

**APUSH TP 8 Exam****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following represented the largest post-World War II effort to bolster the economies of non-Communist nations?
- The League of Nations
  - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - The Marshall Plan
  - The Truman Doctrine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following was the greatest setback to the U.S. policy of containment?
- The rise of Communist China under Mao Zedong
  - The formation of the Warsaw Pact, a multilateral Communist alliance
  - The Berlin Crisis during the reign of Nikita Khrushchev
  - Communism entering Latin America with Castro's Cuban Revolution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which pairing below best fits the pattern of [1] Cold War confrontation and [2] Cold War coexistence?
- [1] North Atlantic Treaty Organization, [2] Truman Doctrine
  - [1] Marshall Plan, [2] Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty II
  - [1] Development of the hydrogen bomb, [2] The space race
  - [1] Cuban Missile Crisis, [2] Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In the 1950s and 1960s, which region's nationalist movements presented the greatest challenge to U.S. Cold War goals?
- The Middle East
  - Asia
  - The South Pacific
  - Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. U.S. anti-Communist allies in Latin America often failed to achieve success during the Cold War because
- Warsaw Pact threats required U.S. policymakers to focus on Europe at the expense of Latin America.
  - U.S. budget deficits and fiscal concerns cut critical funding for Latin American allies.
  - U.S.-backed non-Communist regimes often lacked a broad base of local popular support.
  - the Central Intelligence Agency was not allowed to meddle in Latin American politics.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following was NOT an element of U.S. policy in the Middle East between 1945 and 1980?
- a. The Camp David peace accords between Egypt and Israel
  - b. Consistent U.S. financial and military support for Israel
  - c. U.S. intervention in the Suez Crisis in Egypt
  - d. U.S. support for indigenous Arab nationalist movements
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following provoked the greatest fear of internal Communist threats?
- a. The influence of Communist actors and directors in the movie industry
  - b. President Dwight Eisenhower's allegations of Communist subversion
  - c. The hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
  - d. The arrests and convictions of hundreds of spies in the federal government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. One of the largest, most passionate, and violent antiwar protests took place at Kent State University after
- a. President Nixon announced U.S. military strikes inside of Cambodia.
  - b. the American public was stunned by the success of the Tet Offensive.
  - c. the media reported civilian injuries from napalm and Agent Orange.
  - d. President Johnson announced the Rolling Thunder air campaign.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Congressional passage of the 1973 War Powers Act to limit executive authority was in part a response to
- a. Eisenhower's policy of brinkmanship and his role in the military-industrial complex.
  - b. Kennedy's actions during the Cuban Missile Crisis, which almost led to nuclear war.
  - c. Johnson's unchecked escalation in Vietnam using the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
  - d. Nixon's policies of "Vietnamization" and secret negotiations with the Viet Cong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following antiwar movements was most influential in organizing large-scale protests?
- a. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
  - b. The Black Panthers
  - c. Students for a Democratic Society
  - d. The Free Speech Movement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What NAACP attorney successfully argued the case that overturned school segregation and later became the first African American Supreme Court justice?
- a. Thurgood Marshall
  - b. Rosa Parks
  - c. Stokely Carmichael
  - d. John Lewis

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12. Match the proper branch of the federal government with the effort it led to create greater racial justice after World War II.

1. Executive	A. Civil Rights Act of 1964
2. Legislative	B. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
3. Judicial	C. Desegregation of the military
	D. Affirmative action

- a. 2 & C, 2 & A, 3 & B, 2 & D
- b. 1 & C, 2 & A, 3 & B, 2 & D
- c. 1 & A, 2 & C, 3 & B, 1 & D
- d. 1 & C, 2 & A, 3 & B, 1 & D

13. Malcolm X, an African American civil rights leader who embraced confrontational tactics against white resistance to desegregation and civil rights, was affiliated with which group?

- a. The Congress of Racial Equality
- b. The Black Muslims
- c. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- d. The Black Panthers

14. In the 1960s and 1970s, gender equity was most effectively advanced by

- a. educational gains resulting from passage of Title IX.
- b. allowing women to assume combat roles in the military.
- c. successfully closing the income gap with equal pay laws in most states.
- d. the successful ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

15. Who was a prominent feminist in the 1970s?

- a. Betty Ford
- b. Phyllis Schlafly
- c. Gloria Steinem
- d. Phyllis Diller

16. In the 1960s and 1970s, both the United Farm Workers and the American Indian Movement

- a. followed Thoreau's model of civil disobedience and nonviolent protests.
- b. greatly benefitted from the economic initiatives of the Great Society.
- c. vigorously attacked the policies of legal segregation.
- d. demanded social and economic justice and a redress of past injustices.

17. All the following were attempts to address the prevalence and persistence of poverty in the United States EXCEPT

- a. Medicare and Medicaid.
- b. the Southern Strategy.
- c. the Head Start program.
- d. the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which 1960s Supreme Court decision recognized a right to privacy and protected women's access to birth control?
- a. *Millken v. Bradley*
  - b. *Bakke v. University of California*
  - c. *Griswold v. Connecticut*
  - d. *Roe v. Wade*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which pair of items best represents the dichotomy of President Lyndon Johnson's attempts to eliminate poverty while attacking communism abroad?
- a. The Federal Assistance Plan and détente
  - b. The Great Society and the policy of escalation
  - c. Medicare and increased funding for Appalachia
  - d. The Christmas bombing of Hanoi and "Vietnamization"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. All of the following groups assailed liberals for not doing enough to promote social change EXCEPT
- a. Students for a Democratic Society.
  - b. the Black Panthers.
  - c. the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
  - d. Young Americans for Freedom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following was most characteristic of the cultural conformity of the 1950s and early 1960s?
- a. Middle-class suburbanization
  - b. Steady domestic migration to rural America.
  - c. Racial integration following the *Brown* ruling
  - d. A decline in higher educational opportunities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following represented the most direct rejection of mainstream 1950s cultural norms?
- a. The Beat movement
  - b. Middle-class consumerism
  - c. Liberal curricula in public high schools
  - d. Television shows depicting family life
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. What did Nixon call his supporters who favored traditional family values and an end to liberal politics?
- a. Working-Class Patriots
  - b. Dixiecrats
  - c. The Silent Majority
  - d. New Republicans

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The passage of the Immigration Act of 1965
  - a. was a compromise with nativists and led to few gains for Latino and Asian migrants.
  - b. eased restrictions on immigration by ending the previous quota system.
  - c. continued to favor northern Europeans but allowed small increases for U.S. allies.
  - d. led to a tightening of immigration standards to stop Communist infiltration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which president oversaw passage of the Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act?
  - a. John Kennedy
  - b. Lyndon Johnson
  - c. Richard Nixon
  - d. Jimmy Carter
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Between 1950 and 1980, working women
  - a. dramatically declined in numbers as a result of the baby boom.
  - b. received little or no help from the federal government for equal pay.
  - c. were excluded from protection under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
  - d. increased numerically as many social and cultural attitudes changed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following most energized the nascent gay rights movement in the late 1960s?
  - a. Anti-gay rights riots in Greenwich Village, New York
  - b. New state laws banning same-sex marriages
  - c. Homophobic attacks on college campuses
  - d. The Stonewall riots against police targeting of gays
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following is NOT a reaction to Watergate and attempts to limit the authority of the president?
  - a. Presidential term limits
  - b. Public campaign financing
  - c. The Freedom of Information Act
  - d. Campaign spending limits
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Which of the following represents the zenith of 1960s counterculture?
  - a. The British Invasion by the Beatles
  - b. The Woodstock music festival
  - c. The Miss America Pageant protests
  - d. The riots at the Chicago Democratic Convention
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Who mobilized the modern environmental movement with the publication of *Silent Spring*?
  - a. Phyllis Schlafly
  - b. Ralph Nader
  - c. Rachel Carson
  - d. Cesar Chavez

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“In my opinion the State Department, which is one of the most important government departments, is thoroughly infested with Communists....I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy. One thing to remember in discussing the Communists in our Government is that we are not dealing with spies who...steal blueprints of a new weapon. We are dealing with a far more sinister type of activity because it permits the enemy to guide and shape our policy...and will end only when the whole sorry mess of twisted, warped thinkers are swept from the national scene.”

Senator Joseph McCarthy, *The Congressional Record*, 1950  
*Congressional Record*, 81st Cong., 2nd Session, vol. 96, part, 2, 1954–1957.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. During the early 1950s, which of the following resulted from the sentiments expressed in the excerpt above?
- a. Public debates over the proper balance between liberty and order
  - b. Attempts to rein in the power of the executive branch
  - c. Widespread concern about the military–industrial complex
  - d. Strong domestic opposition to the Korean War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Which of the following historical developments between World War I and World War II would the author of the passage most likely support?
- a. The Great Migration
  - b. The free speech movement
  - c. Restrictive immigration quotas
  - d. The growth of the American labor movement

**This question refers to the excerpt below.**

“We regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases as clear abuse of judicial power.... This unwarranted exercise of power by the court, contrary to the Constitution is creating chaos and confusion in the states principally affected. It is destroying the amicable relations between the white and Negro races that have been created through ninety years of patient effort by the good people of both races. It has planted hatred and suspicion where there has been heretofore friendship and understanding. Without regard to the consent of the governed, outside agitators are threatening immediate and revolutionary changes in our public school systems. If done, this is certain to destroy the system of public education in some of the states.”

The Southern Declaration on Integration, March 11, 1956

- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. The author of the quote above most directly attacks
- a. decision-makers in each of the three branches of government.
  - b. desegregation of the U.S. military.
  - c. the doctrine of states' rights.
  - d. the efficacy of using federal power to achieve social goals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Which landmark development largely ended the possibility of support for the author's goals outlined in the quote above?
- a. The 15th Amendment
  - b. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - c. The New Deal
  - d. Post-September 11, 2001, civil rights debates
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. The argument in the passage above is most clearly a demand for the reinstatement of which prior historical development?
- a. The Harlem Renaissance movement
  - b. Restrictive immigration quotas
  - c. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - d. Prohibition

**This question refers to the excerpt below.**

“The successful launching of the Soviet satellite is an overwhelmingly important event—against our side....Within the past thirty days we have been treated to as skillfully executed an example of psychological or political warfare orchestration as I have ever seen....The first note was the arrival of the Soviet jet airliner....The second was the announcement of the successful testing of their ICBM. The third was the earth satellite. The fourth was the announcement of the setting off of a hydrogen bomb. The fifth will be another bigger and better earth satellite....You will notice the skillful alteration of war and peace—coexistence and atomic blackmail. You will also notice that all these items convey...Soviet success. The U.S. has either failed or not yet succeeded.”

Charles D. Jackson, “The Sputnik Crisis: The Beep Heard 'Round the World,” 1957  
Memorandum from C. D. Jackson regarding Soviet satellite, October 8, 1957. *C. D. Jackson Papers*, Box 69, Log-1957 (4).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Which challenge faced by the United States in the 1950s and 1960s best exemplified the concerns articulated in the quote above?
- a. The end of détente
  - b. The U.S. struggle for global leadership
  - c. The rise of a U.S. military-industrial complex
  - d. The process of decolonization and shifting alliances
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The Cold War challenges and technological deficits enumerated in the quote above most closely parallel U.S. unpreparedness in the early stages of which previous war?
- a. The Spanish-American War
  - b. World War I
  - c. World War II
  - d. The Korean War



**This question refers to the excerpt below.**

“We are people of this generation, bred in at least modest comfort, housed now in universities, looking uncomfortably to the world we inherit....Our comfort was penetrated by events too troubling to dismiss. First, the permeating and victimizing fact of human degradation, symbolized by the Southern struggle against racial bigotry....Second, the enclosing fact of the Cold War symbolized by the presence of the Bomb, brought awareness...of our common peril. [We] witness other paradoxes....While two-thirds of mankind suffers undernourishment, our own upper class revel amidst superfluous abundance....The search for truly democratic alternatives to the present, and a commitment to social experimentation with them is a worthy and fulfilling human enterprise....As students, for a democratic society, we are committed to simulating this kind of social movement, this kind of vision and program.”

The Port Huron Statement, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), 1962  
Students for a Democratic Society, Port Huron Statement, 1962. Reprinted by permission of  
Senator Tom Hayden.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The author of the quote above most likely
- a. condemned violent protests.
  - b. was satisfied with the social programs of the Great Society.
  - c. supported conservative tax policies and economic deregulation.
  - d. assailed liberals for doing too little for racial injustice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. What future activity was LEAST consistent with the sentiments expressed in the passage above?
- a. Nonviolent protests for African American civil rights
  - b. Passionate demonstrations against the Vietnam War
  - c. The emergence of neoconservative ideals and policies
  - d. Demands for social justice for minority groups
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. What earlier movement is most consistent with the sentiments expressed in the quote above?
- a. Populism
  - b. Manifest Destiny
  - c. The second party system
  - d. Social Darwinism

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“For in your time we have the opportunity to move...upward to the Great Society. The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time....So I want to talk to you today about three places where we begin to build the Great Society—in our cities, in our countryside, and in our classrooms....There are those timid souls who say this battle cannot be won, that we are condemned to a soulless wealth. I do not agree. We have the power to shape the civilization that we want. But we need your will, your labor, your hearts, if we are to build that kind of society.”

President Lyndon Johnson, Commencement Address at the University of Michigan, 1964  
Lyndon B. Johnson, Remarks of the President at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 22, 1964, in *Statements of LBJ*, Lyndon B. Johnson Library and Museum.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Which of the following early 20th-century groups would most likely support the goals stated in the passage above?
- a. Nativists
  - b. Progressives
  - c. Social Darwinists
  - d. Industrialists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. Which of the following resulted from the efforts described in the passage above?
- a. New laws restricting Asian and Hispanic immigration
  - b. Congressional indifference to voting rights
  - c. Increased military spending
  - d. Increased funding of social programs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. The initiatives outlined above are most similar to the legislative goals of which president?
- a. Abraham Lincoln
  - b. Woodrow Wilson
  - c. Franklin Roosevelt
  - d. Ronald Reagan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. The ideas expressed in the passage above most directly reflect which of the following continuities in American history?
- a. Debates about the size and scope of the federal government's power
  - b. Debates about the multiethnic and multiracial nature of American society
  - c. Debates about the assimilation of immigrants into American society
  - d. Debates about the definition and extension of democratic ideals

**This question refers to the following excerpt.**

“Why are we in South Vietnam? We are there because we have a promise to keep...to strengthen world order (and)...because there are great stakes in the balance....Our objective is the independence of South Vietnam, and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves—only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way....We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired. We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement....In Asia, as elsewhere, the forces of the modern world are shaking old ways and uprooting ancient civilizations. There will be turbulence and struggle and even violence. Great social change—as we see in our country now—does not always come without conflict.”

President Lyndon Johnson, Remarks at John Hopkins University, 1965  
From *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Lyndon Johnson, 1965* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966), 394–397.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. The ideas expressed in the passage above can be seen as an expression of which of the following?
- a. Mercantilism
  - b. Imperialism
  - c. Colonialism
  - d. Containment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. The passage above was most clearly a response to
- a. debates over the methods and policies to root out communism within the United States.
  - b. the lack of Republican and Democratic party support for the policy of containment.
  - c. growing public protests against the conflict in Vietnam.
  - d. concerns about the growth of a “military–industrial complex.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. The sentiments expressed in the passage above are most consistent with America’s stated goals prior to
- a. the Revolutionary War.
  - b. the Mexican-American War.
  - c. the Civil War.
  - d. World War I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. In the excerpt above, President Johnson drew an analogy between the conflict in Vietnam and the struggle of
- a. gays and lesbians for greater social and economic equality.
  - b. African Americans for civil rights and racial justice.
  - c. Americans to adapt to growing economic inequalities.
  - d. rebellious youth against cultural conformity.

**This question refers to the following excerpt.**

“We are all in it together. This is a war. We take a few shots and it will be over. We will give them a few shots and it will be over. Don’t worry. I wouldn’t want to be on the other side right now....I want the most comprehensive notes on all those who tried to do us in. They didn’t have to do it. If we had had a very close election and they were playing the other side I would understand this. No—they were doing this quite deliberately and they are asking for it and they are going to get it.... We have not used the Bureau, and we have not used the Justice Department, but things are going to change now....And who the hell are they after? They are after us. It is absolutely ridiculous. It is not going to be that way anymore.”

Transcript of President Nixon speaking to John Dean in the Oval Office, September 5, 1972  
U.S. Congress, House. National Archives.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. The sentiments expressed in the excerpt above are most consistent with which of the following political challenges?
- a. Growing public opposition to and protests against the Vietnam War
  - b. Political attacks by conservative movements against liberal principles
  - c. Political scandals and clashes over the power of the presidency
  - d. Groups on the left claiming U.S. foreign policy was immoral
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Which of the following resulted from the eventual disclosure of the above conversation?
- a. Reduced public confidence and trust in the federal government
  - b. Supreme Court decisions expanding the power of the federal government
  - c. A newly energized conservative movement
  - d. Clashes between conservatives and liberals over social issues and movements for greater individual rights
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. The excerpt above most directly contributed to renewed debates about
- a. the proper degree of government activism.
  - b. the power of the presidency and the federal government.
  - c. official restrictions on freedom of speech.
  - d. the proper balance between liberty and order.

**This question refers to the following passage.**

“The Declaration of Independence, signed in 1776, stated that ‘all Men are created equal’ and that governments derive their powers ‘from the Consent of the Governed.’ Women were not included in either concept. The original American Constitution of 1787 was founded on English common law, which did not recognize women as citizens or as individuals with legal rights....It has been argued that the ERA is not necessary because the Fourteenth Amendment...guarantees that no state shall deny to ‘any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.’...Aside from the fact that women have been subjected to varying, inconsistent, and often unfavorable decisions under the Fourteenth Amendment, the Equal Rights Amendment is a more immediate and effective remedy to sex discrimination in Federal and State laws than case-by-case interpretation under the Fourteenth Amendment could ever be.”

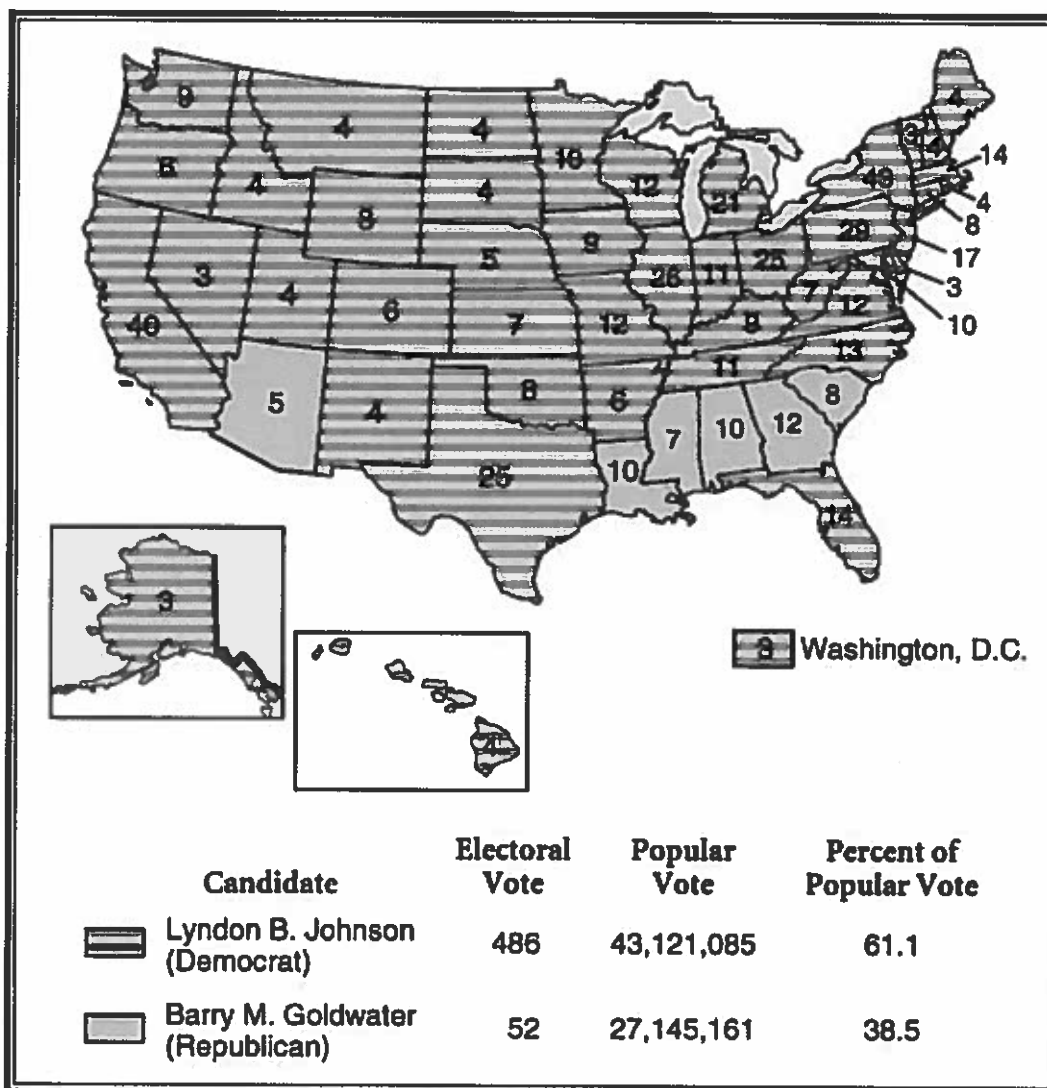
Caroline Bird, *What Women Want*, 1978  
Caroline Bird, *What Women Want* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1978), 120–121.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. The excerpt above was most likely a response to
- a. groups on the left assailing the status quo in American society.
  - b. the divisive impact of the 14th Amendment on the women’s rights movement.
  - c. conservatives and liberals clashing over the women’s rights movement.
  - d. Supreme Court decisions expanding individual freedoms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Which of the following groups would most likely support the arguments in the passage above?
- a. American political leaders opposed to the ratification of the Constitution
  - b. Revivalist preachers during the Second Great Awakening
  - c. States’ rights advocates during the antebellum era
  - d. Urban social reformers during the Gilded Age

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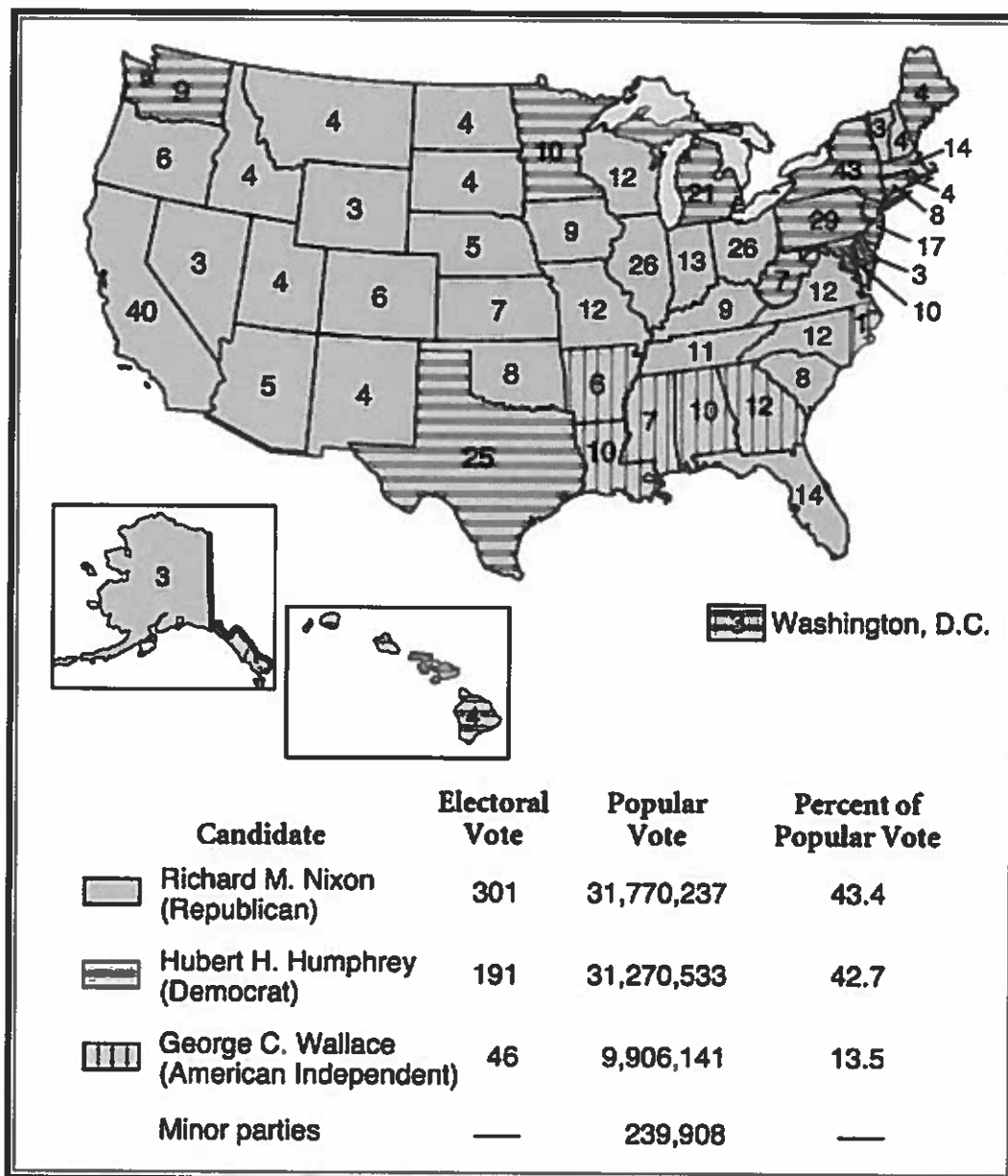
This question refers to the maps below.



1964 Electoral Map

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1968 Electoral Map  
 Henretta et al., *America's History*, Seventh Edition, Bedford/St. Martin's, p. 886 and 901.  
 Reprinted by permission.

54. The 1964 electoral map above illustrates the
- growing public anger at the war in Vietnam.
  - peak of liberalism in 20th-century politics.
  - impact of African American disenfranchisement throughout the South.
  - deeply partisan and closely divided nature of American politics.

55. The change illustrated by the two maps above best demonstrates the
- electoral impact of more African Americans being able to vote.
  - deep divide within the country resulting from a tumultuous decade of change.
  - result of internal migration out of the South on voting patterns.
  - growing public opposition to the Vietnam War in the late 1960s.

**This question refers to the following excerpt.**

“The segregated South was defeated by a social protest movement from below—the African American Civil Rights Movement—and by judicial and legislative intervention from outside—the federal government....Southern African Americans, during the years between 1955 and 1965, won the culture wars with southern whites. Civil rights protesters were nonviolent; they were peaceful and studious; and they affirmed American constitutional, democratic, and religious goals...The Civil Rights Movement not only out-sang and out-prayed its opponents, it out-thought them....After 1965, white southerners increasingly won the culture wars in the nation at large. They targeted the enemy not crudely and overtly as black, but as violent, criminal, and immoral, and as leeches on the welfare state at the expense of taxpaying, responsible citizens.”

Anthony J. Badger, “Different Perspectives on the Civil Rights Movement”  
Reprinted by permission of Anthony J. Badger.

56. Which of the following most directly contradicts the arguments in the excerpt above?
- The Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - The increased philosophical and tactical divisions within the civil rights movement in the late 1960s
  - The widespread white acceptance of desegregation efforts in the South in the 1960s and 1970s
57. One result of the process described in the excerpt above was
- growing tension and disagreements within the civil rights movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
  - increased public support in the 1970s for more radical civil rights remedies.
  - other rights groups abandoning the tactics and strategies pioneered by civil rights movement.
  - the election of only Democratic presidents in the 1970s and 1980s.
58. The post-1965 white Southern attitude described in the excerpt above was most similar to
- nativist views of European immigrants in the mid-1800s.
  - Radical Republicans’ views of free blacks during Reconstruction.
  - Social Darwinists’ view of the poor during the late 1800s.
  - imperialists’ views of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Pacific in the early 1900s.