

TEST NAME: **Standard 2 Review**
TEST ID: **782418**
GRADE: **11 - Eleventh Grade**
SUBJECT: **Social Sciences and History**
TEST CATEGORY: **My Classroom**

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. **What was one goal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference in 1945?**

- A. to convince the Soviet Union to assist in the war in the Pacific
- B. to encourage the Soviet Union to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- C. to divide Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union
- D. to negotiate a nuclear weapons treaty with the Soviet Union

2. **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.

—Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964

Which concern was expressed about this resolution?

- A. The resolution failed to reflect the will of the legislature and the president.
- B. The president had already deployed U.S. troops without congressional approval.
- C. The U.S. Constitution reserves to the Congress the right to declare war.
- D. The legislature lacked the power under the U.S. Constitution to issue the resolution.

3. **How did U.S. foreign policy change immediately after Pearl Harbor?**

- A. The United States proposed a series of trade negotiations.
- B. The United States adopted a policy of containment.
- C. The United States reversed its policy of détente.
- D. The United States abandoned its policy of isolationism.

4. **Which colony did Spain lose to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War?**

- A. Panama
- B. Canary Islands
- C. Philippine Islands
- D. Jamaica

5. **Which statement best explains Eisenhower’s viewpoint on the role of the U.S. military during the Vietnam War?**

You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences.

—President Dwight Eisenhower, 1954

- A. to improve trade relations with Asian mainland countries
- B. to expand humanitarian aid programs within Asia
- C. to contain the spread of communism throughout Asia
- D. to minimize domestic job loss to Asian labor markets

6. **Which policy did the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower claim as the basis of the Domino Theory?**
- A. U.S. involvement in Vietnam
 - B. arms-control negotiations with the Soviet Union
 - C. U.S. economic embargo on Cuba
 - D. free-trade negotiations with neighbors in North America

7. **What was the purpose of the Truman Doctrine?**
- A. to aid nations experiencing widespread famine
 - B. to secure natural resources in imperial holdings
 - C. to prevent the spread of communism in foreign countries
 - D. to help governments at risk of defaulting on debts

8. **Which conflict did the United States enter to advance these values?**

American Values Identified
by Alexis de Tocqueville

- liberty
- egalitarianism
- individualism

- A. Spanish-American War
 - B. Mexican-American War
 - C. World War II
 - D. Persian Gulf War
9. **Which event contributed to the U.S. entry into World War I?**
- A. the sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - B. the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - C. the explosion of the *Maine*
 - D. the fall of Saigon

10. **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike. . . . We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

—“Fourteen Points,” President Woodrow Wilson, 1918

Why did the U.S. Senate reject membership in this organization?

- A. concern over the possibility of arms control treaties
- B. risk of being dependent on global markets
- C. fear of becoming involved in foreign conflicts
- D. concern over the ability to defend against attacks

11. Which factor first enabled a major expansion of the United States' influence in Southeast Asia?

- A. involvement in the Spanish-American War
- B. creation of the League of Nations
- C. implementation of Dollar Diplomacy
- D. enforcement of the Roosevelt Corollary

12. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines all became U.S. possessions as a result of which war?

- A. Mexican-American War
- B. American Civil War
- C. Spanish-American War
- D. Spanish Civil War

13. This speech resulted in which U.S. action in Southeast Asia?

And so tonight—to you, the great silent majority of my fellow Americans—I ask for your support. . . . I have initiated a plan which will end this war in a way that will bring us closer to . . . the goal of a just and lasting peace.

—President Richard M. Nixon, 1969

- A. the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- B. Operation Rolling Thunder
- C. the policy of Vietnamization
- D. Invasion of Cambodia

14. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

. . . there is the possibility of the United State[s] freezing Japanese funds or of instituting a general embargo on petroleum, thus strongly stimulating public opinion in Japan. Should this plan of freezing Japanese funds be put into effect, it would have an adverse effect on many aspects of our domestic life and might compel us to resort to diverse retaliatory measures. . . .

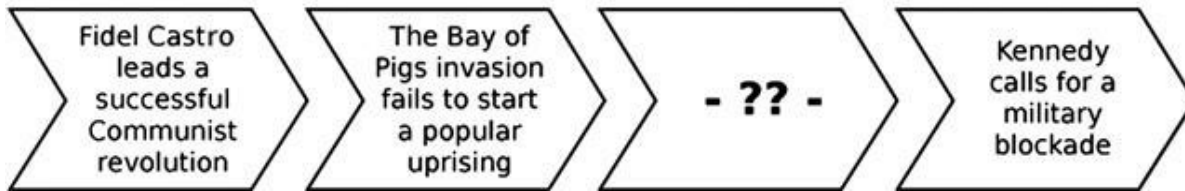
—Japanese Foreign Ministry, July 14, 1941

Which retaliatory measure did the Japanese take in response to these U.S. actions?

- A. established a corrupt government in Manchuria
- B. created an alliance with China against U.S. forces
- C. developed the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
- D. attacked U.S. forces in the Pacific

15. Use the diagram to answer the question.

Events Leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis



Which event best completes the sequence?

- A. Congress passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- B. U.S. spy plane photos show secret Soviet missile buildup
- C. Soviet tanks entering Budapest end the Hungarian rebellion
- D. The Sputnik satellite launch proves Soviet missile technology

16. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

In early August 1964, two U.S. destroyers stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin in Vietnam radioed that they had been fired upon by North Vietnamese forces.

—“U.S. Involvement in the Vietnam War,” Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State

How did President Lyndon B. Johnson respond to this event?

- A. by ordering a bombing raid on Saigon
- B. by asking the Soviet government for assistance
- C. by requesting a meeting with the North Vietnamese leader
- D. by requesting the expansion of military involvement in Vietnam

17. Which U.S. foreign policy was a response to this situation?

The economic plight in which Europe now finds itself has intensified a political struggle between those who wish to remain free . . . and those who would use economic distress as a pretext for the establishment of a totalitarian state.

—President Harry Truman, 1947

- A. the Marshall Plan
- B. the Domino Theory
- C. nuclear deterrence
- D. isolationism

18. Which action did the United Nations take when North Korea refused to meet these demands?

Noting with grave concern the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea,

Determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace,

I. Calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities; and

Calls upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel.

— From United Nations Security Council Resolution, June 25, 1950

- A. It authorized the use of military force.
- B. It offered financial incentives for compliance.
- C. It asked surrounding nations to remain neutral.
- D. It designated the region as a mandate.

19. Use the list below to answer the question.

- 1969—Vietnamization policy to withdraw U.S. forces in Vietnam was announced.
- 1972—President Richard Nixon cut U.S. troop levels by 70,000 troops.
- 1973—Paris Peace Accords was signed, requiring immediate ceasefire.

What was one effect of these events?

- A. The South Vietnamese launched an invasion of Hanoi.
- B. The North Vietnamese deserted the northern regions.
- C. The resettlement to South Vietnam increased.
- D. The city of Saigon was captured by North Vietnam.

20. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Give us the tools and we'll finish the job.

—Winston Churchill, 1940

Which legislation was passed to fulfill this request?

- A. Selective Service Act
- B. Lend-Lease Act
- C. War Revenue Act
- D. Wagner Act

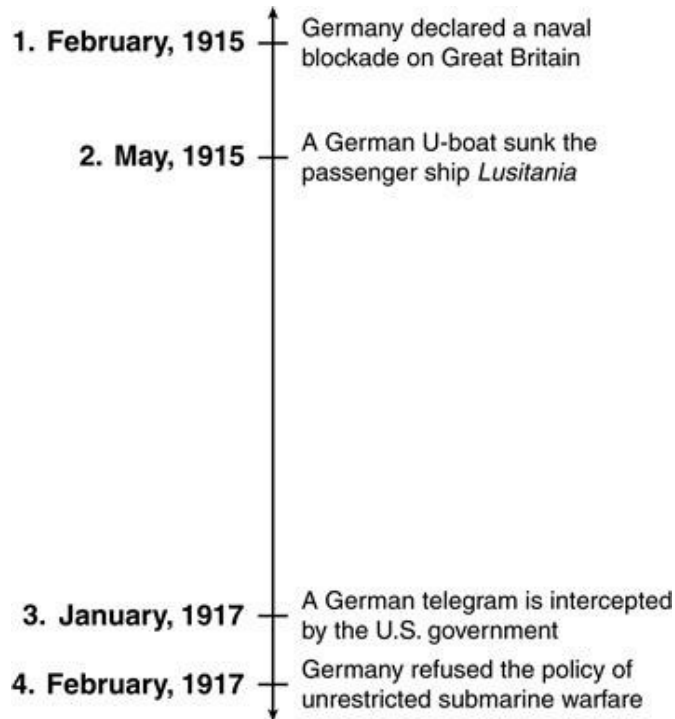
21. Use the list below to answer the question.

- World War II ended with an unconditional surrender.
- The emperor accepted Allied rule.
- General Douglas MacArthur was named supreme commander.

Which event resulted in the actions on this list?

- A. bombing civilian targets in London
- B. sending bombers against Berlin
- C. using an atomic weapon on Hiroshima
- D. dropping incendiary bombs on Dresden

22. Which entry on the timeline best explains a reason for U.S. entry into World War I?



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

23. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

After attempts to come to an understanding with entente powers have been answered . . . with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial [German] Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

—German Ambassador J. von Bernstorff's note to the U.S. Secretary of State, January 1917

The ambassador is **MOST** likely alluding to

- A. building trenches on the French front.
- B. using poison gas on the battlefield.
- C. resuming unrestricted submarine warfare.
- D. establishing plans to invade Russia.

24. Which concept is best related to these actions?

Results of the Spanish-American War

- New territories for the United States
- Expanding U.S. influence in the Caribbean and Asia

- A. populism
- B. imperialism
- C. brinkmanship
- D. containment

25. Use the list below to answer the question.

- The United States supplied weapons to Allies during World War II.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter.
- The United States dropped atomic bombs on Japan, ending World War II.

What was one result of these events?

- A. The United Nations sought to limit the expansion of communism.
- B. The British government continued to dominate European politics.
- C. The public's fear of a major military conflict decreased.
- D. The global role of the United States in world politics increased.

26. Into which country did General Douglas MacArthur want to expand military operations during the Korean War?

- A. Cuba
- B. China
- C. Vietnam
- D. the Soviet Union

27. Which statement expresses the reason why the United States entered the Persian Gulf War in 1991?

- A. to safeguard trade routes for Iranian oil exports
- B. to press Saudi Arabia to enact human rights laws
- C. to force the invading Iraqi military out of Kuwait
- D. to keep the Soviet Union from spreading communism

28. Which pairing correctly completes this table?

<u>WHO</u>	<u>QUOTE</u>	<u>WHAT</u>
?	"a date that will live in infamy"	?

- A. Winston Churchill — Requesting U.S. military and economic aid
- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower — Announcing the D-Day invasion of France
- C. Joseph Stalin — Proclaiming Russia's decisive victory at Stalingrad
- D. Franklin D. Roosevelt — Asking Congress to declare war on Japan

29. Use the list below to answer the question.

- 1940: The United States places embargoes on steel, scrap iron, and aviation fuel to Japan.
- 1941: The U.S. government enacts an oil embargo against Japan and freezes Japanese assets in the United States.

What motivated the United States to take the actions in this list?

- A. fear of competition with Japan due to the Open Door Policy
- B. Japan's failure to make reparation payments from World War I
- C. aggressive actions by Japan in China and Southeast Asia
- D. Japan's refusal to join the League of Nations

30. President Eisenhower is justifying U.S. military involvement in which country?

Finally, you have broader considerations that might follow what you would call the "falling domino" principle. You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences.

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954

- A. Cuba
- B. Vietnam
- C. Japan
- D. Greece

31. In which country did the United States policy of containment stop the spread of communism?

- A. Cuba
- B. South Korea
- C. East Germany
- D. China

32. During the Korean War, which event reversed the advance of U.N. forces into North Korea?

- A. China's crossing the Yalu River to invade the Korean Peninsula
- B. the Soviet Union's boycott of U.N. Security Council deliberations
- C. General MacArthur's removal as Commander of U.N. forces
- D. the United States' signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement

33. Which phrase best explains President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s request for \$1.3 billion for defense in 1939?

- A. the desire to obtain additional naval bases in the Pacific
- B. the belief that the Soviet Union was building new weapons
- C. the need to boost employment during the Great Depression
- D. the concern about the territorial ambitions of the Axis Powers

34. Use the list below to answer the question.

- 1954: The French army was defeated at Dien Bien Phu.
- 1964: Gulf of Tonkin incident occurred.
- 1965: _____ ?
- 1968: The Tet Offensive was launched by North Vietnamese.

Which event correctly completes this list?

- A. Operation “Rolling Thunder” was deployed by the United States.
- B. President Ngo Dinh Diem was offered support by the United States.
- C. U.S. diplomats agreed to peace talks in Paris.
- D. U.S. forces withdrew from Hanoi.

35. Which U.S. action was President Truman justifying in this speech?

The threat of Soviet aggression still hangs heavy over many a country—including our own. We must continue . . . the struggle to overcome the constant efforts of the Soviet rulers to dominate the world . . .
—President Harry S Truman, 1951

- A. deployment of forces to Korea
- B. intervention in labor strikes
- C. desegregating the armed forces
- D. recognizing the independence of Israel

36. Which statement best describes the changing roles of Great Britain and the United States immediately after World War II?

- A. The British economy contracted while the U.S. economy continued to expand.
- B. The U.S. military demobilized as the British military established European bases.
- C. The British became isolationist while the United States signed trade agreements.
- D. The United States enacted social welfare laws as British industries were nationalized.

37. Which sequence best describes U.S. involvement in World War II?

- 1. neutrality
- 2. isolationism
- 3. alliances
- 4. war

- A. 1, 2, 4, 3
- B. 2, 1, 3, 4
- C. 3, 4, 1, 2
- D. 4, 3, 2, 1

38. Use the list below to answer the question.

World War I Headlines

- (1) Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Sarajevo
- (2) Germany Invades Neutral Belgium to Attack France
- (3) _____?_____
- (4) Germany declares intent to resume unrestricted warfare
- (5) U.S. Congress Declares War on Germany

Which headline correctly completes this list of chronological events?

- A. Lusitania Sunk by German U-Boat
- B. President Woodrow Wilson Offers 14 Points Plan
- C. Germany Offers Austria Support
- D. Zimmerman Telegram Reveals German Proposal to Mexico

39. Use the list below to answer the question.

The Zimmerman Note

- An attempt by German officials to keep the United States focused on other security issues
- Mexico was offered an opportunity to regain lost territory

What was the U.S. response to this note?

- A. The support for isolationism began to decline.
- B. The number of American troops in the Philippines increased.
- C. The neutrality treaties with neighboring countries ended.
- D. The deployment of American troops to Cuba began.

40. Which concern resulted in the U.S. Congress rejecting membership in the League of Nations?

- A. Economic depression in other nations would threaten the U.S. economy.
- B. Conflicts in other countries would lead to U.S. involvement in another war.
- C. Dictatorial governments would have increased influence on U.S. politics.
- D. U.S. companies would hurt the economy by outsourcing labor.

41. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms. . . . But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable.

—President Woodrow Wilson's Address to Congress Leading to a Declaration of War Against Germany, 1917

Why did the United States make this foreign policy change?

- A. Germany pledged to respect isolationist countries.
- B. Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.
- C. A U.S. naval base was attacked by an enemy nation.
- D. The United States refused to join an international peace organization.

42. **What was Japan's main objective in attacking Pearl Harbor?**

- A. taking political control of Hawaii
- B. establishing a permanent military base
- C. destroying U.S. naval strength
- D. expanding an economic trade embargo

43. **The return to an isolationist foreign policy was signified by which U.S. action following World War I?**

- A. the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles
- B. the intervention of the military in Latin American affairs
- C. the passage of an agricultural tariff by the legislature
- D. the reduction of federal income tax rates

44. **Which government action was designed to discourage criticism of U.S. involvement in World War I?**

- A. the Fourteen Points
- B. the War Industries Board
- C. the Zimmermann Telegram
- D. the Espionage and Sedition Acts

45. **What was one of Woodrow Wilson's goals for peace following World War I?**

- A. ending the system of secret alliances
- B. supplying humanitarian aid to citizens
- C. stabilizing global monetary systems
- D. ending popular democratic revolutions

46. **Use the timeline below to answer the question.**

Selected Events of World War I

April, 1917 — The United States declares war against Germany.

June, 1917 — U.S. troops arrive in Europe.

May, 1918 — U.S. victory occurs at Cantigny, France.

Why are the events in this timeline significant?

- A. U.S. forces fought to prevent the spread of communism.
- B. U.S. forces began fighting before war was officially declared.
- C. U.S. forces fought to defend the territory of an ally.
- D. U.S. forces were exposed to guerrilla warfare tactics.

47. **Use the list below to answer the question.**

- Creation of the Department of Homeland Security
- Passage of the USA PATRIOT Act
- Implementation of heightened airport security

Which phrase best explains the purpose of these events?

- A. to reform immigration policies
- B. to expand human rights
- C. to reduce the probability of future terrorist attacks
- D. to increase the opportunities for new trade agreements

48. Which argument against this legislation did some civil liberties groups make?

The [USA PATRIOT] Act grants federal officials greater powers to trace and intercept terrorists' communications both for law enforcement and foreign intelligence purposes. It reenforces federal anti-money laundering laws and regulations in an effort to deny terrorists the resources necessary for future attacks.

—Congressional Research Service, April 2002

- A. It encourages capital punishment for convicted criminals.
- B. It weakens national security measures designed to protect citizens.
- C. It violates constitutionally guaranteed individual rights.
- D. It allows local law enforcement to supersede federal authority.

49. Which postwar attitude in the United States represented opposition to this proposal?

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

—President Woodrow Wilson, Fourteen Points Speech

- A. support for the spread of democracy
- B. the promotion of isolationist policies
- C. support for an expanded alliance system
- D. the endorsement of imperialistic acquisitions

50. Americans' disillusionment over World War I led the United States government to adopt a policy of

- A. totalitarianism.
- B. isolationism.
- C. imperialism.
- D. militarism.

51. Which statement best describes the effect the 1968 Tet Offensive had on U.S. public opinion?

- A. The success of Great Society programs minimized national awareness of the event.
- B. Increased U.S. military casualties led to questions about continued involvement in the war.
- C. The enemy action against U.S. forces was considered a tactical military disaster.
- D. President Johnson received support to raise taxes to continue fighting the war.

52. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

We have adopted a plan which we have worked out in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. combat ground forces, and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable. This withdrawal will be made from strength and not from weakness. As South Vietnamese forces become stronger, the rate of American withdrawal can become greater.

—President Richard Nixon's Address to the Nation, November 3, 1969

What was the main motivation for this policy proposed by President Nixon?

- A. decreasing public support for the war
- B. increasing opposition to communist expansion
- C. decreasing military strength of communist forces
- D. increasing need to deploy U.S. military forces in other countries

53. Which of the following statements does not explain a reason why the United States failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?

- A. the excessive reparations forced on Germany
- B. preference for a foreign policy of isolationism
- C. objections to Russia's exclusion from the peace conference
- D. opposition to the League of Nations

54. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

The situation in Vietnam is deteriorating, and without new U.S. action defeat appears inevitable. . . . There is still time to turn it around, but not much.

—Memorandum to President Lyndon B. Johnson, February 7, 1965

What was one way the U.S. government responded to this concern?

- A. It ordered the withdrawal of U.S. forces.
- B. It petitioned the United Nations for military support.
- C. It expanded the draft to increase the size of the U.S. military.
- D. It began negotiations with the United Nations to end the conflict.

55. Why is World War I seen as a turning point in United States foreign policy?

- A. The United States established an international court to address war crimes.
- B. The expansion of overseas businesses helped the economy of the United States.
- C. The United States rejected a world leadership role after the war.
- D. The lowering of barriers to immigration increased the credibility of the United States.

56. Which of the following best identifies the issues that led to the Supreme Court case *Schenck v. United States*?

- A. The United States government restricted immigration during World War I.
- B. The United States government restricted freedom of speech during World War I.
- C. The United States government restricted the production of consumer goods during World War I.
- D. The United States government restricted religious freedom during World War I.

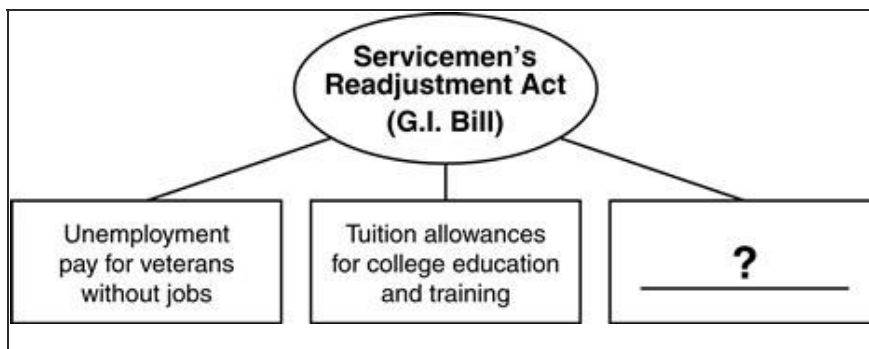
57. Which people were targeted by the “Palmer Raids” of 1919-1920?

- A. deserters
- B. bootleggers
- C. Communists radicals
- D. Ku Klux Klan members

58. The House Un-American Activities Committee investigations of the early 1950s were most similar to which event in U.S. history?

- A. World War I
- B. The Red Scare
- C. Ratification of Prohibition
- D. The Great Depression

59. Which phrase accurately completes the diagram below?



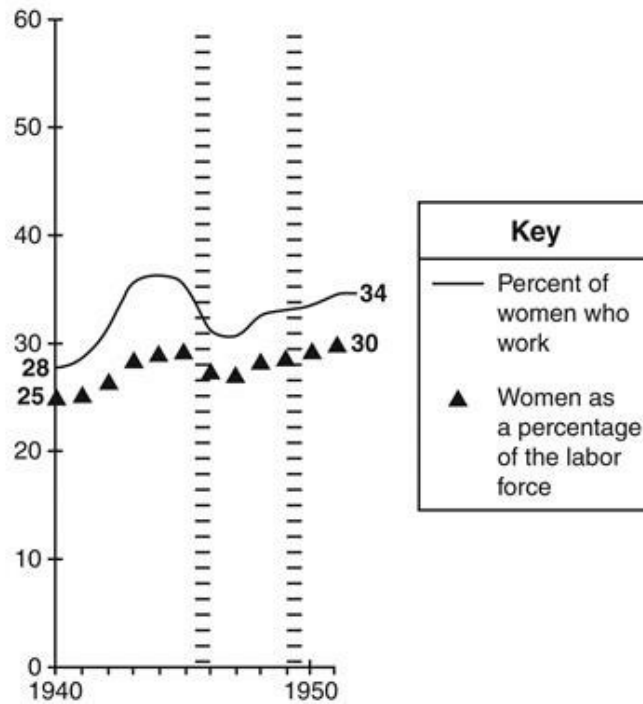
- A. Protection of civil rights for racial minorities
- B. Creation of a new cabinet-level department
- C. Guaranteed low-interest mortgages for homes
- D. Improved access to public transportation

60. The National Defense Education Act was an educational spending priority that began during the administration of which president?

- A. Harry S. Truman
- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- C. John F. Kennedy
- D. Lyndon B. Johnson

61. Which event was the most likely cause of the trend shown on this graph?

Women's Labor Force Participation and Business Cycles: 1940–1951



- A. Military demands increased the need for workers.
- B. Legislation outlawed gender discrimination.
- C. Women took advantage of educational opportunities.
- D. Businesses received incentives to diversify.

62. When women entered the workforce after World War II, what was one obstacle they faced?

- A. lack of established daycare programs
- B. inability to attend universities and trade schools
- C. opposition by unions and government employers
- D. legal restrictions on working outside the home

63. Use the information below to answer the question.

Key Events in the Middle East

1973–1974: The Arab-Israeli War results in embargo on oil shipments to the United States.

1978–1979: The revolution in Iran results in reduced oil exports, creating a shortage.

1980–1981: The Iran-Iraq War results in a 6% reduction of global oil output.

What has been the effect of these events on the United States?

- A. adoption of energy rationing
- B. uncertain access to energy resources
- C. regulations on energy prices
- D. adoption of tariffs on energy imports

64. **How did World War II affect the U.S. economy?**

- A. It helped reduce the availability of specialized services.
- B. It decreased the number of labor unions in manufacturing industries.
- C. It helped stimulate a financial market suffering from depression.
- D. It increased demand for consumer products in the market.

65. **In President Eisenhower's farewell speech, which threat did he identify as dangerous to American liberty?**

- A. the return of fascism in Europe
- B. the growth of international terrorism
- C. the violence against civil rights activists
- D. the influence of the military-industrial complex

66. **Use the information below to answer the question.**

The Bracero Program allowed temporary laborers into the country because of a labor shortage.

What was one effect of this program?

- A. increased production of food, resulting in lower prices
- B. decreased demand for overseas trade for agricultural products
- C. increased ability for immigrants to become U.S. citizens
- D. decreased overseas demand for U.S. agricultural products

67. **What was the effect of the Taft-Hartley Act on U.S. labor unions?**

- A. It eliminated many of the protections extended to unions under the New Deal.
- B. It allowed unions to make direct contributions to political candidates.
- C. It expanded the right of unions to strike in many industries.
- D. It prevented Congress from outlawing union recruiting.

68. **Use the passage below to answer the question.**

By the end of World War II, more than 12 million men and women were serving in the military. This greatly reduced the amount of labor available in the country.

Which of these most likely was an effect of this change?

- A. Workers received lower wages.
- B. Factories needed workers to produce goods.
- C. Workers had few choices among employers.
- D. There were low levels of household savings.

69. Why was this request made of the American public?

I hope every American who possibly can will grow a victory garden this year. We found out last year that even the small gardens helped. . . . Because of the greatly increased demands in 1944, we will need all the food we can grow.

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1944

- A. Resources for civilians were reserved for the military.
- B. Strategic demands created civilian employment opportunities.
- C. Programs to ration scarce goods were eliminated.
- D. Improved nutrition in schools was encouraged.

70. Which role did many women in the United States play during World War II?

- A. They advocated for an end to progressive reforms.
- B. They protested against government rationing of food.
- C. They were employed in positions traditionally held by men.
- D. They were allowed to serve overseas with men in combat.

71. Which circumstance led to the creation of this federal program?



- A. increased migration of workers to western states
- B. large numbers of women working in defense industries
- C. introduction of New Deal programs to assist poor families
- D. closing of many businesses during the Great Depression

72. Which effect did the end of World War I have on U.S. agricultural production in the 1920s?

- A. Imported food products became less expensive to buy.
- B. Land values rose as agricultural profits increased.
- C. Overproduction of crops resulted in lower food prices.
- D. Buyers reduced consumption to boycott unfair tariffs.

73. Which one of the following statements about women in the workplace during World War II is not true?

- A. For many women, responsibilities at home became less of a priority.
- B. Some women were inspired to consider new opportunities outside the home.
- C. Most women left their jobs at the end of the war.
- D. Men and women received equal pay for the same work.

74. Which scenario is an example of how World War II affected the U.S. economy?

- A. women working in aircraft factories
- B. farmers migrating to northern states
- C. courts desegregating the military
- D. unemployed men waiting in bread lines

75. Why did Congress pass the Selective Service Act during World War I?

- A. to draft troops to fight in the war
- B. to segregate military units based on race
- C. to encourage women to take industrial jobs
- D. to allow fewer immigrants into the United States

76. Which group of people is known as the “Lost Generation”?

- A. men who evaded the military draft during World War I
- B. scientists who developed alternative theories of the universe
- C. women who lost jobs to returning servicemen
- D. authors disillusioned by the experience of World War I

77. Based on this excerpt, President Nixon was asking for the support of the “silent majority” regarding which issue?

And so tonight—to you, the great silent majority of my fellow Americans—I ask for your support. . . . The more support I can have from the American people, the sooner that pledge can be redeemed; for the more divided we are at home, the less likely, the enemy is to negotiate at Paris.

—President Richard Nixon, November 1969

- A. civil rights movement
- B. Vietnam War
- C. national debt
- D. nuclear arms race

78. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

By the end of the war, over 31,000 suspected enemy aliens and their families . . . had been interned at Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) internment camps and military facilities throughout the United States.

—“Brief Overview of the World War II Enemy Alien Control Program,” The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 2013

How did the United States justify the internment of the people described in this excerpt?

- A. by claiming that it limited the spread of diseases
- B. by arguing that civilian housing was inadequate
- C. by claiming that national security was threatened
- D. by arguing that immigration quotas needed to be more strict

79. Which statement best explains an effect of the Beat Generation?

- A. People began criticizing the policy of segregation.
- B. Nonconformists developed the counterculture movement.
- C. People began criticizing the power of the president.
- D. Leaders united to expand the civil rights movement.

80. Why was the Tet Offensive a major turning point in the Vietnam War?

- A. It proved that the United States could win the war.
- B. It forced the French government to increase troop levels.
- C. It led to political negotiations with Ho Chi Minh's government.
- D. It changed the minds of many war supporters in the United States.

81. What was the purpose of this organization?



- A. to justify the American decision to stay out of the war
- B. to organize the American economy to finance the war
- C. to encourage the American people to support the war
- D. to train American soldiers to be prepared in case of war

82. Which factor most contributed to the fall of Saigon?

- A. the resignation of President Richard Nixon
- B. the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution
- C. the collapse of support from the United Nations
- D. the widespread antiwar sentiment in the United States

83. Which government action advanced the goals of the participants in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom held in 1963?

- A. the passage of worker safety labor laws
- B. the Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*
- C. the writing of the Equal Rights Amendment
- D. the creation of affirmative action programs

84. Which constitutional issue was raised by the Japanese internment camps of World War II and the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001?

- A. Legislative authority was limited by the courts.
- B. The civil liberties of citizens were compromised.
- C. Executive authority was reduced by a joint resolution.
- D. The power of the states was reduced.

85. Which statement best explains the effect of the USA PATRIOT Act?

- A. News sources were censored by the federal government.
- B. Citizens' privacy was limited by the federal government.
- C. State governments gathered information about citizens.
- D. State governments limited access to public information.

86. The list below describes the literary trends most associated with the

- Rejected the idealism that inspired U.S. entry into World War I
- Sense of moral loss and aimlessness
- Criticized culture though illusions of happiness

- A. Harlem Renaissance.
- B. Chicano Mural Movement.
- C. Lost Generation.
- D. Beat Movement.

87. Which event was the focus of this Supreme Court case?

A military order, however unconstitutional, is not apt to last longer than the military emergency. . . . But once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order . . . [t]he principle then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need.

—Justice Robert H. Jackson, dissenting opinion, *Korematsu v. United States*, 1944

- A. supporting the Lend-Lease Act
- B. internment of Japanese Americans
- C. implementing the Marshall Plan
- D. segregation of African Americans

88. In the post-World War I era, which event began as a U.S. government effort to stop the spread of a domestic communist threat?

- A. the Palmer Raids
- B. the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act
- C. the Scopes trial
- D. the passage of the Volstead Act

89. Which group did President Richard Nixon appeal to in response to the growing antiwar movement of the Vietnam era?

- A. Baby Boomers
- B. National Organization of Women
- C. Silent Majority
- D. Students for a Democratic Society

90. How did the Tuskegee Airmen contribute to the Allied victory in World War II?

- A. They served as the lead force at the Battle of Normandy.
- B. They destroyed over 200 enemy planes in the Atlantic theater.
- C. They developed an unbroken code based on their native language.
- D. They fought as a highly commended infantry unit in Italy and France.

91. Which event was an outcome of the Red Scare of the 1920s?

- A. exposure of the Teapot Dome scandal
- B. trial of Sacco and Vanzetti
- C. ratification of Prohibition
- D. passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff

92. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

The *Saturday Evening Post* heralded [Joseph] McCarthy's arrival with an article entitled "The Senate's Remarkable Upstart." For the next three years, McCarthy searched for an issue that would substantiate his remarkability. . . . [One] scholar noted the ease with which he rearranged the truth to serve his purposes. "Once he got going, logic and decorum gave way to threats, personal attacks, and multiple distortions."

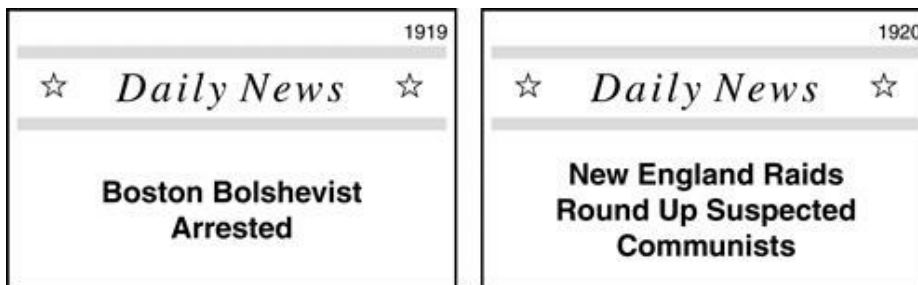
In the Wheeling speech, among the most significant in American political history, McCarthy's recklessness finally merged with his search for a propelling issue. He explained that homegrown traitors were causing America to lose the cold war.

—"February 9, 1950," *Senate Stories*, U.S. Senate Archives

Which statement about Senator Joseph McCarthy is most accurate based on this excerpt?

- A. McCarthy used the fear of communism to increase his political prominence.
- B. McCarthy sought to change finance laws to increase his campaign funding.
- C. McCarthy regarded members of labor unions as patriots.
- D. McCarthy promised to reform civil service hiring practices.

93. Which social movement from the 1920s is illustrated in these headlines?



- A. the Harlem Renaissance
- B. nativism
- C. the Red Scare
- D. prohibition

94. Use the list below to answer the question.

World War II Poster Slogans

- "United We Win"
- "Save the Freedom of Worship: Buy War Bonds"
- "We Can Do It!"

What was the purpose of these slogans?

- A. to promote better race relations during wartime
- B. to increase national trade and to support the import of goods
- C. to convince people to join the military
- D. to motivate the public to support the draft and wartime rationing

95. The Red Scare of the 1920s had its origins in the

- A. Palmer Raids.
- B. case of *Schenck v. United States*.
- C. Russian Revolution.
- D. Espionage Act.

96. For which action did President Nixon ask for support in his "Silent Majority speech?"

- A. increasing the production of nuclear weapons
- B. increasing taxes to reduce the budget deficit
- C. instating an embargo against Cuba
- D. slow withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam