

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

1. Eisenhower's "New Look" argued that
 - a. the government had to pump more money into the domestic economy.
 - b. Washington had to take a leading role in the struggle for equal rights.
 - c. the defense of the United States would rely less on ground forces and more on cheaper air power.
 - d. federal intervention in the economy would cease.
 - e. the federal government should subsidize the fashion industry.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

2. The U.S. corporation that worked closely with the CIA to undermine the Guatemalan government in 1954 was
 - a. IBM.
 - b. Westinghouse.
 - c. Coca-Cola.
 - d. Ford Motor Company.
 - e. United Fruit Company.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Covert Action and Economic Leverage

3. ____ overthrew Fulgencio Batista and became the Communist ruler of Cuba.
 - a. Venito Sandino
 - b. Fidel Castro
 - c. Che Guevara
 - d. Daniel Ortega
 - e. Jose Marti

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Third World

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4. The Eisenhower Doctrine can best be described as
- a. an attempt to defend Middle Eastern countries from Communist aggression.
 - b. an attempt to defend Latin American countries from Communist aggression.
 - c. an attempt to defend Western Europe from Communist aggression.
 - d. an attempt to defend Asia from Communist aggression.
 - e. the end of the Cold War.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Third World

5. The Communist leader of the Vietnamese war for independence from France was
- a. Mao Tse Tung.
 - b. Ho Chi Minh.
 - c. Ngo Dinh Diem.
 - d. Jiang Jieshi.
 - e. Chen Chang.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Third World

6. According to President Eisenhower in 1961, the greatest danger to the United States was
- a. communism.
 - b. Latin American revolutions.
 - c. the Soviet Union.
 - d. the military-industrial complex.
 - e. Middle Eastern terrorists.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Affluence—A “People of Plenty”

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7. The 1950s political science doctrine which argued that interest groups would hold countervailing power to giant corporations was called
- a. capitalist autocracy.
 - b. socialism.
 - c. pluralism.
 - d. political power elites.
 - e. economic democracy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Political Pluralism

8. The black patron who in 1955 refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus to a white patron was
- a. Rosa Parks.
 - b. Coretta Scott King.
 - c. Marian Anderson.
 - d. Fannie Lou Hamer.
 - e. Ella Fitzgerald.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Montgomery Bus Boycott

9. The founders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference included
- a. Stokely Carmichael.
 - b. Malcolm X.
 - c. Orval Faubus.
 - d. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - e. Strom Thurmond.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Montgomery Bus Boycott

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10. The government effort to return illegal Mexican immigrants to Mexico was known as Operation
- Return.
 - Rio Grande.
 - Wetback.
 - Red, White, and Blue.
 - Bracero.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Spanish-Speaking Communities and Civil Rights

11. The canals built by the federal government in the west
- produced no ecological problems, they actually corrected many.
 - were inexpensive to build.
 - provided trillions of gallons of water.
 - gave local governments greater economic and political control in the area.
 - benefitted small farmers most.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Highways and Waterways

12. The program that sent Americans overseas to work on developmental projects was the
- Green Berets.
 - Peace Corps.
 - Green Peace.
 - Jobs Corps.
 - Volunteer Corps.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Foreign Policy

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13. In 1961, a U.S.-backed Cuban military force attempting to overthrow Fidel Castro was defeated at
- a. the Bay of Cows.
 - b. Guantanamo Bay.
 - c. Havana.
 - d. the Bay of Pigs.
 - e. the Bay of Naples.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

14. The president of South Vietnam during the Eisenhower and Kennedy years was
- a. Ho Chi Minh.
 - b. Mao Tse Tung.
 - c. Ngo Dinh Diem.
 - d. Bao Di.
 - e. Jiang Jieshi

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Southeast Asia and Flexible Response

15. The president first associated with the idea of "flexible response" was
- a. Harry Truman.
 - b. John F. Kennedy.
 - c. Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - d. Lyndon B. Johnson.
 - e. Richard Nixon.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southeast Asia and Flexible Response

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16. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the
- Montgomery, Alabama statehouse.
 - steps of the U.S. Capital.
 - 1968 Democratic Convention.
 - United Nations General Assembly.
 - steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Forms of Direct Action, 1960–1963

17. The author of *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) was
- Betty Friedan.
 - Gloria Steinem.
 - Phyllis Schlafly.
 - Andrea Dworkin.
 - Eleanor Roosevelt.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: A New Women's Movement

18. The Chief Justice who wrote the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* was
- Warren Burger.
 - Earl Warren.
 - Louis Brandeis.
 - Felix Frankfurter.
 - William Howard Taft.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Brown Cases, 1954–1955

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19. French involvement in Vietnam ended with their defeat at

- a. Laos.
- b. Tet.
- c. Saigon.
- d. Dien Bien Phu.
- e. Cambodia.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Third World

20. During the 1950s and Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency, the

- a. United States rejected its former role as protector of the free world.
- b. United States economy fell into a prolonged economic recession.
- c. United States experienced a period of economic growth and affluence.
- d. domestic programs of the Roosevelt and Truman eras were completely eliminated.
- e. Bay of Pigs invasion failed.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Introduction; Affluence—A “People of Plenty”; Economic Growth

21. Eisenhower's administration fought communism by all the following means except

- a. increasing the size and power of the CIA.
- b. giving economic aid to friendly nations.
- c. funding Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Radio Asia, and other propaganda agencies.
- d. threatening the Soviet Union with nuclear attack if U.S. security were threatened.
- e. refusing to support any government that did not have democratic principles.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry; Covert Action and Economic Leverage

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22. The National Liberation Front in Vietnam was

- a. a group of South Vietnamese nationalists and Communists who opposed the Diem government.
- b. an organization of pro-French colonialists who supported the return of French rule.
- c. a Christian missionary group dedicated to liberating Vietnam from Buddhism.
- d. an anti-Communist movement in North Vietnam.
- e. a women's rights organization.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Southeast Asia and Flexible Response

23. Which of the following was not part of the 1950s domestic scene?

- a. The federal government funded the construction of an interstate system of high-speed expressways.
- b. Billions of dollars were allocated for water projects in western states.
- c. Labor unions became increasingly militant and violent.
- d. U.S. companies dominated both the national and international marketplaces.
- e. White Americans moved to the suburbs in large numbers.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Highways and Waterways; Labor-Management Accord; The New Suburbs and Gender Politics

24. U.S. religious life in the 1950s was characterized by

- a. a decline in church membership.
- b. a growth in and dominance of the Catholic Church.
- c. the spread of anti-Semitism.
- d. an emphasis on a pluralistic faith in the Judeo-Christian tradition.
- e. unusual growth of the Jewish faith.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Religious People

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25. Social critics of the 1950s portrayed the United States as a society of

- a. rugged individualists.
- b. "other-directed" conformists.
- c. "inner-directed" rebels.
- d. semiliterate comic-book readers.
- e. violent rebels.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conformity in an Affluent Society

26. Rock 'n' roll music

- a. signified the development of a consumer-oriented, middle-class youth culture in the United States.
- b. was a sinister Communist plot to corrupt American society.
- c. was the first musical style to appeal equally to all generations of Americans.
- d. promoted segregation by culturally dividing ethnic minorities from mainstream society.
- e. was imported from Europe.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Restive Youth

27. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. proposed to end segregation through

- a. violent confrontation.
- b. compromise and accommodation.
- c. nonviolent direct action.
- d. interracial marriage.
- e. Supreme Court rulings.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Montgomery Bus Boycott

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28. During the 1950s, urban areas
- a. saw financial resources shifted in their direction.
 - b. increasingly thrived as cultural centers.
 - c. struggled under redlining policies that hindered lending to urban areas.
 - d. grew slightly more slowly than suburbs.
 - e. focused on developing mass transit systems.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Urban-Suburban Issues

29. In the 1950s, U.S. policy in Latin America
- a. initiated social and economic reforms.
 - b. encouraged and supported the spread of democracy.
 - c. often supported military dictatorships that suppressed leftist movements.
 - d. withdrew support from oppressive regimes.
 - e. supported Communist regimes.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Third World

30. John F. Kennedy's foreign policy included all of the following except
- a. strong support for West Berlin.
 - b. economic sanctions and assassination plots directed at Cuba.
 - c. establishment of a direct phone line between Washington and Moscow to prevent nuclear war.
 - d. a proposal to pull American advisors out of Vietnam.
 - e. creation of the Peace Corps.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Foreign Policy; Cuba and Berlin; Southeast Asia and Flexible Response

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31. Nikita Khrushchev

- a. was the Soviet leader who built the Berlin Wall and put nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- b. greatly admired John F. Kennedy and personally attended Kennedy's funeral.
- c. refused to meet with any U.S. leaders and cut off diplomatic relations with the United States.
- d. was the first Russian leader to be educated in the West and to be fluent in English.
- e. launched the Korean War.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

32. When Hungarian rebels led by Imre Nagy rebelled against the Stalinist regime in 1956, the U.S.

- a. sent air support for the rebels.
- b. supported the communist government.
- c. was unaware of the rebellion.
- d. sent the CIA to help the rebels.
- e. could not provide military support so close to the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summity

33. The Termination and Relocation Programs implemented by the federal government resulted in which of the following?

- a. Migration to urban areas by Native Americans
- b. Higher life expectancy rates than white Americans.
- c. Less frequent discrimination in employment
- d. Increased respect for the reservation by the government.
- e. all of these choices

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of American Indian Policy

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34. In *The Organization Man*, William H. Whyte, Jr. criticized

- a. corporate conformity.
- b. racial inequality.
- c. military spending.
- d. government secrecy.
- e. poverty in the U.S.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conformity in an Affluent Society

35. In 1953 the CIA staged a coup in Iran that

- a. ensured that it would develop a democratic government.
- b. led to the rise of a communist state.
- c. established a popular, pro-western government
- d. overthrew a legitimate elected government to establish a ruthless dictatorship.
- e. resulted in the creation of five new nations in that region.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Covert Action and Economic Leverage

36. What percentage of the American population identified themselves as Protestant, Jewish, or Catholic?

- a. 30
- b. 40
- c. 50
- d. 75
- e. 95

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Religious People

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37. President Eisenhower supported the Highway Act of 1956 based on
- a. its positive impact on the automobile industry.
 - b. national security considerations.
 - c. its role in creating jobs.
 - d. the need to spend the government surplus.
 - e. his bid for reelection.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Highways and Waterways

38. The water-diversion projects that President Eisenhower supported in the West most benefited
- a. small farmers and ranching interests.
 - b. local communities in several western states.
 - c. large-scale agribusiness and ranching interests.
 - d. Native Americans.
 - e. the Democratic Party.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Highways and Waterways

39. The author of *The Organization Man* (1956) was William H. Whyte, Jr.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conformity in an Affluent Society

40. During the Cuban missile crisis, President John F. Kennedy ordered an Air Force attack on Soviet forces in Cuba.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

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41. The Cuban missile crisis grew out of the U.S. attempt to build missile silos in Cuba.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

42. The agreement that divided Vietnam into two states, North and South, was the Paris Peace Accords of 1954.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Third World

43. Religious groups denounced rock music as a communist plot to corrupt America's youth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Restive Youth

44. The period from 1954 to 1963 was one of generally steady economic growth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Economic Growth

45. John F. Kennedy's opponent in the 1960 presidential election was Richard M. Nixon.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1960

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46. The first artificial satellite ever launched into space was the Mercury.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Case for a More Active Government

47. The Cuban-exile invasion of Castro's Cuba, approved by John F. Kennedy, was first proposed during the Eisenhower presidency.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

48. In the 1950s the real wages and fringe benefits of U.S. workers improved steadily.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Labor–Management Accord

49. Economic growth contributed to political stability.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Political Pluralism

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50. John F. Kennedy endorsed lower taxes as a means of stimulating economic growth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Domestic Policy

51. No one proposed extending the deficit to promote economic growth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Case for a More Active Government

52. West Germany became a member of NATO in 1955.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

53. The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* outlawed segregation in all public facilities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Brown Cases, 1954–1955

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54. The "shop where you can work" campaigns were part of a strategy by the women's movement to promote gender equality in hiring.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Brown Cases, 1954–1955

55. The Paris summit of 1960 was very productive.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

56. The Eisenhower administration supported democratic regimes throughout Latin America.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Third World

57. The Soviet Union provided direct support for Fidel Castro's campaign to overthrow Fulgencio Batista.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Third World

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58. U.S. prestige in the Middle East benefited from the Suez Canal crisis.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Third World

59. The Eisenhower administration rejected the idea of covert CIA activities to remove or assassinate leftist political leaders in the Third World.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Covert Action and Economic Leverage

60. Dwight D. Eisenhower was committed to balancing the federal budget.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Case for a More Active Government

61. The AFL and the CIO merged in 1955.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Labor–Management Accord

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62. John Kenneth Galbraith advanced a theory that "power elites" were effectively strangling political and economic life in the U.S.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conformity in an Affluent Society

63. Earl Warren was appointed by President Dwight Eisenhower as chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1953.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Expanding Civil Rights Movements, 1953–1963

64. The Southern Manifesto supported school desegregation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Brown Cases, 1954–1955

65. Dwight D. Eisenhower was reluctant to use the power of the Federal government to address the issue of racial discrimination.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Civil Rights: From the Local to the Global

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66. Elvis Presley was known for his sensual, electric stage presence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Restive Youth

67. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 set up a mechanism for expediting lawsuits by African Americans who claimed that their voting rights had been abridged.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Civil Rights: From the Local to the Global

68. Network television was dominated by NBC, CBS, and ABC.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Critique of Mass Culture

69. *Sputnik* led to reconsideration of the American educational system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Case for a More Active Government

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70. The National Defense Education Act of 1958 overcame congressional opposition to federal aid to education.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Case for a More Active Government

71. The Peace Corps was one of the John F. Kennedy's most popular initiatives.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Foreign Policy

72. The Alliance for Progress promised \$20 billion in loans to aid Latin American countries.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Foreign Policy

73. The head of the Federal Communications Commission called television a "vast wasteland."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Critique of Mass Culture

74. Women did not see a reduction in domestic chores with new machines.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Suburbs and Gender Politics

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75. As a result of the Cuban Missile crisis, a direct telephone hotline was established between Washington D.C. and Moscow.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

76. Imre Nagy sought to create a multiparty democracy in Hungary.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

77. According to the Eisenhower doctrine of "massive _____" the threat of U.S. atomic weaponry would hold Communist powers in check.

ANSWER: retaliation

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

78. The so-called _____ theory claimed that the loss of Southeast Asia to Communist aggression would endanger the security and stability of Europe.

ANSWER: domino

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Third World

79. The Supreme Court case of _____ v. *Topeka Board of Education* declared that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

ANSWER: *Brown*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Brown Cases, 1954–1955

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80. The book _____ sparked a new phase of the feminist movement, articulating the dissatisfactions of many middle-class women.

ANSWER: *The Feminine Mystique*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Women's Movement

81. The Russian leader during the Cuban Missile Crisis was _____.

ANSWER: Nikita Khrushchev

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

82. The Protestant minister who wrote *The Power of Positive Thinking* was _____.

ANSWER: Norman Vincent Peale

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: A Religious People

83. Mexican agricultural workers brought legally into the United States under short-term contracts were called _____.

ANSWER: braceros

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Spanish-Speaking Communities and Civil Rights

84. In December 1953, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff called for a review of the U.S. military and strategic powers; this review came to be known as the "_____".

ANSWER: New Look

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

85. The _____ emerged in South Vietnam to oppose the government of Ngo Dinh Diem.

ANSWER: National Liberation Front

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southeast Asia and Flexible Response

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86. The new conservative magazine was _____.

ANSWER: the National Review

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Conservatism

87. In 1954, historian David Potter called Americans a "people of _____."

ANSWER: plenty

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Economic Growth

88. _____ wrote the 1958 best-seller *The Affluent Society*.

ANSWER: John Kenneth Galbraith

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Economic Growth

89. Catholic Bishop _____ hosted an Emmy-winning TV program called *Life Is Worth Living*.

ANSWER: Fulton J. Sheen

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A Religious People

90. In the 1955 film _____, a racially mixed gang of high school students terrorized teachers and mocked adult authority.

ANSWER: *The Blackboard Jungle*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Restive Youth

91. The "King" of pop music in the 1950s was _____.

ANSWER: Elvis Presley

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Restive Youth

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92. Kennedy ran for president in 1960 with a campaign platform known as the New _____.

ANSWER: Frontier

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1960

93. By 1967, almost _____ of the nation's Native Americans were living in relocation cities.

ANSWER: half

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of American Indian Policy

94. By 1950, more than _____ percent of Mexican Americans were living in urban areas.

ANSWER: 65

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Spanish-Speaking Communities and Civil Rights

95. Arizona Republican _____ criticized postwar leaders for a weak defense policy in his book *Conscience of a Conservative*.

ANSWER: Barry Goldwater

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Conservatism

96. The Kennedy administration's covert program against Fidel Castro was called _____.

ANSWER: Operation Mongoose

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

97. The _____ Crisis caused Americans to think more critically about education and science.

ANSWER: Sputnik

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Case for a More Active Government

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

98. Life in the 1950s suburbs was dominated by a pattern of _____ where men went out to paid work and women stayed home to care for families.

ANSWER: separate spheres

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The New Suburbs and Gender Politics

99. In 1953, President Eisenhower called in U.S. marines to help maintain an anti-Nasser government in _____.

ANSWER: Lebanon (or Beirut)
Lebanon
Beirut

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Third World

100. Leading 1950s child care expert and author _____ assigned virtually all child-rearing duties to women.

ANSWER: Dr. Benjamin Spock

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Suburbs and Gender Politics

101. David Riesman's 1950 study of the shift in the United States from an "inner-directed" society to an "outer-directed" one was called _____.

ANSWER: *The Lonely Crowd*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conformity in an Affluent Society

102. Phyllis Schlafly's _____ became one of the leading manifestos of the Republican Party's right wing.

ANSWER: *A Choice, Not an Echo*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Women's Movement

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

103. John F. Kennedy appointed _____ to head his Presidential Commission on the Status of Women.

ANSWER: Eleanor Roosevelt

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: A New Women's Movement

104. President Eisenhower proposed a program called _____ to allow the United States and the Soviet Union to both use reconnaissance flights to verify disarmament efforts.

ANSWER: Open Skies

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry

105. Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-communist crusade was discredited in televised hearings after he had speculated about subversives in the _____.

ANSWER: U. S. Army

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Eisenhower Takes Command

106. _____ turned desert into agricultural land.

ANSWER: Canals

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Highways and Waterways

107. **women's movement**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A New Women's Movement

108. **Operation Wetback**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Spanish-Speaking Communities and Civil Rights

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

109. **Martin Luther King, Jr.**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Montgomery Bus Boycott

110. **"domino theory"**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Third World

111. **Bay of Pigs**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

112. **military-industrial complex**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Affluence—A “People of Plenty”

113. **the sit-in movement**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Forms of Direct Action, 1960–1963

114. **Highway Act of 1956**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Highways and Waterways

115. **redlining**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Urban-Suburban Issues

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

116. Geneva Peace Accords of 1954

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Geneva Peace Accords of 1954

117. Examine the beginnings of U.S. involvement in Vietnam from 1954 to 1960.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Third World

118. Describe the changing strategies that labor employed in their dealings with industry during the "affluent" 1950s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Labor–Management Accord

119. Analyze the importance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to the emerging civil rights movement in the 1950s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Montgomery Bus Boycott; The Politics of Civil Rights: From the Local to the Global

120. Outline President John F. Kennedy's foreign policy problems as they related to Cuba.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cuba and Berlin

121. Examine the 1960 election and the "New Frontier."

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Frontiers, 1960–1963; The Election of 1960

122. Discuss the changing nature of gender roles and the rise of a new women's movement.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Gender; The New Suburbs and Gender Politics; Signs of Women's Changing Roles; A New Women's Movement

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

123. Examine the impact of television on U.S. society in the 1950s and 1960s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

124. Discuss the role of religion in American life during the 1950s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Religious People

125. Trace and evaluate the Eisenhower administration's Native American policies.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of American Indian Policy

126. Compare the foreign policy strategies of Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reorienting Containment, 1953–1960; Eisenhower Takes Command; The New Look, Global Alliances, and Summitry; Covert Action and Economic Leverage; The Third World; Foreign Policy; Cuba and Berlin; Southeast Asia and Flexible Response; Policy Choices

127. Describe the emergence of a "mass" consumer culture and the emerging critique of this culture in 1950s America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Discontents of Affluence; Conformity in an Affluent Society; Restive Youth; The Critique of Mass Culture; New Suburbs and Gender Politics

128. Discuss the background, personality, presidential election, foreign policy, and domestic policies of John F. Kennedy. Evaluate his legacy.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Frontiers, 1960–1963; The Election of 1960; Foreign Policy; Cuba and Berlin; Southeast Asia and Flexible Response Domestic Policy; November, 1963; Policy Choices; The Assassination of John F. Kennedy

Chapter 28—America at Midcentury, 1953-1963

129. Explore the emergence and growth of the civil rights movement in the 1950s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Expanding Civil Rights Movements, 1953–1963; The Brown Cases, 1954–1955; The Montgomery Bus Boycott; The Politics of Civil Rights: From the Local to the Global; The Politics of American Indian Policy; Spanish-Speaking Communities and Civil Rights; Urban-Suburban Issues; New Forms of Direct Action, 1960–1963

130. The key political spokesperson for the new conservatism was

- a. Barry Goldwater.
- b. Richard Nixon.
- c. John F. Kennedy.
- d. Richard Dulles.
- e. Robert McNamara.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The New Conservatism