

Quiz 7 (for Chapters 15 and 16)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. McCarthyism in the 1950s was an attempt to reveal
 - (A) Communist infiltration in the United States government.
 - (B) corruption in the Truman administration.
 - (C) the plot to sell weapons to belligerent nations.
 - (D) misuse of corporate funds for political purposes.
 - (E) the dangers of nuclear energy.

2. The United States Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) that
 - I. segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.
 - II. the schools of Topeka, Kansas, must integrate.
 - III. the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* was unconstitutional.
 - IV. separate was not equal.

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| (A) I and II only | (D) I, II, and III only |
| (B) II and III only | (E) I, II, III, and IV |
| (C) III and IV only | |

3. During World War II, labor unrest was kept to a minimum with the exception of John L. Lewis's
 - (A) United Mine Workers.
 - (B) United Auto Workers.
 - (C) United Farm Workers.
 - (D) American Federation of Labor.
 - (E) Teamsters.

4. As established in 1945, the Security Council of the United Nations was to
 - (A) make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes.
 - (B) decide legal questions referred to it by disputing nations.
 - (C) look after the welfare of people in colonial areas.
 - (D) make recommendations regarding world economic, social, cultural, and health problems.
 - (E) be the police authority, responsible for preventing war.

5. What event made Kennedy a national hero in 1962 due to the way in which people believed he successfully stood up to the Soviets?
 - (A) The Berlin Blockade
 - (B) The Berlin Wall Crisis
 - (C) The Pueblo Incident
 - (D) The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (E) The Gulf of Tonkin Incident

6. What specific disagreement took a full year to rectify before peace negotiations actually began to end the Vietnam War?
- (A) The city in which the negotiations would be held
 - (B) The governments that would be allowed to attend the negotiations
 - (C) The shape of the negotiating table
 - (D) The actual border between North and South Vietnam
 - (E) The participation of representatives from the People's Republic of China as moderators of the negotiations
7. What incident led to Lyndon Johnson escalating American involvement in Vietnam by sending more than 550,000 American soldiers to actively fight the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese?
- (A) The Mayaguez Affair
 - (B) The Pueblo Incident
 - (C) The Gulf of Tonkin Incident
 - (D) The attack on Khe Sahn
 - (E) The Tet Offensive
8. The Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947 had the effect of
- (A) prohibiting strikes by government employees.
 - (B) granting railroad workers the right to strike and to organize unions.
 - (C) extending the right to strike and to organize unions, previously allowed to railroad workers only, to all workers.
 - (D) allowing unions to force management into binding arbitration when contract negotiations broke down.
 - (E) forbidding unions from closing shops to nonunion employees.
9. Which battle was the turning point in the Pacific war between Japan and the United States?
- (A) Leyte Gulf
 - (B) Pearl Harbor
 - (C) Coral Sea
 - (D) Midway
 - (E) Guadalcanal
10. The Bay of Pigs affair had what effect on John Kennedy's presidency?
- (A) It made Kennedy a national hero for his tough, uncompromising stand against Castro and Communist Cuba.
 - (B) It forced Soviet Premier Khrushchev to schedule an early summit meeting with Kennedy to avoid future American-Soviet confrontations.
 - (C) It had virtually no effect on Kennedy's presidency, as it was kept secret until after Kennedy's assassination.
 - (D) It forced Kennedy to allow Soviet occupation of military bases in Cuba.
 - (E) It was a major embarrassment to Kennedy's administration and led to further crises in American-Cuban relations.

11. In 1968, Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese regulars launched a massive series of attacks that failed militarily, but succeeded in ending U.S. fantasies about an early end to the Vietnam War. This episode of the war became known as the
- (A) Pleiku Offensive.
 - (B) NLF Offensive.
 - (C) Gulf of Tonkin affair.
 - (D) Battle of Khe Sahn.
 - (E) Tet Offensive.
12. What event triggered President Truman to announce the “Truman Doctrine”?
- (A) The overthrow of the Czechoslovakian government by Soviet Communists
 - (B) Russian actions in Iran
 - (C) The Greek Civil War
 - (D) The Hungarian Revolution
 - (E) The Korean War
13. What was the name of the U.S.-sponsored economic aid plan designed to rebuild Europe after World War II had ended?
- (A) The Marshall Plan
 - (B) The Atlantic Charter
 - (C) The Schlieffen Plan
 - (D) The Eisenhower Doctrine
 - (E) The Truman Doctrine
14. Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society program was aimed primarily at
- (A) spurring advances in American science and technical education and increasing funding to high-tech research facilities.
 - (B) sending American volunteers to impoverished foreign nations to help educate their people and build their economic base.
 - (C) securing civil rights for all Americans and eliminating poverty.
 - (D) providing minimum-wage jobs for all unemployed Americans and shifting tax dollars from the military to the civilian sector of the economy.
 - (E) retraining adults who had dropped out of school and increasing the number of Americans who attended college.
15. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?
- (A) Enforcement of the “Domino Theory”
 - (B) Containment of communism
 - (C) Ending nationalistic revolts in American territories and colonies
 - (D) Elimination of communism
 - (E) Rebuilding Western Europe after World War II