1. A similarity between the Red Scare of the 1920s and McCarthyism in the 1950s was that during each period
	1. Thousands of American citizens were expelled from the United States
	2. The Communist Party gained many members in the United States
	3. Many government employees were convicted of giving secrets to the Soviet Union
	4. The civil liberties of American citizens were threatened
2. In both the 1950s and 1960s, the national income approximately
	1. Doubled
	2. Tripled
	3. Quadrupled
	4. Quintupled
3. The Soviet satellite Sputnik I scared Americans because they feared that the USSR
	1. Would put men on the moon first
	2. Could launch ICBMs
	3. Would put the first men into space
	4. Would build the first armored space station
4. In which U.S. presidential election did television first play a major role?
	1. 1948
	2. 1952
	3. 1956
	4. 1960
5. Which political document made it illegal to plan any type of action that might lead to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States?
	1. Truman Doctrine c. McCarran International Security Act
	2. Marshall Plan d. Monroe Doctrine

*“We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”* – Brown v. Board of Education, 1954

1. Which constitutional idea was the basis for this Supreme Court decision?
	1. Protection against double jeopardy c. Right of assembly
	2. Freedom of speech d. Equal protection of the law
2. Before the ratification of the 22nd amendment in 1951, most presidents served no more than two terms because of
	1. A federal law c. The elastic clause
	2. Precedent d. A Supreme Court decision
3. The leader of the communist government of North Vietnam was
	1. Mao Zedong
	2. Chiang Kai-shek
	3. Ho Chi Minh
	4. Ngo Dinh Diem
4. Why did Eisenhower consider it so important to complete the Interstate Highway System in 1956?
	1. It was essential to provide the growing suburbs with an easier way of getting to and from work in the urban centers
	2. Eisenhower
	3. Eisenhower knew that it was important to have a viable roadway system for the mobility of military troops and supplies
	4. The completion of the highways was vital to the American tourism industry
5. *“An attack on one shall be considered an attack on all.”* This statement summarizes the foreign policy known as
6. Colonialism c. Appeasement
7. Nonalignment d. Collective security
8. A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about United States involvement in the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict was the
9. Right to regulate commerce with foreign nations
10. Use of deficit spending to finance the wars
11. Lack of a formal declaration of war by Congress
12. Supreme Court’s role in foreign policy decision-making
13. During the Korean War, what was the main reason that President Harry Truman dismissed General Douglas MacArthur as commander of the United States troops?
14. The United States had suffered many severe military losses
15. Congress refused to appropriate any more money to support the war
16. President Truman believed that General MacArthur’s conduct threatened the concept of civilian control over the military
17. General MacArthur disobeyed President Truman by deciding to stop fighting the war
18. What did Republicans in the House of Representatives create in order to hunt for communist spies?
	1. NATO
	2. HUAC
	3. The NSA
	4. The CIA
19. Which development led to the other three?
	1. The United States government increased funding for science and math education
	2. The Soviet Union launched the Sputnik I satellite
	3. A joint Soviet-American space mission was announced
	4. President John F. Kennedy set the goal of landing a man on the Moon
20. The Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba in 1961 is an example of a United States attempt to
	1. Eliminate unfriendly governments geographically close to the United States
	2. Cultivate good relations with Latin American nations
	3. Stop the drug trade
	4. End the Cold War

 *“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.’”* Martin Luther King, Jr. Washington D.C., 1963

1. Which step was taken following this speech to advance the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.?
	1. Desegregation of the Armed Forces c. Elimination of the Ku Klux Klan
	2. Ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson d. Passage of the new civil rights acts
2. Which development is most closely associated with the belief in to the domino theory?
	1. Military involvement in Vietnam c. Signing of the nuclear test ban treaty
	2. Construction of the Berlin Wall d. End of the Korean War

 *“… My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what American will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man…”* – John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961

1. To implement the idea expressed in this statement, President Kennedy supported the
	1. Creation of the Marshall Plan c. Removal of United States troops from Korea
	2. Formation of the Peace Corps d. Establishment of the South East Asia Treaty Organization
2. Which federal government program was designed to solve the problem of poverty in the 1960s?
	1. Peace Corps
	2. New Federalism
	3. Dollar Diplomacy
	4. Great Society
3. The United States tried to unsuccessfully to unite pro-U.S. Southeast Asia together under which alliance?
	1. The Warsaw Pact
	2. The Alliance for Progress
	3. NATO
	4. SEATO
4. In situations where the President is suspected of wrongdoing, such as the Watergate scandal, the official role of the House of Representatives is to
	1. Investigate and bring charges against the President
	2. Conduct the impeachment trial
	3. Provide attorneys to defend the President
	4. Determine the punishment if the President is convicted
5. Appealing to the frustration and anger many blacks’ felt over a lack of social and economic power, which civil rights leader advocated a militant approach to obtaining equal rights?
	1. Martin Luther King, Jr. c. Medgar Evars
	2. Malcolm X d. Fannie Lou Hamer
6. Members of the Black Panthers would advocate that blacks should
	1. Strive to end segregation with boycotts and strikes
	2. Separate from white society and lead their own communities
	3. Emigrate back to Africa, similar to Marcus Garvey
	4. Use nonviolent protests to bring about change
7. Which of the following was a governmental response to the Freedom Riders?
	1. Justice Department sued the transportation facilities that continued to segregate their services
	2. Attorney General Kennedy stopped the Freedom Rides half way along their route
	3. Attorney General Kennedy had federal marshals escort the Freedom Rides to their finish
	4. Attorney General Kennedy refused to support the movement and had the Freedom Riders arrested when they reached their destination
8. The Presidency of Gerald Ford was different from all previous Presidencies because he was the first President who
	1. Won the office by running on a third-party ticket
	2. Resigned from the office of the President
	3. Ran for office as a nonpartisan candidate
	4. Was not elected to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency
9. United States annexation of the Philippines (1898) and military involvement in Vietnam (1960s and 1970s) are similar because in each event the United States
10. Achieved its long-range foreign policy objectives
11. Put the domino theory into action
12. Demonstration the strength and success of its military power
13. Provoked domestic debate about its involvement in the internal affairs of other nations

**Base your answer to question on the quotation below on your knowledge of social studies.**

*“Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.”* – John F. Kennedy, 1962

The quotation above is in reference to which “hot spot” of the Cold War?

1. The Bay of Pigs Invasion c. The Cuban Missile Crisis
2. The Korean War d. The Vietnam War
3. Which foreign policy was the cooling off of Cold War tensions?
4. Détente
5. The Domino Theory
6. Brinkmanship
7. Collective Security
8. Which United States foreign policy decision most clearly reflects the relationship shown in the cartoon?
9. Issuance of the Eisenhower Doctrine c. Support of Israel in the Six Day War
10. Quarantine of Cuba d. Negotiations of SALT
11. Support of Israel in the Six Day War
12. A major long term effect of the Vietnam War has been
	1. An end to communist governments in Asia
	2. A change in United States foreign policy from containment to imperialism
	3. A reluctance to commit United States troops for extended military action abroad
	4. A continued boycott of trade with Asia
13. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution established a new balance of power in the executive branch by
14. Giving the President almost unlimited funding to wage war
15. Granting the Supreme Court the power to declare a war to be unconstitutional
16. Giving the President more freedom to conduct military operations in Vietnam
17. Effectively giving all military decision-making abilities to Congress
18. What was the immediate response in the United States to the Tet Offensive?
	1. Congress issued the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
	2. John F. Kennedy was assassinated
	3. The media called for an increase in military presence in Vietnam
	4. Americans increased their protests to American involvement in Vietnam
19. The primary purpose of the War Powers Act of 1973 is to
	1. Limit Presidential power to send troops into combat
	2. Allow for a quicker response to a military attack
	3. Assure adequate defense of the Western Hemisphere
	4. Stop the use of troops for nonmilitary purposes
20. Why as the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment important to NOW members?
	1. It would provide a legal guarantee of equal opportunities for women
	2. It would legalize “consciousness-raising” groups
	3. It would outlaw legal segregation
	4. It would prohibit discrimination based on race