

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 not to get involved in another World War**
  - D) America's belief they could not fight a war against a European power single-handedly
  - E) America's determination to keep Japan from becoming a world power
2. United States foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s consisted of primarily
  - A) isolationism**
  - B) colonialism
  - C) imperialism
  - D) containment
  - E) assurance of mutual destruction
3. Franklin Roosevelt did not agree to peg the dollar to other currencies because
  - A) he believed the pound was worthless
  - B) he thought it might hinder his recovery efforts**
  - C) he believed Europe was in worse economic shape than America
  - D) he planned to change the silver standard
  - E) he foresaw a war which would hurt the currency
4. German militarization of the Rhineland and Italian invasion of Ethiopia demonstrated
  - A) the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations**
  - B) the military power of Germany and Italy
  - C) the American inability to stop Germany or Italy
  - D) the ignorance of dominance in the Pacific by Japan
  - E) American desire to prevent another war
5. Fascist Italy under Benito Mussolini invaded which African nation in 1935?
  - A) Ethiopia**
  - B) South Africa
  - C) Algeria
  - D) Congo
  - 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) ways that the United States supported the Allies during WWII, while still appeasing isolationists
  - C) economically lucrative deals that arguably helped bring the U.S. into WWII by incentivizing involvement
  - D) channels through which proxy wars with the Soviet Union were fought during the Cold War
  - E) imperialist foreign policy in Latin America during the Spanish-American War era
7. The Four Freedoms were
  - A) principles of freedom endorsed by Franklin Roosevelt in the Atlantic Charter**
  - B) freedoms supported by Woodrow Wilson in the Versailles Treaty
  - C) ideals proposed by Thomas Jefferson upon his inauguration into the presidency
  - D) enumerated by John Locke in his Two Treatises on Government
  - E) enacted by John F. Kennedy in his Civil Rights legislation
8. The Selective Service and Training Act and the War Resources Board demonstrated
  - A) Democratic dissent to any preparation to war
  - B) the United States was gearing up for war**
  - C) the United States was taking any measure to avoid war
  - D) Republican support for helping the Allies
  - E) Worry about the war in Japan
9. The "date that would live in infamy" refers to
  - A) the attack on Pearl Harbor**
  - B) the sinking of the Maine
  - C) the attack on the Alamo
  - D) the falling of the Berlin Wall
  - E) the surrendering of the Confederacy

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

19. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was an advocate of
- A) isolationism
  - B) conventional war
  - C) nuclear test bans
  - D) "massive retaliation"**
  - E) "brushfire" wars
20. What is an important new technology the United States and the Soviet Union acquired in 1952 and 1953 respectively?
- A) Radar
  - B) Hydrogen Bomb**
  - C) Homing missiles
  - D) Guided missiles
  - E) Laser weapons
21. What was the Soviet organization formed in response to NATO?
- A) United Nations
  - B) Warsaw Pact**
  - C) Moscow Treaty Organization
  - D) Yalta Conference
  - E) Commissar
22. What did the Marshall Plan do?
- A) Provide economic aid for war-torn Europe**
  - B) Give money to Chiang Kai-shek to fight the Communists in China
  - C) Rewrite Japan's constitution
  - D) Prepare for self-determination in African nations
  - E) Aid Latin American countries becoming new democracies
23. What was one result of the launch of *Sputnik* in 1957?
- A) Americans felt they faced a deficit of technology.**
  - B) The Soviets became the first nation to reach the moon.
  - C) The Soviets parlayed the satellite into an important military tool.
  - D) The Soviets were able to gain more respect from the international community.
  - E) The Soviets intimidated Eastern European nations into joining the Warsaw Pact.
24. The Iron Curtain was the figurative line
- A) through Europe dividing capitalist from communist states**
  - B) through Europe dividing democratic from authoritarian states
  - C) separating the world into capitalist and communist camps
  - D) separating North Korea from South Korea
  - E) separating the United States from the rest of the world
25. Which of the following statements about the Korean War is correct?
- A) President Eisenhower helped broker a peace treaty soon after coming to power.
  - B) Less Americans died in the Korean War than any prior conflict.
  - C) President Truman's decision to send troops was motivated by the communist takeover of China.**
  - D) President Truman sent troops to Korea because he wanted to protect South Korea's democratic government.
  - E) The Korean War was the shortest war in American history.
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) North Korea was no longer a military power
  - D) the border between the Koreas was nearly the same as at the start of the war**
  - E) South Korea had to face a second serious communist resurgence
27. The U.S. role in the Chinese Civil War was to
- A) support Mao Zedong with troops
  - B) send over \$2 billion in aid to the nationalists**
  - C) take a neutral position
  - D) send troops to fight the communists
  - E) aid in defeating Chiang Kai-shek
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) Army-McCarthy hearings
  - B) McCarran Internal Security Committee
  - C) military tribunals
  - D) Red Scare hearings
  - E) **House Un-American Activities Committee**
30. The Alger Hiss case is an example of
- A) a victory for the rights to the accused, as it guaranteed even the indigent the right to an attorney
  - B) **the fear that communists had infiltrated the United States government after World War II**
  - C) the successful capture and arrest of a Nazi war criminal in Argentina by the FBI
  - D) the problems associated with the development of the Hydrogen bomb
  - E) the fallout of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act
31. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the GI Bill of Rights, was most successful at:
- A) recruiting a new generation of Americans to join the United States Army
  - B) permitting the United States military to become the most technologically advanced fighting force in the world
  - C) **allowing World War II veterans to join the middle-class through home loans and education grants**
  - D) integrating the previously segregated armed forces
  - E) encouraging current soldiers to re-enlist
32. Harry Truman's "Fair Deal" might be interpreted as an extension of
- A) **Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal**
  - B) Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy
  - C) George Washington's isolationism
  - D) Woodrow Wilson's moral diplomacy
  - E) the Monroe Doctrine
33. What was the purpose of the 22<sup>nd</sup> amendment?
- A) To end prohibition
  - B) To change the voting age to 18
  - C) **To limit the president to just two terms**
  - D) To create the direct election of senators
  - E) To legalize income tax
34. The chief American army generals in the European Theatre of World War II were
- A) **Generals Patton and Eisenhower**
  - B) Generals Montgomery and Bradley
  - C) Generals Rommel and Marshall
  - D) Generals Nimitz and DeGaulle
  - E) Generals Pershing and McArthur
35. On "D-Day," the Allies
- A) **invaded Normandy**
  - B) landed on the Solomon Islands
  - C) pushed the German forces out of Stalingrad
  - D) bombed the Germans at Dresden
  - E) liberated the concentration camps at Auschwitz
36. Japan's surrender in World War II was a direct result of
- A) the firebombing of Tokyo
  - B) the conference at Casablanca
  - C) **Truman's use of the atomic bomb**
  - D) the death of Hirohito
  - E) the Battle of Midway
37. Which of the following took place while President Eisenhower was in office?
- A) America pulled its troops out of Japan.
  - B) America entered the Korean War.
  - C) Republicans outnumbered Democrats in both houses of Congress.
  - D) The G.I. Bill was passed in Congress.
  - E) **The post-WWII baby boom reached its highest point.**
38. Eisenhower appointees to the Supreme Court William Brennan and Earl Warren both
- A) **served as forces of social and political change**
  - B) upheld Eisenhower's policies
  - C) dissented against the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - D) sided for integration, but were generally conservative
  - E) lasted for only a few years on the court

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

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47. "White flight" in the 1950s meant

- A) whites leaving the cities for the suburbs
- B) whites leaving the north for the south
- C) whites were beginning to travel on the new commercial aircrafts
- D) whites moving from the U.S. to Canada
- E) whites advancing beyond blacks in income and technology

48. The dominant position among women in the years soon after World War II was

- A) a newfound cult of domesticity
- B) the ability to obtain equal pay as men
- C) a desire to stay in the workplace they had worked so hard in during World War II
- D) a desire to take new strides in politics and business
- E) a desire to leave traditionally women's fields for men's fields of work

49. The group of writers and artists who supported rebellion against social standards and spontaneous behavior in the 1950s was the

- A) Beats
- B) Lost Generation
- C) Realists
- D) Traditionalists
- 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. Frances Coughlin
  - C) Dr. Jonas Salk
  - D) Dr. James Watson
  - E) Dr. Aaron Popov
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**Answer Key**  
**Unit 9 and 10 Exam**

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|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1.  | <u>C</u> | 37. | <u>E</u> |
| 2.  | <u>A</u> | 38. | <u>A</u> |
| 3.  | <u>B</u> | 39. | <u>A</u> |
| 4.  | <u>A</u> | 40. | <u>A</u> |
| 5.  | <u>A</u> | 41. | <u>B</u> |
| 6.  | <u>A</u> | 42. | <u>E</u> |
| 7.  | <u>A</u> | 43. | <u>B</u> |
| 8.  | <u>B</u> | 44. | <u>A</u> |
| 9.  | <u>A</u> | 45. | <u>A</u> |
| 10. | <u>A</u> | 46. | <u>C</u> |
| 11. | <u>A</u> | 47. | <u>A</u> |
| 12. | <u>B</u> | 48. | <u>A</u> |
| 13. | <u>A</u> | 49. | <u>A</u> |
| 14. | <u>C</u> | 50. | <u>A</u> |
| 15. | <u>C</u> |     |          |
| 16. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 17. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 18. | <u>D</u> |     |          |
| 19. | <u>D</u> |     |          |
| 20. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 21. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 22. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 23. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 24. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 25. | <u>C</u> |     |          |
| 26. | <u>D</u> |     |          |
| 27. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 28. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 29. | <u>E</u> |     |          |
| 30. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 31. | <u>C</u> |     |          |
| 32. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 33. | <u>C</u> |     |          |
| 34. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 35. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 36. | <u>C</u> |     |          |
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