed the post-World War II economy EXCEPT

- (A) demand for new houses
- (B) low unemployment
- (C) expansion of the suburbs
- (D) government spending
- (E) decline in the national birthrate

13. All of the following are accurate statements about organized labor during the 1950's EXCEPT

- (A) the American Federation of Labor merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations
- (B) the Teamster's Union was investigated by Congress
- (C) anti-union sentiment remained strong in the South
- (D) General Motors offered the United Auto Workers a cost-of-living contract
- (E) total union membership increased significantly

14. Levittown was the name given in the 1950's to

- (A) an amusement park in New Jersey
- (B) a suburban development on Long Island, New York
- (C) an atomic bomb site in New Mexico
- (D) a commune in Vermont
- (E) a religious community in California

- ~~15.~~ All of the following were television programs of the 1950's and early 1960's EXCEPT
- (A) Ozzie and Harriet
 - (B) Leave It To Beaver
 - (C) The Jazz Singer
 - (D) The Honeymooners
 - (E) I Love Lucy
16. One of the main factors that caused the United States to accelerate its program to explore outer space in the late 1950's was the
- (A) communist revolution in China
 - (B) launch of Sputnik
 - (C) election of 1948
 - (D) Cuban missile crisis
 - (E) civil rights movement
17. During the 1950's, the writers Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac
- (A) celebrated middle class values
 - (B) promoted the Soviet Union's goal of world revolution
 - (C) criticized the conformity of middle class life
 - (D) protested segregation
 - (E) championed the rights of the elderly
18. In 1962, Michael Harrington's book, The Other America, highlighted the existence of
- (A) communists in government
 - (B) illegal immigrants in Texas
 - (C) alleged subversives in Hollywood
 - (D) women who worked outside the home
 - (E) poverty in America
19. Which of the following is an accurate generalization about the American population between 1940 and 1960?
- (A) African-Americans moved to industrialized cities
 - (B) white middle class families moved to rural communities
 - (C) the number of farmers increased
 - (D) Hispanic-Americans moved to the suburbs
 - (E) black sharecroppers purchased farms in the Midwest

Chapter XI

1945–1960

1. In a famous 1947 article in *Foreign Affairs*, George Kennan argued that the United States should pursue a policy of

- (A) neutrality
- (B) one worldism
- (C) isolationism
- (D) containment
- (E) multilateralism

D

X The commitment of the American government to the state of Israel was determined in 1948 when the

- (A) Lebanese Civil War began
- (B) state of Israel was founded
- (C) CIA overthrew the government of Iran
- (D) Palestine Liberation Organization was founded
- (E) Eisenhower Doctrine was announced

3. The Marshall Plan was successful because it

- (A) lasted for twenty years
- (B) created the National Security Agency
- (C) prohibited loans to the Soviet Union
- (D) sparked western Europe's industrial recovery
- (E) required European nations to solve their balance of payments problems

D

X Immediately after World War II, the United States government's policy regarding atomic energy called for

- (A) destruction of all nuclear weapons
- (B) a nuclear arms proliferation agreement
- (C) control of all fissionable materials by an international agency
- (D) the abandonment by the Soviet Union of its nuclear program
- (E) an end to Third World programs of nuclear research

5.



Richmond Times-Dispatch

The above cartoon is a critique of the

- (A) Eisenhower Doctrine
 (B) Nixon Doctrine
 (C) Carter Doctrine
 (D) Truman Doctrine
 (E) Reagan Doctrine

D

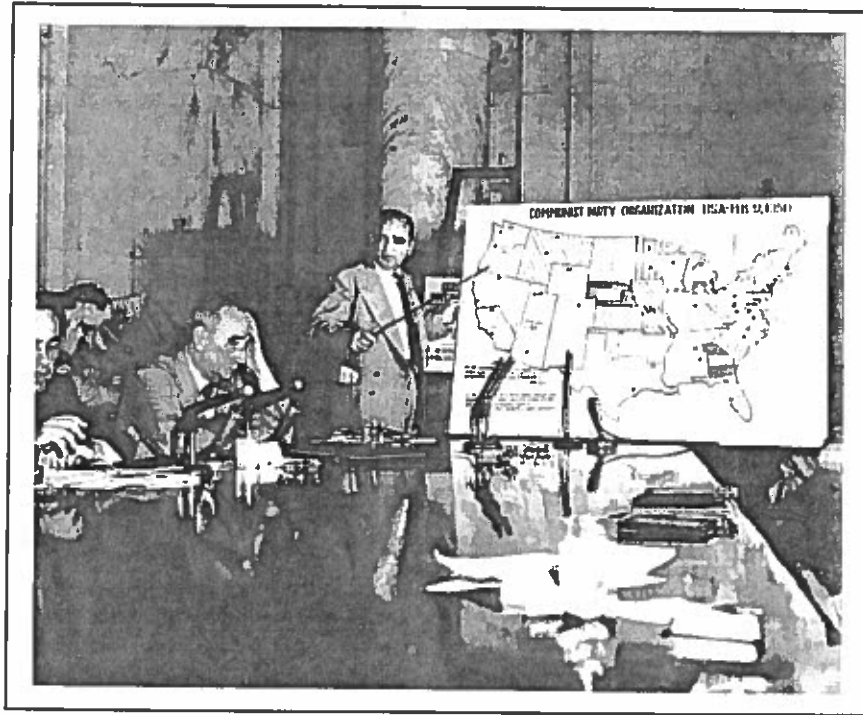
~~6.~~ In 1934, the actor and opera singer, Paul Robeson, said that "I feel like a human being for the first time....Here I am not a Negro but a human being." In this quotation, Robeson referred to his life in which country?

- (A) France
 (B) Ghana
 (C) Liberia
 (D) the Soviet Union
 (E) Cuba

11. All of the following demonstrate the importance of the 1940's to the advancement of rights for African-Americans EXCEPT the
- (A) entry of Jackie Robinson into major league baseball
 - (B) publication of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*
 - (C) establishment of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division
 - (D) creation of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund
 - (E) founding of "freedom schools" in Mississippi
12. During the 1940's, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) tried to destroy the "separate but equal" doctrine by
- (A) insisting on its literal interpretation by the courts
 - (B) promoting affirmative action legislation
 - (C) lobbying for special interest legislation
 - (D) urging the Supreme Court to legislate an end to segregation
 - (E) persuading the president to interfere with the courts
13. President Truman removed General Douglas MacArthur from command of the American forces in Korea for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) insubordination to the Commander-in-Chief
 - (B) the risk of drawing China further into the war
 - (C) the risk of drawing the Soviet Union into more active support of North Korea
 - (D) MacArthur's suggestion that Truman was guilty of appeasement
 - (E) MacArthur's lack of bold military initiatives
14. In the presidential campaign of 1952, General Dwight Eisenhower promised that if elected president he would
- (A) bomb China
 - (B) withdraw American forces from Korea
 - (C) give the American generals greater authority to wage the war
 - (D) conduct total war against North Korea
 - (E) visit Korea personally

19. In response to the Soviet Union's launch of the first satellite into outer space in 1957, the United States government
- (A) passed the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) to upgrade the study of mathematics, science and foreign languages
 - (B) ended the joint American-Soviet occupation of Austria
 - (C) agreed with the Soviet Union to pursue peaceful coexistence
 - (D) detonated the world's largest hydrogen bomb on the island of Bikini
 - (E) reinforced the defense of two islands near the People's Republic of China
20. The Eisenhower Doctrine, a policy which stated that the United States would intervene if a government was threatened by communism, was first implemented in
- (A) Iran
 - (B) Israel
 - (C) Lebanon
 - (D) Turkey
 - (E) Saudi Arabia
21. Just prior to leaving office in 1961, President Eisenhower warned the nation to guard against the "potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power" in the hands of the
- (A) American communist party
 - (B) Soviet Union
 - (C) labor unions
 - (D) military-industrial complex
 - (E) Central Intelligence Agency
- ~~22.~~ The cornerstones of post-World War II economic growth included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the baby boom
 - (B) the construction industry
 - (C) the automobile
 - (D) military spending
 - (E) family farms
- ~~23.~~ Levittown, a phenomenon of the 1940's, is an example of a
- (A) standardized suburban housing development
 - (B) fast growing university town
 - (C) rural community annexed by a major city
 - (D) small town linked to a major city by interstate highways
 - (E) government supported public housing project

24.



UPI/CORBIS-BETTMANN

The above photograph of Sen. Joseph McCarthy with a map of alleged communists in America was shown to Americans during the first Congressional hearings ever broadcast on television. The branch of government under attack in the televised hearings was the

- D
- (A) State Department
 - (B) Justice Department
 - (C) Agriculture Department
 - (D) United States Army
 - (E) Central Intelligence Agency

~~25~~ Popular culture in the 1950's was increasingly dominated by television. All of the following were widely viewed TV programs of the 1950's EXCEPT

- (A) The Jackie Gleason show
- (B) Leave It To Beaver
- (C) The Micky Mouse Club
- (D) I Love Lucy
- (E) Rebel Without A Cause

Chapter XII

1960–1990

1. In place of President Eisenhower's policy of massive retaliation against the Soviet Union, President Kennedy substituted the policy of

- (A) detente
- (B) flexible response
- (C) national liberation
- (D) bipolarism
- (E) multilateralism

B

2. President Kennedy responded to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 by employing

- (A) a surgical air strike
- (B) a full-scale naval invasion
- (C) public negotiations with the Soviet Union
- (D) a naval quarantine
- (E) direct negotiations with Fidel Castro

D

~~3.~~ Although the United States was involved in the Vietnam conflict during five presidential administrations, "Americanization" of the war is a policy linked to president

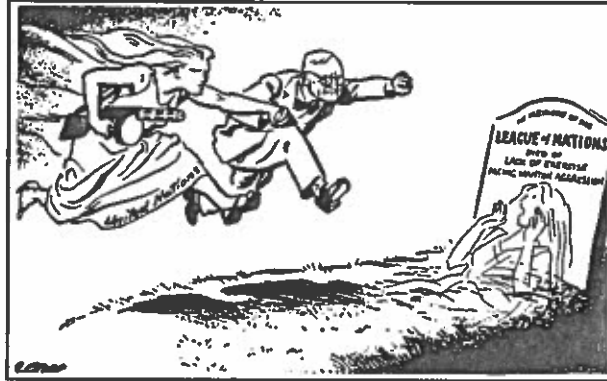
- (A) Eisenhower
- (B) Kennedy
- (C) Johnson
- (D) Nixon
- (E) Ford

~~4.~~ The North Vietnamese Tet Offensive of 1968 was a significant turning point in the Vietnam War because

- (A) the armies of the South were destroyed
- (B) the armies of North Vietnam captured the American embassy compound in Saigon
- (C) the French were finally driven out of Vietnam
- (D) North Vietnam was able to mount a nationwide offensive even though one-half million American soldiers were in Vietnam
- (E) China had intervened on the side of North Vietnam

CHAPTER XIV

AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS SINCE 1950



Thomas A Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People* 10/E, © 1980, P.820. Reprinted by permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc.

1. The cartoon shown above depicts
 - (A) Woodrow Wilson's fight for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles by the United States Senate
 - (B) Harry Truman's order for the Berlin airlift
 - (C) Franklin D. Roosevelt's support for a postwar United Nations
 - (D) Harry Truman's decision to commit U.S. troops to Korea
 - (E) Harry Truman's decision to commit U.S. troops to Vietnam

2. During the Korean war a major conflict developed between President Harry Truman and General Douglas MacArthur over MacArthur's advocacy of
 - (A) a "Europe First" strategy
 - (B) fighting a limited war for limited military and political objectives
 - (C) escalating the war through an attack on Soviet bases that were supplying North Korea with arms
 - (D) air bombardment of China and reinforcement of United States forces with Chinese Nationalist troops
 - (E) a withdrawal of American forces from Korea

3. The Korean war had all of the following consequences for the United States EXCEPT
 - (A) the decision to give priority to Asia over Europe in American foreign policy
 - (B) the signing of a peace treaty with Japan
 - (C) the escalation of the anticommunist movement
 - (D) the admission of Germany to NATO and its rearmament
 - (E) a rapid escalation in defense spending

4. During the election campaign of 1952 the Republicans advocated a foreign policy that emphasized

- (A) a continuation of the policy of containment
- (B) the liberation of Eastern Europe and the rollback of Soviet power
- (C) a return to the former policy of isolationism
- (D) international control of atomic weapons
- (E) the overthrow of Stalin and the communist government of the Soviet Union

5. The initial commitment of the United States to contain communism in Southeast Asia occurred through

- (A) military aid to the French under the Truman administration
- (B) military aid to South Vietnam under the Truman administration
- (C) military intervention by American Armed Forces under the Truman administration
- (D) military intervention by American Armed Forces under the Eisenhower administration
- (E) the sending of military advisors by the Kennedy administration

6. The United States refused to sign the Geneva Accords of 1954 because that agreement

- (A) established a communist government in all of Vietnam
- (B) did not provide for democratic elections in Vietnam
- (C) was likely to lead to a communist regime in Vietnam within a few years
- (D) was not approved by the Security Council of the United Nations
- (E) did not provide for any partition of Vietnam between communist and noncommunist governments

7. All of the following were parts of the "New Look" diplomacy of the Eisenhower administration EXCEPT

- (A) a cutback in spending for conventional forces and arms in favor of nuclear weapons
- (B) the development of an international "atoms for peace" plan
- (C) John Foster Dulles's policy of "brinkmanship"
- (D) the use of Radio Free Europe to encourage resistance to communism in Eastern Europe
- (E) the creation of the Peace Corps

8. All of the following were major foreign policy issues during Eisenhower's second term in office EXCEPT

- (A) U.S. military intervention in Lebanon
- (B) Chinese communist bombardments of Quemoy and Matsu
- (C) the status of Berlin, Germany
- (D) reaching an agreement for a truce in the Korean War
- (E) the launching of earth satellites by the Soviet Union

9. The U-2 affair involved

- A
- (A) American reconnaissance flights over the Soviet Union
 - (B) the launching of earth satellites by the Soviet Union
 - (C) the deployment of ballistic missiles in Cuba by the Soviet Union
 - (D) the selling of atomic secrets to the Soviet Union by American citizens
 - (E) the capture of a Soviet spy by the United States

10. All of the following were diplomatic issues during the presidency of John F. Kennedy EXCEPT

- C
- (A) The Congo crisis in Africa
 - (B) the Berlin Wall
 - (C) war between Israel and her Arab neighbors
 - (D) the Bay of Pigs invasion
 - (E) the Alliance for Progress

11. Which of the following were part of the agreement that ended the Cuban missile crisis in 1962?

- B
- I. a pledge by the United States not to invade Cuba
 - II. a lifting of United States economic sanctions against Cuba
 - III. the removal of the missiles by the Soviet Union
 - IV. a secret promise by the United States to remove its missiles from Turkey
 - V. admission of Cuba to the United Nations

- (A) I, II, and III only
- (B) I, III, and IV only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) I, III, and V only
- (E) I, III, IV, and V only

~~12.~~ The policy of the Kennedy administration towards Vietnam included

- (A) the sending of thousands of additional American troops in support of the Diem government in South Vietnam
- (B) the sending of thousands of additional American troops along with removal of support for the Diem government in South Vietnam
- (C) massive escalation of the war through the introduction of hundreds of thousands of American troops
- (D) a gradual withdrawal of American troops through a program of "Vietnamization"
- (E) increased support for the French effort to end the insurgency by communist revolutionaries

13. The Eisenhower Doctrine stated that the United States would

- B
- (A) oppose the expansion of communism in Asia
 - (B) provide economic aid and armed support to any nation threatened by communism in the Middle East
 - (C) provide economic aid and armed support to any nation threatened by communism in Latin America
 - (D) use massive retaliation with nuclear weapons rather than conventional forces against Soviet expansionism
 - (E) support any freedom movement in Eastern Europe

14. The reaction of the United States to the Hungarian revolt of 1956 demonstrated that the Eisenhower administration

- C
- (A) was willing to use conventional forces in Europe to help freedom fighters resist communist rule
 - (B) subscribed to a policy of isolationism in Europe
 - (C) had no option except to continue the policy of containment in Europe
 - (D) was more concerned with the threat of communism in Asia than in Europe
 - (E) acknowledged the right of the Soviet Union to have friendly governments on its borders

~~X~~ 15. All of the following factors contributed to the escalation of American involvement in the Vietnam war EXCEPT

- (A) the communist victory in the Chinese civil war
- (B) cold war tensions with the Soviet Union
- (C) the tradition of strong bipartisan political support for the containment of communism
- (D) the outcome of the Korean war
- (E) the principles of anticolonialism and self-determination

16. All of the following were important consequences of the policy of containment EXCEPT

- C
- (A) the bypassing of Congress by presidents and the waging of war by executive authority alone
 - (B) the control of the flow of information and the concealment of the truth by administrations
 - (C) a greater willingness by the United States to enforce the principle of collective security through the United Nations
 - (D) the supporting of dictatorships to avoid the possibility of communist revolutions in Third World countries
 - (E) increasing involvement in limited wars of counterinsurgency

19. World War II had all of the following economic consequences for the United States between 1942 and 1945 EXCEPT

- (A) an increase in federal spending
- (B) a redistribution of wealth that favored the upper ranks of the nation's wage earners
- (C) an increase in industrial productivity
- (D) an increase in union membership
- (E) an increase in geographical mobility for workers

20. The term "Rosie the Riveter" refers to women who

- (A) were employed in defense industries during World War I
- (B) gained the right to work in traditionally male-dominated jobs during the Cold War
- (C) supported the Equal Rights Amendment during World War II
- (D) were employed in defense industries during World War II
- (E) gained the right to join unions

21. During World War II blacks

- (A) were integrated into the Armed Forces of the United States
- (B) tended to remain concentrated in the southern states
- (C) experienced equal opportunities with whites in the war industries
- (D) enlisted in the Armed Forces at a rate that was lower than their proportion of the total population
- (E) became increasingly active in demanding equal rights with whites

22. All of the following were important social consequences of World War II between 1942 and 1945 EXCEPT

- (A) the integration of Major League Baseball
- (B) the increased participation of middle aged women in the work force
- (C) the internment of Japanese-Americans in concentration camps
- (D) the increased migration of blacks from the South to the North
- (E) the rationing of consumer goods

23. According to the theory of containment, the United States pledged itself to

- (A) resist Nazi expansionism in Europe
- (B) resist Japanese expansionism in the Far East
- (C) accept the principle of collective security and join the United Nations
- (D) liberate Eastern Europe from the control of the Soviet Union
- (E) stem the influence of the Soviet Union in vital strategic spots around the world

E

24. George Kennan is most closely associated with

- (A) the theory of containment
- (B) the domino theory
- (C) a plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy
- (D) the planning of the Berlin Airlift
- (E) the decision of the United States to intervene in Vietnam

A

25. All of the following actions were taken under the administration of Harry Truman EXCEPT

- (A) the Berlin airlift
- (B) the passage of the Marshall Plan
- (C) the passage of the Point Four "Bold New Program"
- (D) the intervention of U.S. Marines in Lebanon
- (E) the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty organization

D