

## #30: The Counterculture Movement

1. President John F. Kennedy's initial approach to the race question was
  - A) daring, because he integrated the National Guard.
  - B) politically cautious.
  - C) focused on the grass roots level of voting rights.
  - D) concerned primarily with electing black members of Congress.
2. The leader of the nonviolent civil rights movement was
  - A) H. Rap Brown.
  - B) Malcolm X.
  - C) Stokely Carmichael.
  - D) Martin Luther King, Jr.
3. Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X of the Black Muslims urged solving racial turmoil by
  - A) practicing Christian nonviolence.
  - B) supporting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Great Society.
  - C) rejecting white American society.
  - D) returning to Africa.
4. “[W]hen you take a cross-country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corners of your automobile because no motel will accept you; when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading ‘white’ and ‘colored’; when your first name becomes ‘nigger’ and your middle name becomes ‘boy’...then you will understand why we find it so difficult to wait.” This passage is from jailhouse correspondence from which civil rights activist?
  - A) Malcolm X
  - B) Thurgood Marshall
  - C) Stokely Carmichael
  - D) Martin Luther King, Jr.
5. The Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy did not end charges of a conspiracy because it
  - A) protected information about CIA assassination attempts against Fidel Castro.
  - B) denounced conspiracy theorists as "kooks."
  - C) concluded that there was evidence of more than one gunman.
  - D) failed to investigate the possible role of the mafia.
6. In contrast to Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson
  - A) rejected the concept of dynamic governmental action.
  - B) possessed a shy and reticent personality.
  - C) sympathized with Southern conservatives.
  - D) displayed remarkable skill in influencing Congress.

7. Racial discrimination by employers and formal racial segregation of all sorts were outlawed by the
- Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.
  - Twenty-third Amendment.
  - Civil Rights Act of 1964.
  - Civil Rights Act of 1957.
8. During the so-called "Freedom Summer" of 1964, three civil rights activists were brutally murdered by Ku Klux Klan members, including local law enforcement officers, in
- Mississippi.
  - Alabama.
  - South Carolina.
  - Georgia.
9. How does the text evaluate the overall impact of the Great Society?
- It was a remarkable outpouring of important legislation, but its achievements were far short of what it had promised.
  - Because President Johnson persuaded Congress to pass only a few of his projects, it was a considerable success under those circumstances.
  - It resulted in major new legislation, which significantly lowered unemployment by job training for the poor.
  - It succeeded in its goal of reducing the size and scope of the federal government's domestic programs.
10. Who described the "problem that had no name" in her 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique*?
- Phyllis Schlafly
  - Norma McCorvey
  - Betty Friedan
  - Rachel Carson
11. "The time has come for a new movement toward true equality for all women in America and toward a fully equal partnership of the sexes." This was part of the 1966 founding statement of the
- National Organization for Women.
  - National Woman's Party.
  - National Federation of Republican Women.
  - National Football League.
12. In the 1970 battle to repeal New York's antiabortion law, who were the main opponents of repeal?
- liberals and the medical establishment
  - incumbent politicians and conservative state judges
  - conservatives and the Roman Catholic Church
  - the justices of the Supreme Court along with a majority of Congress
13. What was the constitutional basis for the Supreme Court's ruling in *Roe v. Wade*?
- right to life
  - freedom of speech
  - right to privacy
  - prohibition against unreasonable searches

14. The “right of privacy” was established by the Supreme Court in  
A) *Griswold v. Connecticut*.  
B) *Marbury v. Madison*.  
C) *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*.  
D) *Planned Parenthood Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*.
15. Under the decision in *Roe v. Wade*  
A) a baby in utero had a right to life starting at three months; prior to that the state could not prevent a woman from obtaining an abortion.  
B) a mother’s right of privacy took precedence until the final three months of pregnancy when a fetus could likely survive without the mother.  
C) abortions without restriction were legalized.  
D) although a fetus did not have a right to life, its right to privacy began at six months.
16. In regards to the women’s rights agenda, conservatives  
A) were successful in so severely limiting abortion that it became almost impossible to obtain.  
B) were never able to energize a base.  
C) got the majority of their support from the highly educated elite.  
D) were able to defeat the ERA with support from working-class women.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ led a nationwide campaign against the ratification of the ERA.  
A) Betty Friedan  
B) Phyllis Schlafly  
C) Geraldine Ferraro  
D) Jeanette Rankin
18. The 1970s recession and the strain it placed on women and families led to the demise of the  
A) Equal Rights Amendment.  
B) Displaced Homemaker Act.  
C) Equal Opportunity Commission.  
D) Carter Commission on Women's Rights and Opportunities.
19. Which of the following was a seminal event in the gay and lesbian rights movement?  
A) the Stonewall riot  
B) disturbances at Haight-Ashbury  
C) the American Psychiatric Association’s publication stating that homosexuality was a mental illness  
D) the Supreme Court’s decision in *Reed v. Reed*
20. Which event transformed 1960s student activism into a mass political movement?  
A) the publishing of Jack Kerouac’s *On the Road*  
B) the fight for black rights at the University of California at Berkeley  
C) Lyndon Johnson’s escalation of the Vietnam War  
D) Martin Luther King’s March on Washington

21. In the \_\_\_\_\_ Resolution of 1964, Congress gave President Johnson a blank check for the war in Vietnam.
- A) Hanoi
  - B) Mekong River
  - C) Gulf of Tonkin
  - D) My Lai
22. American opponents of the Vietnam War argued that the conflict
- A) was basically a civil war.
  - B) proved the danger of Soviet expansionism.
  - C) required United Nations intervention.
  - D) could be won only by using nuclear weapons.
23. The Vietcong \_\_\_\_\_ offensive in January 1968 caught the U.S. totally by surprise and caused great chaos throughout South Vietnam.
- A) Iron Triangle
  - B) Pleiku
  - C) Tet
  - D) My Lai
24. In 1968, the low-key senator from Minnesota who challenged Lyndon Johnson for the Democratic party's nomination for the presidency was
- A) Edmund Muskie.
  - B) Hubert Humphrey.
  - C) Eugene McCarthy.
  - D) George McGovern.
25. In 1968, \_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated just after he won the Democratic primary in California.
- A) Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - B) Hubert Humphrey
  - C) George Wallace
  - D) Robert F. Kennedy
26. George Wallace ran for the presidency in 1968 on a platform that included
- A) federal ownership of bankrupt railroads.
  - B) busing to achieve desegregation of schools.
  - C) an end to forced desegregation of schools.
  - D) withdrawing American troops from Vietnam.
27. The Democratic Party's nominee for president in 1968 was
- A) Robert F. Kennedy.
  - B) Hubert H. Humphrey.
  - C) Lyndon Johnson.
  - D) George McGovern.

28. While millions of Americans watched on television, police used force against unruly protesters at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in
- A) Dallas, Texas.
  - B) Miami, Florida.
  - C) San Francisco, California.
  - D) Chicago, Illinois.
29. All of the following themes, closely associated with the hippies, were prevalent at the 1969 Woodstock concert except:
- A) communal living.
  - B) “sex, drugs, and rock ‘n’ roll.”
  - C) advocacy for minority rights.
  - D) rejection of materialism.
30. During his first term, President Nixon thought his chief task was
- A) solving the problem of the Vietnam War.
  - B) reducing urban crime.
  - C) balancing the federal budget.
  - D) reassuring civil rights leaders that progress would continue.
31. The demonstrations at Kent State and Jackson State in which six students were killed were a response to Nixon's decision to
- A) call up the National Guard to serve in Vietnam.
  - B) invade Cambodia to attack North Vietnamese sanctuaries.
  - C) bomb Hanoi.
  - D) abolish student draft deferments.
32. As a result of the nationwide condemnation of the invasion of Cambodia,
- A) Nixon initiated a series of “fireside-like” chats with the American public to gain their understanding and endorsement.
  - B) Nixon quickly pulled American ground troops out of Cambodia.
  - C) Nixon ordered curfews on all college campuses.
  - D) Nixon was required to increase the draft in order to have enough troops to fight a two-front war.
33. The major economic problem facing President Nixon when he took office in 1969 was
- A) large-scale employment.
  - B) an increasing trade deficit.
  - C) runaway inflation.
  - D) a deepening recession.
34. In 1971, President Nixon tried to control inflation by
- A) freezing wages and prices for 90 days.
  - B) spurring investment through major tax cuts for the wealthy.
  - C) increasing the supply of money in the economy.
  - D) returning the dollar to the gold standard.

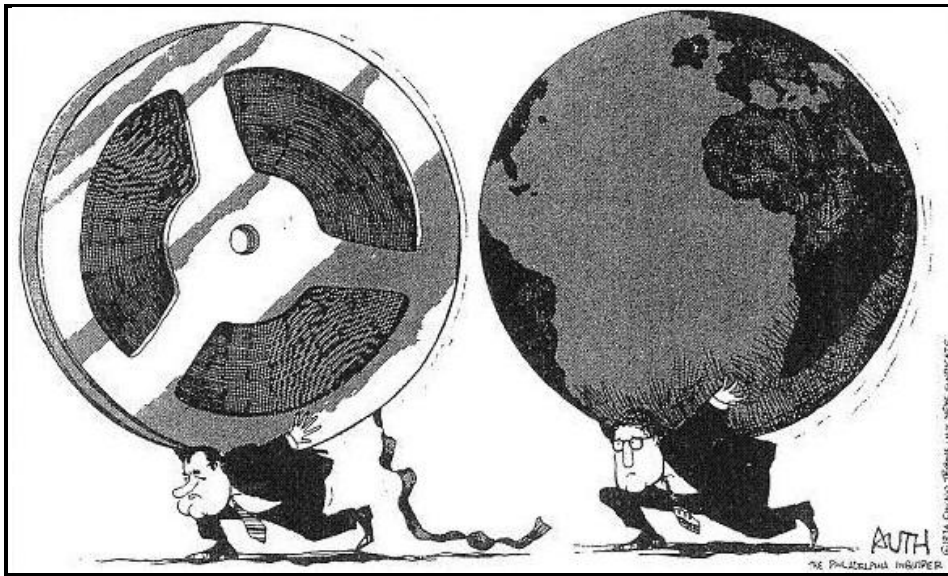
35. Nixon's policy toward school desegregation was to
- A) encourage desegregation in order to get the black vote.
  - B) halt further federal efforts to force desegregation.
  - C) carry out the civil rights policies of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society."
  - D) threaten to cut off all federal funds to states that were still not desegregating their schools.
36. On the domestic front, Nixon was most concerned with
- A) ensuring the rights of accused criminals.
  - B) his own political standing.
  - C) rapidly desegregating public schools by busing.
  - D) strengthening the Democratic party.
37. The Watergate scandal began on June 17, 1972 when burglars from the Committee to Re-elect the President were arrested while
- A) placing eavesdropping devices in the secret meeting rooms in the Pentagon.
  - B) destroying records of illegal campaign contributions to President Nixon.
  - C) placing illegal wiretaps on telephones of journalists critical of the Nixon administration.
  - D) installing eavesdropping devices at the Democratic party headquarters.
38. President Nixon's lawyer who provided key testimony against him during the Watergate scandal was
- A) John Dean III.
  - B) Sam Ervin.
  - C) Archibald Cox.
  - D) H. R. Haldeman.
39. The key evidence in the Watergate Affair, several pieces of which were deliberately erased or disposed of, were Nixon's
- A) letters offering to pay the burglars to keep quiet.
  - B) nightly memos that detailed all the directives he gave to "the plumbers."
  - C) secret tape recordings of White House conversations and telephone calls.
  - D) extensive diaries which detailed the many illegal acts he authorized.
40. When Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned because of charges of income tax evasion in 1973, he was replaced by
- A) Nelson Rockefeller.
  - B) Gerald Ford.
  - C) Bob Dole.
  - D) Henry Kissinger.
41. The edited transcripts of the presidential tapes
- A) portrayed Nixon as decisive.
  - B) gave the American public faith in Nixon's leadership abilities despite providing evidence of some presidential wrongdoing.
  - C) were almost completely undecipherable.
  - D) shocked the American public with the way Nixon conducted himself in private.

42. In July 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that President Nixon had to give the subpoenaed tapes to the special prosecutor because

- A) the doctrine of executive privilege was unconstitutional.
- B) failure to do so was a clear violation of the constitutional mandate of a separation of powers.
- C) no person could withhold evidence that was demonstrably relevant in a criminal trial.
- D) all materials generated by the Office of the President were public property.

43. The key felony committed by Richard Nixon, which the Watergate tapes revealed, was

- A) planning the Watergate burglary.
- B) obstructing justice by instructing the CIA to persuade the FBI not to follow up its leads in the case.
- C) violating the constitution by waging war secretly and illegally against both Cambodia and Laos.
- D) ordering the Internal Revenue Service to harass his political enemies.



44. According to the cartoon above, President Richard Nixon has become overburdened with the Watergate affair, thus forcing another member of his administration to be unreasonably shouldered with

- A) Nixon's re-election campaign.
- B) foreign affairs.
- C) environmental issues.
- D) minority rights.

45. With regard to impeachment, Richard Nixon differed from prior President Andrew Johnson and future President Bill Clinton in that Nixon

- A) was impeached.
- B) resigned from office.
- C) was impeached by the House but found not guilty by the Senate.
- D) ended his full term in office with the cloud of corruption over his head.

46. In describing the fall of Richard Nixon, his
- A) resignation marked both the beginning and the end of an era.
  - B) easygoing personality did not fit the demands of the office.
  - C) resignation revealed his deep remorse and sorrow for his transgressions against the country.
  - D) unquestioning self-confidence and blinding pride led to his downfall.
47. The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries united to boycott oil shipments to the West in response to United States
- A) aid to Israel in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.
  - B) policy prohibiting immigration from Arab countries in the 1970s.
  - C) weaknesses revealed by the withdrawal from Vietnam.
  - D) efforts to suppress the 1979 Iranian Revolution.
48. President Ford's most controversial act was
- A) offering "conditional amnesty" to Vietnam War draft dodgers.
  - B) maintaining the previous presidential administration's détente theory of Cold War foreign policy.
  - C) granting former President Nixon a "full, free, and absolute pardon" for his role in the Watergate scandal.
  - D) cutting social-welfare funds in order to balance the federal budget.
49. When Gerald Ford decided to seek the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, he faced stiff opposition from
- A) Robert Dole.
  - B) Howard H. Baker, Jr.
  - C) Ronald Reagan.
  - D) Edward W. Brooke.
50. A major factor in Carter's election as president in 1976 was
- A) his outstanding performance in the televised debates.
  - B) the strong support of labor union members.
  - C) the refusal of Reagan supporters to aid Ford.
  - D) his extensive congressional experience.