

1. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 demonstrated
 - A) the fact that America had a weak military
 - B) no defense of America's colonial possessions
 - C) America's determination to keep Japan from becoming a world power
 - D) America's determination not to get involved in another World War
 - E) America's belief they could not fight a war against a European power single-handedly
2. United States foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s consisted of primarily
 - A) imperialism
 - B) isolationism
 - C) assurance of mutual destruction
 - D) colonialism
 - E) containment
3. Franklin Roosevelt did not agree to peg the dollar to other currencies because
 - A) he believed Europe was in worse economic shape than America
 - B) he thought it might hinder his recovery efforts
 - C) he planned to change the silver standard
 - D) he believed the pound was worthless
 - E) he foresaw a war which would hurt the currency
4. German militarization of the Rhineland and Italian invasion of Ethiopia demonstrated
 - A) the military power of Germany and Italy
 - B) American desire to prevent another war
 - C) the ignorance of dominance in the Pacific by Japan
 - D) the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations
 - E) the American inability to stop Germany or Italy
5. Fascist Italy under Benito Mussolini invaded which African nation in 1935?
 - A) South Africa
 - B) Congo
 - C) Ethiopia
 - D) Algeria
 - E) Zimbabwe
6. The destroyers-for-bases deal, the Lend-Lease Act, and the shoot-on-sight order are best described as
 - A) policies increasingly favoring Britain during WWII, while the U.S. was technically still a neutral country
 - B) economically lucrative deals that arguably helped bring the U.S. into WWII by incentivizing involvement
 - C) imperialist foreign policy in Latin America during the Spanish-American War era
 - D) ways that the United States supported the Allies during WWII, while still appeasing isolationists
 - E) channels through which proxy wars with the Soviet Union were fought during the Cold War
7. The Four Freedoms were
 - A) enacted by John F. Kennedy in his Civil Rights legislation
 - B) enumerated by John Locke in his Two Treatises on Government
 - C) ideals proposed by Thomas Jefferson upon his inauguration into the presidency
 - D) principles of freedom endorsed by Franklin Roosevelt in the Atlantic Charter
 - E) freedoms supported by Woodrow Wilson in the Versailles Treaty
8. The Selective Service and Training Act and the War Resources Board demonstrated
 - A) Democratic dissent to any preparation to war
 - B) Republican support for helping the Allies
 - C) Worry about the war in Japan
 - D) the United States was taking any measure to avoid war
 - E) the United States was gearing up for war
9. The "date that would live in infamy" refers to
 - A) the falling of the Berlin Wall
 - B) the surrendering of the Confederacy
 - C) the sinking of the Maine
 - D) the attack on the Alamo
 - E) the attack on Pearl Harbor

10. The Tripartite pact was
- A) the alliance of the Native Americans, French, and Spanish against the English in the French and Indian War
 - B) an agreement between three Native American tribes to fight the U.S. in the 1870s and 1880s
 - C) an alliance between Britain, France, and Russia during World War I
 - D) an agreement of farmers, businessmen, and labor to help the Union in the Civil War
 - E) an agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy during World War II
11. Among the changes in the lives of African-Americans during World War I was
- A) the increased migration of blacks to the North and West in search of higher paying jobs
 - B) the integration of the armed forces
 - C) the election of several Southern Black Democrats to the House of Representatives
 - D) the passage of the anti-poll tax amendment
 - E) the passage of federal anti-lynching legislation
12. The Zoot Soot Riots primarily involved
- A) Mexican American immigrants during WWII
 - B) counterculture movement followers in the 1960's
 - C) veterans and students protesting the Vietnam War
 - D) laborers demanding higher minimum wages
 - E) African Americans following the assassination of Malcom X
13. What did the Supreme Court's rule in Korematsu v. United States?
- A) Japanese Americans were full-blown citizens.
 - B) Interference with the draft was illegal.
 - C) Flag burning was illegal.
 - D) Franklin Roosevelt's internment of Japanese Americans was legal.
 - E) Restriction of speech in war time was legal.
14. The United Nations was established in principle in an agreement at
- A) Potsdam
 - B) Teheran
 - C) Casablanca
 - D) Yalta
 - E) Paris
15. The policy of the United States toward Greece and Turkey in the early years of the Cold War are best described as examples of
- A) imperialism
 - B) coups d'etat
 - C) the policy of containment
 - D) nation-building
 - E) isolationism
16. The creation of NATO was a significant event in American history because
- A) it established free trade between the US and Europe
 - B) it slowed the development of the Cold War
 - C) it allowed the US to enter the Korean War
 - D) it was the USA's first peacetime military alliance
 - E) the support of NATO allies in Europe helped the Berlin airlift succeed
17. The Berlin Airlift arose out of a unique post World War II situation, in which the major powers had agreed to
- A) divide Germany and Berlin into zones of east-west occupation
 - B) allow self determination in all reorganizing nations, regardless of results
 - C) build a wall dividing the capital into a democratic and communist side
 - D) become the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council
 - E) create buffer nations out of Austria and Poland
18. Which of the following correctly matches 20th century American wars with the political ideologies they were mainly fought against?
- A) World War I and fascism, World War II and communism
 - B) World War I and imperialism, World War II and fascism
 - C) World War II and communism, Cold War and fascism
 - D) World War II and imperialism, Cold War and fascism
 - E) World War II and fascism, Cold War and communism

19. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was an advocate of
- A) "brushfire" wars
 - B) nuclear test bans
 - C) "massive retaliation"
 - D) conventional war
 - E) isolationism
20. What is an important new technology the United States and the Soviet Union acquired in 1952 and 1953 respectively?
- A) Guided missiles
 - B) Hydrogen Bomb
 - C) Radar
 - D) Homing missiles
 - E) Laser weapons
21. What was the Soviet organization formed in response to NATO?
- A) Yalta Conference
 - B) United Nations
 - C) Moscow Treaty Organization
 - D) Warsaw Pact
 - E) Commissar
22. What did the Marshall Plan do?
- A) Rewrite Japan's constitution
 - B) Aid Latin American countries becoming new democracies
 - C) Prepare for self-determination in African nations
 - D) Give money to Chiang Kai-shek to fight the Communists in China
 - E) Provide economic aid for war-torn Europe
23. What was one result of the launch of *Sputnik* in 1957?
- A) The Soviets became the first nation to reach the moon.
 - B) The Soviets were able to gain more respect from the international community.
 - C) Americans felt they faced a deficit of technology.
 - D) The Soviets intimidated Eastern European nations into joining the Warsaw Pact.
 - E) The Soviets parlayed the satellite into an important military tool.
24. The Iron Curtain was the figurative line
- A) separating North Korea from South Korea
 - B) through Europe dividing capitalist from communist states
 - C) separating the United States from the rest of the world
 - D) separating the world into capitalist and communist camps
 - E) through Europe dividing democratic from authoritarian states
25. Which of the following statements about the Korean War is correct?
- A) The Korean War was the shortest war in American history.
 - B) President Eisenhower helped broker a peace treaty soon after coming to power.
 - C) Less Americans died in the Korean War than any prior conflict.
 - D) President Truman's decision to send troops was motivated by the communist takeover of China.
 - E) President Truman sent troops to Korea because he wanted to protect South Korea's democratic government.
26. At the end of the Korean War,
- A) North Korea gained several hundred square miles in territory
 - B) South Korea gained ground on North Korea
 - C) the border between the Koreas was nearly the same as at the start of the war
 - D) South Korea had to face a second serious communist resurgence
 - E) North Korea was no longer a military power
27. The U.S. role in the Chinese Civil War was to
- A) aid in defeating Chiang Kai-shek
 - B) take a neutral position
 - C) send troops to fight the communists
 - D) send over \$2 billion in aid to the nationalists
 - E) support Mao Zedong with troops
28. How did the United States respond to Fidel Castro's communist take-over of Cuba?
- A) Ended diplomatic relations with Cuba
 - B) Attempted to invade Cuba
 - C) Insisted that Cuba break off ties with the Soviets
 - D) Installed missiles in the Dominican Republic
 - E) Installed missiles in Turkey

29. Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-communist crusade was waged by the House of Representatives'
- A) McCarran Internal Security Committee
 - B) military tribunals
 - C) Army-McCarthy hearings
 - D) House Un-American Activities Committee
 - E) Red Scare hearings
30. The Alger Hiss case is an example of
- A) the problems associated with the development of the Hydrogen bomb
 - B) the fear that communists had infiltrated the United States government after World War II
 - C) the fallout of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act
 - D) a victory for the rights to the accused, as it guaranteed even the indigent the right to an attorney
 - E) the successful capture and arrest of a Nazi war criminal in Argentina by the FBI
31. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the GI Bill of Rights, was most successful at:
- A) allowing World War II veterans to join the middle-class through home loans and education grants
 - B) integrating the previously segregated armed forces
 - C) permitting the United States military to become the most technologically advanced fighting force in the world
 - D) recruiting a new generation of Americans to join the United States Army
 - E) encouraging current soldiers to re-enlist
32. Harry Truman's "Fair Deal" might be interpreted as an extension of
- A) Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy
 - B) George Washington's isolationism
 - C) Woodrow Wilson's moral diplomacy
 - D) the Monroe Doctrine
 - E) Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal
33. What was the purpose of the 22nd amendment?
- A) To end prohibition
 - B) To create the direct election of senators
 - C) To limit the president to just two terms
 - D) To change the voting age to 18
 - E) To legalize income tax
34. The chief American army generals in the European Theatre of World War II were
- A) Generals Nimitz and DeGaulle
 - B) Generals Pershing and McArthur
 - C) Generals Montgomery and Bradley
 - D) Generals Rommel and Marshall
 - E) Generals Patton and Eisenhower
35. On "D-Day," the Allies
- A) bombed the Germans at Dresden
 - B) landed on the Solomon Islands
 - C) liberated the concentration camps at Auschwitz
 - D) pushed the German forces out of Stalingrad
 - E) invaded Normandy
36. Japan's surrender in World War II was a direct result of
- A) the firebombing of Tokyo
 - B) the conference at Casablanca
 - C) the death of Hirohito
 - D) the Battle of Midway
 - E) Truman's use of the atomic bomb
37. Which of the following took place while President Eisenhower was in office?
- A) Republicans outnumbered Democrats in both houses of Congress.
 - B) America pulled its troops out of Japan.
 - C) The post-WWII baby boom reached its highest point.
 - D) The G.I. Bill was passed in Congress.
 - E) America entered the Korean War.
38. Eisenhower appointees to the Supreme Court William Brennan and Earl Warren both
- A) served as forces of social and political change
 - B) lasted for only a few years on the court
 - C) sided for integration, but were generally conservative
 - D) upheld Eisenhower's policies
 - E) dissented against the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*

39. Transportation developments under Dwight Eisenhower's administration included
- A) creating highways across Alaska and Hawaii
 - B) building the Interstate Highway System
 - C) developing the Concorde aircraft
 - D) adding thousands of additional railroad tracks in the West
 - E) linking the Missouri and Columbia rivers
40. President Truman scored a major civil rights victory by issuing an executive order to
- A) enforce affirmative action and protect black enrollment at universities
 - B) outlaw 'separate but equal' based public accommodation and transport
 - C) integrate the United States military
 - D) guarantee equal pay for African Americans working in government
 - E) desegregate schools, through busing if necessary
41. Which of the following statements about the Dixiecrat party is correct?
- A) Its members held similar views to Democrats but were generally more liberal.
 - B) Its members felt that FDR's New Deal went too far.
 - C) Its members were social conservatives from the southeast and northwest.
 - D) Its members believed that the Democrats no longer cared about the agricultural sector.
 - E) Its members were opposed to civil rights legislation.
42. The Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* overturned its decision in
- A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - B) *Schenck v. United States*
 - C) *Munn v. Illinois*
 - D) *United States v. Butler*
 - E) *Korematsu v. United States*
43. In 1957 which of the following landmarks of the Civil Rights movements took place in Little Rock, Arkansas?
- A) 10,000 National Guardsmen were sent to Central High school to allow the school to be integrated.
 - B) Four black students organized a sit at a Woolworth lunch counter, an event that led to the formation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
 - C) Rosa Parks refused to go the back of a municipal bus.
 - D) Martin Luther King, Jr. announced the founding of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
 - E) James Meredith became the first black student to enroll at the University of Arkansas.
44. What was one tactic used throughout the South to protest against discrimination in the 1960s?
- A) Migration
 - B) Open shop
 - C) Blockade
 - D) Violent strike
 - E) Sit-ins
45. When Rosa Parks was arrested, the blacks in Montgomery decided to
- A) violently resist the decision
 - B) boycott the bus system
 - C) vote out whites from office
 - D) move from Montgomery
 - E) take no action
46. Right after World War II, a significant amount of women
- A) were replaced by returning soldiers in the industrial workforce
 - B) were arrested for joining female communist organizations
 - C) ran for elected office but lost due to gender discrimination
 - D) refused to have children in order to protest gender inequality
 - E) joined feminist organizations in order to fight unfair treatment
47. "White flight" in the 1950s meant
- A) whites leaving the cities for the suburbs
 - B) whites were beginning to travel on the new commercial aircrafts
 - C) whites advancing beyond blacks in income and technology
 - D) whites moving from the U.S. to Canada
 - E) whites leaving the north for the south

-
48. The dominant position among women in the years soon after World War II was
- A) a desire to take new strides in politics and business
 - B) a newfound cult of domesticity
 - C) a desire to leave traditionally women's fields for men's fields of work
 - D) the ability to obtain equal pay as men
 - E) a desire to stay in the workplace they had worked so hard in during World War II
49. The group of writers and artists who supported rebellion against social standards and spontaneous behavior in the 1950s was the
- A) Traditionalists
 - B) Lost Generation
 - C) Realists
 - D) Beats
 - E) Transcendentalists
50. Whose book *The Commonsense Book of Baby and Child Care* sold an average of one million copies between 1946 and 1960?
- A) Dr. Benjamin Spock
 - B) Dr. Jonas Salk
 - C) Dr. James Watson
 - D) Dr. Frances Coughlin
 - E) Dr. Aaron Popov
-