

APUSH Ch 25

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following established the Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe?
- Eisenhower Doctrine
 - Casablanca Conference
 - Marshall Plan
 - Yalta Agreement
- _____ 2. From the U.S. perspective, the Cold War was precipitated by
- Stalin's refusal to allow self-determination for the countries of Eastern Europe.
 - the Soviet Union's explosion of an atomic bomb and later a hydrogen bomb.
 - the Soviet Union's participation in the creation of the Warsaw Pact.
 - Stalin's refusal to allow Eastern European countries to participate in the Marshall Plan.
- _____ 3. Which of the following occurred at the Potsdam Conference in 1945?
- Stalin demanded that the United States share the secrets of the atomic bomb.
 - The Allies failed to reach agreement over the postwar occupation of Germany.
 - Inexperienced in world affairs, Truman used "tough" methods with the Soviets.
 - Truman conceded the Soviet Union's right to impose a procommunist government on Poland.
- _____ 4. When the United Nations first convened on April 25, 1945, it consisted of
- a single assembly.
 - a small board of delegates from the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - separate assemblies for Eastern and Western Europe.
 - the General Assembly and Security Council.
- _____ 5. The Truman Doctrine was implemented in response to communist threats in
- Egypt and Israel.
 - Palestine and Jordan.
 - Greece and Turkey.
 - East Germany and Poland.
- _____ 6. To forestall economic difficulties, which could foster the rise of communism throughout Europe, the United States gave nearly \$13 billion to a European recovery program called the
- Berlin Airlift.
 - Marshall Plan.
 - Truman Doctrine.
 - NATO Alliance.

- _____ 7. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, the United States and the USSR came closest to war over
- the Soviet blockade of West Berlin.
 - Soviet arm shipments to North Korea during the Korean War.
 - Soviet refusal to allow Eastern European countries to participate in the Marshall Plan.
 - Soviet aid to communist movements in Greece and Turkey.
- _____ 8. Which of the following describes the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949?
- It was the first American peacetime military alliance since 1783.
 - The United States funded the militaries of all of the participating countries.
 - NATO explicitly and permanently excluded the Federal Republic of Germany.
 - The alliance was formed in order to impose a blockade on Berlin.
- _____ 9. The National Security Council's report known as NSC-68 proposed that
- the United States must significantly increase its defense spending.
 - good relations with the Soviet Union were imperative.
 - critics had exaggerated the strength of the Soviet military.
 - a dangerous arms race would follow the development of the hydrogen bomb.
- _____ 10. Which of the following occurred after the Chinese Communists defeated the Nationalists in 1949?
- The United States recognized the new government of China.
 - Truman and his aides supported China's admission to the UN.
 - Conservative critics accused the State Department of losing China.
 - Americans refused to recognize the exile Nationalist government established in Taiwan.
- _____ 11. What was President Truman's response to the invasion of South Korea in 1950?
- He asked the UN Security Council to authorize a "police action."
 - Truman asked Congress for a declaration of war and they complied.
 - He decided to pursue a policy of watchful waiting before committing troops.
 - Truman appealed to Congress to send aid to the anticommunist Koreans.
- _____ 12. Which of the following was a long-term consequence of the Korean War?
- The war ended the American military-industrial complex.
 - It established a precedent of avoiding atomic weapons in future Cold War conflicts.
 - The war convinced Americans of the futility of fighting Asian wars.
 - It established the law that the president was the commander-in-chief.
- _____ 13. Which of the following occurred as a reaction to the massive wave of strikes that shook the United States in 1946?
- Congress abolished the Office of Price Administration.
 - Truman passed the Employment Act of 1946.
 - Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act over Truman's veto.
 - The U.S. government abandoned its Keynesian economic policies.

- _____ 14. What event led southern Democrats to bolt from the Democratic Party in 1948?
- Truman tried to extend labor unions into the southern textile industry.
 - Hubert Humphrey put a strong civil rights agenda on the party's platform.
 - They followed former vice president Henry Wallace into his new Progressive Party.
 - Republican Thomas Dewey offered a platform they found much more attractive.
- _____ 15. Which of the following statements characterizes the presidential election of 1948?
- Truman owed his victory to the large African American voter turnout in the South.
 - The left and right wing of the Democratic Party split off and nominated separate candidates.
 - Thomas Dewey's defeat stemmed from the nomination of Strom Thurmond as his running mate.
 - The Republican Congress effectively tarnished Truman's reputation, leading to his defeat.
- _____ 16. Which of the following describes life in the United States during the Cold War?
- Fearful of powerful government, the public insisted on decreasing the power of the president.
 - Tension over communism abroad fostered a period of domestic repression and fear at home.
 - Intent on protecting itself from communism, the United States banned covert operations abroad.
 - Fearing creeping socialism, Congress cut back on Social Security and unemployment insurance.
- _____ 17. In 1947, the Truman administration reacted to the growing anticommunist fervor in the country by
- denouncing it as a Republican-inspired witch hunt against liberals and New Dealers.
 - ordering the FBI to conduct major investigations of all congressional Republicans.
 - issuing an executive order to investigate all federal employees' loyalty.
 - doing nothing, trusting that the issue was a Republican ploy that would soon go away.
- _____ 18. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
- investigated Joseph McCarthy and other extreme anticommunists' abuses of power.
 - stood in contrast to McCarthy due to its careful investigations of alleged subversive activities.
 - targeted the film industry as part of its larger anticommunist agenda.
 - confined itself to investigating anti-American propaganda and sentiment abroad.

- _____ 19. Which of the following statements describes modern Republicanism?
- President Eisenhower rejected it as the repudiation of Abraham Lincoln's legacy.
 - George Kennan called it a critical aspect of containment policy.
 - It called for a drastic reduction in the size and activities of the federal government.
 - The philosophy emphasized moderating rather than dismantling the New Deal state.
- _____ 20. What was the distinguishing characteristic of President Eisenhower's "New Look" in foreign policy in the 1950s?
- A conventional army three times the size of the Soviet army
 - Increased hydrogen bomb production and long-range bombing strength
 - The dismantling of Truman's containment policies
 - A commitment to raise arms against all nations unfriendly to western capitalism
- _____ 21. What factor served as the basis for the United States' determination of whether it would support or oppose a country and its government during the 1950s?
- The country's stance on communism
 - Its geographic location
 - Its level of democratic participation
 - A country's adherence to UN human rights standards
- _____ 22. Why did the United States refuse to support Ho Chi Minh, the leader of North Vietnam, during the late 1950s?
- He treated the North Vietnamese cruelly.
 - He sympathized with the Japanese occupiers.
 - He was a communist.
 - He had taken control by force.
- _____ 23. President Eisenhower authorized CIA agents to undermine Mohammad Mossadegh's political power to
- protect Western oil interests.
 - apply the domino theory to the Middle East.
 - inhibit the growth of radical Islam.
 - hinder an alliance between Iranian and Vietnamese communists.
- _____ 24. Which of the following statements describes the presidential election of 1960?
- Kennedy won a decisive victory over Richard Nixon.
 - The New Deal Democratic coalition failed because southern whites voted Republican.
 - Kennedy won by a very slim margin of just a few thousand votes.
 - Richard Nixon's popularity was due to his impressive performance on television.

- _____ 25. Which of the following events was a major foreign policy blunder during the Kennedy administration?
- Cuban missile crisis
 - Building of the Berlin Wall
 - Bay of Pigs
 - Alliance for Progress
- _____ 26. Which of the following occurred during the Cuban missile crisis?
- President Kennedy worked quietly through diplomatic channels to resolve the problem.
 - Khrushchev used television to alert the world to the crisis.
 - The United States and the Soviet Union came closer to nuclear war than at any other time.
 - Khrushchev ordered a quarantine of American shipping headed for Cuba.
- _____ 27. In 1962, John F. Kennedy secured funding for a nonmilitary initiative to advance the Cold War agenda known as
- the United Nations Children's Fund.
 - Students for a Democratic Society.
 - the Marshall Plan.
 - the Peace Corps.
- _____ 28. Early opposition to Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam came in part from
- South Vietnamese Catholics.
 - South Vietnamese Buddhists.
 - President Eisenhower.
 - President Johnson.
- _____ 29. John F. Kennedy's policy toward South Vietnam included
- increasing the number of American troops on the ground to 16,000 by 1963.
 - secretly bombing the jungle trails of the Vietminh in Cambodia and Laos.
 - encouraging the South Vietnamese government to adopt the "strategic hamlet" strategy.
 - supporting a coup to oust Ngo Dinh Diem and install a pro-American government.
- _____ 30. Buddhists in Vietnam expressed their discontent with the Diem authoritarian regime in May 1963 by
- writing letters to President Kennedy appealing for U.S. intervention.
 - petitioning the Diem regime directly with grievances.
 - staging dramatic demonstrations, including self-immolations.
 - publishing newspapers and fliers critical of the regime.

The following questions refer to the following excerpt.

To ensure the peaceful development of nations, free from coercion, the United States has taken a leading part in establishing the United Nations. The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members. We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. . . .

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.

One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression.

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.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

President Harry S Truman, Address Before Joint Session of Congress, March 12, 1947

31. In its efforts to address the challenges indicated above by President Truman, the United States
 - a. developed a foreign policy based on collective security.
 - b. accelerated postwar decolonization.
 - c. refused to aid noncommunist regimes that did not commit themselves to democracy.
 - d. consistently avoided military confrontation in favor of détente.
32. The speech quoted above would be most useful to historians analyzing the
 - a. policies and methods designed to root out communists in the United States.
 - b. appropriate powers of the executive branch in conducting foreign policy.
 - c. attempts of the United States to defend a position of global leadership.
 - d. domestic opposition to the Korean and Vietnam wars.
33. The ideas expressed in the excerpt above reflect most directly
 - a. a belief in a national sense of mission or destiny.
 - b. debates over the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens.
 - c. resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion.
 - d. periods of religious fervor and fundamentalism.

34. The speech excerpt above was most likely a reaction to
- the United States responding to an uncertain and unstable world.
 - liberal principles coming to dominate postwar policies.
 - new demographic and social issues that sharply divided the nation.
 - the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protest movements.

The following questions refer to the following excerpt.

Today we are engaged in a final, all-out battle between communistic atheism and Christianity. The modern champions of communism have selected this as the time. And, ladies and gentlemen, the chips are down—they are truly down. . . .

The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is not because our only powerful potential enemy has sent men to invade our shores, but rather because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate or members of minority groups who have been selling this Nation out, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest nation on earth has had to offer—the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in Government we can give. . . .

I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy.

Senator Joseph McCarthy, Speech Delivered in Wheeling, West Virginia, February 9, 1950

35. The sentiments expressed in the speech excerpt above most directly led to political controversies over the
- domestic opposition to the Korean War.
 - mutual coexistence of the United States and communist regimes.
 - appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting military policy.
 - policies and methods designed to root out communists within the United States.