

1. What was the goal of "reform capitalism"?
 - A) A redistribution of wealth that took from the rich and gave to the poor
 - B) A welfare state in which the government guaranteed subsistence for all
 - C) Prosperity for all based on a productive and growing economy
 - D) The return to a pre-Depression free market economy with a few modifications

2. The failure of the Bay of Pigs operation can be attributed to
 - A) outdated intelligence going back to the Eisenhower administration.
 - B) a lack of Cuban support for overthrowing Fidel's Castro regime.
 - C) President John F. Kennedy's ambivalence about intervening in Cuban politics.
 - D) the involvement of Soviet troops in turning back the invasion.

3. What motivated the Soviets to build the Berlin Wall?
 - A) Kennedy's decision to deploy additional American troops in Europe
 - B) A desire to retaliate for the Bay of Pigs operation in Cuba
 - C) Nikita Khrushchev's determination to undermine President Kennedy's confidence
 - D) The desire to distract American attention from Cuba

4. One consequence of the Cuban missile crisis for the central participants was
 - A) Kennedy's determination to re-invade Cuba.
 - B) Kennedy's assassination.
 - C) Fidel Castro's removal from power.
 - D) Khrushchev's removal from power.

5. In the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis, Kennedy and Khrushchev became
 - A) even more antagonistic toward each other.
 - B) determined to avoid another nuclear showdown.
 - C) concerned about diffusing the Vietnam conflict.
 - D) equally distrustful of the Castro regime in Cuba.

6. The signing of the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was a reaction to the
 - A) construction of the Berlin Wall.
 - B) American University speech.
 - C) Cuban missile crisis.
 - D) escalation of the Vietnam War.

7. The United States withdrew its support of the Diem regime in South Vietnam in response to
- A) Diem's misuse of U.S. aid.
 - B) anti-Diem protests by Buddhist monks.
 - C) pressure from the American public.
 - D) the refuting of the "domino effect."
8. Who were the Vietcong?
- A) South Vietnamese rebel forces
 - B) North Vietnamese soldiers
 - C) Supporters of the Diem regime
 - D) The Vietnamese Buddhist majority
9. Establishing the Peace Corps was part of President Kennedy's broader commitment to
- A) convincing developing nations to model themselves after the United States.
 - B) providing aid to nations that seemed in danger of falling to communism.
 - C) spreading the message of Galbraith's *The Affluent Society* to other countries.
 - D) using covert means to undermine Communist-leaning governments abroad.
10. Kennedy's American University speech reflected a turning point in his thinking by suggesting that
- A) it was time for the United States to withdraw from Vietnam.
 - B) he believed nuclear warfare was inevitable and imminent.
 - C) the United States and Soviet Union had shared interests.
 - D) he did not believe Cuba's communism to be a threat to America.
11. Owing to its lack of industrial development and infrastructure, Vietnam was
- A) unable to fight off American troops.
 - B) not vulnerable to Agent Orange.
 - C) able to withstand bombing attacks.
 - D) dependent on Soviet weaponry.
12. In the wake of the Tet Offensive in Vietnam, President Johnson felt compelled to
- A) not seek reelection.
 - B) initiate peace talks.
 - C) order more bombings.
 - D) withdraw troops.

13. President Kennedy was slow to act on his promises of civil rights reform because he
- A) was distracted by the conflict in Vietnam.
 - B) made foreign affairs his top priority.
 - C) wasn't pressured by black activists.
 - D) feared alienating southern Democrats.
14. The purpose of the Freedom Rides was to
- A) demand the desegregation of interstate bus and train travel.
 - B) test whether court-ordered desegregation was being enforced.
 - C) protest the continuing violent assaults of civil rights activists.
 - D) get the federal government to respond to the southern struggle.
15. Violent resistance to peaceful civil rights protests was represented by the figure of
- A) Ross Barnett.
 - B) George Wallace.
 - C) Eugene Connor.
 - D) Barry Goldwater.
16. George Wallace, governor of Alabama, followed the example of Mississippi governor Ross Barnett when Wallace
- A) tried to prevent black students from entering his state's university.
 - B) called on the National Guard to prevent desegregation of schools.
 - C) sparked a riot with his pro-segregation activities and rhetoric.
 - D) compromised with the Kennedy administration on desegregation.
17. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was originally conceived by
- A) Martin Luther King Jr.
 - B) Bayard Rustin.
 - C) John Lewis.
 - D) A. Philip Randolph.
18. Although their speeches at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom differed in tone, both John Lewis and Martin Luther King Jr. made it clear that
- A) unless its demands were met soon, the movement would turn to violence.
 - B) racial conciliation in the United States was not only possible; it was inevitable.
 - C) the civil rights movement would continue until its goals were achieved.
 - D) the movement supported President Kennedy's policies without reservation.

19. President Lyndon B. Johnson was able to get a civil rights bill through Congress because, unlike President Kennedy, he
- A) had the strong support of civil rights activists.
 - B) stood up to southern Democrat opponents.
 - C) built on the success of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.
 - D) wasn't worried about getting reelected.
20. The 1964 Civil Rights Act was ineffective at addressing the problem of
- A) school desegregation.
 - B) access to voting rights.
 - C) job discrimination.
 - D) segregated buses.
21. Southern white supremacists perceived Freedom Summer as an enemy invasion because of the participation of
- A) white college students.
 - B) black college students.
 - C) rural black youngsters.
 - D) federal officials.
22. The efforts of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party in 1964 resulted in
- A) Lyndon Johnson's presidential nomination.
 - B) delegate Fannie Lou Hamer losing her job.
 - C) an integrated Mississippi delegation in 1968.
 - D) the killing of three civil rights workers.
23. The Selma-to-Montgomery civil rights march and the violent response it attracted led to
- A) Governor Wallace's support for voting rights.
 - B) the banning of protest marches in Alabama.
 - C) disillusionment with nonviolent protest actions.
 - D) passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
24. Johnson's vision of the Great Society as being about more than economics was reflected in the creation of
- A) the National Endowment for the Arts.
 - B) Medicare and Medicaid.
 - C) Volunteers in Service to America.
 - D) job training programs for the poor.

25. Although President Johnson's War on Poverty included education and community development programs, his primary strategy for helping the poor was
- A) economic expansion.
 - B) public work programs.
 - C) welfare payments.
 - D) urban redevelopment.
26. The purpose of the 1965 Immigration Act was to
- A) guarantee that the majority of immigrants came from Europe.
 - B) increase the size of the black population in the United States.
 - C) decrease the overall number of new immigrants.
 - D) increase regional diversity among new immigrants.
27. President Johnson's landslide victory over Barry Goldwater suggested that the majority of American voters
- A) were active members of the Democratic party.
 - B) no longer worried about the Communist threat.
 - C) supported federal spending on domestic problems.
 - D) believed the Republican party was too conservative.
28. The decisions of the Warren Court supported and expanded on President Johnson's
- A) anti-poverty programs.
 - B) criminal justice policies.
 - C) decisions on Vietnam.
 - D) commitment to civil rights.
29. The *Griswold v. Connecticut* decision found that
- A) states could not ban the sale of contraceptives.
 - B) the police had to inform suspects of their rights.
 - C) states could not prohibit interracial marriage.
 - D) lawyers had to be provided for poor defendants.
30. The Warren Court developed a reputation for
- A) supporting federal authority.
 - B) strengthening states' rights.
 - C) protecting individual freedoms.
 - D) enhancing police powers.

31. Students for a Democratic Society was initially modeled on the
- A) Communist party.
 - B) Free Speech Movement
 - C) Young Americans for Freedom.
 - D) Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.
32. From the perspective of Students for a Democratic Society, what did the Communist party have in common with large universities and corporations?
- A) They all attracted white-collar workers and students.
 - B) They all were impersonal and undemocratic institutions.
 - C) They all discriminated against African Americans.
 - D) They all refused to support America's Cold War goals.
33. Which of the following was the site of the Free Speech Movement?
- A) Columbia University
 - B) University of Michigan
 - C) University of Mississippi
 - D) University of California
34. Which group was the target of campus protests?
- A) Conservatives
 - B) Communists
 - C) Liberals
 - D) White supremacists
35. The transformation of college campuses to centers of political protest during the late 1960s was motivated by
- A) university-sponsored prohibitions against activism.
 - B) anxiety about the military draft of young men.
 - C) conflicts over desegregation of public institutions.
 - D) the popularity of illegal drug use among students.
36. The slogan "Don't trust anyone over thirty" was associated with
- A) hippies.
 - B) Students for a Democratic Society.
 - C) draft resisters.
 - D) students.

37. The Broadway production of the musical *Hair* and the exhibition of X-rated films in mainstream venues can be attributed to the
- A) success of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley.
 - B) popularity of the Rolling Stones' raunchy songs.
 - C) sexual liberation of young American women.
 - D) 1966 Supreme Court decision on pornography.
38. The women's liberation movement was sparked by
- A) the availability of birth control pills for women.
 - B) President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women.
 - C) women's participation in civil rights and New Left activism.
 - D) debates over the efficacy of the Equal Rights Amendment.
39. Feminists who opposed the Equal Rights Amendment believed it
- A) was unnecessary because all Americans were granted equality in the Constitution.
 - B) would end special protections women workers received regarding hours and safety.
 - C) would make it hard for women who wanted to stay home with their children to do so.
 - D) would enable employers to deny maternity leave and child care to female employees.
40. The National Organization for Women's initial focus was
- A) sexual freedom.
 - B) beauty standards.
 - C) consciousness-raising.
 - D) equal employment.
41. The *Roe v. Wade* decision was part of a larger Supreme Court trend toward
- A) enhancing the rights of criminal defendants.
 - B) ending discrimination against women and minorities.
 - C) easing restrictions on the distribution of pornography.
 - D) protecting individual rights and freedoms.
42. The philosophy of the Black Panthers reflected the influence of
- A) Martin Luther King Jr.
 - B) Bayard Rustin.
 - C) Fannie Lou Hamer.
 - D) Malcolm X.

43. According to black power advocates, the civil rights movement had failed to address
- A) urban poverty.
 - B) higher education.
 - C) women's rights.
 - D) job discrimination.
44. The findings of the Kerner Commission suggested that
- A) the civil rights movement had been successful.
 - B) the civil rights movement had been a failure.
 - C) urban rioting was indefensible criminal behavior.
 - D) racial segregation was not a problem.
45. Although the agendas of young black and Chicano activists overlapped a great deal, an issue of concern unique to Chicanos was
- A) employment.
 - B) voting rights.
 - C) bilingual education.
 - D) nationalist pride.
46. American conservatism during the 1960s could be characterized as libertarian and
- A) atheist.
 - B) working-class.
 - C) internationalist.
 - D) Christian.
47. The founders of the Young Americans for Freedom were inspired by
- A) Richard Nixon.
 - B) William Buckley.
 - C) Billy Joe Hargis.
 - D) Frederick Charles Schwartz.
48. Conservatives who opposed civil rights legislation said their position was based on a belief in
- A) white supremacy.
 - B) anticommunism.
 - C) states' rights.
 - D) Christian values.

49. George Wallace's support among white northerners reflected
- A) their commitment to states' rights.
 - B) a backlash against civil rights gains.
 - C) opposition to the progressive income tax.
 - D) their desire for small government.
50. The Sharon Statement was the conservative counterpart of
- A) King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail."
 - B) *American Women*.
 - C) *The Feminine Mystique*.
 - D) the Port Huron Statement.