1. Which of the following American foreign policy theories held that if one nation in a region fell to communism, the whole region would fall to communism?
   A. Domino Theory  B. Marshall Plan
   C. Roosevelt Corollary  D. Truman Doctrine

2. How did the fear of communism during the 1950s affect the United States?
   A. There was more public support for the repeal of segregation laws.
   B. There was more public support for the buildup of nuclear weapons.
   C. The government supported the rise of independence movements in Southeast Asia.
   D. The government supported the overthrow of repressive dictatorships in Latin America.

3. In 1968, the number of Americans who felt that United States troops should withdraw from Vietnam increased significantly. Which of the following events was most important in causing this shift in public opinion?
   A. The Tonkin Gulf incident
   B. The Tet Offensive
   C. The fall of Dien Bien Phu
   D. The siege of Khe Sanh

4. Which of the following was a primary cause of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union?
   A. a competition for political influence over other countries
   B. direct, armed conflict between the two nations
   C. a deep reduction in military expenditures
   D. the founding of the United Nations
5. Which of the following congressional actions, passed during the Vietnam conflict, gave President Lyndon B. Johnson the authority to send troops to Vietnam without a declaration of war?

A. The Treaty of Versailles  
B. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution  
C. The Atlantic Charter  

6. What international organization was created immediately after the Second World War to promote world peace and cooperation among nations?

A. the Atlantic Charter  
B. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
C. the United Nations  
D. the League of Nations

7. Refer to the newspaper article below to answer the following question.

Saigon, April 30, 1975

The last U.S. helicopter left the American embassy at 7:53 a.m. today after rescuing 1400 American and 5600 civilians from the compound. As it lifted into the sky, tanks from the north were rumbling down the streets of Saigon. The war is over.

Many new immigrants to the United States began arriving in 1975 from—

A. Hong Kong, as Britain turned the colony over to China.  
B. Eastern Europe, after communist control ended.  
C. Ethiopia, to escape the extreme drought and famine.  
D. Vietnam, in the wake of the communist takeover.

8. Between 1948 and 1951, the United States spent $13 billion to rebuild the war-torn countries of Western Europe. This effort was proposed by the United States secretary of state, who saw it as a way to help keep Western Europe free of communism. This plan was called the—

A. Roosevelt Corollary.  
B. Marshall Plan.  
C. Good Neighbor Policy.  
D. Domino Theory.
9. How did television reporting on the Vietnam War affect American public opinion?
   
   A. Cultural exchange and commercial trade with Asian countries became national ideals.
   B. Heroism and combat stories about soldiers romanticized the war effort.
   C. It influenced patriotic fervor and ardent support for anti-communist foreign policy.
   D. It generated anti-war sentiment and massive protests against the conduct of the war.

10. Which of these was a cause of the Korean War?
   
   A. NATO air and naval forces blocked ships sailing to North Korea.
   B. North Korean forces, with Soviet approval, invaded South Korea.
   C. United Nations inattention allowed guerrillas to infiltrate South Korea.
   D. Widespread anti–colonial riots forced the Korean government to begin the war.

11. This is an excerpt from a speech by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954.

   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.

   Which policy was supported by President Eisenhower’s statement?
   
   A. Withdrawal of troops from South Korea
   B. Containment of communism in Southeast Asia
   C. Establishment of a United States aid program
   D. Development of a United States space program

12. According to the bar graph above, in what year did United States military involvement in Vietnam begin to decline?
   
13. The proclamation of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 was one of the first post World War II actions taken by the United States to—

A. contain communist expansion.
B. expand United States influence in Latin America.
C. break down international trade barriers.
D. restrict military actions by the United Nations.

14. During the late-1960s, declining United States' public support for the Vietnam War was linked to—

A. the Soviet decision to give new technology to South Vietnamese industrialists.
B. the Vietcong's deployment and use of modern helicopter gun-ships in Saigon.
C. the successful Apollo landing of men on the moon in the summer of 1969.
D. the graphic new coverage of the war provided by television networks.

15. The American reaction to Russia's launch of Sputnik was a space program that began in the early 1960s in the Kennedy presidency and reached its high point in 1969 with—

A. the construction of the Mir space station.
B. John Glenn's orbiting the Earth.
C. the launching of the space shuttle.
D. the landing of a man on the moon.

16. The Truman Doctrine was a pledge on the part of the United States to help Greece and Turkey

A. avoid engaging in a war over oil reserves.
B. recover land they had lost during World War II.
C. resist the spread of communism in the region.
D. prosecute captured military leaders for war crimes.

17. Which of the following best describes President Lyndon B. Johnson’s action toward Vietnam during the 1960s?

A. He threatened to use nuclear weapons to end the Vietnam War.
B. He initiated the complete democratization of North Vietnam.
C. He escalated U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam.
D. He refused to participate in a French-led occupation of Vietnam.
18. Think about the major conflicts of the twentieth century which the United States has been involved in.

- World War I
- World War II
- Korea
- Vietnam

In spite of fighting four major wars, there has been very little physical damage done to the continental United States. Which of the following would best explain why there was so little physical damage?

A. the United States’ diplomatic actions
B. the United States’ geographic location
C. the United States’ diverse population
D. the United States’ military power

19. What was a common criticism of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?

A. It made the South Vietnamese more vulnerable to communist aggression.
B. It encouraged the use of guerrilla warfare in Vietnam.
C. It allowed the U.S. executive branch too much power.
D. It reduced the freedom of the American press.

20. Why was the end of the Korean War considered a stalemate?

A. The cold war continued.
B. The North and South were still divided.
C. Both the North and South lost many lives.
D. The United States removed all of its troops.

21. The excerpt below is from Richard Nixon’s “Silent Majority” speech.

Let historians not record that when America was the most powerful nation in the world we passed on the other side of the road and allowed the last hopes for peace and freedom of millions of people to be suffocated by the forces of totalitarianism.

And so tonight—to you, the great silent majority of my fellow Americans—I ask for your support.


In his speech, President Nixon asked the American people to support his position on which of the following issues?

A. the Vietnam War
B. the War Powers Act
C. the Watergate scandal
D. the Middle East peace process
The line that is labeled with the number 3 represents the division between—

A. the communist and non-communist sections of the country.
B. zones of Soviet and Chinese influence.
C. locations of industry and natural resources in the country.
D. the north/south Soviet trade corridors.

23. Use the political cartoon below to answer the following question.

**Soviets Launch First Man-Made Satellite into Orbit**

Source: Frank Williams, *The Detroit Free Press*

What did the United States government do in response to the event referred to in the cartoon?

A. The government decided to seek peace immediately and to end the cold war.
B. The government banned civilian contact between United States and Soviet citizens.
C. The government decided to spend more on both scientific education and the military.
D. The government requested that the United Nations prohibit Soviet space exploration.

24. U.S. intervention in Vietnam came as a result of the Cold War policy of

A. détente. B. brinkmanship.
C. appeasement. D. containment.
25. The shaded area on the map above is intended to show—

A. the division of Germany between Western and Soviet control after World War II.
B. the areas of South Vietnam controlled by Vietcong and North Vietnamese Army units after the Tet Offensive.
C. the creation of the independent nations of India and Pakistan in 1947.
D. the final border established between North Korea and South Korea after the Armistice of 1953.

26. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, President Kennedy informed the Russians that in the event of a missile attack from Cuba the United States would respond by—

A. mounting a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.
B. overthrowing the Cuban government.
C. placing Cuban Americans in internment camps.
D. attacking Soviet forces in East Germany.

27. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the United States unsuccessfully attempted to prevent a Communist victory in the country labeled—

A. I. B. II. C. III. D. IV.

28. Which of these was a formal statement of intention of the United States to aid any country threatened by communist aggression?

A. Truman Doctrine
B. Marshall Plan
C. Alliance for Progress
D. Vietnamization
29. Which action by President Harry Truman would be an example of his post–World War II containment policy?

A. He demanded human rights guarantees from Latin American allies.
B. He helped the Greek and Turkish governments resist communist rebels.
C. He negotiated with the U.S.S.R. to eliminate long–range nuclear weapons.
D. He provided economic recovery aid to China and Japan.

30. Which of these events was the closest the United States and the Soviet Union actually came to fighting each other during the Cold War?

A. Suez Crisis, 1956
B. Bay of Pigs, 1961
C. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
D. Gulf of Tonkin, 1964

31. This graph illustrates a trend in United States defense spending.

United States Defense Spending, 1948-1960

Which foreign policy issue caused the change in defense spending after 1950?

A. Escalation of the Cold War
B. Conclusion of the Korean War
C. Establishment of trade sanctions against Cuba
D. Establishment of diplomatic relations with China

32. How did the Marshall Plan contribute to the U.S. policy of containment of communism?

A. It provided arms to anticommunist forces in Central America.
B. It stopped the placement of Soviet missiles in communist Cuba.
C. It blocked communist efforts to take over the Korean Peninsula.
D. It helped anticommunist governments rebuild war-torn Europe.
33. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, what new action did the United States take to aid Jews?

A. It created shelter programs.
B. It recognized Israel as a state.
C. It helped locate lost relatives.
D. It provided monetary compensation.

34. Which political trend characterized the era of McCarthyism?

A. the effort to end the welfare system and remove regulations on U.S. businesses
B. the willingness to provide political asylum to persecuted people worldwide
C. the effort to transform the United States into a society based on civil equality
D. the use of false accusation of communism as a weapon against political opponents

35. Which statement explains why President John F. Kennedy ordered the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961?

A. The United States government believed the new government in Cuba was a right-wing dictatorship.
B. The United States government feared stronger ties between Communist Cuba and the Soviet Union.
C. The United States government suspected the Soviet Union had placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
D. The United States government wanted to acquire Cuba as an agricultural colony.

36. Use the excerpt below to answer the following question.

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one....

The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

—President Harry S. Truman, speech to Congress (1947)

Based on the excerpt, which country was President Truman criticizing?

A. South Korea
B. the Soviet Union
C. West Germany
D. the United Kingdom
37. Which of the following contributed to the Eisenhower Administration’s failure to improve relations with the Soviet Union?

A. Tet Offensive  
B. Pueblo Incident  
C. Cuban Missile Crisis  
D. U-2 Spy Plane Incident  

38. This excerpt is from the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution approved by a Joint Resolution of Congress in 1964.

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.

How did this resolution expand the president's executive power?

A. By sanctioning presidential leadership of relief efforts for needy nations  
B. By expanding presidential authority to negotiate treaties with hostile nations  
C. By permitting presidential commitment of military troops without a formal declaration of war  
D. By requiring presidential accountability for military spending without an authorized budget for defense
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