

1. What personal characteristic was initially a major issue in John F. Kennedy's candidacy for president?
 - A) His religion
 - B) His support for communism
 - C) His accent
 - D) His Irish heritage
 - E) The state he lived in
2. Which of the following statements about President Johnson's Great Society is correct?
 - A) It was an attempt to deregulate the economy.
 - B) It put an end to FDR's New Deal programs.
 - C) It provided education and job training to impoverished Americans.
 - D) It strengthened America's relationship with Europe.
 - E) It only provided temporary solutions to racial inequalities.
3. One result of the Bay of Pigs incident was that
 - A) the United States installed missiles in Turkey
 - B) the United States changed its central foreign policy strategy
 - C) the Soviet Union invaded Georgia
 - D) the United States sent special advisers to help the new Cuban government
 - E) the Soviet Union installed missiles in Cuba
4. Lyndon Johnson's Great Society reforms included all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) Medicare
 - B) Medicaid
 - C) Social Security
 - D) the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
 - E) increased funding for public housing
5. Most of President Kennedy's ambitious social reform program was not passed by Congress because
 - A) it would have caused a massive budget deficit
 - B) it was blocked by a conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans
 - C) the Cuban Missile Crisis distracted President's attention away from domestic policy
 - D) Congress was reluctant to pass the bills because the Supreme Court had previously declared similar legislation unconstitutional
 - E) President Kennedy was assassinated before he had the chance to present the bills to Congress
6. After John F. Kennedy's assassination, the Warren commission found that
 - A) Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone
 - B) the actual circumstances behind the murder would probably never be completely revealed
 - C) Lee Harvey Oswald was likely part of a conspiracy involving organized crime
 - D) Jack Ruby was paid to assassinate Lee Harvey Oswald
 - E) Lee Harvey Oswald was likely funded by international interests
7. On November 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated by
 - A) James Earl Ray
 - B) Jack Ruby
 - C) Sirhan Sirhan
 - D) Mark Chapman
 - E) Lee Harvey Oswald
8. What John F. Kennedy-created program sent young volunteers to third-world countries to help on locally-sponsored projects?
 - A) Civil Conservation Corps
 - B) America Corps
 - C) Peace Corps
 - D) Africa Corps
 - E) Alliance for Progress
9. John F. Kennedy's platform of social and economic programs was known as the
 - A) Great Society
 - B) New Frontier
 - C) Fair Deal
 - D) Progressive moderation
 - E) New Freedom
10. Which of the following best describes the logic of the trickle-down economic policies of Ronald Reagan?
 - A) Taxes must be raised on the wealthy to pay for social programs designed to benefit the poor.
 - B) Lowering taxes on businesses and the wealthy will cause an increase in economic investment, creating new jobs for the working class.
 - C) Taxes on the middle class should be lowered to stimulate spending.
 - D) The federal government should spend more money during recessions to stimulate the economy.
 - E) Eliminating the federal deficit is a top priority.

11. Which of the following statements describes a similarity between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan when they were running for office?
- A) They both defended social welfare programs.
 - B) They both defended fiscal conservatism.
 - C) They both portrayed themselves as non-intellectuals.
 - D) They both surrounded themselves with former Nixon aides.
 - E) They both portrayed themselves as outsiders.
12. Critics nicknamed Ronald Reagan's proposed extraterrestrial missile defense system
- A) "Starship Enterprise"
 - B) "Mission to Mars"
 - C) "Star Wars"
 - D) "Sputnik III"
 - E) "Space Needle"
13. Which of the following most contributed to Ronald Reagan's landslide victory over Walter Mondale in 1984?
- A) Reagan's female running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, caused a majority of women to vote for him
 - B) Mondale's record as Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State made him appear as an ineffective foreign leader
 - C) Reagan's widespread appeal allowed him to break apart the Democrats' New Deal coalition of various social groups
 - D) The revelation of Mondale's extramarital affair three weeks before the election caused his popularity to plummet
 - E) OPEC threatened to cut oil production if Reagan was not re-elected President
14. What was historic about Walter Mondale's run for President in 1984?
- A) He was seeking to become the first Vice President since Harry Truman to be elected President
 - B) He won the popular vote but lost the electoral vote to Ronald Reagan
 - C) He was the first Jewish person to run for President on a major party line
 - D) He was the first person to run for President on a major line with a female Vice President candidate
 - E) He was trying to become the youngest person ever elected President
15. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, designed to set budget reduction targets for the federal government during the 1980's is most directly a result of
- A) OPEC cutting back its oil production
 - B) Republicans retaking control of the House of Representatives
 - C) Ronald Reagan's vast increases in defense spending
 - D) the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement
 - E) the sale of arms to Iranians
16. Ronald Reagan made history with his appointment of whom to the United States Supreme Court?
- A) The first female justice
 - B) The first black justice since Reconstruction
 - C) The first justice not born in the United States
 - D) The first justice of Latino heritage
 - E) The first justice who opposed *Roe v. Wade*
17. Which of the following is the best example of a consequence of President Reagan's effort to deregulate the financial industry?
- A) The "Black Monday" stock market crash
 - B) The Iran-Contra Affair
 - C) The Savings and Loan scandal
 - D) The development of the Strategic Defense Initiative
 - E) An attempted assassination of Ronald Reagan
18. What was the direction of the Supreme Court in the 1980s?
- A) The court upheld further rights of privacy, such as sodomy between consenting adults.
 - B) The court slowly gave more power to the federal government.
 - C) The court drifted further to the right.
 - D) The court experienced no vacancies in the decade.
 - E) The court received less inquiries than ever before.
19. Which of the following statements about economic trends during Ronald Reagan's presidency is most accurate?
- A) the stock market went down each year
 - B) inflation increased
 - C) the U.S. became a debtor nation
 - D) unemployment reached new highs
 - E) the U.S. ended trade deficits

20. What is one result of Ronald Reagan's opposition to progressive taxation?
- A) The gap between the rich and the poor increased
 - B) Taxes for the wealthy increased
 - C) Poverty rates fell
 - D) Deficits were lowered
 - E) The stock market improved as Reagan's term ended
21. A new major political force for conservatives in the late 20th century was
- A) Businessmen
 - B) Christian Fundamentalists
 - C) White collar labor
 - D) Doctors
 - E) Westerners
22. What was a result of John Hinckley's assassination attempt against Ronald Reagan?
- A) Reagan was impaired from pushing any legislative action for several months.
 - B) Reagan's popularity increased.
 - C) Reagan passed a new law to increase penalties against assassins.
 - D) The country elected a Republican Congress in the 1982.
 - E) Reagan was able to fight the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.
23. The economic theory most closely associated with Ronald Reagan is
- A) supply-side
 - B) Keynesian
 - C) self-correcting
 - D) stabilizing
 - E) Mercantilism
24. Support for a Constitutional amendment giving 18-year-olds the right to vote was influenced most by which of these factors?
- A) An increase in the number of young adults seeking college degrees
 - B) Richard Nixon's desire to appeal to new voters
 - C) The Vietnam War and the military draft
 - D) Student activism and the counter-culture movement
 - E) An increase in the number of young adults working in government jobs
25. Gerald Ford, who became president after Richard Nixon's resignation, likely ruined the possibility of his reelection when
- A) South Vietnam fell to communist forces despite the U.S.'s long and costly involvement
 - B) he almost immediately gave Nixon a full pardon, ending the possibility of legal punishment for any involvement he had in the Watergate scandal
 - C) he reversed the hard line peace tactic that allowed Nixon to reduce Cold War tensions without seeming weak
 - D) the U.S. supported Israel, resulting in OPEC backlash, which hurt the American economy
 - E) he blamed American problems on a 'national malaise' of public morals
26. Which of the following statements about the 1970 demonstration at Kent State is most accurate?
- A) Although it is remembered as an antiwar demonstration, the demonstrators' primary aim was civil rights reform.
 - B) It was an antiwar rally that turned violent, resulting in the deaths of several students at hands of the United States military.
 - C) It was a large counterrevolutionary protest in which dozens of students were either killed or badly injured.
 - D) It was the largest demonstration against affirmative action in the history of the United States.
 - E) It was the most successful Anti-Apartheid rally in the history of the United States.
27. The War Powers Act of 1973
- A) increased federal defense spending
 - B) decreased Congressional influence over international hostilities
 - C) was struck down by the Supreme Court
 - D) limited the president's war-making powers
 - E) established a national draft
28. One of the main reasons for the high inflation rates of the early 1970s was because of
- A) an increase in government spending
 - B) a decrease in foreign trade
 - C) an increase in banking deregulation
 - D) a decrease in military spending
 - E) an increase in industrial investment

29. Which of the following was a major factor in Jimmy Carter's failure to win reelection as President in 1980?
- A) The Independent candidacy of Representative John Anderson
 - B) The failure of the United States to rescue hostages taken in Iran
 - C) Carter's role as a negotiator of the Camp David Accords
 - D) Widespread deflation in the American economy
 - E) Carter's offer of amnesty for those who dodged the draft during the Vietnam war
30. The phrase "Whip Inflation Now" is most associated with whose Presidency?
- A) Gerald Ford
 - B) Jimmy Carter
 - C) Ronald Reagan
 - D) Richard Nixon
 - E) Lyndon Johnson
31. Which of the following acts were not passed during the first Nixon administration?
- A) Occupational and Safety and Health Act
 - B) Clean Air Act
 - C) Federal Election Campaign Act
 - D) Voting Rights Act
 - E) Clean Water Act
32. What characteristic made Jimmy Carter an attractive candidate for president?
- A) His foreign policy credentials
 - B) His lack of connections to Washington
 - C) His commitment to social programs
 - D) His background as a rural farmer
 - E) His dedication to "traditional values"
33. Gerald Ford replaced Spiro Agnew as Vice President under the provisions of the
- A) 24th amendment
 - B) 25th amendment
 - C) 26th amendment
 - D) 23rd amendment
 - E) 22nd amendment
34. Richard Nixon became the first president to
- A) resign from the office of the presidency
 - B) send troops without congressional approval
 - C) mass bomb a country the U.S. was not at war with
 - D) fire an officer of the cabinet
 - E) be impeached by Congress
35. Richard Nixon's plan to distribute \$30 billion to the states was known as
- A) New Federalism
 - B) New Frontier
 - C) New Nationalism
 - D) New Freedom
 - E) New Rights
36. How did the Burger court compare to the Warren court?
- A) It was generally more conservative.
 - B) It was more liberal on economic issues, but more conservative on social issues.
 - C) It encountered more civil rights questions.
 - D) It was more liberal on social issues, but more conservative on economic issues.
 - E) It overturned many Warren court decisions.
37. What was the Nixon Administration's position towards civil rights?
- A) It continued the policies of the Johnson administration.
 - B) It did not support any additional policies, but did nothing to stop policies already in place.
 - C) It put together new policies to speed desegregation.
 - D) It attempted to stop and slow desegregation whenever possible.
 - E) It pushed for affirmative action programs.
38. Nixon's "silent majority", which helped him win reelection and forged a new Republican base, referred to
- A) conservative Americans, especially in the South, who reacted against radicalism and liberalism
 - B) conservative Americans, who approved of increased states' rights and powers
 - C) centrist and center-right Americans relieved to be out of the Vietnam conflict
 - D) a coalition of moderate Americans united in their support of Nixon's foreign policy
 - E) a coalition of moderate Americans who felt Nixon's economic policies had got them out of a recession

39. Which of the following played a factor in Richard Nixon winning the 1968 presidential election?
- A) His opposition to the Vietnam War
 - B) His personal charisma and intellectual capability
 - C) His support for civil rights legislation
 - D) The Democrats' disagreements over the Vietnam War
 - E) The Democrats' opposition to economic reforms
40. Who ran for President in 1972 and 1976 under the ticket of the American Independent Party?
- A) George Wallace B) Eugene McCarthy
 - C) John L. Lewis D) Strom Thurmond
 - E) Barry Goldwater
41. In 1968, which senator from Minnesota announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination on the basis of opposing the war in Vietnam?
- A) Eugene McCarthy B) Walter Mondale
 - C) Mike Mansfield D) Hubert Humphrey
 - E) Robert Kennedy
42. Brinkmanship and mutually assured destruction are two divergent views of the Cold War in that
- A) one focused on the lack of outright battle between the two powers, and the other highlighted the numerous brushfire wars
 - B) one believed Communism would lose under pressure due to American advantages, while the other viewed the threat of nuclear warfare as a concurrent deterrent
 - C) one emphasized the race in the development of the atomic bomb, and the other saw the hydrogen bomb as the most important weapon
 - D) one proposes gradually releasing tensions, while the other supports direct action against any Communist aggression
 - E) one encourages disarmament talks, while the other wants massive retaliation
43. All of the following are terms closely associated with the Cold War EXCEPT
- A) proxy wars B) space race
 - C) arms race D) satellite states
 - E) shock and awe
44. Richard Nixon was the first American president to
- A) be impeached
 - B) rely on the South to win an election
 - C) be reelected during wartime
 - D) use the opposition's culture to his advantage
 - E) visit China
45. In 1970, President Nixon ordered American troops to attack Vietcong bases in which Southeast Asian nation?
- A) Cambodia B) Thailand
 - C) China D) Laos
 - E) Burma (Myanmar)
46. The SALT II Treaty, signed by the Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in 1979, was designed to
- A) negotiate the withdrawal of the USSR from Afghanistan
 - B) limit the number of missiles in the arsenals of the US and the USSR
 - C) foster an environment of peace in the Middle East
 - D) be a preliminary step in the reunification of Germany
 - E) an agreement that called for a joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission
47. All of the following were results of the Cuban Missile Crisis EXCEPT
- A) Kennedy lifted the blockade of Cuba
 - B) Khrushchev withdrew the missiles from Cuba
 - C) the U.S. withdrew missiles from Turkey
 - D) the U.S. promised not to invade Cuba
 - E) Khrushchev agreed to end his nuclear testing
48. What was the name of the policy that eased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- A) Brinkmanship B) Containment
 - C) Perestroika D) Glasnost
 - E) Détente

49. John F. Kennedy increased U.S. military involvement in Vietnam largely because
- A) war hawks outnumbered doves in Congress and pressured for escalation
 - B) his brother Robert Kennedy was assassinated by Communist sympathizers
 - C) he felt the U.S. could not afford a show of weakness after his experience in the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - D) he believed in his predecessor Eisenhower's domino theory and thus needed to preserve a noncommunist South Vietnam
 - E) strategic hamlets in South Vietnam could be used by the U.S. in a possible attack against China or the USSR
50. Richard Nixon's policy of "Vietnamization" referred to
- A) a gradual increase in troops in order to stabilize American presence in Vietnam
 - B) an impoundment of domestic funds for use in secret military exercises
 - C) a withdrawal of troops from Vietnam and South Vietnamese self-reliance
 - D) a reelection strategy that emphasized the importance of stability during wartime
 - E) an unprecedented visit to Vietnam that helped build popular support for the war
51. What was the result of the Tet Offensive?
- A) The Americans suffered a grave military loss
 - B) The Vietnamese defeated the French in Vietnam
 - C) Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown as head of Vietnam
 - D) American opinion about the war changed
 - E) General William Westmoreland was killed
52. What revealed that the government had misled Congress and the public about its intentions in Vietnam in the mid-1960s?
- A) The Zimmerman Telegram
 - B) The Pentagon Papers
 - C) The Ellsberg Treatise
 - D) All the President's Men
 - E) The Dean Rusk papers
53. The domino theory defended government action in Vietnam on the basis that
- A) if Vietnam became communist, its neighbors would be next
 - B) Vietnam was a central location for Soviet missiles
 - C) Vietnam was a central point for access to Australia
 - D) Soviets would see America as weak if they did not defend Vietnam
 - E) China was looking to encroach on all of Asia
54. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was important because
- A) it marked the beginning of an "offensive" war in Vietnam
 - B) it was the first time the United States had gone to war without an official declaration of war
 - C) it was passed only through deal-making by Lyndon Johnson
 - D) it sent American troops to Vietnam for the first time
 - E) it was a precursor to the War Powers Act
55. When was the last time the United States Congress made a formal declaration of war?
- A) Iraqi War
 - B) Gulf War
 - C) Vietnam War
 - D) Korean War
 - E) World War II
56. The Iranian hostage crisis ended with the election of
- A) Gerald Ford
 - B) Jimmy Carter
 - C) Ronald Reagan
 - D) George H. W. Bush
 - E) Bill Clinton
57. What happened in the Iran-Contra affair?
- A) Profits from the sales of weapons to Iran were given to Nicaraguan Contras.
 - B) Contras were imported from Nicaragua to help fight the anti-American forces in Iran.
 - C) Contras were used to deflect Iranian anger at America.
 - D) Iranian special forces were used to help save hostages from the Nicaraguan Contras.
 - E) Missiles were moved from Iran to Nicaragua to fight the Contras.

58. All of the following were associated with Martin Luther King Jr. and the civil rights movement EXCEPT
- A) March on Washington
 - B) "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"
 - C) nonviolent civil disobedience
 - D) Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - E) Black Panthers
59. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 illegalized racial segregation
- A) in the schools
 - B) at the polls
 - C) in public accomodation
 - D) in government
 - E) in private clubs
60. At the time of its founding the major purpose of the National Organization for Women (NOW) was to
- A) promote the election of women to National and State office
 - B) overturn the Supreme Court's Decision in *Griswold v. Connecticut*
 - C) advocate for equal opportunities for women
 - D) oppose the continuation of the War in Vietnam
 - E) lobby for the prohibition of alcohol
61. The assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. resulted in which of the following?
- A) Widespread rioting in urban areas throughout America
 - B) Senator Robert Kennedy winning the Democratic nomination for President
 - C) The election of the first black governor since reconstruction
 - D) The collapse of the Civil Rights Movement
 - E) The rise in prominence of Malcolm X
62. In the 1960's freedom riders were
- A) an integrated group of people who rode busses to the South to test whether anti-segregation laws were being enforced
 - B) a motorcycle gang that terrorized much of the Midwest
 - C) a nickname for African-Americans participating in the Montgomery bus boycott
 - D) a group of young people who traveled the country promoting "free love"
 - E) a group of young people who traveled the country protesting the Vietnam War
63. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech and James Meredith's entrance into the University of Mississippi showed
- A) blacks rights were moving extremely slowly
 - B) only blacks could help themselves gain rights
 - C) the 1960s would be a lot more productive for black rights than the 1950s
 - D) King had no hope of his proposals actually happening
 - E) civil rights could only progress with the help of the Supreme Court
64. Who, as the first African American to enroll at the University of Mississippi, forced Kennedy to call the National Guard to protect him?
- A) James Meredith
 - B) Medgar Evers
 - C) Jack Johnson
 - D) Larry Doby
 - E) Josh Gibson
65. Prominent African-Americans entering elected and appointed office in the 1960s included
- A) Thurgood Marshall and Edward Brooke
 - B) Adam Clayton Powell and Medgar Evers
 - C) Robert Weaver and Louis Powell
 - D) James Meredith and Martin Luther King Jr.
 - E) H. Rap Brown and Huey Newton
66. Malcolm X believed that
- A) all African Americans were extremists because their rights were being violated
 - B) African Americans' only options were to move back to Africa
 - C) the end of discrimination could only come through peaceful protest and non-violent methods such as boycotts
 - D) the civil rights movement must be run by a system of participatory democracy
 - E) blacks could never win any rights in America
67. Stokely Carmichael served as the spokesmen for which organization, which supported black power philosophies?
- A) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - B) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - C) Students for a Democratic Society
 - D) Black Muslims
 - E) Black Panthers

68. The Equal Rights Amendment, protecting against discrimination under the law due to gender, was
- A) ratified and added to the Constitution, laying the basis of legally protected gender equality
 - B) the crowning achievement of the feminist movement at the time following the passage of the Equal Pay Act
 - C) passed by Congress in the 1970's but ultimately failed to be ratified by the states
 - D) only a legislative victory in the midst of persisting institutional and social sexism
 - E) a manifestation of the sexual revolution in the second half of the 20th century
69. Which treatise argued that middle-class society prevents women from using their individual talents?
- A) *The Feminine Mystique*
 - B) *Modern Women: The Lost Sex*
 - C) *Women and Choices*
 - D) *Equal Pay and Equal Rights*
 - E) *Fairness for the Fairer Sex*
70. In terms of either sentiment or population, the counterculture of the 1960s consisted predominantly of
- I. Baby boomers
 - II. Beatniks
 - III. The "silent majority"
- A) II only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
71. The "Hippies" and residents of Haight-Ashbury were closest in beliefs to which group?
- A) Beats
 - B) Lost Generation
 - C) Abstract-expressionists
 - D) Progressives
 - E) Romantics
72. The issue which incited the most protests among students in the late 1960s was
- A) American bureaucracy
 - B) poor treatment of minorities from colleges
 - C) Vietnam
 - D) free speech
 - E) tax cuts
73. What important organization of the New Left in the 1960s was based on the call for "participatory democracy"?
- A) Students for a Democratic Society
 - B) Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - C) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - D) United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee
 - E) Students for a Better Country
74. Students protested all of the following in the 1960s EXCEPT
- A) the Vietnam War
 - B) the bureaucracy of American society
 - C) the prohibition of political canvassing on campuses
 - D) colleges' support of military research
 - E) Lyndon Johnson's social programs
75. Cesar Chavez organized and unionized Mexican-American laborers to form the
- A) Congress of Industrial Organizations
 - B) United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee
 - C) American Federation of Labor
 - D) United Mine Workers
 - E) International Workers of the World