

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 23 From Roosevelt to Wilson in the Age of Progressivism, 1900-1920

23.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) After leaving the presidency, Theodore Roosevelt
- A) joined the Democrats.
 - B) took up cattle ranching in the Dakotas.
 - C) went on an African safari.
 - D) became a socialist.
 - E) wrote several best-selling novels.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 615

- 2) Which of the following was NOT characteristic of progressivism?
- A) It sought radical changes in American life.
 - B) It meant to humanize and regulate big business.
 - C) Its members were fundamentally optimistic about human nature.
 - D) Its members were willing to intervene in other people's lives.
 - E) It emphasized the role of the environment in human development

Answer: A

Page Ref: 618

- 3) Many of the leaders of the progressive movement
- A) opposed professional work and workers.
 - B) were rather well educated.
 - C) tended toward radical views of reform.
 - D) opposed the expansion of women's rights.
 - E) were determined to have a negative effect on big business.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 619

- 4) The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution provided for
- A) women's suffrage.
 - B) prohibition.
 - C) a federal income tax.
 - D) direct election of senators.
 - E) extending the franchise to 18-year-olds.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 620

- 5) The woman suffrage movement suffered from each of the following problems EXCEPT
- A) disunity.
 - B) male opposition.
 - C) resistance from the Catholic Church.
 - D) opposition from the prohibition movement.
 - E) indecision on whether to pursue remedies at the state or national level.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 622

- 6) The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution provided for
- A) women's suffrage.
 - B) prohibition.
 - C) a federal income tax.
 - D) direct election of senators.
 - E) extending the franchise to 18-year-olds.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 623

- 7) The leading advocate of the philosophy of pragmatism was
- A) William James.
 - B) William Howard Taft.
 - C) Harvey Wiley.
 - D) Upton Sinclair.
 - E) John Dewey.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 624

- 8) The most influential educator of the Progressive Era was
- A) Thomas Johnson.
 - B) Eugene V. Debs.
 - C) Robert M. La Follette.
 - D) John Dewey.
 - E) William James.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 624

- 9) The most prominent American socialist during the Progressive Era was
- A) "Big Bill" Haywood.
 - B) Gifford Pinchot.
 - C) Eugene V. Debs.
 - D) Upton Sinclair.
 - E) Daniel DeLeon.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 624

- 10) According to progressive reformers in the cities, especially crucial to the success of their causes were
- A) trained experts.
 - B) bankers.
 - C) politicians.
 - D) basic scientists.
 - E) mayors.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 625

- 11) To progressives, the commissions they championed offered a way to
- A) increase their political power.
 - B) reduce the power of reformers.
 - C) end the corrupt alliance between business and politics.
 - D) provide employment for their supporters.
 - E) get regular citizens into political offices.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 627

12) The most famous reform governor of the Progressive Era was

- A) Robert M. La Follette.
- B) "Golden Rule" Jones.
- C) Hiram Johnson.
- D) Lincoln Steffens.
- E) Richard Ely.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 628

13) Which of the following states had the most progressive reform program in the early 1900s?

- A) New York
- B) Delaware
- C) Mississippi
- D) Washington
- E) Wisconsin

Answer: E

Page Ref: 628

14) Theodore Roosevelt angered southerners by

- A) dining with Booker T. Washington at the White House.
- B) stationing federal troops in southern states to supervise elections.
- C) threatening to ban college football unless it were made less dangerous.
- D) ordering the federal bureaucracy to be fully integrated.
- E) making sure that black athletes were included in the 1908 U.S. Olympic team.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 628

15) The Supreme Court's decision in the Northern Securities case

- A) paved the way for several other antitrust actions.
- B) had little effect on the problem of trusts overall.
- C) was opposed by Roosevelt.
- D) affected only the smaller American trusts.
- E) was unanimous.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 630

16) In the great coal strike of 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt

- A) played no role at all in settling the dispute.
- B) sympathized completely with the company owners.
- C) decided to support the Pure Food and Drug Act.
- D) basically decided to support the coal miners.
- E) shut down the mines for two months.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 630

17) The Hepburn Act of 1906

- A) was aimed, primarily, at the mining industry.
- B) lessened government regulation of industry.
- C) strengthened the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- D) raised the tariff.
- E) banned child labor.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 632

18) Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*, led to passage of the

- A) Hepburn Act.
- B) Mann-Elkins Act.
- C) Meat Inspection Act.
- D) Elkins Act.
- E) Clayton Antitrust Act.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 632

19) Roosevelt's push to regulate the food and drug industry

- A) was, in part, the result of his reading of popular literature.
- B) occurred because of his personal experience with impure drugs.
- C) reflected the influence of Congressional pressure.
- D) was inconsistent with his general attitude toward reform.
- E) was a political ploy to win votes.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 632

20) Before becoming president, Taft's greatest strength was

- A) as an administrator.
- B) as a politician.
- C) in the area of economic strategy.
- D) his personal style.
- E) as an orator.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 634

21) Compared to Roosevelt, William Howard Taft

- A) was an activist.
- B) had less faith in the government's ability to impose reform.
- C) did not act as aggressively against the trusts.
- D) had fewer real problems to confront.
- E) was a more dynamic politician.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 635

22) Dividing the Republican party early in Taft's administration was

- A) the issue of foreign policy and government.
- B) the problem of banking regulation.
- C) a decision concerning the need to lower tariffs.
- D) the question of campaign strategy.
- E) split loyalty between Taft and Roosevelt.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 635-636

23) William Howard Taft alienated progressive Republicans by

- A) curbing the power of Speaker of the House Joseph Cannon.
- B) vetoing a tariff increase.
- C) dismissing Richard Ballinger.
- D) campaigning against them in the 1910 congressional elections.
- E) generally becoming a tool of the conservative Republicans.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 636

24) The Mann-Elkins Act of 1910

- A) displeased Theodore Roosevelt.
- B) balanced progressive and conservative demands.
- C) angered conservatives.
- D) pleased no one.
- E) angered the public.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 636-637

25) The 1910 election was significant because

- A) the Republicans suffered tremendous losses in Congress.
- B) the Democratic party maintained its control of Congress.
- C) Taft gained additional power as president.
- D) a third party appeared.
- E) it was a major victory for the Republicans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 637

26) The Sixteenth Amendment

- A) established civil rights guidelines.
- B) authorized the direct election of senators.
- C) gave women the vote.
- D) authorized an income tax.
- E) extended the franchise to 18-year-olds.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 637

27) In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate of the

- A) Bull Moose party.
- B) Republican party.
- C) Democratic party.
- D) Know-Nothing party.
- E) Democratic-Progressive party.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 638

28) In 1912, Roosevelt's New Nationalism

- A) demanded a stronger role for the president and government.
- B) called for tighter immigration laws.
- C) represented a repudiation of progressivism.
- D) was readily accepted by all progressives.
- E) was resolutely anti-trust.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 638

29) Which one of the following individuals was NOT a candidate for president of the United States in 1912?

- A) Theodore Roosevelt
- B) Woodrow Wilson
- C) William Howard Taft
- D) Robert M. La Follette
- E) Eugene Debs

Answer: D

Page Ref: 638-639

- 30) The election of 1912
- A) focused on U.S. domestic concerns.
 - B) offered voters two radically different candidates.
 - C) revealed American fears regarding the approach of World War I.
 - D) split the Democratic party.
 - E) focused on foreign policy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 638-639

- 31) Woodrow Wilson won the election of 1912 because
- A) he was more popular than Roosevelt.
 - B) of the split in the Republican party.
 - C) of the support of Taft.
 - D) he won the support of the Socialists.
 - E) he won the support of progressives.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 639

- 32) Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom called for
- A) the expansion of government.
 - B) less government regulation.
 - C) business competition and small government.
 - D) government restraint of competition.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 639

- 33) In the election of 1912,
- A) the Socialists received nearly one million votes.
 - B) Woodrow Wilson won the presidency.
 - C) William Howard Taft won the presidency.
 - D) both A and B
 - E) both A and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 639

- 34) In 1913, Woodrow Wilson became the first president in over a century to
- A) ask for a declaration of war.
 - B) call a special session of Congress.
 - C) veto a bill for constitutional reasons.
 - D) allow ordinary citizens to attend his inaugural ball.
 - E) address the Congress in person.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 640

- 35) The most important domestic law of Wilson's administration was the
- A) Underwood Tariff.
 - B) Dingley Tariff.
 - C) Federal Reserve Act.
 - D) Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - E) Clayton Antitrust Act.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 640

36) The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914

- A) outlawed trusts.
- B) prohibited interlocking directorates and unfair trade practices.
- C) was opposed by the labor movement.
- D) was supported by big business.
- E) died in committee.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 641

37) In the final analysis, Wilson's domestic programs indicated

- A) his exclusive belief in New Freedom ideas.
- B) his outright opposition to Roosevelt's New Nationalism.
- C) a blending of the two competing doctrines of progressivism.
- D) his failure as a reformer.
- E) his determination to win reelection by pleasing as many voters as possible.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 641

38) Woodrow Wilson's record on race relations

- A) elicited the support of African Americans.
- B) disappointed African Americans and many progressives.
- C) won him support in the South.
- D) showed his consistent opposition to racial discrimination.
- E) was incredibly liberal.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 641

39) The Adamson Act of 1916

- A) dealt with the problem of race relations.
- B) was designed to help the farmer.
- C) was an antilabor measure.
- D) imposed the eight-hour day on railroads.
- E) finally ended child labor in the United States.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 642

40) Which of the following individuals was probably the least progressive on the race question in America?

- A) W. E. B. Du Bois
- B) Woodrow Wilson
- C) Theodore Roosevelt
- D) Booker T. Washington
- E) William Howard Taft

Answer: B

Page Ref: 642

23.2 True/False Questions

1) Most progressives were associated with the Democratic party.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 618

2) Broad acceptance of Theodore Roosevelt's invitation to Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House indicated great progress in race relations.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 628

3) Theodore Roosevelt's attitude and actions toward trusts were clear and consistent.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 630

4) In the great coal strike of 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt played an important role in bringing about a negotiated settlement.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 630

5) Theodore Roosevelt can be considered one of the country's first conservation-minded presidents.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 633-634

6) William Howard Taft's effectiveness as president was limited by the growing split between the conservative and progressive wings of the Republican party.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 635

7) In the election of 1912, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson espoused similar progressive philosophies regarding the government's approach to national problems.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 638

8) Woodrow Wilson was a somewhat backward and uneducated man at the time he ran for president of the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 639

9) Woodrow Wilson was the first president since Thomas Jefferson to address Congress in person.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 640

10) Through the course of his administration, Woodrow Wilson increasingly adopted and utilized the ideas first proposed by his political rival, Theodore Roosevelt.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 642

23.3 Essay Questions

1) Explain the six characteristics of progressivism. How do they reflect the Puritan tradition?

Page Ref: 617-618

2) To what extent did the progressive movement succeed? To what extent did it fail?

Page Ref: 617-624

3) How did progressive action at the city, state, and federal levels pave the way for the activist government of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?

Page Ref: 625-634

- 4) How did the progressivism of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson alter traditional concepts of presidential power?

Page Ref: 628-643

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 24 The Nation at War, 1901-1920

24.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The German sinking of the _____ in 1915 cost 128 American lives and enraged the American public.

A) *Sussex*
B) *Arabic*
C) *Reuben James*
D) *Lusitania*
E) *Titanic*

Answer: D

Page Ref: 648

- 2) American foreign policy between 1901 and 1920

A) was aggressive and nationalistic.
B) was strongly influenced by isolationist tradition.
C) was relatively inactive.
D) did little to reflect the nation's new economic power.
E) was geared toward cooperation and peace.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 650

- 3) In terms of foreign policy, Theodore Roosevelt

A) did little to foster American aims.
B) reflected the influence of isolationism.
C) sought to prepare the country for its role as a world power.
D) sought to further insulate the United States from foreign affairs.
E) was supremely concerned with world peace.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 650

- 4) The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

A) secured Colombia's permission for the building of the Panama Canal.
B) gave the United States control of the Panama Canal Zone.
C) transferred rights to the Panama Canal from France to the United States.
D) ended hostilities with Mexico in 1914.
E) gave the United States control of the Philippines.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 651

- 5) The Roosevelt Corollary

A) reflected America's increasing trust in the motives of Europe.
B) indicated a new American spirit of cooperation with Latin America.
C) resulted from America's fear that Latin American debts to Europe invited intervention.
D) had relatively little influence on American foreign policy.
E) stated "speak softly and carry a big stick."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 652

- 6) Which one of the following prohibited foreign corporations from building or purchasing sites with military potential in the Western Hemisphere?
- A) *Sussex* Pledge
 - B) Zimmermann Note
 - C) Roosevelt Corollary
 - D) Lodge Corollary
 - E) Foster Testimony

Answer: D

Page Ref: 652

- 7) In his mediation of the conflict between Russia and Japan, Roosevelt
- A) showed little real interest in the final outcome.
 - B) sided with Russia.
 - C) took a totally neutral stance.
 - D) recognized the increasing importance of Japan.
 - E) tried to play both sides against the other with disastrous results.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 653

- 8) In the 1905 Taft-Katsura Agreement,
- A) the United States and Japan agreed not to attack each other for at least 50 years.
 - B) the United States exchanged recognition of Japanese control of Korea for a Japanese pledge not to invade the Philippines.
 - C) Japan agreed to limit emigration to the United States.
 - D) the United States and Japan agreed to a policy of mutual free trade.
 - E) the United States and Japan agreed to uphold the Open Door and support Chinese independence.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 653

- 9) Taft's policy of "dollar diplomacy"
- A) promoted American financial and business interests abroad.
 - B) was aimed, primarily, at helping underdeveloped countries.
 - C) resulted in less American influence in Latin America.
 - D) had little influence on American national security interests.
 - E) helped establish the prestige of the United States in Asia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 653

- 10) When he took office, Woodrow Wilson
- A) had no experience in foreign affairs.
 - B) had little experience, but had studied foreign affairs intensely.
 - C) had few fears of being unable to deal with foreign policy.
 - D) left foreign policy issues to his staff.
 - E) lacked confidence in himself and had to be advised at every turn.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 653

11) In his approach to foreign affairs, Wilson could be described as

- A) a militarist.
- B) a moralist.
- C) being primarily concerned with economic matters.
- D) a global strategist.
- E) a pacifist.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 653-654

12) Woodrow Wilson's decision to invade Mexico in 1916 came after the murder of several Americans by

- A) Vittorio Zapata.
- B) Pancho Villa.
- C) Francisco Madero.
- D) Victoriano Huerta.
- E) Carlo Ponti.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 655

13) Woodrow Wilson's treatment of Mexico

- A) indicated his lack of interest in the region.
- B) showed his condescension toward the country.
- C) evidenced his respect for its political system and culture.
- D) was primarily motivated by economic concerns.
- E) demonstrated his desire for reconciliation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 655

14) President Wilson's initial reaction to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 was to

- A) declare war on Germany.
- B) come to the military assistance of Russia.
- C) praise the assassination of the archduke of Austria.
- D) declare United States neutrality.
- E) begin construction of U-boats.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 656

15) At the beginning of World War I, Americans

- A) showed little interest in the conflict.
- B) sided strongly with the British.
- C) were eager to enter the conflict.
- D) sided strongly with the Germans.
- E) generally accepted neutrality.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 656

16) American progressives viewed World War I

- A) as a potential threat to their reforms.
- B) as an opportunity to help Germany.
- C) with little concern.
- D) as an opportunity to extend the scope of their movement.
- E) as a great way to "jump start" the U.S. economy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 656

- 17) At the beginning of World War I, Great Britain
- A) respected American neutrality.
 - B) made few attempts to influence American policy.
 - C) sought the military aid of the United States.
 - D) sought to restrict American trade with Germany.
 - E) briefly considered surrender.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 657

- 18) Compared with William Jennings Bryan, Robert Lansing
- A) was more idealistic.
 - B) favored the German side in the war.
 - C) urged a strong stand against the Germans.
 - D) had little experience in foreign affairs.
 - E) exemplified the philosophy "live and let live."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 658

- 19) The *Sussex* Pledge
- A) renounced American bank loans to the Allies.
 - B) indicated Germany's intention to yield to Wilson's demands.
 - C) marked an intensification in the use of submarines.
 - D) was opposed by Great Britain.
 - E) was viewed by most Americans as a call to arms.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 659

- 20) In 1915, Wilson came out in favor of preparedness because of
- A) the need to stimulate the American economy.
 - B) the growing U-boat crisis.
 - C) demands from progressives who desired to defend democracy.
 - D) the revelation of a German plot to get Mexico to invade the American Southwest.
 - E) his secret desire to create an empire in Latin America.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 659

- 21) The "preparedness" issue
- A) united the country behind Wilson's approach to the war.
 - B) brought Wilson the support of Roosevelt and others.
 - C) was ignored by Wilson.
 - D) became a major source of controversy.
 - E) was rejected by Hughes and Roosevelt in the 1916 election.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 659

- 22) The Zimmermann Telegram
- A) announced Germany's European war aims.
 - B) pledged Germany's intention to end the war peacefully.
 - C) proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico.
 - D) had little effect on America's move toward war.
 - E) hinted at an alliance between Germany and Canada.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 661

23) The leader of the American Expeditionary Force was

- A) Theodore Roosevelt.
- B) John J. Pershing.
- C) Alfred T. Mahan.
- D) Douglas MacArthur.
- E) Omar Bradley.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 661

24) The American Expeditionary Force

- A) was primarily made up of draftees.
- B) consisted, for the most part, of the existing U.S. Army.
- C) was primarily a volunteer army.
- D) was initially well prepared and trained for war.
- E) was a spearhead of elite commandos.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 662

25) During World War I, approximately _____ American soldiers died in Europe.

- A) 25,000
- B) 62,000
- C) 112,000
- D) 300,000
- E) 500,000

Answer: C

Page Ref: 664

26) The American contribution in World War I

- A) was minor when compared to that of the Allies.
- B) although small compared to the costs to European nations, was vital to Allied success.
- C) played a relatively minor role in ending the war.
- D) was much greater than that of the Allies.
- E) came too late to offer any real assistance.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 664

27) The Committee on Public Information

- A) had little influence on public perceptions.
- B) exerted a positive influence on the public.
- C) called for understanding from the American people.
- D) launched a vitriolic campaign against Germany.
- E) was always careful to avoid emotional appeals.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 665

28) Woodrow Wilson

- A) was disturbed by American vigilantism and superpatriotism.
- B) actually encouraged repressive activities during World War I.
- C) paid little attention to American propaganda efforts.
- D) fought congressional actions against espionage.
- E) personally shut down several newspapers because of their reluctance regarding self-censorship.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 665

- 29) To finance the war effort, the U.S. government relied primarily on
- A) higher income tax rates.
 - B) printing and spending large sums of paper money.
 - C) sale of "Liberty Bonds."
 - D) new discoveries of gold in Alaska.
 - E) loans from foreign governments.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 666-667

- 30) During World War I, the War Industries Board
- A) controlled the entire war mobilization effort.
 - B) was led by Herbert Hoover.
 - C) oversaw the production of America's factories.
 - D) failed to lead American industry effectively.
 - E) was concerned with building new munitions plants.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 667

- 31) The Food Administration in World War I was headed by
- A) Herbert Hoover.
 - B) Bernard Baruch.
 - C) Harry Garfield.
 - D) Samuel Gompers.
 - E) Mother Jones.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 667

- 32) During the war, organized labor
- A) refused to cooperate with government mobilization efforts.
 - B) ran into stiff opposition from Wilson.
 - C) encouraged serious strikes.
 - D) saw an opportunity to trade labor peace for labor advances.
 - E) practically ceased to exist.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 668

- 33) A major effect of the war labor shortage was
- A) a dramatic rise in wages for all workers.
 - B) a great migration of southern African Americans to northern cities.
 - C) a worsening in government-labor relations.
 - D) a decrease in the number of working women.
 - E) the construction of more factories.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 669

- 34) As a result of their participation in the war effort, African Americans
- A) faced even worse discrimination in America.
 - B) became more accepting of the conditions they faced.
 - C) found greater acceptance of their place in American society.
 - D) were more and more inclined to fight discrimination.
 - E) generally were allowed to remain in Europe.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 670

- 35) The only one of the following components of Wilson's Fourteen Points to actually be implemented was
- A) open diplomacy.
 - B) freedom of the seas.
 - C) removal of barriers to international trade.
 - D) military disarmament.
 - E) establishment of an independent Poland.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 672

- 36) In forming his delegation for the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson
- A) wanted a group he could control.
 - B) readily sought advice from his Republican opponents.
 - C) tried to create a bipartisan group.
 - D) included only his personal friends.
 - E) was turned down by several prominent Republicans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 672

- 37) One of Wilson's major goals at Paris was to
- A) punish Germany for starting the war.
 - B) recompense the British and French for their great losses.
 - C) found a League of Nations to enforce peace.
 - D) bring the Russians to the peace table.
 - E) see the Eiffel Tower.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 673

- 38) Which one of the following was NOT one of the Big Four?
- A) Winston Churchill
 - B) Woodrow Wilson
 - C) David Lloyd George
 - D) Georges Clemenceau
 - E) Vittorio Orlando

Answer: A

Page Ref: 673

- 39) Wilson hurt his chances for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles
- A) through his failure to ask for the American people's support.
 - B) because he was unwilling to compromise with opponents.
 - C) by working too closely with isolationist opponents.
 - D) because he did not work hard enough.
 - E) through his vague and hostile demands.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 674

- 40) The _____ were fourteen Republican senators who steadfastly opposed every aspect of the League of Nations.
- A) "mild reservationists"
 - B) "strong reservationists"
 - C) "irreconcilables"
 - D) "irreparables"
 - E) "curmudgeons"

Answer: C

Page Ref: 674

24.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The United States gained the rights to the Panama Canal Zone by working cooperatively with the government of Colombia.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 651
- 2) The policy of "dollar diplomacy" aimed to substitute economic ties for military alliances as a way to achieve lasting peace.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 653
- 3) Leading members of the progressive movement were among the strongest supporters of the idea of entering World War I to help England.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 656
- 4) During World War I, Germany attempted to get Mexico to invade the United States.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 661
- 5) During World War I, German Americans were treated fairly by most other Americans.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 665
- 6) Overall, the American labor movement can be said to have benefited from the experience of World War I.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 668
- 7) Wilson's major achievement at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 was to secure global disarmament agreements
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 673
- 8) When Wilson returned to the United States in 1919 with the Treaty of Versailles, he found there was general popular support for the treaty.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 673
- 9) In his attempt to secure ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, President Wilson demonstrated a willingness to compromise with Republicans.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 674

10) Mexican immigration to the United States declined during World War I.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 670

24.3 Essay Questions

1) What actions marked America's emergence as the major power in the Western Hemisphere by 1920? How did Latin America respond to this?

Page Ref: 650-655

2) Evaluate the American military and naval contribution to the Allied war effort in World War I.

Page Ref: 661-664

3) How were civil liberties curtailed in the perceived interest of national security during World War I? How do these actions compare with similar ones taken during the administrations of John Adams and Abraham Lincoln? Have similar things been done in more recent times? In reality, where do you think the line should be drawn?

Page Ref: 665-666

4) How was the American economy mobilized during World War I? Compare the effectiveness of voluntary cooperation with that of government coercion. How does this reflect the balance between order and security? To what extent did the economic mobilization reflect progressive assumptions?

Page Ref: 666-671

5) Summarize Wilson's plan for ensuring world peace after World War I. To what extent would his plan have actually worked had it been fully implemented?

Page Ref: 671-675

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 25 Transition to Modern America, 1919-1928

25.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The American economy in the 1920s saw explosive growth in
- A) the consumer goods industries.
 - B) cotton mills.
 - C) the energy industry.
 - D) agriculture.
 - E) the steel industry.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 680

- 2) The key to the new affluence of the 1920s lay in
- A) new methods of business organization.
 - B) the discovery of new sources of raw materials.
 - C) better methods of financing business.
 - D) a more skilled work force.
 - E) technology.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 681, 683

- 3) Crucial to the growth of the automobile industry in the 1920s was
- A) new buyer financing techniques.
 - B) marketing.
 - C) the long life of the new automobile.
 - D) the new method of financing the industry.
 - E) greater disposable income.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 681-682

- 4) In the 1920s, the automobile
- A) was just a passing fancy.
 - B) had little effect on American life.
 - C) profoundly changed American life.
 - D) had little effect on the rest of the economy.
 - E) was a novelty since most people could not afford to own one.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 682

- 5) In the American economy of the 1920s,
- A) uniformity and standardization prevailed.
 - B) the proliferation of automobiles stimulated several other industries.
 - C) advertising became a major industry.
 - D) chain stores crowded out many small shops.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 682-683

- 6) The revolution in consumer goods
- A) disguised the decline of many traditional industries.
 - B) epitomized the growth of all areas of the economy.
 - C) was a short-term factor in the American economy.
 - D) aided all other kinds of industry.
 - E) helped fuel growth in the railroad industry.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 683

- 7) The weakest area of the American economy in the 1920s was
- A) automobiles.
 - B) agriculture.
 - C) banking.
 - D) exports.
 - E) manufacturing.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 683

- 8) Each of the following statements about women in the 1920s is true EXCEPT
- A) most women workers had low-paying jobs.
 - B) the number of women doctors decreased.
 - C) women earned nearly one third of all graduate degrees.
 - D) only 4 percent of full professors were female.
 - E) there was a substantial permanent gain in the number of working women.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 684

- 9) The impact of the Nineteenth Amendment on women was
- A) that it thrust women into the political arena.
 - B) that it dramatically increased the number of women in government.
 - C) that it took women out of the home.
 - D) less than women had hoped.
 - E) that it united women politically.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 684

- 10) "Flappers" were
- A) early biplanes with cloth-covered wings.
 - B) young women who shocked their elders by wearing short hair and short skirts.
 - C) voters who switched parties at every election.
 - D) large coats with deep pockets capable of concealing flasks of alcohol.
 - E) bootleggers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 684

- 11) Popular sports that flourished in the 1920s included each of the following EXCEPT
- A) boxing.
 - B) professional baseball.
 - C) college football.
 - D) golf.
 - E) soccer.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 684

12) First to fly solo across the Atlantic was

- A) Gertrude Ederle.
- B) Babe Ruth.
- C) Charles Lindbergh.
- D) Ernest Hemingway.
- E) Gene Tunney.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 684

13) In the 1920s, the American family

- A) became smaller and somewhat less cohesive.
- B) became an even stronger unit in American society.
- C) was only slightly affected by the new climate of change.
- D) no longer upheld traditional social values.
- E) encountered a real crisis.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 684-685

14) The _____ symbolized the flowering of African American culture in the 1920s.

- A) growth of the NAACP
- B) flapper era
- C) Harlem Renaissance
- D) expatriates
- E) "Garveyites"

Answer: C

Page Ref: 686

15) The Red Scare of 1919

- A) was a relatively harmless event.
- B) was an outgrowth of the intense nationalism of World War I.
- C) resulted from the very real threat of Russian Bolshevism.
- D) demonstrated the tolerance of the American people.
- E) began as a movement in France that quickly found its way to America.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 687

16) During the Red Scare of 1919-1920, _____ led the attack on the alien threat.

- A) A. Mitchell Palmer
- B) Clarence Darrow
- C) Warren G. Harding
- D) Alexander Berkman
- E) William Jennings Bryan

Answer: A

Page Ref: 688

17) A prominent political leader who spoke out against the Red Scare was

- A) President Woodrow Wilson.
- B) Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.
- C) Senator Warren G. Harding.
- D) Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.
- E) Attorney General Harry Daugherty.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 689

- 18) Passed in 1920, the _____ made it illegal for anyone to make, sell, or transport any drink that contained more than one-half of one-percent of alcohol by volume.
- A) Volstead Act
 - B) Hay-McCarran Bill
 - C) Nineteenth Amendment
 - D) Sedition Act
 - E) Prohibition Act

Answer: A

Page Ref: 690

- 19) Prohibition
- A) bred a profound disrespect for the law.
 - B) did little to decrease drinking.
 - C) was most effective among the upper classes.
 - D) made it almost impossible to obtain alcohol in the United States.
 - E) began at the national level.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 690

- 20) Which one of the following was NOT a result of Prohibition?
- A) an increase in drinking in America
 - B) an increase in crime in America
 - C) a decrease in drinking in America
 - D) opposition to Prohibition in cities
 - E) a lucrative smuggling business

Answer: A

Page Ref: 690

- 21) Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted of murder primarily because they were
- A) Italian immigrants.
 - B) anarchists.
 - C) atheists.
 - D) guilty.
 - E) black.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 689

- 22) Each of the following statements about the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s is true EXCEPT
- A) it appealed to old stock Americans who were nervous about social and cultural change.
 - B) it focused not just on blacks but on anyone outside the ethnic and cultural mainstream.
 - C) it was politically active, and practically controlled several states.
 - D) it admitted women as well as men as long as they were white native-born Protestants.
 - E) it spread far beyond the Old South.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 691

- 23) The Ku Klux Klan collapsed after
- A) several major leaders were convicted of sexual and financial crimes.
 - B) it was unmasked as a secret communist conspiracy.
 - C) new federal laws made membership a crime in 1927.
 - D) evangelist Billy Sunday denounced it in a widely reprinted sermon.
 - E) southerners abandoned it for being too different from the Reconstruction-era Klan.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 691

- 24) The immigration legislation of the 1920s
- A) had no lasting effect.
 - B) was opposed by the large corporations.
 - C) encouraged immigration from underdeveloped countries.
 - D) was the most enduring achievement of the rural counterattack.
 - E) was quickly repealed in the 1930s.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 692

- 25) Which of the following groups was exempted from the provisions of the National Origins Act of 1921?
- A) Italians
 - B) Russians
 - C) Germans
 - D) Mexicans
 - E) Irish

Answer: D

Page Ref: 693

- 26) The famous female evangelist of the 1920s was
- A) Florence Kelley.
 - B) Frances Perkins.
 - C) Aimee Semple McPherson.
 - D) Susan B. Anthony.
 - E) Margaret Sanger.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 693

- 27) John Scopes was tried for
- A) sending package bombs through the mail during the Red Scare.
 - B) evading the draft during World War I.
 - C) shouting "fire" in a crowded theater.
 - D) teaching the theory of evolution in a Tennessee high school.
 - E) abducting and murdering the infant son of Charles Lindbergh.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 691

- 28) The immigration restrictions of the 1920s
- A) were a realistic response to the problem of immigrants.
 - B) reflected the strength of nativism in America.
 - C) did little to stem the tide of immigrants.
 - D) did not favor immigrants from any one country.
 - E) were the first, though not the last, of their kind.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 692

- 29) Harding and his successors
- A) sought to continue the policies of Wilson.
 - B) wanted a return to traditional Republican policies.
 - C) advanced in new directions.
 - D) sought to maintain the status quo.
 - E) wanted to redefine "Republicanism."

Answer: B

Page Ref: 695

- 30) The _____ marked a return to the old Republican policy of high protective tariffs.
- A) Dingley Tariff
 - B) Underwood Tariff
 - C) Fordney-McCumber Tariff
 - D) Farmer's Tariff
 - E) Tariff Reinstatement Act

Answer: C

Page Ref: 695

- 31) The chief figure in the Teapot Dome scandal was
- A) Albert Fall.
 - B) Harry Daugherty.
 - C) J. Frank Norris.
 - D) Calvin Coolidge.
 - E) Gifford Pinchot.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 694

- 32) The honesty and integrity of _____ reassured the nation after the Harding scandals and Harding's death in 1923.
- A) Herbert Hoover
 - B) Charles Evans Hughes
 - C) Andrew Mellon
 - D) Calvin Coolidge
 - E) Albert Fall

Answer: D

Page Ref: 694

- 33) Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon pushed for
- A) lower tax rates for everyone.
 - B) lower personal taxes for the rich.
 - C) higher corporation taxes.
 - D) higher taxes for the rich.
 - E) the abolition of the income tax.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 695

- 34) As secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover
- A) sought to limit government-business relations.
 - B) established a mediocre reputation.
 - C) differed with the policies of Harding and Coolidge.
 - D) pushed for closer relations between government and business.
 - E) was a total failure.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 695

- 35) The root of the farmers' problems in the 1920s was
- A) crop disease.
 - B) foreign competition.
 - C) high labor costs.
 - D) overproduction.
 - E) high tariff rates.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 695-696

- 36) During the 1920s, the government's role in the economy
- A) changed very little.
 - B) lessened.
 - C) increased.
 - D) was insignificant.
 - E) fluctuated throughout the decade.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 696

- 37) The Democratic candidate in the election of 1928 was
- A) Robert M. La Follette.
 - B) James Cox.
 - C) John W. Davis.
 - D) Al Smith.
 - E) William McAdoo.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 696

- 38) An indicator of the future strength of the Democratic party was
- A) its success in the presidential race of 1924.
 - B) the shift of urban voters to the party.
 - C) an increase in the number of rural Democrats.
 - D) the unpopularity of Republican presidents.
 - E) a large number of women voters.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 697

- 39) Beneath the surface, the two candidates in the election of 1928
- A) were strikingly similar.
 - B) were radically different.
 - C) were somewhat alike.
 - D) had little in common.
 - E) despised each other.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 697

- 40) In the election of 1928, the Democrats
- A) were strongest in the countryside.
 - B) found their strength evenly distributed.
 - C) showed great strength in the cities.
 - D) had little strength in the North.
 - E) attracted women voters.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 697

25.2 True/False Questions

- 1) While industry grew significantly in the twenties, the national per capita income actually decreased during the same period.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 681

- 2) For the most part, industrial workers were better off economically than farmers in the 1920s.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 681

- 3) Beyond stimulating the American economy, the automobile also dramatically changed American life.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 682

- 4) Radio and television broadcasting, as well as movie production, flourished during the 1920s.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 682

- 5) The economic trends of the 1920s were almost entirely positive in character, with few signs that the economy might falter in the years to come.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 683

- 6) Women made permanent gains in the labor force during the 1920s.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 683

- 7) The 1920s witnessed a virtual revolution in the number of women working outside the home.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 684

- 8) Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment had a dramatic impact on the economic status of women in the 1920s.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 684

- 9) Prolonged adolescence put new strains on family life.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 685

- 10) During the 1920s, spectator sports became a national obsession.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 686

25.3 Essay Questions

- 1) How did mass production, mass marketing, and popular culture begin to homogenize regional and local subcultures during the 1920s?

Page Ref: 681-683

- 2) What factors account for the "conservative counterattack" of the 1920s? What forms did it take? What was its most significant success?

Page Ref: 687-693

- 3) What political scandals occurred during the 1920s? Why were Americans so tolerant of them?

Page Ref: 694-695

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)
Chapter 26 Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1929-1939

26.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The most striking characteristic of the stock market in 1929 was
- A) investors' obsession with speculation.
 - B) the downward trend of its major stocks early in the year.
 - C) the government's desire to carefully regulate it.
 - D) the fact that the great majority of wage-earning Americans were so heavily involved in it.
 - E) its steady advancement through the decade, culminating in record levels in 1929.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 703

- 2) By 1932, what percentage of American workers were unemployed?
- A) 10
 - B) 12
 - C) 25
 - D) 33
 - E) 50

Answer: C

Page Ref: 704

- 3) The social and economic effects of the Depression
- A) impacted only the wealthier classes.
 - B) hit the middle class especially hard.
 - C) lasted only a few months past 1929.
 - D) were harsh only in the case of the lower classes.
 - E) came to light only gradually.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 706

- 4) Hoover believed that unemployment relief
- A) would be in accord with previous government policies during economic crises.
 - B) would bring about inflation.
 - C) could promote domestic unrest.
 - D) should come from private charities.
 - E) would be a sign of weakness.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 707

- 5) Hoover's response to the Depression could best be described as
- A) restrained and cautious.
 - B) innovative and adaptive.
 - C) humanitarian and pragmatic.
 - D) socialistically radical.
 - E) bumbling and uncertain.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 707

- 6) Franklin D. Roosevelt was
- A) a nephew of Theodore Roosevelt.
 - B) a self-made man who knew what it was like to be poor.
 - C) deeply influenced by his personal struggle to overcome polio, which had left him physically disabled for life.
 - D) a lightweight who was heavily dependent on a circle of brainy advisors.
 - E) physically impaired by a wound he suffered during World War I.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 707

- 7) Roosevelt's Hundred Days banking legislation was designed to
- A) support strong banks and eliminate the weaker ones.
 - B) decrease government regulation of U.S. banks.
 - C) allow the government to take over the banking system.
 - D) give bankers a place in his government.
 - E) merge smaller banks with larger ones.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 708

- 8) Franklin D. Roosevelt's initial New Deal legislation was surprisingly
- A) unsuccessful.
 - B) liberal.
 - C) conservative.
 - D) inflationary.
 - E) radical.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 708

- 9) The "Hundred Days" was the
- A) period between Roosevelt's election and his inauguration.
 - B) period immediately after Roosevelt's first inauguration.
 - C) last three months of the 1932 campaign.
 - D) final days of the Hoover administration.
 - E) worst period of the Great Depression.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 708-709

- 10) The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was designed to
- A) bring modernization and jobs to desolate areas of the upper rural South.
 - B) help support the continued control of electrical power by private companies.
 - C) alienate conservationists.
 - D) test the authority of the Supreme Court.
 - E) win votes in a largely Republican area.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 709

- 11) The blue eagle was a symbol of the
- A) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).
 - B) National Recovery Administration (NRA).
 - C) Works Progress Administration (WPA).
 - D) Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).
 - E) Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA).

Answer: B

Page Ref: 709

- 12) Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the federal government paid subsidies to farmers who
- A) reduced their crop production.
 - B) increased their output.
 - C) bought more efficient equipment and fertilizers.
 - D) donated their surplus to the urban unemployed.
 - E) ceased all production.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 710

- 13) The National Recovery Administration sought to promote economic recovery by
- A) reducing corporate taxes.
 - B) restoring competition.
 - C) experimenting with national economic planning.
 - D) implementing classical economic theory.
 - E) eliminating all taxes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 709

- 14) Young men were hired to clear land, plant trees, build bridges, and fish ponds by the
- A) Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - B) National Recovery Administration.
 - C) Public Works Administration.
 - D) Works Progress Administration.
 - E) Civilian Conservation Corps.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 709

- 15) During the Hundred Days, Roosevelt did all of the following, EXCEPT
- A) propose government ownership of major industries.
 - B) close all the banks.
 - C) institute the Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - D) create the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
 - E) call a special session of Congress.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 709-710

- 16) The National Recovery Administration encountered each of the following problems EXCEPT
- A) the trade codes were too complex to be enforced easily.
 - B) the trade codes favored big business over smaller competitors.
 - C) low minimum wages led to labor disenchantment.
 - D) companies could easily avoid the collective bargaining requirement.
 - E) the appeal for patriotic public support fell on deaf ears.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 709-710

17) Labor issues in Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration were addressed in

- A) Section 14b.
- B) the Wagner Act.
- C) Section 7a.
- D) Article 14.
- E) Sub-Section 7.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 710

18) Which of the following New Deal programs did the Supreme Court declare unconstitutional?

- A) Commodity Credit Corporation
- B) Civilian Conservation Corps
- C) National Recovery Administration
- D) Tennessee Valley Authority
- E) Civil Works Administration

Answer: C

Page Ref: 710

19) As secretary of agriculture, _____ was in charge of farm relief.

- A) Harry Hopkins
- B) Henry A. Wallace
- C) Hugh Johnson
- D) Herbert Hoover
- E) Huey Long

Answer: B

Page Ref: 710

20) Franklin D. Roosevelt and his advisers believed that to restore purchasing power to farmers, production should be

- A) cut.
- B) increased.
- C) redistributed.
- D) expropriated.
- E) monitored.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 710

21) The Agricultural Adjustment Act

- A) tried to increase production.
- B) was found unconstitutional in 1936.
- C) reduced the amount of credit available to farmers.
- D) eliminated sharecropping.
- E) applied only to small farmers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 710

- 22) Father Coughlin's radio sermons
- A) contained blatant anti-Semitic references.
 - B) criticized the New Deal as being too socialistic.
 - C) never received much public attention.
 - D) were especially appealing to African Americans.
 - E) were heard live only in Michigan, but reprinted in national newspapers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 713

- 23) By 1935, Roosevelt's severest critics were
- A) members of the Supreme Court.
 - B) accusing him of turning the United States into a socialist state.
 - C) demanding more radical reforms.
 - D) accusing him of ignoring the rise of aggressive military dictatorships in Europe.
 - E) scolding him for not providing more aid to impoverished blacks.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 713

- 24) Francis Townsend advocated that the federal government pay \$200 each month to
- A) all Americans over the age of 60.
 - B) dispossessed farmers.
 - C) veterans of World War I.
 - D) widows with two or more children.
 - E) unemployed urban workers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 713

- 25) Huey Long advocated
- A) higher taxes for every income level.
 - B) "sharing the wealth."
 - C) more conservative measures to control the economy.
 - D) cutting the taxes of the wealthy.
 - E) nationalization of the banking system.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 713

- 26) _____ posed the most realistic threat to Roosevelt's reelection chances in 1936.
- A) Francis Townsend.
 - B) Harry Hopkins.
 - C) Huey Long.
 - D) Floyd Olson.
 - E) Father Coughlin.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 713

- 27) Criticisms of the Social Security Act included each of the following EXCEPT
- A) the pension payments were paltry and would not begin until 1942.
 - B) farmers and domestic servants were not covered.
 - C) the Social Security trust fund removed money from circulation.
 - D) it offered nothing to those already out of work.
 - E) it would transfer over half the national income to less than 10 percent of the population.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 714-715

28) The Social Security Act of 1935

- A) was a fundamentally conservative measure.
- B) provided immediate stimulus to the economy.
- C) provided a guaranteed income for all Americans over the age of 65.
- D) was financed by a special tax on corporations.
- E) was strictly a federal program.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 715

29) The National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act

- A) guaranteed that all workers would be paid a nationally established minimum wage.
- B) granted workers the right to organize and collectively bargain.
- C) gave management the right to forbid the "closed shop."
- D) gave the president the power to end strikes that threatened the nation's welfare.
- E) did not help workers who were not already unionized.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 716

30) The industrial union movement of the 1930s

- A) sought to organize skilled workers in a particular trade.
- B) had long been championed by the American Federation of Labor.
- C) was led by William Green.
- D) was led by John L. Lewis and the UMW.
- E) had been thriving for years before the Great Depression.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 715-716

31) In 1935, John L. Lewis organized the

- A) Knights of Labor
- B) American Federation of Labor
- C) Congress of Industrial Organizations
- D) International Workers of the World
- E) Steel Workers' Organizing Committee

Answer: C

Page Ref: 715

32) The Congress of Industrial Organizations

- A) worked harmoniously with the American Federation of Labor in the 1930s.
- B) was solely interested in trade unions.
- C) fought hard to include women and African Americans.
- D) was opposed by President Roosevelt.
- E) promoted the organization of all workers, not just skilled labor, in a given industry.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 715-716

33) The sitdown strike

- A) was first used against General Motors in 1936.
- B) was only used by the United Auto Workers.
- C) proved ineffective.
- D) was first used against Ford Motor Company.
- E) was a time-tested technique that was successful against General Motors during the Depression.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 716

- 34) The individual who was most responsible for promoting African American rights during the New Deal was
- A) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - B) John Collier.
 - C) Harry Hopkins.
 - D) Harold Ickes.
 - E) Mary McLeod-Bethune.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 717

- 35) First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt
- A) privately disagreed with most of her husband's New Deal programs.
 - B) spoke out against racial discrimination.
 - C) later considered running for president.
 - D) was secretly a communist.
 - E) was a national leader of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 717

- 36) After 1937, the WPA denied employment to aliens, a decision that greatly affected
- A) blacks.
 - B) Mexican Americans.
 - C) Asian Americans.
 - D) Indians.
 - E) sharecroppers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 718

- 37) The Indian Reorganization Act did each of the following EXCEPT
- A) supported educational programs on the reservations.
 - B) granted political sovereignty to Indian tribes.
 - C) encouraged production of native arts and crafts.
 - D) stressed tribal unity and autonomy.
 - E) reestablished the Indian Reservations, 47 years after the Dawes Act abolished them.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 718

- 38) Despite the New Deal, _____ were the country's most impoverished citizens.
- A) blacks
 - B) Asian Americans.
 - C) Indians.
 - D) Mexican Americans.
 - E) "Okies" and "Arkies."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 718

- 39) Roosevelt's "court packing" proposal
- A) was perfectly legal.
 - B) outraged both conservatives and liberals.
 - C) was effectively blocked by Democratic opposition.
 - D) badly strained Roosevelt's relations with Congress.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 719-720

- 40) In his second term, Roosevelt was stung by each of the following EXCEPT
- A) the failure of national health insurance and antilynching legislation.
 - B) the defeat of minimum wage and maximum hour legislation.
 - C) a very serious economic relapse known as the "Roosevelt recession."
 - D) a Republican resurgence in the 1938 elections.
 - E) the emergence of a conservative congressional coalition which blocked further New Deal legislation after 1938.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 720

26.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The fundamental cause of the Great Depression was that U.S. factories and farms produced more goods than the American market could absorb.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 704

- 2) The only consistently healthy sector of the economy in the 1920s was agriculture.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 705

- 3) The major political impact of the Great Depression was to bring about a strengthening of the Republican party.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 706

- 4) The poor weathered the Depression more easily than middle class people because, through experience, they better equipped to cope with poverty.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 706

- 5) The Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Administration unconstitutional.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 710

- 6) The Townsend Plan was a forerunner of the National Labor Relations Act.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 713-714

- 7) The Social Security Act of 1935 included a program of national health insurance.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 714

- 8) The New Deal did less for Mexican Americans than for African Americans.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 717

- 9) The Indian Reorganization Act was designed to help Native Americans become self-sufficient farmers.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 718

- 10) The New Deal eventually succeeded in ending the Depression.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 721

26.3 Essay Questions

- 1) Analyze the causes of the Great Depression. What was the role of the stock market crash?

Page Ref: 703-705

- 2) What personal characteristics made Franklin Roosevelt better equipped than Hoover to handle the crisis of the Depression?

Page Ref: 707

- 3) How did the Roosevelt administration deal with crises in banking, manufacturing, and agriculture? In which area did it have the most success? In which did it have the least? Why?

Page Ref: 708-711

- 4) How did the New Deal affect organized labor through the decade of the 1930s?

Page Ref: 715-716

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 27 America and the World, 1921-1945

27.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The supporters of the Kellogg-Briand Pact hoped to
- A) achieve immediate international disarmament.
 - B) establish a Franco-American mutual defense pact.
 - C) initiate the process toward the outlawing of war.
 - D) establish a formal alliance between the United States and France.
 - E) achieve a quick military build-up.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 725

- 2) The Fascist dictator of Italy was
- A) Francisco Franco.
 - B) Antonio Gramsci.
 - C) Adolfo Colavita.
 - D) Fiorello LaGuardia.
 - E) Benito Mussolini.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 727

- 3) The weakness of the League of Nations was revealed when Italy invaded
- A) Ethiopia.
 - B) Libya.
 - C) Egypt.
 - D) Spain.
 - E) Greece.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 728

- 4) During World War II, Germany, Italy, and Japan were collectively known as the _____ powers.
- A) Allied
 - B) Axis
 - C) Independent
 - D) Sovereign
 - E) Coalition

Answer: B

Page Ref: 728

- 5) The anti-Comintern pact completed in 1937 included
- A) Germany, Japan, and Russia.
 - B) Russia, France, and England.
 - C) Germany, Italy, and Russia.
 - D) Germany, Italy, and Japan.
 - E) Russia, Poland and the Baltic States.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 728

- 6) In the 1930s, support for pacifism was particularly strong among
- A) college students.
 - B) the lower classes.
 - C) high-ranking businessmen.
 - D) members of Congress.
 - E) labor unions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 728-729

- 7) The Senate Nye Committee hearings of the 1930s
- A) proposed complete United States disarmament.
 - B) relied, in part, on the "merchants of death" thesis to explain United States participation in World War I.
 - C) condemned the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.
 - D) called for an Anglo-American military alliance.
 - E) oversaw early atomic research.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 729

- 8) Which one of the following was NOT a provision of the Neutrality Act of 1935-1937?
- A) prohibition of munitions sales to belligerents
 - B) prohibition of United States loans to belligerents
 - C) complete trade embargo with all belligerents
 - D) that all trade with belligerent nations be on a strict cash-and-carry basis
 - E) preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships

Answer: C

Page Ref: 729

- 9) In the 1930s, pacifists found a scapegoat in
- A) international bankers.
 - B) socialists.
 - C) Henry Ford.
 - D) the munitions industry.
 - E) the military-industrial complex.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 729

- 10) Britain and France responded to initial German aggression by
- A) attempting to appease Hitler.
 - B) immediately threatening war.
 - C) establishing a military alliance with the Soviet Union.
 - D) seizing German territory.
 - E) blockading German ports.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 730

- 11) The Munich Conference considered Germany's demands on
- A) the Rhineland.
 - B) Austria.
 - C) the Polish Corridor.
 - D) the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia.
 - E) the Alsace.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 730

- 12) With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, President Roosevelt
- A) immediately declared war on Germany.
 - B) declared American neutrality.
 - C) loaned massive quantities of war supplies to France and England.
 - D) warned Germany that if France were attacked, the United States would declare war.
 - E) made a secret pact with the French.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 731

- 13) Germany's use of tanks, armored columns, and dive bombers in close coordination was known as
- A) *sitzkrieg*.
 - B) *blitzkrieg*.
 - C) trench warfare.
 - D) stalemate.
 - E) the multiple offense strategy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 732

- 14) In order to assist the Allies immediately after World War II began, President Roosevelt
- A) gave fifty destroyers to the British.
 - B) placed a total embargo on trade to Nazi Germany.
 - C) provided lend-lease assistance to the Allies.
 - D) initiated the first peacetime draft in U.S. history.
 - E) gave the British and the French technologically advanced communications systems.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 732

- 15) The Lend-Lease Act of 1941
- A) ensured the British easier access to American war supplies.
 - B) placed restrictions on which materials the United States could ship to Great Britain.
 - C) encountered almost no opposition from American congressmen.
 - D) was proposed by American isolationists.
 - E) was approved but never implemented.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 733

- 16) To get American war supplies across the Atlantic, Great Britain
- A) relied on the American navy to escort their supply convoys.
 - B) greatly expanded the size of its merchant marine.
 - C) utilized American transport planes.
 - D) temporarily diverted some of its warships to transport duty.
 - E) used submarines to avoid detection by the Germans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 733

- 17) In October 1941, German U-boats sank the U.S. destroyer
- A) *Liberty*.
 - B) *Mayaguez*.
 - C) *Reuben James*.
 - D) *Lusitania*.
 - E) *Kearney*.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 733

- 18) During 1940-1941, President Roosevelt attempted to halt Japanese aggression in Asia by
- A) applying economic pressure on Japan through a trade embargo.
 - B) waging a clandestine, undeclared war against Japanese naval forces in the Pacific.
 - C) signing mutual defense pacts with other Asian nations.
 - D) securing legislation allowing him to send troops to China.
 - E) sending spies to Japan to gather tactical information.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 735

- 19) In December 1941, the United States declared war on Germany because
- A) the American people demanded it.
 - B) of the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - C) Germany had invaded Britain.
 - D) Germany had declared war on the United States.
 - E) it seemed like the thing to do.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 736

- 20) The American fleet at Pearl Harbor was caught by surprise when Japan attacked because
- A) American intelligence had not been able to break the Japanese code.
 - B) of faulty radar equipment.
 - C) of human miscalculations and mistakes.
 - D) F.D.R. conspired to get the United States into the war by provoking a Japanese attack.
 - E) American intelligence had incorrectly decoded an intercepted message.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 736

- 21) During World War II, the United States' closest ally was
- A) the Soviet Union.
 - B) Canada.
 - C) France.
 - D) England.
 - E) China.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 737

- 22) Great Britain's leader during World War II was
- A) Henry L. Stimson.
 - B) Neville Chamberlain.
 - C) Charles De Gaulle.
 - D) Winston Churchill.
 - E) George C. Marshall.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 737

- 23) Allied strategy during World War II was to
- A) subdue Japan first, then tackle the Germans.
 - B) attack the Russians after Germany was defeated.
 - C) defeat Germany first while fighting a holding action against Japan.
 - D) delay opening a second front in northern Europe as long as possible.
 - E) use nuclear weapons against the Germans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 737-740

- 24) During the war, U.S.-Soviet relations were
- A) close and tranquil.
 - B) constantly strained by significant ideological differences.
 - C) totally uncooperative.
 - D) hurt by the United States' refusal to extend recognition to the Soviet Union as a cobelligerent.
 - E) influenced by F.D.R.'s personal dislike for Stalin.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 738

- 25) For much of the war, the Allies differed vigorously over
- A) whether the Soviet Union should enter the war against Japan.
 - B) when and where to open the second front against Germany.
 - C) whether Germany should be forced to surrender unconditionally.
 - D) which nation should be allowed to enter Berlin first.
 - E) whether the war with Japan or Germany should take precedent.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 739

- 26) The general chosen to command the Allied invasion of France was
- A) George Patton.
 - B) Chester Nimitz.
 - C) George C. Marshall.
 - D) Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - E) Douglas MacArthur.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 739

- 27) United States troops first went into combat against German troops in
- A) Italy.
 - B) France.
 - C) Greece.
 - D) Poland.
 - E) North Africa.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 739

- 28) The German invasion of the Soviet Union was turned back at
- A) Moscow.
 - B) Borodin.
 - C) the Ural Mountains.
 - D) Stalingrad.
 - E) Kasserine Pass.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 739

- 29) Which one of the following battles prevented the Japanese assault on Australia?
- A) Battle of Leyte Gulf
 - B) Battle of the Coral Sea
 - C) Battle of Midway
 - D) Battle of the Bulge
 - E) Battle of Sydney Harbor

Answer: B

Page Ref: 740

30) The commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet during World War II was

- A) "Bull" Halsey.
- B) Chester W. Nimitz.
- C) Douglas MacArthur.
- D) George Patton.
- E) John Paul Jones.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 740

31) The turning point of the Pacific war was the American victory at the battle of

- A) Coral Sea.
- B) Midway.
- C) Guadalcanal.
- D) Iwo Jima.
- E) Leyte Gulf.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 740

32) Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president

- A) one time.
- B) two times.
- C) three times.
- D) four times.
- E) five times.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 742

33) The African American who proposed the 1941 March on Washington to end discrimination in defense employment was

- A) Martin Luther King, Sr.
- B) James Meredith.
- C) A. Philip Randolph.
- D) Booker T. Washington.
- E) W. E. B. Du Bois.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 744

34) The federal agency designed to protect African American workers against discrimination was the

- A) Congress of Industrial Organizations.
- B) Fair Labor Standards Agency.
- C) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- D) War Relocation Authority.
- E) Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 745

- 35) World War II brought a mass migration of African Americans from farms in the South to
- A) farms in the West.
 - B) cities in the South.
 - C) cities in the North and West.
 - D) farms in the North.
 - E) war industries throughout the country.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 745

- 36) The so-called "zoot-suit" riots in Los Angeles in 1943 were targeted at
- A) Mexican Americans.
 - B) Italian Americans.
 - C) African Americans.
 - D) Native Americans.
 - E) German Americans.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 745

- 37) During World War II, which group was placed in relocation camps in the United States?
- A) Italian Americans
 - B) German Americans
 - C) Japanese Americans
 - D) Russian Americans
 - E) Jewish Americans

Answer: C

Page Ref: 745

- 38) Compared with the American contribution to the defeat of Germany, the Soviet Union's was
- A) somewhat smaller.
 - B) about the same.
 - C) impossible to determine.
 - D) significantly larger.
 - E) significantly smaller.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 747

- 39) The conference at _____ is regarded as a diplomatic victory for the Soviets.
- A) Casablanca.
 - B) Teheran.
 - C) Yalta.
 - D) Potsdam.
 - E) Munich.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 748

- 40) President Truman's primary motive for using nuclear weapons against Japan was to
- A) impress the Soviet Union.
 - B) kill as many Japanese as possible.
 - C) make sure these costly weapons were utilized.
 - D) start a postwar arms race.
 - E) end the war as quickly as possible.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 751

27.2 True/False Questions

- 1) In the 1930s, Americans' memories of World War I were largely negative and had a significant effect on foreign policy.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 726
- 2) During the Depression, foreign policy seemed remote and unimportant to most Americans.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 727
- 3) The Nye Committee report exonerated the munitions industry from any complicity in leading the United States into World War I.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 729
- 4) In 1940 and 1941, there was a strong anti-war movement in the United States.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 732
- 5) During World War II, the United States was allied with Great Britain and the Soviet Union.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 737-738
- 6) The turning point of the European phase of World War II was the battle of Stalingrad.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 739
- 7) Black troops bore the brunt of frontline combat during World War II.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 744
- 8) At the end of World War II, Japan surrendered before Germany surrendered.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 747, 751
- 9) At the Yalta Conference in 1945, Stalin refused to commit the Soviet Union to joining the war against Japan.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 748
- 10) Truman's real reason for using nuclear weapons against Japan was to give the Soviets a demonstration of their power.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 751

27.3 Essay Questions

- 1) What factors account for the rise of American isolationism between the wars? How did neutrality legislation work to the advantage of aggressive dictators?
Page Ref: 728-731
- 2) How did events in the early years of the war affect American public opinion? How did Roosevelt aid the British?
Page Ref: 731-734

3) Describe the Allies' overall strategy in World War II.

Page Ref: 737-740; 746-751

4) In terms of the economy, the labor force, and internal migrations, how did World War II transform America?

Page Ref: 741-746

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 28 The Onset of the Cold War, 1945-1960

28.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Harry S Truman's approach to foreign policy could be characterized as being in the tradition of
- A) Woodrow Wilson.
 - B) George Washington.
 - C) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - D) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - E) Herbert Hoover.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 756

- 2) The crucial issue discussed at the Potsdam Conference involved
- A) the use of the atomic bomb.
 - B) the future of Berlin.
 - C) war reparations.
 - D) opening a second front against Germany.
 - E) how to deal with Japan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 756

- 3) At the _____ Conference, the victorious Allied powers decided to take reparations from their own occupation zones in Germany.
- A) Yalta
 - B) Tehran
 - C) Tokyo
 - D) Potsdam
 - E) Paris Peace

Answer: D

Page Ref: 757

- 4) The fundamental disagreement at the beginning of the Cold War involved the question of
- A) who would control postwar Europe.
 - B) sharing the secrets of atomic weapons.
 - C) free elections in Western Europe.
 - D) whether Truman or Stalin would lead postwar alliances.
 - E) who would control postwar Japan.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 757

- 5) By 1946, Great Britain and the United States were refusing to permit
- A) France to invade West Germany.
 - B) the Soviet Union to take reparations from Germany.
 - C) the nuclear arming of Japan.
 - D) the Greek invasion of Turkey.
 - E) the Soviet Union to send arms to Eastern Europe.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 758

- 6) Which one of the following countries did NOT become politically controlled by the Soviet Union after World War II?
- A) Poland
 - B) Belgium
 - C) Hungary
 - D) Bulgaria
 - E) Romania

Answer: B

Page Ref: 758

- 7) The Soviet Union first learned of the American atomic bomb
- A) from Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - B) through conversations between Truman and Stalin.
 - C) from the British and French.
 - D) through the use of espionage.
 - E) when the first one was dropped on Japan.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 759

- 8) The Baruch Plan
- A) prevented a wide sharing of nuclear weapons information.
 - B) would have preserved the American monopoly on nuclear weapons.
 - C) was welcomed by the Soviet Union.
 - D) received little support from top American military leaders.
 - E) was never implemented.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 759

- 9) As secretary of state, George C. Marshall relied heavily on the talents of
- A) Richard Nixon.
 - B) Bernard Baruch.
 - C) Dwight Eisenhower and George Patton.
 - D) Dean Acheson and George Kennan.
 - E) John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 760

- 10) George Kennan's "containment" policy proposed
- A) long-term neutrality for the United States with respect to European affairs.
 - B) a series of aggressive maneuvers toward the Soviet Union.
 - C) American vigilance regarding Soviet expansionist tendencies.
 - D) restrictions on American expansionist plans.
 - E) keeping nuclear weapons information a closely guarded secret.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 760

- 11) George Kennan believed firmly that
- A) Congress should be allowed a leading role in foreign affairs.
 - B) public opinion should be of paramount importance in determining foreign policy.
 - C) American foreign policy should be left to the experts.
 - D) the Soviets posed no real threat to the United States.
 - E) "containment" in theory was a strong practice but might prove difficult to implement.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 760

- 12) The Truman Doctrine stated that American policy would be to
- A) remain isolated from European and Asian affairs.
 - B) send billions of dollars to rebuild the war-ravaged Soviet economy.
 - C) use military force to defend China against Soviet aggression.
 - D) support free peoples who were resisting subjugation by the Soviet Union or its surrogates.
 - E) protect the emerging nations of Africa from communist aggression.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 761

- 13) The Marshall Plan proposed
- A) the infusion of massive amounts of American capital in Western Europe.
 - B) the rearming of Germany.
 - C) a massive military buildup in Europe.
 - D) a series of Western military alliances.
 - E) the division of Germany.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 762

- 14) Overall, the Marshall Plan
- A) did little to halt Soviet encroachment in Western Europe.
 - B) failed as an economic measure.
 - C) received wholehearted support from the Soviets.
 - D) generated a broad industrial recovery in Western Europe.
 - E) had no effect on the U.S. economy.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 762

- 15) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- A) received little support from European nations.
 - B) represented a departure from traditional American isolationism.
 - C) was perceived as nonthreatening by the Soviets.
 - D) continued the old American tradition of involvement in European alliances.
 - E) was opposed by the United Nations secretary general.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 763

- 16) Which of the following was NOT a NATO member?
- A) Great Britain
 - B) France
 - C) Canada
 - D) Hungary
 - E) Belgium

Answer: D

Page Ref: 763

17) NATO

- A) had the effect of easing U.S.-Soviet tensions.
- B) intensified Soviet fears of the West.
- C) involved only the United States and major West European powers.
- D) failed to radically affect European military strategy.
- E) relied exclusively on European forces.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 763

18) The main Soviet response to containment was demonstrated by

- A) their overthrow of the democratic government of Czechoslovakia.
- B) the North Korean invasion of South Korea.
- C) their blockade of Berlin.
- D) the Communist revolution in China.
- E) shooting down two American planes over East Germany.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 763

19) When the Soviet Union sealed off the city of Berlin in 1948, President Harry Truman

- A) responded by invading Czechoslovakia.
- B) threatened to drop nuclear weapons on Moscow.
- C) organized a massive airlift to resupply the city.
- D) declared war.
- E) did nothing, fearing escalation to a "hot" war

Answer: C

Page Ref: 764

20) The National Security Act of 1947 established the

- A) Department of State.
- B) Central Intelligence Agency.
- C) Truman Doctrine.
- D) Marshall Plan.
- E) House Un-American Activities Committee.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 765

21) The passage of the National Security Act in 1947

- A) indicated America's desire to decrease its military strength.
- B) acted to coordinate and unify America's military establishment.
- C) served only to further divide the Defense Department.
- D) weakened the intelligence gathering capabilities of the United States.
- E) added unnecessary bureaucracy to matters of defense.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 765

22) As a result of Cold War military reforms, the dominant branch of the American armed forces became the

- A) navy.
- B) army.
- C) air force.
- D) submarine forces.
- E) marines.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 766

- 23) The defense policy statement known as NSC-68
- A) led to a weakening of the American military.
 - B) showed the Truman administration's lack of determination to confront the Soviet threat.
 - C) emphasized the need to rely on diplomacy to deal with the Soviets.
 - D) symbolized a lessening of Cold War anxieties.
 - E) advocated a massive expansion of the American military.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 766

- 24) Which one of the following was proof that President Harry Truman was determined to spend whatever was necessary to win the Cold War?
- A) NSC-68
 - B) National Security Act
 - C) the White Paper on Formosa
 - D) National Defense Education Act
 - E) Marshall Plan

Answer: A

Page Ref: 766

- 25) American policy toward Japan after World War II
- A) allowed shared U.S.-Soviet responsibility for the Japanese islands.
 - B) emphasized the continuation of traditional Japanese institutions.
 - C) was aimed at preventing the recovery of the Japanese economy.
 - D) brought the transition of the Japanese government into a constitutional democracy.
 - E) was similar to American policy in Europe.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 766-767

- 26) One of Chiang Kai-shek's biggest problems by 1945 was inflation, which had risen to _____ percent per year.
- A) 60
 - B) 70
 - C) 80
 - D) 90
 - E) 100

Answer: E

Page Ref: 767

- 27) Republican senators blamed the communist success in China on
- A) American diplomats who sabotaged the Nationalist government.
 - B) the great personal popularity of Mao Tse-tung.
 - C) an overly aggressive American military policy.
 - D) the bad leadership of Chiang Kai-shek.
 - E) the incredible amount of military funding the Chinese Communists received from the Soviets.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 767

- 28) A significant aspect of the American response to the communist triumph in China was its
- A) decision to focus on Japan as its major Asian ally.
 - B) decision to launch the Korean War.
 - C) failure to observe other communist threats in the region.
 - D) quick recognition of the new regime in China.
 - E) cessation of diplomatic relations with the Soviets.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 768

- 29) At the beginning of the Korean War, North Korea was
- A) a colony of Japan.
 - B) a colony of China.
 - C) strongly supported by the Soviet Union.
 - D) a trustee state of the United Nations.
 - E) still recovering from the devastation of World War II.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 768

- 30) During the Korean War, General Douglas MacArthur
- A) acted cautiously, always aware of the threat from China.
 - B) warned Truman against overly aggressive tactics.
 - C) cooperated with Truman in devising an effective strategy.
 - D) was overconfident and gave Truman bad advice.
 - E) was planning to run for president.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 769

- 31) In the Korean War, the Chinese threatened a massive invasion of Korea if the United States
- A) invaded North Korea.
 - B) attempted to aid South Korea.
 - C) broke out of the Pusan perimeter.
 - D) did not withdraw its troops.
 - E) did not agree to peace talks.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 769

- 32) In the final analysis, the most significant result of the Korean War was
- A) the final solution: the division of Korea.
 - B) the fact that it inhibited the Soviet Union's further expansionism.
 - C) that it reinforced Truman's popularity with the American people.
 - D) that it humiliated the United States in the eyes of the world.
 - E) that it brought about massive American rearmament.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 770

- 33) A major political consequence of the Cold War was that
- A) Harry Truman and the Democrats were able to strengthen their political position.
 - B) Dwight D. Eisenhower was discredited.
 - C) Republicans used public dissatisfaction with the Cold War to strengthen their hand.
 - D) American liberals found their strength dramatically increased.
 - E) it eased American fears about the Soviet threat.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 770

34) By 1946, American labor had a new nickname for Truman:

- A) "Labor's Best Friend."
- B) "Commander."
- C) "Give 'em hell, Harry."
- D) "Our Man Harry."
- E) "No. 1 Strikebreaker."

Answer: E

Page Ref: 771

35) When Congress voted to end wartime price controls, prices rose _____ percent in two years.

- A) 15
- B) 20
- C) 25
- D) 30
- E) 35

Answer: C

Page Ref: 771

36) The leader of the Dixiecrats in the election of 1948 was

- A) Henry Wallace.
- B) Thomas Dewey.
- C) Strom Thurmond.
- D) George C. Marshall.
- E) Dean Rusk.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 771

37) Truman's handling of the Berlin Blockade

- A) was an important factor in his victory in the election of 1948.
- B) showed his indecisiveness in confronting the Soviet threat.
- C) caused many to question his leadership abilities.
- D) led the Soviets to view him as a weak president.
- E) angered American citizens.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 772

38) The most famous disclosure of espionage activities in the U.S. government in the late 1940s involved the case of

- A) Alger Hiss.
- B) Richard Nixon.
- C) Whittaker Chambers.
- D) Herbert Philbrick.
- E) the Rosenbergs.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 773

39) Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

- A) helped the CIA break a Soviet spy ring in the United States.
- B) were executed for passing American atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.
- C) opposed the Soviet attempt to blockade Berlin.
- D) were responsible for exposing Alger Hiss as a communist.
- E) admitted their guilt.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 773

40) The leading figure of the Red Scare of the early 1950s was

- A) Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- B) Joseph McCarthy.
- C) Dean Acheson.
- D) Richard M. Nixon.
- E) Roy Cohn.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 774

28.2 True/False Questions

1) The Baruch Plan called for the United States to unilaterally destroy its stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 759

2) In its initial plans, the United States intended to give up its monopoly on atomic weapons and turn control of fissionable material, processing plants, and, ultimately, its stockpile of bombs over to an international agency.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 759

3) After World War II, the United States spent billions helping to rebuild the Soviet Union.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 762

4) The Marshall Plan was a great political and economic success for the United States.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 762

5) By convincing the Soviets of the firm intentions of the United States and its allies, NATO had the effect of de-escalating the Cold War.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 763

6) The Berlin airlift was a reckless move that almost started World War III.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 764

7) The NSC-68 policy statement recommended a massive buildup of American military power.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 766

8) In 1949 communist forces took control of China.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 767

9) Truman relieved MacArthur of his command for refusing to carry the Korean War into China.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 769

10) Senator Joseph McCarthy gained credibility during the Red Scare of the 1950s because of his attention to validated facts concerning communist espionage activities in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 774

28.3 Essay Questions

1) How did the origins of the Cold War reflect different American and Soviet traditions, as well as their different needs and interests in Europe after World War II?

Page Ref: 757-759

2) What was the policy of "containment"? Who were its leading proponents, and how did they implement this policy between 1947 and 1950?

Page Ref: 760-765

3) How did the Cold War bring about reforms in the United States military and intelligence establishments in the 1940s and 1950s?

Page Ref: 765-766

4) Why did Americans become concerned about the loyalty of government officials in the late 1940s? Why was Senator Joseph McCarthy so popular with the public? What brought about his downfall?

Page Ref: 772-777

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 29 Affluence and Anxiety, 1945-1960

29.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The individual who invented the concept of mass construction of suburban homes was
- A) William Levitt.
 - B) C. Wright Mills.
 - C) William Douglas.
 - D) William Whyte.
 - E) Charles Newcastle.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 781

- 2) The most significant social trend in the postwar era in America was
- A) the decline of the nuclear family.
 - B) the flight to the suburbs.
 - C) a decline in the size of the family.
 - D) the emergence of the drug culture.
 - E) the growth of the "Sun Belt."

Answer: B

Page Ref: 782

- 3) The 1950s in America were characterized by
- A) a lower standard of living.
 - B) the maldistribution of wealth and income.
 - C) the appearance of much greater diversity in American life.
 - D) a new affluence and economic good times.
 - E) recession and inflation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 782

- 4) Which of the following was NOT an important stimulus to American economic growth in the late 1940s and early 1950s?
- A) direct government aid to industrial development
 - B) the pent-up demand for consumer goods
 - C) heavy government spending during the Cold War
 - D) \$37 billion in American savings
 - E) the Korean War

Answer: A

Page Ref: 783

- 5) The economic abundance of the 1950s
- A) benefited all sections of the country equally.
 - B) erased unemployment in the United States.
 - C) was not shared by older industries or the farmer.
 - D) removed the economy as a source of concern for the government.
 - E) led to racial equality.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 784

- 6) Which one of the following is NOT true of America in the 1950s?
- A) Annual defense spending by the United States exceeded \$40 billion.
 - B) By 1960, more than 80 percent of women worked outside the home.
 - C) Critics of progressive education called for massive reforms.
 - D) Television became the most important form of entertainment.
 - E) Organized religion flourished.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 784-787

- 7) The new American suburbs of the 1950s
- A) showed a surprising occupational diversity among inhabitants.
 - B) were inhabited, primarily, by the middle class.
 - C) allowed only upper-class inhabitants.
 - D) were mainly inhabited by lower-class families.
 - E) were open to all races and religions.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 785

- 8) Critical to life in the suburbs in the 1950s was
- A) the automobile.
 - B) efficient mass transit.
 - C) the development of jobs close to the home sites.
 - D) the restructuring of American school systems.
 - E) air conditioning.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 785

- 9) In 1946, Dr. Benjamin Spock wrote a bestselling book on
- A) infant and child care.
 - B) public education.
 - C) the Cold War.
 - D) marriage.
 - E) space travel.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 786

- 10) Between 1940 and 1960, American wives
- A) dropped out of the workforce.
 - B) were increasingly required to take jobs outside the home.
 - C) continued to act almost entirely as homemakers.
 - D) had little interest in or need for jobs outside the home.
 - E) resisted the flight to the suburbs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 786

- 11) The dominant social theme of the 1950s was
- A) patriotism.
 - B) religion.
 - C) reform.
 - D) consumerism.
 - E) protest.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 786

- 12) People's attitudes toward organized religion in the 1950s was
- A) incredibly positive and religious affiliation boomed.
 - B) seen mainly in the growing numbers of Protestants.
 - C) that it was not as important in their lives as in previous generations'.
 - D) that it was the only way to deal with the emotional stress of the Cold War.
 - E) that it was something they simply did not have time for as life became more hectic.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 786

- 13) The sociologist who saw American society becoming divided into three groups (Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish) was
- A) Reinhold Niebuhr.
 - B) Malvina Reynolds.
 - C) Will Herberg.
 - D) Rod Serling.
 - E) William H. Whyte.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 786

- 14) An immediate problem for rapidly growing suburban communities was providing adequate
- A) water supplies.
 - B) waste disposal.
 - C) law enforcement.
 - D) schools.
 - E) mass transit.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 786

- 15) A major increase in federal funding for education was passed in response to
- A) the launching of *Sputnik* by the Soviet Union.
 - B) the discovery that the Soviets had nuclear weapons.
 - C) Truman's attempted nationalization of atomic energy.
 - D) Truman's call for educational reform.
 - E) a populace unsure of what to do in the event of nuclear war.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 787

- 16) The Columbia University professor accused of cheating on the television quiz show *Twenty-one* was
- A) Rod Serling.
 - B) Reginald Rose.
 - C) Paddy Chayefsky.
 - D) Charles Van Doren.
 - E) C. Wright Mills.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 788

- 17) A major point of agreement among those concerned with education in the 1950s was their belief in the need for
- A) a college education.
 - B) local control of the educational system.
 - C) neighborhood schools.
 - D) instruction in values and ethics.
 - E) segregated schools.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 788

- 18) A major obstacle to the continuation of creative programming in 1950s television was the
- A) disillusionment of advertisers with such programming.
 - B) predominance of sports shows.
 - C) absence of good writers.
 - D) failure of the major television networks.
 - E) dedication of the masses to "cornball" comedy and soap operas.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 788

- 19) A striking feature of the culture of the 1950s was
- A) its tendency to avoid serious issues.
 - B) the abundance of self-criticism.
 - C) its focus almost entirely on serious, classical culture.
 - D) the absence of social criticism.
 - E) its almost universal suspicion of the new mass media.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 788

- 20) The "beats" were
- A) jazz musicians who experimented with folk music.
 - B) a light rock group popular on 50s-era TV variety shows.
 - C) writers and poets who rebelled against the materialistic values of 1950s America.
 - D) a motorcycle gang whose members included Jack Kerouac and James Dean.
 - E) a group of talented screenplay writers in the early days of television.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 788

- 21) The tone for the so-called "beat" movement was set by the novelist
- A) Tom Wolfe.
 - B) Ernest Hemingway.
 - C) J. D. Salinger.
 - D) John McDonald.
 - E) Jack Kerouac.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 788

22) The artistic counterpart of "beat" social protest literature was

- A) realism.
- B) postmodernism.
- C) abstract expressionism.
- D) cubism.
- E) dadaism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 788

23) By 1960, the most racially integrated institution in American society was

- A) the public high school system.
- B) the private university system.
- C) corporate America.
- D) the military.
- E) professional hockey.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 788

24) The first president to attempt seriously to alter the historic pattern of racial discrimination in the United States was

- A) Harry Truman.
- B) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- C) Theodore Roosevelt.
- D) John F. Kennedy.
- E) Herbert Hoover.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 789

25) The Truman administration failed to pass any civil rights legislation because

- A) Truman himself secretly opposed it.
- B) most people suspected that the civil rights movement was a communist plot.
- C) southern Democrats managed to block the legislation.
- D) black voters had traditionally backed the Republicans.
- E) forcing controversial social change during the height of the Cold War could be divisive and dangerous.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 789

26) Earl Warren was

- A) the Supreme Court Chief Justice during whose tenure the main civil rights rulings were handed down.
- B) the General Motors design chief who invented tail fins.
- C) a southern opponent of racial integration.
- D) a religious writer who popularized "positive thinking."
- E) the lead attorney for the plaintiffs in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 790

- 27) During the Truman administration,
- A) voting discrimination against African Americans came to an end.
 - B) public schools were desegregated.
 - C) an order for desegregation of the armed forces was issued.
 - D) Congress established a permanent civil rights commission.
 - E) the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department was weakened.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 790

- 28) The NAACP lawyer who argued the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision before the Supreme Court was
- A) Orville Faubus.
 - B) Martin Luther King.
 - C) Thurgood Marshall.
 - D) Malcolm X.
 - E) John Lewis.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 790

- 29) In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court ruled that school segregation
- A) was acceptable as long as the schools were equal.
 - B) should be phased out with "all deliberate speed."
 - C) generated a feeling of inferiority, and thus of inequality.
 - D) must be done away with immediately.
 - E) was necessary in order to foster the students' sense of racial identity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 790

- 30) As a result of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*,
- A) segregation in the South ended almost immediately.
 - B) segregation was allowed to continue for ten years.
 - C) the slow process of desegregating schools was begun.
 - D) African American protests against discrimination began to decline in number.
 - E) martial law was immediately imposed in most southern states.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 790

- 31) The Deep South responded to court-ordered desegregation
- A) with massive resistance.
 - B) by moving immediately to end discrimination in schools.
 - C) with grudging acceptance of the decisions.
 - D) by closing all of its schools.
 - E) with bloody race riots.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 790

- 32) With respect to desegregation efforts, Dwight D. Eisenhower
- A) actively fought to halt them.
 - B) wholeheartedly supported them.
 - C) called for further action in the courts.
 - D) worked behind the scenes to support them.
 - E) was history's greatest presidential advocate.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 790

33) The Arkansas governor who defied U.S. Supreme Court orders to integrate public schools was

- A) Bill Clinton.
- B) George Wallace.
- C) Orville Faubus.
- D) Thurgood Marshall.
- E) Ross Barnett

Answer: C

Page Ref: 791

34) President Eisenhower had to send in federal troops in 1957 to enforce the desegregation of the public schools in

- A) Chicago, Illinois.
- B) Los Angeles, California.
- C) Tallahassee, Florida.
- D) Little Rock, Arkansas.
- E) Topeka, Kansas.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 791

35) Rosa Parks was

- A) instrumental in starting the Montgomery bus boycott.
- B) the only female member of Eisenhower's cabinet.
- C) the beat poet who wrote *Ashcan Anthology*.
- D) an early winner on *The \$64,000 Question*.
- E) the real author of Eisenhower's warning about the military-industrial complex.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 792

36) The Montgomery bus boycott

- A) sparked an outburst of violence against blacks.
- B) was ridiculed by Soviet propagandists.
- C) led to the emergence of Martin Luther King, Jr. as a black civil rights leader.
- D) failed to get Montgomery's segregation law changed.
- E) ended when President Eisenhower sent in troops to end segregation.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 792

37) The beginning of active African-American protest against discrimination occurred in

- A) Washington, D. C.
- B) Little Rock, Arkansas.
- C) Montgomery, Alabama.
- D) Memphis, Tennessee.
- E) Topeka, Kansas.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 792

38) An organization founded by Martin Luther King, Jr. to promote civil rights was the

- A) Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- B) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- C) Urban League.
- D) Fair Employment Practices Committee.
- E) Black Panther Party for Self-Defense.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 793

39) Martin Luther King, Jr.'s philosophy of protest stressed

- A) massive protest in the streets.
- B) acceptance of discrimination until the courts could act.
- C) acceptance of discrimination until African Americans could form a more solid economic base.
- D) intensive, radical action.
- E) nonviolent, passive resistance.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 793

40) Greensboro, North Carolina, was the site of

- A) a massive demonstration by whites opposed to civil rights.
- B) a serious race riot in which four black college students were killed.
- C) the first lunch counter "sit-in."
- D) the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- E) the founding of the NAACP.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 794

29.2 True/False Questions

1) During the 1950s, city populations actually grew more rapidly than suburban populations.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 782

2) The baby boom led to a 19-percent increase in the U.S. population between 1950 and 1960.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 782

3) One striking feature of the 1950s was disenchantment expressed by many authors and artists.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 788

4) Even in the late 1950s, fear that the Depression would return still haunted most Americans.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 784

5) In the 1950s, rural areas often failed to share in the general affluence.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 784

6) Feminism thrived among frustrated suburban housewives.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 784

7) Shopping centers became a normal part of suburban life during the 1950s.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 785

8) An advantage of life in the suburbs was easy access to one's extended family.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 785

9) Compared with previous presidents, Harry Truman was strongly committed to civil rights.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 787

10) The Supreme Court decisions declaring segregation illegal were readily accepted by most Americans in the 1950s.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 788-790

29.3 Essay Questions

1) Analyze the development of the U.S. economy between 1945 and 1960. How did postwar economic conditions compare with those of the late 1920s?

Page Ref: 783-786

2) Describe American culture in the 1950s. Evaluate the extent to which 1950s culture was influenced by the experiences of the 1930s and 1940s.

Page Ref: 785-788

3) Describe the beginnings of the civil rights movement in the 1950s. Why did the civil rights movement experience greater success in the 1950s than it had in the past?

Page Ref: 789-794

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 30 The Turbulent Sixties, 1960-1968

30.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Critical to John F. Kennedy's victory in the election of 1960 was his
- A) success in televised debates against Richard Nixon.
 - B) charge that Republicans had overstimulated the economy.
 - C) rejection of U.S. participation in the Cold War.
 - D) disavowal of his religious beliefs.
 - E) stance as a war hawk.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 800

- 2) John F. Kennedy's domestic program was known as the
- A) Great Society.
 - B) New Deal.
 - C) Fair Deal.
 - D) New Frontier.
 - E) Age of Camelot.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 800

- 3) The loser of the presidential election of 1960 was
- A) Richard Nixon.
 - B) George McGovern.
 - C) John F. Kennedy.
 - D) Lyndon Johnson.
 - E) Hubert Humphrey.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 800

- 4) The Soviet leader with whom both Dwight Eisenhower and John Kennedy had to deal was
- A) Nikita Khrushchev.
 - B) Leonid Brezhnev.
 - C) Gamel Nasser.
 - D) Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - E) Yuri Andropov.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 802

- 5) Under John F. Kennedy, the United States government
- A) continued to support the Diem government.
 - B) reduced American involvement in Vietnam.
 - C) increased the number of military advisers in Vietnam.
 - D) maintained levels of support in Vietnam roughly equal to those established by Eisenhower.
 - E) began large-scale military operations in Southeast Asia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 802

6) The _____ was Kennedy's most obvious foreign policy disaster.

- A) Bay of Pigs invasion
- B) Cuban Missile Crisis
- C) Vietnam War
- D) Berlin Crisis of 1961
- E) Monroe Affair

Answer: A

Page Ref: 804

7) American foreign policy hawks believed that the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis

- A) justified a policy of nuclear superiority.
- B) proved that the Soviet Union was no real threat to the United States.
- C) indicated the need for a secret invasion of Cuba.
- D) supported their view of Kennedy's expertise in foreign policy.
- E) allowed a new policy of nuclear disarmament.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 807

8) Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- A) a de-escalation of the U.S.-Soviet arms race
- B) the Soviet-American hotline
- C) new negotiations regarding a reduction in nuclear testing
- D) a new maturity in John F. Kennedy's foreign policy
- E) a demonstration that the Soviets only understood the language of force

Answer: A

Page Ref: 806-807

9) President Kennedy's most controversial Cabinet appointment involved his choice for

- A) secretary of state.
- B) attorney general.
- C) secretary of defense.
- D) secretary of transportation.
- E) secretary of the interior.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 807

10) John F. Kennedy played down civil rights legislation because he

- A) feared the possibility of alienating southern Democrats.
- B) was secretly a racist.
- C) did not want to offend conservative African American leaders.
- D) did not really see the need for it.
- E) was advised to do so.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 808

- 11) Which of the following individuals was an African American appointed to a prominent post in the federal government during the Kennedy administration?
- A) Robert Weaver
 - B) Thurgood Marshall
 - C) A. Philip Randolph
 - D) both A and B
 - E) both B and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 809

- 12) Which one of the following groups sponsored the "freedom rides"?
- A) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - B) Congress of Racial Equality
 - C) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - D) Fair Employment Practices Committee
 - E) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Answer: B

Page Ref: 809

- 13) When President Johnson managed to get Congress to pass Kennedy's proposed tax cut in 1964, the result was
- A) huge budget deficits.
 - B) a sustained economic boom.
 - C) protests from welfare recipients.
 - D) a major recession.
 - E) cutbacks in certain social services.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 813

- 14) Without the support of Republican Senator _____, civil rights legislation would probably have been filibustered to death in the Senate.
- A) Everett Dirksen
 - B) Strom Thurmond
 - C) J. William Fulbright
 - D) Harry Byrd
 - E) Russell Long

Answer: A

Page Ref: 813

- 15) Lyndon Johnson's main theme in the election of 1964 was
- A) rolling back communist gains around the world.
 - B) further advances in civil rights.
 - C) decreasing the size of the federal government.
 - D) increasing federal aid to education.
 - E) ending poverty in America.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 813

- 16) The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- A) outlawed racial segregation in public facilities.
 - B) outlawed racial discrimination in employment.
 - C) protected the voting rights of African Americans.
 - D) included gender as an unacceptable basis for discrimination in hiring.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 813

- 17) The _____ established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- A) Fair Employment Practices Act
 - B) Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - C) Equal Opportunity Act
 - D) Taft-Hartley Act
 - E) Civil Rights Act of 1957

Answer: B

Page Ref: 813

- 18) Lyndon Johnson's domestic program was called the
- A) Fair Deal.
 - B) New Frontier.
 - C) Great Society.
 - D) New Deal.
 - E) War on Poverty.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 814

- 19) In the election of 1964, President Lyndon Johnson easily defeated
- A) Robert Taft.
 - B) Richard Nixon.
 - C) George McGovern.
 - D) Nelson Rockefeller.
 - E) Barry Goldwater.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 814

- 20) In his program of health care, President Lyndon Johnson secured
- A) free health care for all Americans.
 - B) establishment of the Medicare program for the elderly.
 - C) federal health care initiatives.
 - D) a restriction on health benefits for welfare recipients.
 - E) a free prescription drug program.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 814

- 21) The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- A) banned literacy tests throughout the South.
 - B) could not have been passed without Republican support.
 - C) won President Johnson the public adulation he craved.
 - D) banned discrimination in hotels, motels, and bus stations.
 - E) was resisted by blacks who had been taught from birth to see voting as a white prerogative.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 815

- 22) The foreign policy of Lyndon Johnson
- A) took a back seat to his domestic concerns.
 - B) was dramatically different from that of Kennedy.
 - C) was, in many respects, simply a continuation of Kennedy's policies.
 - D) indicated his opposition to the Cold War.
 - E) was isolationist by nature.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 816

- 23) In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson sent American soldiers to _____ in order to prevent a communist takeover there.
- A) Cuba
 - B) Argentina
 - C) the Dominican Republic
 - D) Lebanon
 - E) Madagascar

Answer: C

Page Ref: 816

- 24) A major critic of Lyndon Johnson's foreign policies was
- A) William Fulbright.
 - B) Walter Rostow.
 - C) Robert McNamara.
 - D) Daniel Ortega.
 - E) William Westmoreland.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 816

- 25) Lyndon Johnson's political downfall resulted primarily from
- A) his Latin American policy.
 - B) his obsession with the Vietnam War.
 - C) the failure of his Great Society.
 - D) his refusal to be a Cold Warrior.
 - E) his advocacy of welfare programs.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 817

- 26) Lyndon Johnson sought the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- A) as a blank check for military escalation in Vietnam.
 - B) to jump-start the U.S. economy.
 - C) to place the blame for the war in Vietnam on the shoulders of North Vietnam.
 - D) to pacify the leadership of South Vietnam.
 - E) to demonstrate to the North Vietnamese, and his political opponents, his determination to take a tough stance in Vietnam.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 818

- 27) In the long run, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution can be evaluated as
- A) a costly victory for Lyndon Johnson.
 - B) a relatively minor event in the long history of war in Vietnam.
 - C) a significant and positive victory for Lyndon Johnson.
 - D) having significantly elevated Lyndon Johnson's standing with Congress.
 - E) a dismal failure for the Johnson administration.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 818

- 28) American bombing of North Vietnam
- A) proved an effective strategy in limiting North Vietnam's participation in the war.
 - B) destroyed North Vietnam's major port facilities at Haiphong.
 - C) demoralized the North Vietnamese people.
 - D) generally failed to accomplish anything.
 - E) impeded communist supply lines.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 818

- 29) As a solution to the increasingly hopeless situation in South Vietnam in 1965, Johnson's key advisers urged
- A) a massive invasion of North Vietnam.
 - B) American withdrawal from the war.
 - C) a naval blockade of North Vietnam.
 - D) American air strikes against North Vietnam.
 - E) nuclear destruction of North Vietnam.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 818

- 30) Lyndon Johnson's advisor who opposed the Vietnam War was
- A) J. William Fulbright.
 - B) George Ball.
 - C) Sam Rayburn.
 - D) William Westmoreland.
 - E) Ralph Nader.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 819

- 31) Lyndon Johnson must bear great responsibility for the American problems in the Vietnam War because he
- A) failed to confront the American people with the stark truth of the war.
 - B) was the first president to commit U.S. military personnel to Vietnam.
 - C) was the first U.S. leader to commit American financial resources to fighting the communists in Vietnam.
 - D) was more committed to the implementation of containment policy than his predecessors had been.
 - E) took funding away from the war effort to prop up his Great Society programs.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 819

- 32) In general, American tactics in the Vietnam War
- A) proved the advantage of high technology in wartime.
 - B) were ill-suited for the type of war being fought.
 - C) were efficient, if not always successful.
 - D) were not a major factor in the American loss.
 - E) saved thousands of American lives.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 820

- 33) In Vietnam, American military strategists counted heavily on
- A) superior American military tactics.
 - B) the benefits of massive American firepower.
 - C) the United States' ability to resupply its forces in the field.
 - D) their soldiers' familiarity with guerrilla warfare.
 - E) an overwhelming number of American troops.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 820

- 34) The main premise of General William Westmoreland's strategy in Vietnam was to
- A) wage a war of attrition against the communists.
 - B) fight a limited war.
 - C) rely heavily on U.S. naval forces against the Vietcong.
 - D) keep the war contained in South Vietnam.
 - E) fight a defensive war.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 820

- 35) The most prominent student protest organization was the
- A) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
 - B) Students for a Democratic Society.
 - C) Yippie movement.
 - D) Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
 - E) Young Republicans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 821

- 36) A former Harvard psychology professor who encouraged young people to experiment with drugs was
- A) Jackson Pollock.
 - B) Abby Hoffman.
 - C) Stokely Carmichael.
 - D) Timothy Leary.
 - E) Bob Dylan.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 823

- 37) Civil rights leader _____ advocated "black power."
- A) Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - B) Malcolm X
 - C) Stokely Carmichael
 - D) Huey Newton
 - E) H. Rap Brown

Answer: C

Page Ref: 824

38) Cesar Chavez

- A) led a communist takeover of Nicaragua in 1969.
- B) organized a Chicano political movement known as *La Raza Unida*.
- C) got the grape pickers and lettuce workers of California to strike for higher wages.
- D) was the first Hispanic player to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.
- E) campaigned for bilingual programs in public schools in California and Texas.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 824-825

39) The American experience in the Tet offensive led Lyndon Johnson to

- A) use napalm bombing.
- B) dramatically increase American involvement in Vietnam.
- C) consider using tactical nuclear weapons in the war.
- D) step up American bombing of North Vietnam.
- E) begin an effort to open peace negotiations with the communists.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 827

40) For the United States, the turning point of the Vietnam War was the

- A) Tet offensive.
- B) Battle of Khe Sanh.
- C) Battle of Dien Bien Phu.
- D) Siege of Hue.
- E) Battle of Da Nang.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 827

30.2 True/False Questions

1) The televised Nixon-Kennedy debates had relatively little impact on the outcome of the presidential election of 1960.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 800

2) Upon assuming the presidency, John F. Kennedy broke dramatically with the foreign policy of his predecessor, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 801

3) The Kennedy administration was proactive on issues pertaining to race relations.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 801

4) The Cuban missile crisis resulted in an escalation of the nuclear arms race.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 807

5) In the early 1960s, the civil rights movement willingly accepted John F. Kennedy's indirect approach to civil rights problems.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 809

6) President John F. Kennedy was far superior to President Lyndon Johnson in working with Congress.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 811

7) In the election of 1964, Lyndon Johnson barely received enough votes for reelection.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 814

8) Martin Luther King, Jr. lost the support of the Johnson administration when he endorsed black nationalism.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 824

9) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited both race and gender discrimination.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 826

10) Major race riots swept several American cities in the mid 1960s.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 827

30.3 Essay Questions

1) Analyze President Kennedy's approach to the Cold War. How and why did he intensify it?

Page Ref: 801-807

2) What successes did the civil rights movement achieve during the Johnson administration? How do these relate to the violent radicalism of the movement in the late 1960s?

Page Ref: 808-813; 823-824

3) Analyze President Johnson's strategy in the Vietnam War. Why did it lead to American defeat?

Page Ref: 817-822; 827

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 31 To a New Conservatism, 1969-1988

31.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) In two terms as governor of California, Ronald Reagan
- A) displayed a natural ability as a political leader.
 - B) insisted on implementing all of his conservative policies.
 - C) dealt with a Republican legislature.
 - D) favored building a wall to keep out illegal aliens.
 - E) was opposed by middle-class voters.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 834

- 2) What was the main focus of the Nixon presidency?
- A) foreign policy
 - B) economics
 - C) civil rights
 - D) education
 - E) military build-up

Answer: A

Page Ref: 836

- 3) Which of the following individuals served as Nixon's national security adviser during his first term?
- A) Warren Burger
 - B) G. Gordon Liddy
 - C) Henry Kissinger
 - D) William Rehnquist
 - E) John Mitchell

Answer: C

Page Ref: 836

- 4) Nixon's program to improve relations with the Soviet Union was known as
- A) containment.
 - B) *detente*.
 - C) Arc Light.
 - D) counterinsurgency.
 - E) de-escalation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 836

- 5) Why did the United States resume relations with China?
- A) The United States believed China could become an important ally.
 - B) China had asked that diplomatic relations resume.
 - C) The United States believed it would force better relations with the Soviet Union.
 - D) The United States wanted to thwart the growing economic power of Japan.
 - E) China's large population represented an important economic market.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 836

- 6) The SALT treaties involved
- A) the United States's withdrawal from Vietnam.
 - B) reductions in the number of offensive ballistic missiles.
 - C) removal of Soviet nuclear weapons from Cuba.
 - D) preventing war in the Middle East.
 - E) the collapse of the former Soviet Union.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 837

- 7) The SALT I agreements
- A) were more important as symbols than concrete events.
 - B) forced the United States to take a secondary position in the arms race.
 - C) were never accepted by the Soviet and American governments.
 - D) provided China with military support along its border with the Soviet Union.
 - E) limited the two superpowers to one thousand anti-ballistic missiles each.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 837

- 8) Which component was NOT part of Nixon's plan to end the war in Vietnam?
- A) a gradual withdrawal of American troops
 - B) training of South Vietnamese forces to take the combat role
 - C) renewed bombing
 - D) increased military spending
 - E) taking a hard line in negotiations with Hanoi

Answer: D

Page Ref: 837

- 9) The incident at Kent State was precipitated by the
- A) bombing of Hanoi.
 - B) U.S. invasion of Cambodia.
 - C) assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - D) withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.
 - E) the military draft.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 837

- 10) With respect to the anti-war demonstrators, Richard Nixon
- A) secretly supported their objectives.
 - B) ordered the army to suppress them with force if necessary.
 - C) had very little sympathy for them.
 - D) generally just ignored them.
 - E) prosecuted many for draft evasion.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 838

- 11) As the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, _____ was perceived as an anti-establishment candidate.
- A) Hubert Humphrey
 - B) George McGovern
 - C) Edmund Muskie
 - D) George Wallace
 - E) Barry Goldwater

Answer: B

Page Ref: 839

12) Which of the following individuals were close Nixon associates?

- A) H. R. Haldeman
- B) John Ehrlichman
- C) Edmund Muskie
- D) A and B
- E) B and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 839

13) Which of the following men served as a special prosecutor investigating the Watergate incident?

- A) Archibald Cox
- B) Leon Jaworski
- C) John Sirica
- D) both A and B
- E) both B and C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 840

14) The Watergate scandal

- A) demonstrated the strength of America's basic governmental institutions.
- B) allowed unchecked presidential authority.
- C) involved a lust for money.
- D) was conceived by Richard Nixon.
- E) uncovered vast corruption in the U.S. Congress.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 840

15) The greatest economic challenge faced by the Nixon administration involved

- A) the collapse of the dollar.
- B) dramatically increasing international oil prices.
- C) the bankruptcy of the Federal Reserve System.
- D) the crisis in American farming.
- E) rampant unemployment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 841

16) The Arab oil boycott of 1973-1974 was precipitated by

- A) the depression in China.
- B) the U.S. invasion of Iran.
- C) SALT II.
- D) the SALT treaty.
- E) the Yom Kippur War.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 841

17) The international oil organization most responsible for raising petroleum prices in the 1970s was

- A) SALT.
- B) CERT.
- C) CREEP.
- D) OPEC.
- E) ARAB.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 841

18) The most grave consequence of the 1970s' oil shock was

- A) the collapse of several Arab states.
- B) a glut of food world wide.
- C) increased industrial growth.
- D) initial failure of the fledgling computer industry.
- E) inflation throughout America.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 842

19) In the spring of 1980, the prime rate reached _____ percent.

- A) 10
- B) 12
- C) 14
- D) 17
- E) 20

Answer: E

Page Ref: 843

20) Family structures changed after the 1970s in each of the following ways EXCEPT

- A) the divorce rate leveled off.
- B) the birth rate climbed.
- C) the number of births to women over age 30 declined.
- D) the proportion of children living with only one parent doubled.
- E) the number of married couple households with children declined.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 844

21) The most encouraging economic development for women in the late twentieth century was that

- A) women's wages largely closed the gap with men's wages.
- B) women made great progress in entering male-dominated professions.
- C) the number of female business owners increased greatly.
- D) the number of women serving on corporate boards of directors grew rapidly.
- E) women could still find steady employment as nurses, secretaries, teachers, and waitresses.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 845

22) The first president to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court was

- A) Jimmy Carter.
- B) Ronald Reagan.
- C) George Bush.
- D) Bill Clinton.
- E) George W. Bush.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 845

23) The Equal Rights Amendment

- A) was ratified in 1982.
- B) required unisex restrooms.
- C) was opposed by the National Organization for Women.
- D) feel three states short of being ratified.
- E) guaranteed abortion on demand.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 846

- 24) The birth of the gay liberation movement was
- A) the founding of ACT UP.
 - B) at the Stonewall Inn.
 - C) the founding of the Gay Liberation Front.
 - D) the founding of the Gay Activist Alliance.
 - E) the Outing.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 846-847

- 25) The AIDS epidemic was first observed among
- A) Hispanics.
 - B) Blacks.
 - C) hemophiliacs.
 - D) gay men.
 - E) intravenous drug users.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 847

- 26) Which one of the following served as vice president under Richard Nixon?
- A) George Jones
 - B) Spiro Agnew
 - C) John Mitchell
 - D) John Sirica
 - E) Tex Colson

Answer: B

Page Ref: 849

- 27) Gerald Ford
- A) prosecuted former president Nixon to the full extent of the law.
 - B) was a graceful and articulate speaker.
 - C) endorsed control over federal strip mining.
 - D) was ultimately far more liberal than Nixon in the White House.
 - E) was the first president not elected to the office of either president or vice president.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 849

- 28) To end criticism of the CIA, Gerald Ford appointed _____ to head the agency.
- A) Spiro Agnew
 - B) Ronald Reagan
 - C) George Bush
 - D) Tom Hayden
 - E) William Casey

Answer: C

Page Ref: 849

- 29) President Gerald Ford's brief "honeymoon" with the American public ended when he
- A) confessed to taking steroids during his college football career with the Michigan Wolverines.
 - B) suppressed about-to-be-declassified files pertaining to the Kennedy assassination.
 - C) proposed normalizing relations with Castro's Cuba.
 - D) granted Richard Nixon a full pardon.
 - E) appointed liberal Republican Nelson Rockefeller to be vice president.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 849

30) In the election of 1976, Jimmy Carter defeated

- A) Ronald Reagan.
- B) Gerald Ford.
- C) Richard Nixon.
- D) Spiro Agnew.
- E) George Bush.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 850

31) The Camp David Accords provided a framework for peace negotiations between

- A) the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- B) NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- C) Iran and Iraq.
- D) Israel and Egypt.
- E) the Soviet Union and China.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 851

32) In 1979, revolutionaries in _____ took U.S. diplomats hostage.

- A) Iraq
- B) Israel
- C) Pakistan
- D) Iran
- E) Afghanistan

Answer: D

Page Ref: 852

33) The Cold War remained dormant throughout the 1970s until the

- A) United States invaded North Vietnam.
- B) Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.
- C) Chinese invaded South Korea.
- D) Soviet Union invaded China.
- E) Chinese invaded Pakistan.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 852

34) President Reagan's tax compromise with Congress called for an income tax cut of

- A) 10 percent for three consecutive years.
- B) 15 percent over two years.
- C) 5 percent the first year and 10 percent for the second and third years.
- D) 30 percent over two years.
- E) 5 percent each year for four years.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 854

35) The central tenet of Reagan's approach to foreign policy was the belief that

- A) the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) represented a serious threat to the United States.
- B) trading arms for hostages was an effective way to quietly negotiate with terrorists.
- C) the Soviet Union was a deadly enemy that threatened the United States.
- D) the Middle East needed United States intervention to achieve freedom.
- E) Israel could not be trusted.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 855

- 36) The antimissile system based on the use of lasers and particle beams to destroy incoming missiles in outer space was called
- A) SDI.
 - B) ICBM.
 - C) SALT.
 - D) SALT II.
 - E) VIPER.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 855

- 37) In 1979, the Sandinista Coalition succeeded in overthrowing the repressive Somoza regime in
- A) Lebanon.
 - B) Afghanistan.
 - C) Costa Rica.
 - D) El Salvador.
 - E) Nicaragua.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 857

- 38) The Reagan administration's policies in the Middle East and Central America reached a tragic convergence in
- A) Nicaragua.
 - B) El Salvador.
 - C) Grenada.
 - D) the Iran-Contra affair.
 - E) the Iranian hostage crisis.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 857

- 39) In 1984, _____ became the first woman ever nominated for the vice presidency by a major party.
- A) Sandra Day O'Connor
 - B) Paula Jones
 - C) Barbara Jordan
 - D) Geraldine Ferraro
 - E) Madeleine Albright

Answer: D

Page Ref: 857

- 40) Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's new policies included
- A) *perestroika*.
 - B) *glasnost*.
 - C) *kalyshnikov*.
 - D) *dos vedanya*.
 - E) both A and B

Answer: E

Page Ref: 859

31.2 True/False Questions

- 1) By the end of the 1970s, Ronald Reagan was recognized as the nation's most effective spokesman for the conservative resurgence.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 835

- 2) Nixon and Kissinger saw the Cold War not as a death struggle to be won but as a long-term rivalry to be managed.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 836
- 3) The invasion of Cambodia in 1970 precipitated widespread antiwar protests.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 837
- 4) President Richard Nixon readily admitted soon after the Watergate break-in that his administration had obstructed justice.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 839
- 5) Most of the new jobs created during the 1980s were filled by women.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 844
- 6) Jimmy Carter's outsider status, an asset to his campaign, became a liability once he became president.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 850
- 7) One of the major reasons for Jimmy Carter's political problems in 1980 was his failure to resolve the foreign policy crisis in Iran.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 852
- 8) Just as he promised during the presidential election campaign of 1980, Ronald Reagan achieved massive cuts in federal spending during his administration.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 854
- 9) Under Jimmy Carter, Cold War tensions increased.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 857
- 10) The Boland Amendment prohibited oil drilling off the coast of Florida.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 858

31.3 Essay Questions

- 1) How was Nixon's Cold War strategy different from that of Kennedy and Johnson?
Page Ref: 836-839
- 2) What economic factors kept Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter from having successful presidencies?
Page Ref: 841-843
- 3) How was Reagan's foreign policy different from Nixon's? Whose was more successful?
Page Ref: 854-859

American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 32 To the Twenty-first Century, 1989-2008

32.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Most of President George Bush's time was taken up with
- A) the savings and loan problem and the budget deficit.
 - B) dealing with the collapse of the Soviet Union.
 - C) dealing with hostile Arab states.
 - D) trying to establish better relations with the Chinese.
 - E) trying to overcome his "spy image."

Answer: A

Page Ref: 866

- 2) The only significant piece of social legislation to be enacted in the first Bush administration was the
- A) Civil Rights Act of 1991.
 - B) National Health Insurance Act.
 - C) Social Security Privatization Act.
 - D) Americans with Disabilities Act.
 - E) Equal Rights Amendment.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 866

- 3) Instead of reducing the deficit by \$500 billion, the 1990 budget agreement had led to an increase of more than _____ in the national debt during Bush's presidency.
- A) \$600 billion
 - B) \$1 trillion
 - C) \$900 billion
 - D) \$100 billion
 - E) \$1.5 trillion

Answer: B

Page Ref: 867

- 4) In 1989, popular demonstrations calling for democratic reform were violently suppressed in
- A) China.
 - B) Hungary.
 - C) Czechoslovakia.
 - D) Poland.
 - E) Russia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 867-868

- 5) In 1989, communist regimes toppled in each of the following countries EXCEPT
- A) Hungary.
 - B) East Germany.
 - C) Romania.
 - D) North Korea.
 - E) Poland.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 868

6) After the breakup of the Soviet Union, the new leader of Russia was

- A) Mikhail Gorbachev.
- B) Boris Yeltsin.
- C) Leon Trotsky.
- D) Vladimir Putin.
- E) Ivan the Terrible.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 868

7) The U.S. allied military campaign against Iraq in 1991 was known as Operation

- A) Desert Wind.
- B) Desert Storm.
- C) Contact Saddam.
- D) Defeat Kuwait.
- E) Liberate Kuwait.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 869

8) Which of the following states is NOT in the Sun Belt?

- A) North Carolina
- B) Arkansas
- C) Texas
- D) Georgia
- E) Kentucky

Answer: E

Page Ref: 870

9) What important shift occurred in American society during the 1980s?

- A) The birth rate increased dramatically.
- B) Immigration patterns changed.
- C) Educational opportunities became less available.
- D) The American people were no longer prosperous.
- E) The death rate began to increase.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 870

10) A sunbelt city which added a million residents in the 1990s was

- A) Atlanta.
- B) Dallas/Fort Worth.
- C) El Paso.
- D) Phoenix.
- E) San Diego.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 870

11) By 2002, _____ had become the nation's largest ethnic minority.

- A) African Americans
- B) Asian Americans
- C) Hispanics
- D) German Americans
- E) Pacific Islanders

Answer: C

Page Ref: 872

12) Which of the following is NOT a Census Bureau Hispanic category?

- A) Mexican American
- B) Puerto Rican
- C) Cuban American
- D) Chicano
- E) Other Hispanic

Answer: D

Page Ref: 872

13) The police beating of _____ precipitated the Los Angeles riots of 1982.

- A) Rodney King
- B) Ruth Bader Ginsberg
- C) Len Bias
- D) Henry Cisneros
- E) O. J. Simpson

Answer: A

Page Ref: 874

14) A higher percentage of _____ are college graduates and holders of doctoral degrees than any other ethnic minority.

- A) Middle Easterners
- B) Asian Americans
- C) blacks
- D) Hispanics
- E) dual-race Americans

Answer: B

Page Ref: 875

15) _____ made up the fastest growing ethnic group at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

- A) African Americans
- B) Asian Americans
- C) Eastern Europeans
- D) Hispanic Americans
- E) Western Europeans

Answer: B

Page Ref: 875

16) The largest group of Asians in the United States in 1990 were the

- A) Japanese.
- B) Koreans.
- C) Chinese.
- D) Filipinos.
- E) Vietnamese.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 875

17) _____ ran for president in 1992 and 1996 as a third-party candidate.

- A) H. Ross Perot
- B) George Wallace
- C) Ralph Nader
- D) Strom Thurmond
- E) John Anderson

Answer: A

Page Ref: 876

18) A presidential hopeful who predicted a "giant sucking sound" as American jobs went south to Mexico under NAFTA was

- A) Robert Dole.
- B) Ralph Nader.
- C) H. Ross Perot.
- D) Al Gore.
- E) John Kerry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 877

19) President Clinton's greatest achievement in domestic affairs was

- A) the establishment of national health insurance.
- B) approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement.
- C) the Democratic sweep in the 1994 congressional elections.
- D) the elimination of the Social Security system.
- E) lowering taxes.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 877

20) Which of the following was NOT a component of the Contract with America?

- A) a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution
- B) term limits for members of Congress
- C) universal health care coverage
- D) a line-item veto for the president
- E) a middle-class tax cut

Answer: C

Page Ref: 877-878

21) After the elections of 1994, the new speaker of the House was

- A) Robert Reich.
- B) Jim Wright.
- C) Newt Gingrich.
- D) Tip O'Neill.
- E) Bob Dole.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 878

22) Bill Clinton's Republican opponent in the 1996 presidential election was

- A) Robert Dole.
- B) Geraldine Ferraro.
- C) George Bush.
- D) H. Ross Perot.
- E) Ralph Nader.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 878

23) The scandals of the Clinton years involved each of the following EXCEPT

- A) Whitewater.
- B) Travelgate.
- C) Iran-Contra.
- D) Paula Jones.
- E) Monica Lewinsky.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 878-879

24) Bill Clinton was impeached for

- A) perjury and obstruction of justice.
- B) making unwelcome sexual advances to Paula Jones.
- C) having an affair with Monica Lewinsky.
- D) selling missile technology to China for campaign contributions.
- E) being involved in a crooked real estate scheme in Arkansas.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 879

25) _____ presided over Bill Clinton's impeachment trial.

- A) Newt Gingrich
- B) Kenneth Starr
- C) Al Gore
- D) William Rehnquist
- E) Robert Byrd

Answer: D

Page Ref: 880

26) The consumer advocate who ran as the Green Party candidate for president in 2000 was

- A) H. Ross Perot.
- B) the Reverend Al Green.
- C) Ralph Nader.
- D) Bill Bradley.
- E) John McCain.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 881

27) The outcome of the 2000 presidential election hung on legal battles over the vote count in

- A) Ohio.
- B) Illinois.
- C) Florida.
- D) California.
- E) New Mexico.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 882

- 28) To get his education bill through Congress, George W. Bush cultivated the support of
- A) Hillary Rodham Clinton.
 - B) Strom Thurmond.
 - C) Kay Bailey Hutchison.
 - D) Edward Kennedy.
 - E) Joseph Lieberman.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 883

- 29) The largest of several business scandals in the early 2000s was the collapse of
- A) AT&T.
 - B) Enron.
 - C) WorldCom.
 - D) Tyco International.
 - E) Montgomery Ward.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 883

- 30) Osama bin Laden is most closely associated with
- A) Islamic Jihad.
 - B) Hezbollah.
 - C) al Qaeda.
 - D) Mossad.
 - E) the Taliban.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 884

- 31) The first move in the war on terror was the overthrow of a radical Islamist regime in
- A) Iraq.
 - B) Iran.
 - C) Pakistan.
 - D) Afghanistan.
 - E) Saudi Arabia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 885

- 32) The terrorist attacks on the United States led the George W. Bush administration to initiate a new global strategy known to its critics as
- A) unilateralism.
 - B) bipolarism.
 - C) containment.
 - D) detente.
 - E) isolationism.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 886

33) In 2002, President Bush called Iraq, Iran, and North Korea

- A) the evil empire.
- B) the axis of evil.
- C) the rogue states.
- D) the focus of evil in the world.
- E) the three banditos.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 886

34) The second Persian Gulf War ended with the U.S. capture of

- A) Beirut.
- B) Mogadishu.
- C) Kuwait City.
- D) Baghdad.
- E) Teheran.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 887

35) In the presidential election of 2004, George W. Bush defeated

- A) Al Gore.
- B) Howard Dean.
- C) John Kerry.
- D) Bob Kerrey.
- E) Edward Kennedy.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 888

36) Which of the following presidential candidates won a majority of the popular vote?

- A) Bill Clinton in 1992
- B) Bill Clinton in 1996
- C) George W. Bush in 2000
- D) George W. Bush in 2004
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 888

37) Social issues which could be affected by a more conservative Supreme Court include each of the following EXCEPT

- A) affirmative action.
- B) abortion.
- C) black voting rights.
- D) gay rights.
- E) the teaching of "intelligent design."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 890

38) A controversy which suggested that the gay rights movement had "hit a wall" involved

- A) AIDS research funding.
- B) partial-birth abortion.
- C) the ordination of gay men and women as clergy.
- D) gay marriage.
- E) gays in the military.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 890

39) Issues facing the nation in the early twenty-first century include

- A) globalization of the economy.
- B) rising energy prices.
- C) the aging of the baby boom generation.
- D) uncontrolled immigration.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 891-892

40) Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of recent presidential administrations?

- A) Bush, Carter, Reagan, Clinton, Bush
- B) Carter, Bush, Reagan, Clinton, Bush
- C) Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton, Bush
- D) Clinton, Carter, Bush, Reagan, Bush
- E) Bush, Reagan, Carter, Clinton, Bush

Answer: C

Page Ref: Chs. 31, 32

32.2 True/False Questions

1) By the early 1990s, the Northeast began experiencing more population gains than either the South or the West.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 870

2) By the 1990s, the percentage of elderly people in the U.S. population was much higher than it had been in 1900.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 871

3) President Clinton was far more interested in foreign policy than in domestic issues.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 876

4) In the White House, Bill Clinton proved to be the most adept politician since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 876

5) One failure of Bill Clinton's first presidential term was his proposal for national health insurance.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 877

6) In the elections of 1994, Republicans took control of both houses of Congress.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 878

7) Bill Clinton's most outspoken Democratic critic was Senator Joseph Lieberman.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 879

8) For many voters, the 2000 presidential election seemed to offer a choice between material abundance and moral values.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 880

9) Attorney General John Ashcroft was criticized for his crackdown on organized crime.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 885

10) The main domestic accomplishment of George W. Bush's second term has been the partial privatization of Social Security.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 889

32.3 Essay Questions

1) Describe the changing immigration patterns in the United States during the 1970s and 1980s.

Page Ref: 871-872

2) Describe the successes and failures experienced by the African American community during the 1980s and 1990s.

Page Ref: 873-875

3) Which aspects of the war on terror have been controversial? Why?

Page Ref: 883-885