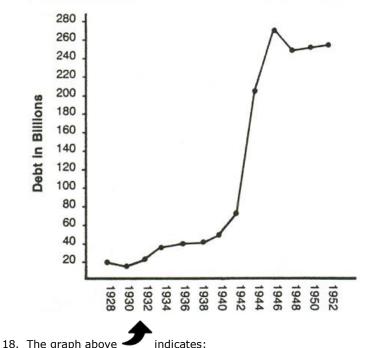


**DIRECTIONS:** Indicate the single **best** response, according to information provided thru lecture and assigned reading, for each of the following items.

- 1. The Sherman Act of 1890 was aimed at:
  - a. limiting immigration
  - b. outlawing monopolies
  - c. abolishing unfair labor practices
  - d. regulating the western Indians
- 2. All of the following nations were charter members of NATO except:
  - a. Belgium
  - b. Denmark
  - c. Norway
  - d. Spain
- 3. One of the fundamental changes in international politics brought about by World War II was the:
  - a. reduction of the Western European nations to the status of second-class powers
  - b. triumph of isolationism in United States foreign policy
  - c. sudden independence gained by many former European colonies in Africa
  - d. formation of a world governing body called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 4. The containment policy adopted by the United States during the Cold War is best described as the:
  - a. devoted effort by the United States to block expansion of the Soviet Union's global influence
  - b. plan to expand Western Europe's economic independence from the United States
  - c. military commitment by the United States to free Eastern Europe from communist dominance
  - d. extensive propaganda campaign to sabotage the international image of the Soviet Union
- 5. France and Great Britain practiced appeasement at the Munich Conference in 1938 by:
  - a. refusing to support Germany's acts of aggression
  - b. withdrawing from the League of Nations
  - c. forming an alliance with Germany and Italy
  - d. ignoring the German invasion of the Sudetenland in return for promise of peace

- 6. The Lend-Lease program:
  - a. subsidized American farmers and manufacturers during the war
  - b. provided food and clothing for any nation at war
  - c. supplied military equipment to any country in need
  - d. delivered needed war materials to the Allies
- 7. The series of American Neutrality Acts passed in the late 1930s:
  - a. were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
  - b. actually favored the aggressor nations
  - c. were strongly supported by President Franklin D. Roosevelt
  - d. violated terms of the Versailles Conference
- 8. The first American big business was:
  - a. tobacco
  - b. iron and steel
  - c. paper clips
  - d. railroads
- 9. American foreign policy after 1945 was shaped almost entirely by:
  - a. trade agreements with Europe
  - b. cultural exchanges with South America
  - c. actions of NATO countries
  - d. question of conflict with the Soviet Union
- 10. The federal government subsidized construction of a transcontinental railroad because:
  - a. of the danger involved passing through Indian-occupied territory
  - b. it was a good way to dispose of excess western land
  - c. the Canadian government had successfully done so several years earlier
  - d. such a railway was not otherwise profitable for private companies
- 11. The announced purpose of the Marshall Plan was to:
  - a. reduce the dependence of Eastern European countries on the Soviet Union
  - b. aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe
  - c. stabilize world economies
  - d. consolidate all European nations under one general economic system
- 12. All of the following were chief causes of the Great Depression except:
  - a. high wages for workers
  - b. unequal distribution of wealth
  - c. stock market crash
  - d. high trade barriers
- 13. The Supreme Court case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954):
  - a. upheld racial segregation of students in public schools
  - b. outlawed "separate but equal" facilities
  - c. declared the poll tax unconstitutional
  - d. blocked enrollment of black students at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas
- 14. The growth of suburbia after World War II was vastly accelerated by the:
  - a. Social Security Act of 1935
  - b. Economic Opportunity Act of 1964
  - c. Taft-Hartley Act of 1947
  - d. Federal Highway Act of 1956

- 15. The United States responded to the successful orbiting of Sputnik in 1957 by all of the following except:
  - a. expanding federal aid to education
  - b. forming the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
  - c. distress by the American public thinking that the Soviets would soon control space for Cold War superiority
  - d. calling for its NATO allies to increase military forces throughout Europe
- 16. The Progressive Era was characterized by:
  - a. massive business, government, and social reform
  - b. unparalleled acquisition of foreign lands
  - c. pacifist attempts to reduce American armed forces and limit foreign ventures
  - d. monumental recognition of minority rights, especially race and gender
- 17. In conducting international affairs relative to the Cold War, President Ronald Reagan:
  - a. sought to pressure friendly dictatorship governments to enact internal democratic reforms
  - b. pursued a policy of general appeasement with the Soviet Union in order to avoid military conflict
  - c. denounced Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of perestroika and glasnost
  - d. favored a more assertive role for the United States in opposing communism throughout the world



## National Debt of the United States Government

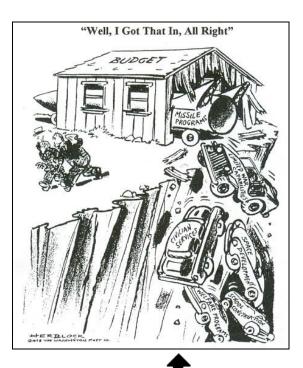
- a. the national debt grew mostly because of spending necessary to effectively fight World War II
  - b. expenditures for welfare and social problems of the 1940s caused the national debt to grow
- c. the extreme rise in the national debt coincided with the Cold War
- c. the extreme rise in the national dept concluded with the Cold war
- d. funding to implement various facets of the New Deal was the primary cause of national debt increase
- 19. The government's forced relocation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast to inland camps during World War II was:
  - a. implemented according to provisions set forth by Congress for internment of dissidents
  - b. declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
  - c. justified by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a military necessity
  - d. consistent with treatment given to German-Americans and Italian-Americans

- 20. The 1950s saw an increase in all of the following areas except:
  - a. television viewing hours
  - b. motherhood
  - c. interracial harmony
  - d. church membership
- 21. At its most critical point, unemployment during the Great Depression was at \_\_\_\_\_ percent.
  - a. 15
  - b. 20
  - c. 25
  - d. 30
- 22. The city considered to be the birthplace of jazz is:
  - a. Memphis, Tennessee
  - b. Chicago, Illinois
  - c. New Orleans, Louisiana
  - d. Kansas City, Missouri



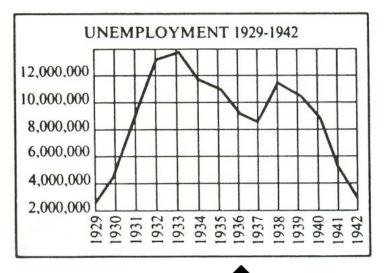
- 23. The shaded area in the map above *shows* the:
  - a. Allied Nations of World War II
  - b. members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - c. European nations directly affected by the United States policy of "containment"
  - d. countries overrun by Nazi Germany prior to America's entry into World War II
- 24. What is the correct chronological sequence of the early Cold War events listed?
  - a. Marshall Plan implemented  $\rightarrow$  NATO formed  $\rightarrow$  Korean War  $\rightarrow$  U-2 incident  $\rightarrow$  Bay of Pigs invasion
  - b. NATO formed  $\rightarrow$  Bay of Pigs invasion  $\rightarrow$  U-2 incident  $\rightarrow$  Marshall Plan implemented  $\rightarrow$  Korean War
  - c. Bay of Pigs invasion  $\rightarrow$  U-2 incident  $\rightarrow$  Marshall Plan implemented  $\rightarrow$  Korean War  $\rightarrow$  NATO formed
  - d. Korean War  $\rightarrow$  Marshall Plan implemented  $\rightarrow$  NATO formed  $\rightarrow$  Bay of Pigs invasion  $\rightarrow$  U-2 incident
- 25. People were lured to the American West after the Civil War for all of the following reasons except:
  - a. plentiful land at cheap prices
  - b. the dream of getting rich by prospecting gold
  - c. employment opportunities such as the railroads or cattle drives
  - d. better working conditions in factories

- 26. The female who advocated use of birth control methods to curb poverty and distress in poor communities, which she attributed to large families, was:
  - a. Ida Tarbell
  - b. Frances Perkins
  - c. Jeanette Rankin
  - d. Margaret Sanger
- 27. American foreign policy between 1920 and 1939 included all of the following except:
  - a. concern over war debt and reparations
  - b. military intervention to prevent global aggression
  - c. improved relations with Latin America
  - d. attempts to develop international agreements on disarmament



- 28. The political cartoon above *—* is critical of:
  - a. the excessive percentage of the federal budget being allocated to Cold War weaponry while other necessary and worthwhile programs are underfunded
  - b. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's apparent disinterest in providing adequate funding for Social Security, health care, and urban renewal
  - c. the growing bureaucracy of the Eisenhower administration
  - d. NATO for expecting the United States to shoulder most of the Cold War expense for limiting the spread of communism
- 29. The purpose of immigration restriction laws passed in the 1920s was to:
  - a. exclude Chinese immigration for a period of ten years
  - b. favor northern and western European immigration
  - c. deny full citizenship to immigrants from Asia
  - d. reveal subversive plots against the United States government
- 30. The "date which will live in infamy" is:
  - a. September 1, 1939
  - b. December 7, 1941
  - c. June 6, 1944
  - d. August 15, 1945

- 31. The highly successful volunteer organization of agricultural advisors, teachers, and health aides formed in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy and sent to various underdeveloped countries throughout Africa, Asia, and South America is the:
  - a. Peace Corps
  - b. Salvation Army
  - c. Alliance for Progress
  - d. United Way
- 32. America in the late 1800s was dominated by all of the following except:
  - a. global expansion
  - b. outstanding presidential leadership
  - c. development of the western United States
  - d. big business
- 33. All United States treaties must be approved by a 2/3 majority vote of the:
  - a. House of Representatives
  - b. Supreme Court
  - c. United Nations
  - d. Senate



- 34. The change shown on the chart above 🛹 between 1938 and 1942 can be attributed to:
  - a. numerous "alphabetical agencies" created by the New Deal
  - b. the innovative economic policies of Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon
  - c. global economic boom following the collapse of the stock market in 1932
  - d. industrial mobilization related to World War II
- 35. The prominent "economic multiplier" of industry during the 1920s was:
  - a. weaponry
  - b. alcohol
  - c. ladders
  - d. automobiles
- 36. What is the correct chronological sequence of the late Cold War events listed?
  - a. Helsinki Accords → Soviet invasion of Afghanistan → SALT I → USSR dissolves → Berlin Wall razed
  - b. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  $\rightarrow$  USSR dissolves  $\rightarrow$  Berlin Wall razed  $\rightarrow$  SALT I  $\rightarrow$  Helsinki Accords
  - c. Berlin Wall razed  $\rightarrow$  USSR dissolves  $\rightarrow$  Helsinki Accords  $\rightarrow$  Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  $\rightarrow$  SALT I
  - d. SALT I  $\rightarrow$  Helsinki Accords  $\rightarrow$  Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  $\rightarrow$  Berlin Wall razed  $\rightarrow$  USSR dissolves

- 37. During the 1920s and 1950s decades, America experienced all of the following except:
  - a. unwarranted panic of subversive, internal communist elements
  - b. Republican presidencies
  - c. hesitancy to join global organizations promoting world peace and cooperation
  - d. pronounced pro-business spirit



\*\*\* USE THE POLITICAL CARTOON ABOVE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 38-40. \*\*\*

- 38. The most historically accurate terminology to replace "blockade" in the political cartoon above would be:
  - a. "brinkmanship"
  - b. "iron curtain"

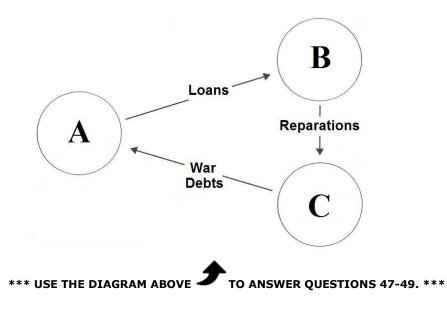
  - c. "quarantine"d. "massive retaliation"
- 39. The most fitting additional person on the "blockade" side, facing the approaching man in the above cartoon, would be:
  - a. President John F. Kennedy
  - b. Secretary of State Dean Rusk
  - c. Prime Minister Fidel Castro
  - d. United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson
- 40. The outcome of the entire affair depicted in the cartoon above is most accurately described as:
  - a. "the event which ultimately saved West Berlin from falling to communism"
  - b. "one of the most embarrassing early Cold War episodes for the United States"
  - c. "the incident that effectively ended the Cold War"
  - d. "resounding Cold War victory for the United States"

- 41. In his farewell speech, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned Americans about:
  - a. insufficient spending for social-welfare programs
  - b. hazards of developing a military-industrial complex
  - c. lack of zest for the civil rights movement
  - d. communist infiltration of American society and subversion of democratic principles
- 42. America's Good Neighbor policy of the 1930s was aimed at:
  - a. Europe
  - b. the Far East
  - c. Latin America
  - d. the Soviet Bloc
- 43. According to historian Frederick Jackson Turner, the factor which had profound impact on shaping American character was:
  - a. industrial growth
  - b. global participation
  - c. scientific advancement
  - d. frontier experience

## "If we only had some kind of pill."

- 44. The cartoon above supports all of the following conclusions about the Cold War during the mid-1960s except:
  - a. the United States and the Soviet Union were the world's two major nuclear powers
  - b. Great Britain, France, and China were all well-armed with nuclear weaponry
  - c. the Americans and Soviets wanted to keep nuclear weapons away from other nations
  - d. countries around the globe were developing nuclear weaponry at a substantial pace
- 45. American women during World War II:
  - a. contributed sparingly to the war effort aside from voluntary participation in government rationing programs
  - b. organized labor unions and led strikes demanding improved working conditions
  - c. had opportunities to take industrial jobs enabling them to learn new skills and earn better wages than previous employment
  - d. initiated a publically visible and highly vocal feminist movement

- 46. The Progressive Era and the Great Depression share all of the following elements except:
  - a. were dominated by Republican Party politics
  - b. ended due to world war
  - c. were relatively short time periods in United States history
  - d. implemented significant reform



- 47. Which country or group of countries best fits in the B circle?
  - a. Germany
  - b. United States
  - c. Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis
  - d. Warsaw Pact members
- 48. The most appropriate title for this diagram is:
  - a. "Global Economic Woes after World War I"
  - b. "Cold War Expenditures due to Arms Spiral"
  - c. "Financial Rescue of the League of Nations"
  - d. "Converting America's New Deal Budget to Wartime Expenses"
- 49. One solution offered by the United States to the economic dilemma diagrammed above was the:
  - a. Foraker Act
  - b. Roosevelt Corollary
  - c. Dawes Plan
  - d. Teller Amendment
- 50. "On the ninth day of Christmas my true love sent to me ... nine \_\_\_\_\_."
  - a. geese a-laying
  - b. swans a-swimming
  - c. ladies dancing
  - d. pipers piping

This "at-home" exam (50 total questions) is due no later than 4:30 pm on Wednesday, December 12. It may **not** be submitted electronically.