

## Chapter XII

### 1960–1990

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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
  
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
  
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  
*(escalation)*  
  - (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

5. All of the following were results of the Nixon policy of detente with the Soviet Union EXCEPT the
- X
- (A) \$1 billion grain deal with the Soviet Union
  - (B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
  - (C) limit on antiballistic missile systems
  - (D) trip to the Peoples Republic of China
  - (E) end to the Vietnam War
6. The 1968 Kerner Commission Report, which stated that "the nation is rapidly moving toward two increasingly separate Americas," was written in direct response to the
- B
- (A) assassination of President Kennedy
  - (B) rise of urban racial violence
  - (C) plague of teenage gang violence
  - (D) assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - (E) inequities of rich and poor Americans
7. The organization made famous by the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the
- A
- (A) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
  - (B) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
  - (C) Congress of Racial Equality
  - (D) Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
  - (E) Black Panthers
8. Malcolm X, the charismatic leader of the Nation of Islam, was assassinated in 1965 by Black Muslims when he modified his racial views after visiting
- C
- (A) Detroit
  - (B) Chicago
  - (C) Mecca
  - (D) Jerusalem
  - (E) Moscow
9. The Free Speech movement of the 1960's originated in 1964 on the campus of
- X
- (A) Harvard University
  - (B) the University of Chicago
  - (C) Columbia University
  - (D) the University of California
  - (E) the University of Wisconsin

10. A riot that erupted in 1969 at the Stonewall Inn in New York City marks an important milestone in the political and social activism of

- X
- (A) the antiwar movement
  - (B) feminists
  - (C) Students for a Democratic Society
  - (D) homosexuals and lesbians
  - (E) Puerto Rican nationalists

11. All of the following were presidential candidates during the campaign of 1968 EXCEPT

- A
- (A) George McGovern
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy
  - (C) George Wallace
  - (D) Richard Nixon
  - (E) Hubert Humphrey

12. "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of sex."

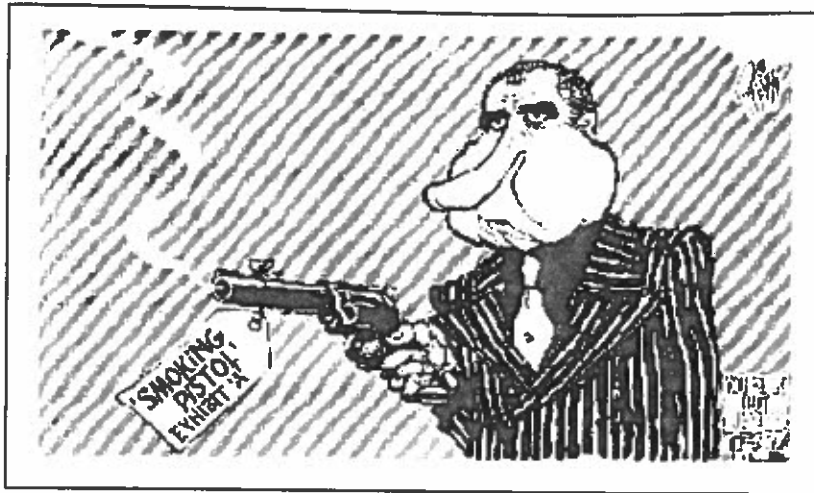
The above statement is contained in the

- C
- (A) Supreme Court case, Roe v. Wade
  - (B) Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution
  - (C) proposed Equal Rights amendment
  - (D) Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - (E) manifesto of the Nation of Islam

13. On May 4, 1970, Ohio National Guardsmen killed four students at Kent State University who were protesting the

- D
- (A) unfair treatment of student activists at Cornell University
  - (B) Federal Bureau of Investigation's wiretaps on Martin Luther King's telephones
  - (C) police killings of two students at Jackson State University in Mississippi
  - (D) military incursion into Cambodia under President Nixon
  - (E) police riot at Stonewell Inn in New York City

24.



Los Angeles Times Syndicate

The "smoking gun" in this Watergate era cartoon refers to

- X
- (A) the Nixon confession
  - (B) The Pentagon Papers
  - (C) direct testimony by G. Gordon Liddy
  - (D) statements by Martha Mitchell
  - (E) the White House tapes

25. National Guardsmen were called out during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago because

- C
- (A) Chicago had experienced a rash of bombings
  - (B) Illinois militia members threatened violence
  - (C) Chicago's Mayor Daley feared violence arising from antiwar protests
  - (D) the Democratic party nominee, Hubert Humphrey, spoke out strenuously against the war in Vietnam
  - (E) National Guardsmen are traditionally called out for national nominating conventions

5. In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson created a special Commission on Civil Disorders in response to

- (A) youth gang violence
- (B) organized crime activity
- (C) a rise in illegal drug use
- (D) urban riots
- (E) anti-war protest

6. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson deployed American military forces in order to

- (A) secure the Panama Canal
- (B) release hostages held in Iran
- (C) support the government of Lebanon
- (D) invade Cuba
- (E) end a revolt in the Dominican Republic

7. The president who expanded the American role in Vietnam into a full-scale American war was

- (A) Dwight Eisenhower
- (B) John Kennedy
- (C) Lyndon Johnson
- (D) Richard Nixon
- (E) Gerald Ford

8. The 1964 document which allowed the United States to expand the scope of the war in Vietnam was the

- (A) Truman Doctrine
- (B) Atlantic Charter
- (C) SALT II Declaration
- (D) Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- (E) Camp David Accords

9. In 1963, President Kennedy called which of the following a "moral issue"?

- (A) world hunger
- (B) containment of communism
- (C) women's rights
- (D) the Vietnam War
- (E) civil rights

10. American public opinion turned significantly against the Vietnam War shortly after the

- B
- (A) passage of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
  - (B) Tet Offensive
  - (C) battle at Dien Bien Phu
  - (D) assassination of President Diem
  - (E) Geneva Conference

11. In 1968, all of the following campaigned for the office of the president EXCEPT

- X
- (A) Eugene McCarthy
  - (B) George Wallace
  - (C) Richard Nixon
  - (D) Lyndon Johnson
  - (E) Hubert Humphrey

12. In the presidential election of 1968, the third party candidate who carried five Southern states was

- D
- (A) Dick Gregory
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy
  - (C) Henry Wallace
  - (D) George Wallace
  - (E) John Anderson

13. During the 1960's, the principal national organization of student radicalism was the

- C
- (A) Weathermen
  - (B) Free Speech Movement
  - (C) Students for a Democratic Society
  - (D) Black Panthers
  - (E) Woodstock nation

14. The New Left encompassed all of the following EXCEPT the

- E
- (A) Students for a Democratic Society
  - (B) Free Speech Movement
  - (C) anti-war movement
  - (D) Marxists
  - (E) segregationists

15. In 1969, a gathering at Woodstock was representative of the
- (A) anti-war movement
  - (B) civil rights movement
  - C (C) counterculture
  - (D) American Indian Movement
  - (E) United Farm Workers
16. In 1973, members of the American Indian Movement protested treatment of Native Americans by occupying the
- (A) village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota
  - A (B) president's office at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire
  - (C) town of Woodstock, New York
  - (D) physics building at the University of Wisconsin
  - (E) battle site of Little Big Horn, Montana
17. In 1970, President Nixon escalated the Vietnam War when he ordered American military forces to invade
- (A) Cambodia
  - A (B) North Vietnam
  - (C) Thailand
  - (D) Laos
  - (E) China
18. "Vietnamization" was a strategy employed during the Vietnam War by which president?
- (A) Dwight Eisenhower
  - (B) John Kennedy
  - D (C) Lyndon Johnson
  - (D) Richard Nixon
  - (E) Gerald Ford
19. An important part of the Nixon Doctrine was the idea that the United States would
- (A) support private bankers working in Latin America
  - (B) leave the defense of allies to those nations themselves
  - X (C) keep missiles in Turkey
  - (D) withhold funds from the United Nations
  - (E) create a "Star Wars" missile defense system

5. The Equal Rights Amendment was
- (A) ratified by Congress and the states during the 1970s
  - (B) approved by Congress but failed to be ratified by three-fourths of the states
  - (C) never approved by Congress
  - (D) ratified by Congress and the states during the 1930s
  - (E) approved by Congress and its ratification by the states is still pending
6. The anticommunist crusade of the late 1940s and early 1950s had negative consequences for all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the civil rights movement
  - (B) the Congress of Industrial Organizations
  - (C) government contractors
  - (D) domestic dissenters
  - (E) writers and performers in films and television
7. The prosperity of the 1950s rested to a great extent on
- (A) federal spending for defense and domestic programs
  - (B) increased opportunities for poor people
  - (C) profit-sharing plans and generous wages and benefits offered by big business
  - (D) government loans and benefits to veterans and income earned by wives
  - (E) government subsidies and social security payments to lower and middle income people
8. All of the following were leading cultural figures of the 1950s EXCEPT
- (A) Jack Kerouac
  - (B) Betty Friedan
  - (C) F. Scott Fitzgerald
  - (D) Dr. Benjamin Spock
  - (E) Mickey Mantle
9. President Eisenhower responded to the school desegregation decision handed down by the Supreme Court in 1954 by
- (A) actively campaigning to have the decision reversed
  - (B) actively enforcing the Court's decision
  - (C) supporting a comprehensive Civil Rights Bill
  - (D) maintaining a passive policy and delaying federal enforcement
  - (E) ignoring the issue entirely



10. "To separate [those children] from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

This is a quotation from the

- C
- (A) Supreme Court case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - (B) "I Have a Dream" speech of Martin Luther King
  - (C) Supreme Court case of *Brown v. the Board of Education*
  - (D) inaugural address of John F. Kennedy
  - (E) Civil Rights Act of 1964

11. All of the following were major events in the Civil Rights Movement of the late 1950s and early 1960s EXCEPT

- A
- (A) the integration of the United States Armed Forces
  - (B) the Montgomery bus boycott
  - (C) the sit-ins at lunch counters
  - (D) the Freedom bus rides
  - (E) the March on Washington

12. Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr. both came to national prominence in the Civil Rights Movement during the

- A
- (A) Montgomery bus boycott
  - (B) sit-ins at Greensboro, North Carolina
  - (C) Freedom Rides throughout the South
  - (D) March on Washington
  - (E) urban race riots of the 1960s

13. "Let every nation know ... that we shall pay *any* price, bear *any* burden, meet *any* hardship, support *any* friend, oppose *any* foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

These words were spoken by

- X
- (A) Ronald Reagan
  - (B) John F. Kennedy
  - (C) Harry Truman
  - (D) Richard Nixon
  - (E) Jimmy Carter



From Straight Herblock (Simon & Schuster)

14. The cartoon shown above depicts
- E
- (A) President Eisenhower's reluctance to enforce the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. the Board of Education*
  - (B) President Johnson's ambivalence about the civil rights movement
  - (C) the American public's opposition to the Black Power movement
  - (D) white southern opposition to the end of Jim Crow laws
  - (E) the American public's reluctance to accept equal opportunities in education for blacks
15. All of the following statements about the election of 1960 are true EXCEPT
- B
- (A) John Kennedy's Catholicism was a factor in the race.
  - (B) John Kennedy won by a wide margin.
  - (C) The two candidates did not differ significantly on foreign affairs.
  - (D) Richard Nixon was the incumbent Vice-President.
  - (E) Richard Nixon was hurt by the problems that plagued the Eisenhower administration during the late 1950s.
16. All of the following were important parts of President Lyndon Johnson's legislative program EXCEPT
- X
- (A) increased federal support for the rights of unions
  - (B) increased federal aid to education
  - (C) medical insurance for the poor and elderly
  - (D) the Voting Rights Act
  - (E) increased federal support for housing for the poor

21. Which of the following was the most important factor that contributed to the rebirth of feminism during the 1970s?

- (A) the Democratic Party
- (B) the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment
- (C) the civil rights movement
- (D) the protest movement against the Vietnam war
- (E) the increasing participation of women in the work force

22. All of the following were critical events during the turbulent year of 1968 EXCEPT

- (A) the assassination of Robert Kennedy
- (B) the riot at the Democratic National Convention
- (C) the assassination of Martin Luther King
- (D) the shooting of students at Kent State University
- (E) the election of Richard Nixon as President

23. Richard Nixon resigned the Presidency in 1974 because of

- (A) opposition to his policies on the Vietnam war
- (B) his impeachment and conviction in the Watergate scandal
- (C) his decision to offer diplomatic recognition to Communist China
- (D) his desire to avoid impeachment and conviction in the Watergate scandal
- (E) widespread opposition to his policies on Vietnam, the Middle East, and China

24. All of the following were major events that occurred during the presidency of Jimmy Carter EXCEPT

- (A) the taking of hostages by Iran
- (B) the final triumph of North Vietnam over South Vietnam
- (C) the signing of the Camp David agreement on the Middle East
- (D) an energy crisis that featured high prices and shortages of oil
- (E) the signing of a new agreement on the Panama Canal

25. All of the following were post-World War II scientific discoveries or inventions that had a major impact on American life EXCEPT

- (A) the Salk vaccine for polio
- (B) the microchip
- (C) the hydrogen bomb
- (D) the artificial satellite
- (E) radar

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

- X
- (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

- X
- (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?

- X
- 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

- B
- (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

- X
- (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

- X
- (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

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

- E
- (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

## 17. The War Powers Act

- D
- (A) gave Congress the exclusive power to declare war
  - (B) gave the President the exclusive power to declare war
  - (C) required that the Congress consult with the President before declaring war
  - (D) required that the President consult with Congress before sending American troops into foreign wars
  - (E) made the President the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States

## 18. The massive escalation of the American involvement in the Vietnam war through increased troop levels and bombing of North Vietnam occurred during the administration of

- D
- (A) Dwight D. Eisenhower
  - (B) Harry Truman
  - (C) John Kennedy
  - (D) Lyndon Johnson
  - (E) Richard Nixon

## 19. Which of the following were policies of the Nixon administration toward the prosecution of the Vietnam war?

- D
- I. an increase in the commitment of American troops
  - II. an invasion of North Vietnam
  - III. a gradual withdrawal of American troops
  - IV. an increase in the bombing of North Vietnam
  - V. an invasion of Cambodia

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

## 20. "Ping Pong Diplomacy" refers to

- X
- (A) Chinese efforts to mediate a settlement in the Vietnam war
  - (B) American efforts to mediate the dispute between Communist China and the Soviet Union
  - (C) efforts by the Nixon administration to negotiate a union of Communist China and Nationalist China
  - (D) the opening of diplomatic relations between the United States and Communist China under the Nixon administration
  - (E) the efforts by Communist China to gain admission to the United Nations