

1. 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
2. Which of the following statements are true of the Tet offensive in 1968?
 - A) It caused domestic support for the Vietnam War to decline.
 - B) It resulted in Saigon being captured by the North Vietnamese.
 - C) It forced Congress to pass the War Powers Act.
 - D) It forced President Johnson to pull troops out of Vietnam.
 - E) It caused the South Vietnamese government to collapse.
3. 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
4. All of the following were true about the settlement at the end of the Vietnam War EXCEPT
 - A) a cease-fire was agreed upon
 - B) North Vietnam retained control of large areas of the South
 - C) North Vietnam agreed to release American prisoners
 - D) The U.S. withdrew its remaining troops
 - E) Ho Chi Minh resigned as leader of North Vietnam
5. The National Guard opened fire on student protesters in 1970 at what school?
 - A) Kent State
 - B) Columbia
 - C) California-Berkeley
 - D) Stanford
 - E) Wisconsin
6. In contradiction with his policy of Vietnamization, in 1970, Nixon enraged protesters by
 - A) extending the draft
 - B) pulling out 150,000 troops from Vietnam
 - C) sending troops into Cambodia
 - D) postponing an election to be held in Vietnam
 - E) abandoned Saigon
7. 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
8. 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

9. 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

10. 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
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