

COLD WAR

Multiple Choice

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

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

- ___ 1. The Berlin airlift was President Truman's response to the
 - a. reunification of East and West Germany.
 - b. German development of the atomic bomb.
 - c. Soviet blockade of West Berlin.
 - d. construction of the Berlin Wall.

- ___ 2. During the Cold War, a major goal of United States policy in Latin America was to
 - a. build nuclear weapons bases in Central America.
 - b. encourage the countries of Latin America to join the United Nations.
 - c. protect American financial investments in Latin America.
 - d. prevent Fidel Castro from taking over Cuba.

- ___ 3. The Soviet Union wanted to rebuild after the war in ways that would
 - a. protect its own interests.
 - b. establish a politically open world.
 - c. provide markets for its products.
 - d. prevent the United States from building an empire.

- ___ 4. Stalin was determined that Germany would never
 - a. repay its American debts.
 - b. give up its nuclear weapons.
 - c. threaten his nation again.
 - d. take control of the Mediterranean Sea.

- ___ 5. For nearly 50 years, the Cold War was characterized by
 - a. small battles worldwide.
 - b. the gradual decline of Soviet power.
 - c. American and Soviet isolationism.
 - d. political conflict and military tensions.

- ___ 6. One major event that led up to the Korean War was
 - a. World War I.
 - b. World War II.
 - c. the Chinese Civil War.
 - d. the Cold War.

- ___ 7. Because of its reliance on aircraft to carry nuclear weapons, the United States lagged behind the Soviet Union in
 - a. hydrogen bomb testing.
 - b. spy plane technology.
 - c. missile development.
 - d. destroyer and cruiser construction.

- ___ 8. Unlike Betty Friedan, pediatrician Benjamin Spock believed that women should
 - a. stay home with their children.
 - b. contribute to the family income.
 - c. remain mainly in teaching and nursing.
 - d. explore creative new roles for themselves.

- ___ 9. The beatniks of the 1950s promoted
 - a. traditional social patterns.
 - b. family values.
 - c. segregation of African Americans.
 - d. spontaneity over conformity.
- ___ 10. During the 1950s, Americans placed the most value in
 - a. adventure and excitement.
 - b. security and caution.
 - c. comfort and security.
 - d. rock-and-roll and night clubs.
- ___ 11. What was one result of the baby boom?
 - a. Overcrowding became a problem.
 - b. Families moved from the cities to the suburbs.
 - c. Families had to buy a second car.
 - d. all of the above
- ___ 12. Participants in the 1963 March on Washington hoped to
 - a. get "Bull" Connor prosecuted for police brutality.
 - b. convince Congress to pass civil rights legislation.
 - c. prevent the reelection of President Kennedy.
 - d. do battle with the police of Washington, D.C.
- ___ 13. How did the National Urban League help African Americans?
 - a. by helping newcomers to large cities find homes and jobs
 - b. by providing legal support to defend them in court
 - c. by providing them with good medical care
 - d. by helping them to integrate lunch counters
- ___ 14. In which state did Freedom Riders encounter violent resistance?
 - a. Michigan
 - b. California
 - c. Alabama
 - d. West Virginia
- ___ 15. Which was a highlight of the March on Washington?
 - a. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech
 - b. President Johnson's "Great Society" speech
 - c. President Kennedy's "New Frontier" speech
 - d. Stokely Carmichael's "Black Power" speech
- ___ 16. In 1957, Eisenhower used the Arkansas National Guard to
 - a. enforce school integration.
 - b. uphold the "separate but equal" doctrine.
 - c. protect factories from striking workers.
 - d. support the governor of Arkansas.
- ___ 17. Mexican American reform groups such as the Community Service Organization sought change through
 - a. migration to California.
 - b. an approach known as "termination."
 - c. the referendum process.
 - d. peaceful protest.
- ___ 18. The person who wrote the famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail" was
 - a. Eugene "Bull" Connor.
 - b. James Meredith.
 - c. Martin Luther King, Jr.

- d. John Lewis.
- ___ 19. The Warren Commission declared that Kennedy's assassination was the work of a
 - a. large, organized conspiracy.
 - b. CIA-directed plot.
 - c. gang sent from Cuba.
 - d. lone assassin.
- ___ 20. As a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis,
 - a. Fidel Castro was removed from power.
 - b. the United States set up missile sites in Cuba.
 - c. the United States increased investments in Cuba.
 - d. the Soviets removed their missiles from Cuba.
- ___ 21. What was the effect of the tax-cut bill that Johnson got Congress to pass?
 - a. The unemployment rate increased.
 - b. GNP rose steadily.
 - c. The federal deficit grew quickly.
 - d. Inflation rose dramatically.
- ___ 22. Which of the following brought the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war?
 - a. the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - b. the signing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty
 - c. the Panamanian riot
 - d. the Bay of Pigs invasion
- ___ 23. The New Frontier proposals addressed all of the following except
 - a. the environment.
 - b. the economy.
 - c. poverty.
 - d. the space program.
- ___ 24. Some critics complained that the Great Society programs
 - a. favored rural over urban citizens.
 - b. paid too little attention to health care.
 - c. gave the rich too many tax breaks.
 - d. gave the federal government too much power.
- ___ 25. The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that
 - a. obscenity laws could be more restrictive.
 - b. prayer in public schools was constitutional.
 - c. evidence seized illegally could not be used in a trial.
 - d. an accused individual had no right to a free attorney.
- ___ 26. President Kennedy's policy in Vietnam was to
 - a. send 100,000 troops to South Vietnam.
 - b. increase the number of American military advisors.
 - c. gain the loyalty of the Viet Cong.
 - d. support the efforts of Ho Chi Minh.
- ___ 27. Escalation of the war in Vietnam began with the
 - a. My Lai massacre.
 - b. passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - c. formation of the Viet Cong.
 - d. publication of the Pentagon Papers.
- ___ 28. People who opposed fighting the war on moral or religious grounds were known as
 - a. freedom fighters.
 - b. men of honor.

- c. conscientious objectors.
 - d. Viet Cong.
- ___ 29. Why did President Kennedy support the government of Ngo Dinh Diem?
- a. Diem had been democratically elected.
 - b. Kennedy feared that Communists would take over South Vietnam.
 - c. Kennedy feared that the Viet Cong would attack Saigon.
 - d. Diem had honestly used American aid to carry out economic reforms.
- ___ 30. What did Congress do after the North Vietnamese attack in the Gulf of Tonkin?
- a. declared war on North Vietnam
 - b. gave Johnson control over American actions in Vietnam
 - c. voted to withdraw from Vietnam as quickly as possible
 - d. took complete responsibility for the conflict in Vietnam
- ___ 31. Fighting conditions for American soldiers included
- a. a dry, windswept environment.
 - b. the constant threat of bombing by B-52s.
 - c. the constant hazard of booby traps.
 - d. endless head-on clashes with enemy troops.
- ___ 32. One advantage the Viet Cong guerrillas had was their
- a. sophisticated weapons.
 - b. elaborate tunnel systems.
 - c. truck convoys.
 - d. chemical weapons.
- ___ 33. The Port Huron Statement by the SDS called for power to be rooted in
- a. youth, beauty, dreams, and wealth.
 - b. possession, privilege, and circumstance.
 - c. faith, hope, and charity.
 - d. love, reflectiveness, reason, and creativity.
- ___ 34. The winner of the 1968 election was
- a. Democrat Eugene McCarthy.
 - b. Republican Richard Nixon.
 - c. Independent George Wallace.
 - d. Democrat Hubert Humphrey.
- ___ 35. Why did the Watergate break-in occur?
- a. The Nixon White House wanted to get Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatric records.
 - b. The Committee to Reelect the President wanted to wiretap the Democratic National Committee.
 - c. The Committee to Reelect the President needed money to carry on its work.
 - d. The FBI and the CIA wanted information about the Democratic presidential campaign.
- ___ 36. Critics charged that President Reagan's conservative policies led to
- a. a larger gap between rich and poor.
 - b. the advancement of homosexual rights.
 - c. an expansion of government regulations.
 - d. a liberal Supreme Court.
- ___ 37. The savings and loan (S & L) scandal
- a. cost American taxpayers billions of dollars.
 - b. cost Reagan his popularity with the American people.
 - c. grew out of an attempt to undermine the Sandinista government.
 - d. showed that federal regulation of banks is unnecessary.
- ___ 38. What was the goal of Reagan's policy toward Nicaragua?

- a. to prevent the government from being defeated by revolutionaries.
 - b. to overthrow the Marxist government
 - c. to build a large military base in Nicaragua
 - d. to remain neutral
- ___ 39. Conservatives joined the American Liberty League in the 1930s to oppose
- a. “modern Republicanism.”
 - b. the Great Society.
 - c. the New Deal.
 - d. the Environmental Protection Agency.
- ___ 40. Reagan’s foreign policy called for
- a. making an alliance with the Soviet Union.
 - b. limiting American intervention in the affairs of other nations.
 - c. taking an active role against communism.
 - d. protecting the island of Cuba from invasion.
- ___ 41. Americans celebrated patriotic renewal through all of the following except the
- a. centennial of the Statue of Liberty.
 - b. 200th anniversary of the Constitution.
 - c. defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - d. 1984 Olympic Games.
- ___ 42. The signing of arms-control treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union signaled the end of
- a. Russia.
 - b. the Bush presidency.
 - c. the Cold War.
 - d. German reunification.
- ___ 43. Bush’s nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court
- a. was criticized by conservatives.
 - b. angered many moderates and liberals.
 - c. ended in failure.
 - d. led to public debate about the Supreme Court.
- ___ 44. To deal with the recession of the early 1990s, Bush
- a. increased spending for social programs.
 - b. nearly doubled the size of the federal government.
 - c. signed a bill to increase the unemployment rate.
 - d. agreed to a deficit-reduction plan that included new taxes.
- ___ 45. Reagan began his political career by winning election as
- a. governor of California.
 - b. spokesman for General Electric.
 - c. President of the United States.
 - d. a Justice of the Supreme Court.
- ___ 46. Starting in 1965, United States immigration policy
- a. extended the bias favoring European immigrants.
 - b. aimed to limit the population of the United States.
 - c. contributed to the nation’s increasing diversity.
 - d. banned immigration from Communist countries.
- ___ 47. What led to the eruption of war in the Balkans in the early 1990s?
- a. the Russian army’s invasion of the region
 - b. civil wars in Rwanda and Zaire
 - c. the breakup of Yugoslavia
 - d. nuclear weapons tests in India and Pakistan

- _____ 48. Henry Kissinger served President Nixon as
- national security advisor.
 - Secretary of State.
 - a skilled diplomat.
 - all of the above.
- _____ 49. Nixon's creative dealing with the Soviet Union brought about
- a more deadly arms race.
 - a limit on offensive nuclear weapons.
 - German reunification.
 - a dramatic increase in Cold War tensions.
- _____ 50. President Ford faced an economy with rising inflation and unemployment. This economic phenomenon is known as
- GNP.
 - stagflation.
 - depression.
 - deficit spending.

Short Answer

ANALYZING A DOCUMENT

Below is a statement by President Lyndon Johnson. Read it, and then answer the questions below.

The Communists' desire to dominate the world is just like the lawyer's desire to be the ultimate judge on the Supreme Court or the politician's desire to be President. You see, the Communists want to rule the world, and if we don't stand up to them, they will do it. And we'll be slaves. Now I'm not one of these folks seeing Communists under every bed. But I do know about the principles of power, and when one side is weak, the other steps in.

51. How does the statement by Johnson help explain American involvement in Vietnam?
52. special prosecutor

READING A TABLE

Election Results, 1980–1988				
Year	Candidates	Popular Vote	Percent of Total Vote	Electoral Vote
1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	43,899,248	52	489
	Jimmy Carter (D)	35,481,435	42	49
	John B. Anderson (Ind.)	5,719,437	6	0
1984	Ronald Reagan (R)	54,281,858	59	525
	Walter F. Mondale (D)	37,457,215	41	13
1988*	George Bush (R)	48,881,221	54	426
	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	41,805,422	46	111

*A majority of 270 electoral votes out of 538 are needed to win. In 1988, one vote was cast for Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX).

53. In the three elections listed, which Democratic candidate received the greatest number of electoral votes?

KEY TERMS

Briefly define or identify each of the following terms.

54. Whitewater affair

READING A TABLE

Social Security Trust Fund			
Year	Amount in Social Security Trust Fund	Number of People Receiving Benefits	Total Annual Payments
1980	\$100.1 billion	35.5 million	\$120.5 billion
1985	\$179.9 billion	37.1 million	\$186.2 billion
1990	\$278.6 billion	39.8 million	\$247.8 billion
1995	\$326.1 billion	43.4 million	\$332.6 billion

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration

55. What trend do you see in the number of people collecting Social Security during the period from 1980 to 1995?

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Answer Section