



From Straight Herblock (Simon & Schuster)

14. The cartoon shown above depicts
- (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
- (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
- (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

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17. A basic principle of Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty was that the
- (A) federal government should oversee a major redistribution of the nation's wealth
 (B) state governments should take on primary responsibility for the needs of poor people
 (C) private sector should provide guaranteed employment for all Americans who wished to work
 (D) federal government should provide guaranteed employment for all Americans who wished to work
 (E) federal government should enhance equal opportunity for poor people through federal assistance programs
18. Which of the following were important factors that explain Congressional approval of much of the legislative proposals of President Lyndon Johnson?
- I. Johnson's use of the martyrdom of John F. Kennedy
 II. public support for Johnson's foreign policies
 III. Johnson's negotiating skills with leaders of Congress
 IV. a feeling of satisfaction among the general public about domestic conditions in America
 V. the prosperity of the mid-1960s
- (A) I, II, and III only
 (B) I, III, and IV only
 (C) I, III, and V only
 (D) I, II, III, and V only
 (E) all of the above
19. During the civil rights movement a split developed between the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Council over
- (A) the use of violence in protest activities
 (B) the tactic of working within established American political institutions
 (C) support for the Vietnam war
 (D) support for women's liberation issues
 (E) the tactic of concentrating on conditions in the South
20. All of the following were major characteristics of the student protest movement of the 1960s EXCEPT
- (A) the pursuit of materialistic goals
 (B) opposition to the Vietnam war
 (C) sympathy for the civil rights movement
 (D) resentment against the administrations of large universities
 (E) experimentation with drugs

Chapter XII

1960–1990

1. In 1972, environmental activists won an important victory when

- (A) The Silent Spring was published
- (B) the sale of DDT was banned
- (C) the Salk polio vaccine was distributed to the public
- (D) Yellowstone was designated a national park
- (E) the bald eagle was declared an endangered species

2. One of the most significant aspects of the Immigration Act of 1965 was its

- (A) exclusion of Japanese immigrants
- (B) establishment of religious quotas
- (C) preference for immigrants from Europe
- (D) termination of the national origins system
- (E) preference for female immigrants

3. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted by Congress shortly after violence occurred in

- (A) Selma
- (B) Birmingham
- (C) Boston
- (D) Detroit
- (E) Washington, D.C.

4. Malcolm X was assassinated shortly after he returned to New York City from

- (A) Liberia
- (B) Los Angeles
- (C) Mecca
- (D) Dallas
- (E) Jerusalem

10. American public opinion turned significantly against the Vietnam War shortly after the
- (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
- (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
- (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
- (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
- (A) Students for a Democratic Society
 - (B) Free Speech Movement
 - (C) anti-war movement
 - (D) Marxists
 - (E) segregationists

20. One of the immediate causes of the oil embargo of 1973 was the
- (A) Christmas bombing of Hanoi
 - (B) American support for Israel in the Arab-Israeli War
 - (C) passage of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
 - (D) American intervention in the Yemen Civil War
 - (E) American support for the Palestine Liberation Organization
21. All of the following cases were decided by the Supreme Court under the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren EXCEPT
- (A) Baker v. Carr
 - (B) Gideon v. Wainwright
 - (C) Escobedo v. Illinois
 - (D) Miranda v. Arizona
 - (E) Bakke v. Board of Regents of California
22. In its 1971 decision in Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, the Supreme Court ruled that
- (A) privacy was a constitutional right of citizens
 - (B) electoral districts must be apportioned equally
 - (C) criminal defendants must be informed of their rights
 - (D) affirmative action was unconstitutional
 - (E) busing was an acceptable way to achieve racial balance in public schools
23. During the Nixon administration, the economy experienced "stagflation," which was a condition based on
- (A) excessive production and deflation
 - (B) rising prices and economic stagnation
 - (C) inflation and high tariffs
 - (D) price controls and free market guarantees
 - (E) deflation and high unemployment
24. The Watergate scandal engulfed the presidency of Richard Nixon beginning with the
- (A) "Christmas bombing" of Vietnam
 - (B) burglary at the Democratic Party National Committee headquarters
 - (C) assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - (D) outbreak of the Iranian Revolution
 - (E) killing of students at Kent State University

25. All of the following were parts of the "Reagan Revolution" EXCEPT

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- (A) tax cuts
 - (B) increases in military spending
 - (C) support for anti-communists abroad
 - (D) pro-business domestic agenda
 - (E) government mandated wage and price controls

18. In 1973, the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized a site where the United States army had massacred Indians a century earlier, located at

- (A) Little Big Horn, Montana
- (B) Wounded Knee, South Dakota
- (C) Sand Creek, Colorado
- (D) Camp Grant, Arizona
- (E) Red River, Oklahoma

19. In 1987, Lt. Col. Oliver L. North facilitated an international weapons deal which channeled money from arms sales in Iran to rebels in

- (A) Panama
- (B) Honduras
- (C) El Salvador
- (D) Nicaragua
- (E) Colombia

20. "Reaganomics" was a set of ideas designed to

- (A) reduce domestic oil consumption
- (B) increase spending for welfare programs
- (C) cut spending for the military
- (D) increase taxes on the rich
- (E) stimulate the economy through "supply-side" economics

21. In 1982, the Reagan administration sent marines to Beirut to help stabilize conditions in Lebanon. The marines were withdrawn after

- (A) they succeeded in stabilizing Lebanon
- (B) terrorist bombs demolished a marine barracks
- (C) the marines were redeployed to neighboring Syria
- (D) peace was arranged between Israel and Syria
- (E) the Iran-Iraq war ended