

**APUSH Ch 28****Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following statements characterizes President Lyndon Johnson?
- In many ways, especially his personal history and political style, Lyndon Johnson was John F. Kennedy's opposite.
  - Johnson was born into great wealth and had always believed he would one day become president.
  - A hard-edged Texan, Johnson was a late and reluctant supporter of the civil rights movement.
  - He was a young, dynamic politician who had a great ability to give inspirational speeches.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following describes Johnson's War on Poverty?
- The program was Johnson's highest political priority, even more than civil rights advances.
  - It permanently reestablished the old New Deal coalition first forged by FDR in the 1930s.
  - The program was far more successful than even President Johnson could have expected.
  - Unlike the New Deal, the program greatly altered the distribution of wealth in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following War on Poverty programs provided free nursery schools to prepare disadvantaged preschoolers for kindergarten?
- Head Start
  - Community Action Program
  - Upward Bound
  - Job Corps
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following describes the 1964 U.S. presidential election?
- The Republicans nominated Nelson Rockefeller.
  - Robert Kennedy, JFK's brother, was Johnson's running mate.
  - After only a brief time in office, Johnson won by a narrow margin.
  - Johnson's landslide victory gave him a mandate to fulfill his political program.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following was a goal of President Johnson's environmental reforms?
- Modernizing the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks
  - Improving the nation's air and water
  - Banning offshore oil drilling
  - Creating an environmental protection agency

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is paired correctly?
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act—federal funds for teacher training
  - National Endowment for the Humanities—college scholarships
  - Higher Education Act—end the quota system
  - Medical Care Act—federally funded medical insurance for artists and scholars
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Immigration Act of 1965
- raised the quotas allocated to immigrant groups previously viewed as undesirable.
  - replaced the national quotas system of the 1920s with nondiscriminatory numerical limits.
  - allowed unrestricted immigration for everyone except Mexicans and Central Americans.
  - allowed unrestricted immigration from all regions of the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following was a lasting outcome of Johnson's Great Society programs?
- Ending entrenched poverty in America
  - Decreasing racial segregation in the largest cities
  - Reducing the outsourcing of manufacturing jobs to other countries
  - Improving access to health care for the poor and elderly Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The 1963 report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women
- criticized President Kennedy for having appointed so few women to leadership positions.
  - documented discrimination against women in the workplace and in education.
  - appealed for women's reproductive freedom, including freedom to choose an abortion.
  - introduced the words *feminism* and *sexism* to the nation's vocabulary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following was the purpose of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
- To authorize the president to take any action necessary to prevent further aggression in Vietnam
  - To declare that "we are not going to send American boys . . . to do what Asian boys ought to do for themselves"
  - To outline the Johnson administration's plans for bombing Hanoi with a nuclear weapon
  - To give congressional approval for using the herbicide Agent Orange in the jungles of Vietnam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What was the outcome of Operation Rolling Thunder in 1965?
- It broke the war open for the United States and its South Vietnamese allies.
  - The operation severely limited the Vietcong's ability to wage war.
  - It intensified North Vietnamese nationalism and hardened their will to fight.
  - The plan allowed the United States to reduce the number of troops in Vietnam gradually.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following statements characterizes the economic consequences of the Vietnam War?
- During the Johnson years, the war consumed half the proportion of gross national product (GNP) consumed by World War II at its height.
  - The United States in the 1960s was so prosperous that the war had almost no adverse economic consequences.
  - In the summer of 1966, Johnson asked for—and Congress approved—a 20 percent surcharge on individual and corporate income taxes.
  - By 1968, the U.S. economy was entering a severe inflationary spiral that would last more than a decade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Free Speech Movement at Berkeley began in response to
- the University of California's emphasis on teaching the humanities from a leftist point of view.
  - the efforts of the Students for a Democratic Society to organize among the university's students.
  - the university ban on political activities by students on university property.
  - police efforts to empty a vacant lot that had been turned into a "people's park."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is true of Lyndon Johnson's administration?
- Despite his efforts, his controversial health-care plan did not pass through Congress.
  - His wife Lady Bird influenced him as much as Eleanor Roosevelt had influenced FDR.
  - The Vietnam War undermined his commitment to the War on Poverty and his presidency.
  - His appointments showed his commitment to the importance of gender and ethnic diversity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following characterizes the 1968 Tet offensive?
- Many Americans changed their opinions of the war after the Tet offensive.
  - It was a psychological victory for the United States.
  - Saigon, the capitol of South Vietnam, briefly fell during the offensive.
  - The American media refused to display the gruesome images from the Tet offensive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is true about the Vietnam War?
- The Eisenhower Doctrine led the United States into the conflict.
  - By the late 1960s, many Americans believed it was unwinnable.
  - Vietnam's situation was simple: democracy or communism.
  - More men died in Vietnam than in both world wars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following caused the death of Johnson's War on Poverty?
- Southern conservatives
  - Black activism
  - The Vietnam War
  - The American Medical Association

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following describes the 1968 Democratic Party National Convention?
- a. Martin Luther King was the meeting's keynote speaker.
  - b. Robert Kennedy was assassinated there after receiving the nomination.
  - c. It took place in Chicago alongside major antiwar protests.
  - d. The party nominated Eugene McCarthy over Hubert Humphrey.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. In his third-party presidential campaign in 1968, George Wallace
- a. concentrated only on rallying white southerners who were opposed to the civil rights movement.
  - b. defined several hot-button issues that Republicans would exploit in future elections.
  - c. proclaimed that "there is no substitute for victory" and promised to win the war in Vietnam.
  - d. assumed a "plague on both your houses" stance by criticizing both pro- and antiwar protests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Richard Nixon's 1968 campaign for the presidency emphasized
- a. his longtime political commitment to fighting domestic communism.
  - b. a claim to represent the "quiet voice" of "forgotten Americans."
  - c. his southern background and frustrations with the black civil rights movement.
  - d. a strong commitment to continuing Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Women's liberation activists modeled their ideas, goals, and tactics after the
- a. Black Power movement.
  - b. National Organization for Women.
  - c. gay liberation movement.
  - d. New Deal Democrats.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following describes Title IX?
- a. The legislation benefited women athletes.
  - b. It was proposed by Phyllis Schlafly to limit equal pay legislation.
  - c. The law came about as a result of *Griswold v. Connecticut*.
  - d. It called for the government to buy the homes of Love Canal residents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following correctly links a law or a court decision to the benefit that it accorded women?
- a. *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* (1970)—increased women's access to school sports and athletic competition
  - b. *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965)—overturned state laws that allowed an abortion only if a woman's life were in danger
  - c. *Title IX* (1972)—overturned state laws against the sale of contraceptives to single persons
  - d. *Equal Credit Opportunity Act* (1974)—significantly increased women's access to credit

- \_\_\_\_ 24. The 1969 Stonewall riot in New York City was a spontaneous protest led by
- a. the homeless.
  - b. gay people.
  - c. Catholic immigrants.
  - d. women liberationists.
- \_\_\_\_ 25. From 1969 to 1972, Richard Nixon's strategy to end the Vietnam War was to
- a. threaten war with China and North Korea in hopes they would cut off military aid to North Vietnam.
  - b. wait until the 1972 election so he could make peace without being punished at the polls for the subsequent communist takeover of South Vietnam.
  - c. reduce American troop involvement and turn over most of the ground fighting to the South Vietnamese army.
  - d. work with the Soviet Union to settle the war on terms that would leave communists in power but not give the advantage to China.
- \_\_\_\_ 26. The four college students killed by National Guardsmen at Kent State University been protesting
- a. urban unrest and riots by African Americans.
  - b. expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia.
  - c. Vietnamization.
  - d. the draft.
- \_\_\_\_ 27. My Lai became a national issue in the United States in 1969 and was
- a. the site of an important battle in the Vietnam War.
  - b. the site of the massacre of nearly 500 villagers by American soldiers.
  - c. the ancient capital of Vietnam and a center of Buddhist antiwar protest.
  - d. a town captured during the Tet offensive.
- \_\_\_\_ 28. Two of Nixon's greatest foreign policy successes were
- a. SALT I and restoring relations with Communist China.
  - b. invading Cambodia and Vietnamization.
  - c. détente and encouraging global human rights.
  - d. the Tet offensive and the China policy.
- \_\_\_\_ 29. Which of the following describes the Christmas bombings of 1972?
- a. They won important concessions for the United States.
  - b. The attacks were the most intense of the Vietnam War.
  - c. The strategy finally brought peace with honor.
  - d. They were designed to force North Vietnam to capitulate.
- \_\_\_\_ 30. By the 1970s, schools in northern cities were more racially segregated than schools in the South because of
- a. busing.
  - b. suburbanization.
  - c. evangelical Christianity.
  - d. northern liberalism.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. What was the outcome of the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam in 1973 and 1974?
- All of Southeast Asia fell to communism.
  - Vietnam became communist but remained an independent nation.
  - The USSR felt confident in making Vietnam a satellite government.
  - China took control over the new communist Vietnam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* case triggered a judicial revolution in which the Court began to focus on suits related to
- corporations' rights.
  - property.
  - civil liberties.
  - states' rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. In 1972, the Democratic nominee for the presidency was
- Edmund Muskie.
  - Hubert Humphrey.
  - Edward Kennedy.
  - George McGovern.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Richard Nixon's landslide victory in the election of 1972 signaled
- the end of the New Deal programs.
  - a major political realignment in the United States.
  - the defeat of the civil rights movement.
  - a shift away from the policies of the Cold War.

Other

The following questions refer to the following speech by President Dwight Eisenhower.

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 know 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. . . .

But when we come to the possible sequence of events the loss of Indochina, of Burma, of Thailand, of the Peninsula, and Indonesia following, now you begin to talk about areas that not only multiply the disadvantages that you would suffer through loss of materials, sources of materials, but now you’re talking about millions and millions and millions of people.

President Dwight Eisenhower, speech, April 7, 1954

35. The sentiments expressed by President Eisenhower in the excerpt above were most directly responsible for
- liberal principles coming to dominate postwar politics.
  - debates over the merits of the military-industrial complex.
  - the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protests.
  - the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia.
36. The passage above best serves as evidence of
- both political parties supporting the strategy of containing communism.
  - public debates about the proper balance between liberty and order.
  - the United States attempting to defend a position of global leadership.
  - the emergence of the United States from World War II as the most powerful nation on earth.
37. Which of the following actions best exemplifies the belief expressed in the quotation above?
- The emergence of large and sometimes violent antiwar protest against the Vietnam War
  - Military engagements in Korea and Vietnam
  - The war on terrorism following 9/11
  - The development of a friendly relationship between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev



The following questions refer to the following excerpt.

The children of the bright, good parents were spared the more immediate sort of suffering that our inferiors were undergoing. And because of that, when our parents were opposed to the war, they were opposed in a bloodless, theoretical fashion, as they might be opposed to political corruption or racism in South Africa. As long as the little gold stars [sent to parents whose son was killed in war] kept going to homes in Chelsea [a working-class part of Boston] and the backwoods of West Virginia, the mothers of Beverly Hills and Chevy Chase and Great Neck and Belmont [all affluent suburbs] were not on the telephone to their congressman screaming, "You killed my boy" . . . It is clear by now that if the men of Harvard had wanted to do the very most they could to help shorten the war, they should have been drafted or imprisoned en masse.

James Fallows, "What Did You Do in the Class War, Daddy?" *Washington Monthly*, October 1975

38. The passage above was most likely written in response to
- groups on the left claiming that liberals pursued immoral policies abroad.
  - challenges to conformity by intellectuals and rebellious youth.
  - the rise of domestic opposition to the Vietnam War.
  - conservatives fearing challenges to traditional values.
39. The passage above best serves as evidence of
- the prevalence of poverty as a national problem.
  - debates over the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign policy.
  - debates over policies and methods to root out communists within the United States.
  - anxiety over the Cold War, which led to an increasingly homogenous mass culture.
40. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the perspective expressed in the excerpt above?
- Civil rights activists
  - Women's groups
  - The new conservative movement
  - Middle-class suburbanites