

1. The term "American Indians" is a misnomer because the people it designates
- A. are not native to the Americas
 - B. originally came from Asia
 - C. did not inhabit the East Indies
 - D. did not speak any European languages
 - E. first settled the Americas during the 1400s
2. Which of the following contributed the most to the founding and success of the Iroquois Confederacy?
- A. The small size of the Iroquois tribes
 - B. The fact that the tribes all belonged to the same nation
 - C. The popular election of the council members
 - D. The constant conflicts among the Iroquois tribes
 - E. The example of the New England town meeting
3. Which nation has had the greatest influence on modern American culture?
- A. Asia
 - B. England
 - C. France
 - D. Italy
 - E. Spain
4. A major reason that the Europeans succeeded in dominating the Native Americans and gradually taking over their land because
- A. their religion was more compelling
 - B. their respect for the land was greater
 - C. they were better farmers than the Native Americans
 - D. their weapons were more sophisticated and deadly
 - E. they arrived in America before the Native Americans
5. Why did the settlers of Massachusetts Bay found Harvard College?
- A. They wanted a school that would rival Yale College in Connecticut.
 - B. They needed to supply jobs for unemployed professors.
 - C. They were concerned to educate future ministers of their church.
 - D. They wanted both boys and girls in New England to learn to read.
 - E. They insisted on the separation of church and state.
6. The most important difference between Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Bay Colony was that Pennsylvania
- A. was not founded by a Christian
 - B. was not an English colony

- C. did not have a large city
 - D. was not ruled by a theocracy
 - E. did not attract settlers from Europe
7. The success of Southern plantations led to the increase of which of the following?
- A. The African slave trade
 - B. Indentured servitude
 - C. Intercolonial trade
 - D. The building of cities
 - E. Trade with the Native Americans
8. Which of the following events was most responsible for the eventual disappearance of theocracy in Massachusetts?
- A. The founding of Rhode Island
 - B. The establishment of Yale College
 - C. The banishment of Anne Hutchinson
 - D. The founding of Pennsylvania
 - E. The Salem witchcraft trials
9. The Navigation Acts of the 1650s had all the following purposes EXCEPT:
- A. to protect colonial trade
 - B. to increase profits for Great Britain
 - C. to maintain English control over colonial trade
 - D. to foster a mercantilist economy
 - E. to increase imports to the colonies while decreasing exports
10. A principal consequence of the Glorious Revolution in Britain was that
- A. the New England colonists threw Edmund Andros out of office
 - B. England became a Catholic nation once again
 - C. a queen ruled England in her own right for the first time
 - D. the colonial assemblies began discussing the need for a militia
 - E. English Protestants began fleeing to the colonies for fear of religious persecution
11. The abolitionist movement had difficulty gaining supporters in the early 1800s because
- A. African slaves were content with their status
 - B. there were no Africans in powerful positions in the government
 - C. Africans easily found ways to flout the system of slavery
 - D. Northern whites could ignore the wrongs of the slave system in the South and Southerners found it too profitable to end
 - E. Quakers were a majority in the colonies and spoke out against slavery at an early date

12. Which of the following people probably had the hardest and most thankless life in the colonies?

- A. A farmer's wife
- B. A female slave
- C. A male slave
- D. A cobbler
- E. A blacksmith's apprentice

13. Britain defended the colonists against the French primarily because

- A. William Pitt believed it was necessary to win the war quickly
- B. Britain was protecting its own investment in the colonies
- C. British military officers were personally loyal to colonial troops
- D. the British and the Native Americans did not have friendly relations
- E. Britain wanted to push Spain out of its American colonies

14. George Washington found the job of commander in chief of the colonial army thankless and exhausting for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. the regular desertion of his soldiers who wanted to return to look after their own affairs
- B. the contempt and distrust with which the British army officers treated him
- C. the fact that his soldiers often refused to obey orders of which they did not approve
- D. his lack of enjoyment of or interest in the military life
- E. the youth and inexperience that made it difficult for him to know the best course to pursue

15. The two maps in this chapter illustrate which result of the French and Indian War?

- A. The colonists began to identify themselves as fellow Americans rather than as Virginians or New Yorkers.
- B. Dislike and distrust began to grow between Britain and the colonies.
- C. Individual colonies expanded their territory westward.
- D. Britain more than doubled the size of its holdings in North America.
- E. Spain more than doubled the size of its holdings in North America.

16. Before 1754 French activity in North America was directed primarily toward

- A. open warfare with Spanish colonists along the West Coast
- B. religious conversion of the Native Americans
- C. establishing the fur trade with the Native Americans
- D. border warfare with the British colonists
- E. building large cities along the Mississippi River

17. The First Continental Congress was convened primarily to

- A. discuss a unified colonial response to the Intolerable Acts
- B. discuss a plan to unite the 13 colonies as an independent nation

- C. raise a standing army that could protect the colonists against British oppression
 - D. arrive at a set of internal trade regulations that was fair to all colonies
 - E. plan a suspension of all trade with Great Britain
- 18.** Why had Great Britain failed to enforce the Navigation Acts before 1763?
- A. Smuggling had made the colonies, and therefore Britain, wealthier.
 - B. The royal governors in the colonies were disloyal to British interests.
 - C. Britain had no interest in what went on in the American colonies.
 - D. British representatives found it impossible to enforce laws that so many colonists were determined to ignore.
 - E. The colonists threatened the lives and property of the people paid to enforce the Navigation Acts.
- 19.** The Sons of Liberty disguised themselves as Native Americans on the night of the Boston Tea Party for all these reasons EXCEPT:
- A. They knew that Native Americans would never be accused or suffer any penalties for the destruction of the tea.
 - B. They did not want to be prosecuted for the crime of destroying property that was not theirs.
 - C. They wanted their friends and families to be able to say truthfully that they did not recognize them that night.
 - D. They knew that dressing up in costumes would add to the excitement and enthusiasm of the undertaking.
 - E. They hoped that Native Americans would be blamed for the storming of the Dartmouth.
- 20.** Paul Revere chose to distort the facts in his engraving of the Boston Massacre primarily to
- A. unite people from all the colonies against the aggressor, Britain
 - B. satisfy his creative instincts as an artist
 - C. ensure that the redcoats would not receive a fair trial
 - D. ensure that history would portray Britain as a villain
 - E. prove that Crispus Attucks and his friends had died the deaths of heroes
- 21.** Why did the Northern delegates allow the removal from the Declaration of Independence a passage referring to the slave trade as a "cruel war against human nature"?
- A. They supported the slave trade.
 - B. They were slave owners from large plantations.
 - C. They did not like the implication that they were slaves of the king of Great Britain.
 - D. They thought the Southerners would not vote for independence if that passage was not removed.
 - E. They did not believe that this was the right time to free the slaves.
- 22.** General Howe was determined to capture the city of Philadelphia primarily because
- A. it was the capital city and such a capture would be prestigious
 - B. it was an important Atlantic seaport city

C. it had been the scene of most of the fierce resistance to the Acts of Parliament before the war began

D. it was the home of Benjamin Franklin

E. it was a Loyalist city and would welcome the arrival of the British

23. Which of the following lists the battles in the correct chronological order?

A. Brandywine, Monmouth, Saratoga

B. Saratoga, Brandywine, Monmouth

C. Monmouth, Brandywine, Saratoga

D. Saratoga, Monmouth, Brandywine

E. Brandywine, Saratoga, Monmouth

24. What was the primary purpose of the Olive Branch Petition?

A. To open trade between the United States and the Mediterranean nations of Greece and Italy

B. To ask King George III to bring about a reconciliation between Parliament and the colonies

C. To state the reasons for Americans to declare their independence from Great Britain

D. To urge Americans to declare independence from a corrupt hereditary monarchy

E. To justify America's decision to begin to take up arms against the redcoats

25. The Articles of Confederation

A. were ratified by 9 of the 13 states and then became law

B. fixed the amount of the Revolutionary War debt Congress would have to repay

C. did not provide for an executive or judicial branch of the national government

D. established a strong central authority over the individual states

E. apportioned representation of each state according to its population

26. James Madison objected to the Articles of Confederation on all these grounds EXCEPT:

A. States were violating one another's rights.

B. Congress could not force states to pay their fair share of taxes.

C. States were making separate treaties with Native Americans.

D. Congress included delegates from each state.

E. States would never work together in their own best long-term interests.

27. All the following were direct or indirect consequences of the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT:

A. The United States acquired a large war debt.

B. The states gave up individual claims to lands outside their borders east of the Mississippi.

C. The Northwest Territory was divided into smaller territories, each with its own governor.

D. An economic depression hit the United States in 1784.

E. Daniel Shays led a farmers' rebellion in Massachusetts.

28. The Antifederalists opposed the Constitution primarily because

- A. they thought the United States should be ruled by a constitutional monarchy
 - B. they did not want the central government to have too much control over the states
 - C. they opposed slavery and wanted a constitution that would outlaw it
 - D. they demanded equal representation for all the states
 - E. they wanted the Constitution to include The Northwest Ordinances
- 29.** Which of the following wrote the majority of the Federalist Papers?
- A. Benjamin Franklin
 - B. Alexander Hamilton
 - C. John Jay
 - D. James Madison
 - E. George Washington
- 30.** Why did the delegates agree to keep the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention secret?
- A. They knew their work would be unpopular with their constituents.
 - B. They did not want to be subjected to any outside pressures or influences.
 - C. They had received a number of threats to their lives.
 - D. They knew there were many foreign spies hoping to betray them.
 - E. They did not want to provoke an uprising among the people.
- 31.** All the following were important influences on the framers of the Constitution EXCEPT:
- A. the Magna Carta
 - B. the English Bill of Rights
 - C. the Roman republic
 - D. The Spirit of the Laws
 - E. the Federalist Papers
- 32.** Around which two central figures were the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties organized?
- A. George Washington and John Adams
 - B. Alexander Hamilton and John Adams
 - C. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson
 - D. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
 - E. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
- 33.** What was the major aim of George Washington's foreign policy?
- A. To remain friendly with but neutral toward all nations
 - B. To support the French monarchy during the French Revolution
 - C. To support the revolutionaries during the French Revolution

- D. To stake a claim to the Louisiana territory
 - E. To settle the Northwest Territory as soon as possible
34. What was the Democratic-Republican response to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts?
- A. The Treaty of Ghent
 - B. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
 - C. The Battle of Tippecanoe
 - D. The Judiciary Act
 - E. The Embargo Act
35. All the following major changes first occurred in U.S. society between 1790 and 1825 EXCEPT:
- A. More than 100,000 Americans migrated westward.
 - B. The Industrial Revolution changed the economy and the way people worked.
 - C. The Erie Canal was completed.
 - D. Voting rights were expanded to include white men who did not own property.
 - E. Political leaders began disagreeing over the question of slavery.
36. The Missouri Compromise stated all the following EXCEPT:
- A. Missouri would be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state.
 - B. Maine would be admitted to the Union as a free state.
 - C. Slavery would be outlawed north of Missouri's southern border, except in Missouri itself.
 - D. No future state would be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state.
 - E. The balance of power in Congress would remain even, with 12 free states and 12 slaveholding states.
37. How did the invention of the cotton gin affect the South?
- A. Planters divided their large plantations into smaller farms.
 - B. The economy boomed because one gin could do the work of 1,000 slaves.
 - C. Slavery began to be less profitable and started to die out.
 - D. Southerners began to build textile mills and make their own cloth for export and trade.
 - E. Southerners began building factories to manufacture more cotton gins.
38. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
- A. To support democracy all over the world
 - B. To ally the United States with European interests
 - C. To encourage Latin American revolutionaries to rise up against the European colonial powers
 - D. To warn European nations not to invade or colonize the western hemisphere
 - E. To declare American neutrality in relations between Latin America and Europe
39. Who among the following did not belong to the literary community in Concord, Massachusetts?

- A. Louisa May Alcott
- B. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- C. Bronson Alcott
- D. Edgar Allan Poe
- E. Henry David Thoreau

40. What happened at the Seneca Falls Convention?

- A. A constitutional amendment was passed granting women the right to vote.
- B. A Declaration of Sentiments listing women's grievances was signed and published.
- C. A riot broke out between those who supported and those who opposed women's rights.
- D. The president of the United States pledged to make women's rights a major campaign issue.
- E. Newspaper articles supporting the abolition of slavery were read and discussed.

41. The rebellion of Nat Turner had all the following effects EXCEPT:

- A. Fifty or sixty white people were killed.
- B. The Southern states passed harsh new laws limiting the rights of slaves.
- C. Southerners blamed William Lloyd Garrison and The Liberator for the uprising.
- D. Nat Turner and several of his followers were hanged as criminals.
- E. The rebellion inspired other successful uprisings throughout the South.

42. The Second Great Awakening gave rise to or supported all the following movements EXCEPT:

- A. women's education
- B. temperance
- C. abolition
- D. women's suffrage
- E. the Whig Party

43. All these inventions helped revolutionize the U.S. economy in the early nineteenth century EXCEPT:

- A. the cotton gin
- B. the locomotive
- C. the incandescent lightbulb
- D. the steamboat
- E. the spinning jenny

44. Which of the following social classes did NOT make up a significant part of Southern society?

- A. Wealthy planters
- B. Immigrants
- C. Slaves

- D. Small farmers
 - E. Poor whites
45. Which of the following was the primary reason for the wave of Irish immigration in the 1840s?
- A. Desire to buy land
 - B. Desire for economic opportunity
 - C. Widespread starvation in the wake of the potato famine
 - D. Religious oppression
 - E. Political oppression from Great Britain
46. Between 1830 and 1850, the United States gained land that would become all the following present-day states EXCEPT:
- A. California
 - B. North Dakota
 - C. Washington
 - D. Oregon
 - E. Texas
47. The Gold Rush of 1849 had all the following immediate effects on California society EXCEPT:
- A. The population became more ethnically diverse.
 - B. Many entrepreneurs made their fortunes from the miners.
 - C. The population grew by many thousands.
 - D. More and more people turned to farming to make a living.
 - E. Society became violent and lawless.
48. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 made it legal to do which of the following?
- A. Prevent an African American from testifying in his or her own defense
 - B. Help a slave escape to a free state
 - C. Become a free person simply by crossing the border into a free state
 - D. Join the Free-Soil Party and speak out in favor of abolition
 - E. Execute any slave who was proved to have escaped from his or her owner
49. The immediate cause of Southern secession from the Union was
- A. the raid on Harpers Ferry
 - B. the Pottawatomie Massacre
 - C. the election of Abraham Lincoln
 - D. the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - E. the determination of Kansas to be a free state
50. In his opinion in the case of Dred Scott v. Sanford, Chief Justice Taney stated all the following EXCEPT:

- A. The Fifth Amendment protected slaveowners' rights to their property.
- B. The Missouri Compromise had been unconstitutional because it violated slaveowners' property rights.
- C. The framers of the Constitution clearly had not intended the Constitution to apply to anyone of African descent.
- D. Slave status did not depend on geography but traveled everywhere with a person who was a slave.
- E. As long as society provided separate but equal opportunities to African slaves, it did not have to do anything more for them.

51. Why did Thoreau and other abolitionists praise John Brown?

- A. They approved of using violence to change laws.
- B. They looked forward eagerly to a war between North and South.
- C. They wanted to see as many slavers killed as possible.
- D. They admired his long history of helping African Americans and dealing fairly with them.
- E. They felt that Brown had taken an appropriate revenge for Congressman Brooks's attack on Senator Sumner.

52. The Union strategy for winning the war included all the following EXCEPT:

- A. dividing the Confederacy along the Mississippi River and conquering both halves in turn
- B. taking control of the Mississippi so that the South could not use it for trade or communication
- C. blockading Confederate ports so that no supplies or reinforcements could come in
- D. capturing and killing Confederate President Jefferson Davis
- E. capturing the capital city of Richmond, Virginia

53. The Union was more likely to win a war of attrition because

- A. it had a larger pool of available reinforcements and could resupply its troops
- B. the Confederates had not been able to march farther north than Maryland
- C. the Confederate officers did not know how to fight a war of attrition
- D. African Americans fought only on the Union side
- E. its military leaders had no command of strategy and tactics

54. The Emancipation Proclamation, by implication, extended which of the following offers to Confederate states?

- A. They could keep their slaves if they abandoned the Confederacy and rejoined the Union.
- B. The war would continue until they freed their slaves.
- C. The Union would pay them for their slaves if they would agree to free them.
- D. The Union would surrender if they agreed to free their slaves.
- E. The Confederacy could exist as an independent nation if it would build an impregnable border between its territory and that of the United States.

55. Andrew Johnson was impeached primarily because he

- A. dismissed Edwin M. Stanton from a cabinet post
- B. disagreed with the congressional majority on domestic policy
- C. committed high crimes and misdemeanors
- D. prevented Congress from enacting any legislation that would propel Reconstruction forward
- E. failed to carry out any projects that President Lincoln had planned to enact

56. Southern Democrats did all the following to bar likely Republican voters from the polls EXCEPT:

- A. threatened them with violence
- B. charged a poll tax they could not afford
- C. made them take a literacy test they were likely to fail
- D. shot them to death
- E. passed laws that denied them the right to vote

57. Many active supporters of the women's suffrage movement opposed the Fifteenth Amendment because

- A. the women's movement did not care about the rights of African Americans
- B. white suffragists thought that their concerns were more important than those of African Americans
- C. women were angry that the Fifteenth Amendment did not give them the right to vote
- D. suffragists did not want African Americans to have voting rights
- E. women were afraid that the Fifteenth Amendment would jeopardize their fight for women's suffrage

58. The U.S. government insisted on moving Native Americans to reservations primarily because

- A. settlers from the East were greedy for the Native Americans' ancestral lands
- B. Native American hunting practices threatened the survival of the buffalo
- C. Native Americans were better at farming and technology than were Americans of European descent
- D. settlers from the East did not understand Native American languages
- E. government authorities were afraid of a planned Native American rebellion

59. The Pacific Railway Act had all the following effects EXCEPT:

- A. the arrival in California of thousands of Chinese immigrants
- B. a rise in the national rate of employment
- C. an increase in westward migration by people in search of jobs with the railroad
- D. the sale of surplus railroad land to homesteaders
- E. a decline in production in the steel industry

60. African Americans traveled west after the Civil War for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. to work on the railroad
- B. to escape racial segregation

- C. to work in the fur-trading industry
- D. to mine gold and silver
- E. to claim homesteads for themselves and their families

61. All the following inventions were developed during the Second Industrial Revolution EXCEPT:

- A. the lightbulb
- B. the telephone
- C. the air brake
- D. the cotton gin
- E. the typewriter

62. In a dispute with owners or management, workers had all the following advantages EXCEPT:

- A. There were far more of them.
- B. No business could function without them.
- C. They could form unions to help them survive financially during strikes.
- D. Owners stood to lose substantial profits if workers refused to work.
- E. They could not be replaced easily.

63. In the early 1900's, nativists supported restrictions on immigration for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. They did not want U.S. culture changed.
- B. They did not want to learn to speak foreign languages.
- C. They feared that immigrants would lower the working wage.
- D. They thought immigrants might bring in ideas, values, and ways of thinking that would not fit in.
- E. They feared that immigrants would take jobs away from workers born in the United States.

64. The settlement-house movement had all the following goals EXCEPT:

- A. to train young women for careers in education or social work
- B. to integrate city school systems
- C. to provide a day-care center for the young children of working parents
- D. to provide a social gathering place in a neighborhood
- E. to offer classes in English and other subjects for children and adults

65. The Populist Party was founded with all the following goals EXCEPT:

- A. to support the coinage of silver
- B. to return to the gold standard
- C. to push for government ownership of the railroads
- D. to regulate the banks
- E. to restrict immigration

66. In the late 1870s, the Republican Party was divided primarily over the issue of

- A. the gold standard
 - B. civil-service reform
 - C. racial segregation
 - D. women's rights
 - E. raising taxes
- 67.** Theodore Roosevelt believed that big business should be regulated federally primarily because
- A. it was wrong for so few people to control so much money and property
 - B. owners would not take proper care of the welfare of their workers or customers unless forced to by law
 - C. businesses were not efficiently run or profitable
 - D. too many people bought imported goods rather than goods made in the United States
 - E. businesses were destroying too great a proportion of the nation's natural resources
- 68.** The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, established which of the following?
- A. Secret ballots in local elections
 - B. A direct primary
 - C. Direct popular election of senators
 - D. An eight-hour workday
 - E. A federal minimum wage
- 69.** Conservatives supported environmental legislation under Roosevelt and Taft because
- A. they did not want the natural resources of the United States to die out or be used up
 - B. they wanted a place in which to go hunting
 - C. they always sided with the owners in labor disputes
 - D. they opposed regulation of big business
 - E. they did not want certain rare species of birds or animals to become extinct
- 70.** The United States became an imperialist nation in the late 1800s for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A. desire to establish new markets for U.S. goods
 - B. interest in acquiring naval bases in strategic locations
 - C. need to obtain inexpensive access to certain goods that the United States could not produce for itself, such as sugar and rubber
 - D. desire to put an end to tyranny in foreign nations
 - E. wish to be considered a powerful force in world affairs
- 71.** By 1920 the United States had acquired partial or total control over all the following EXCEPT:
- A. the Canal Zone
 - B. Puerto Rico

C. China

D. the Philippines

E. Guam

72. Which of the following did the Roosevelt Corollary modify?

A. The Monroe Doctrine

B. The Platt Amendment

C. The Hawaiian constitution

D. The Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty

E. The Open Door Policy

73. All of the following nations were allied with the Central Powers EXCEPT:

A. France

B. Germany

C. Turkey

D. Bulgaria

E. Austria-Hungary

74. The United States came out of World War I in a strong international position primarily because

A. it had founded the League of Nations

B. it had lost relatively few of its fighting forces and its economy was prosperous

C. it had had a successful socialist revolution

D. it was geographically isolated from Europe

E. it had dictated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

75. The Treaty of Versailles stated all the following EXCEPT:

A. Germany would have to pay reparations to Allied nations.

B. Alsace-Lorraine would be returned to France.

C. New nations called Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia would be established.

D. Russia would be known as the Soviet Union.

E. Germany would accept total blame for the war.

76. All the following characterized the 1920s EXCEPT:

A. a rise in organized crime

B. a wave of pro-labor legislation

C. the development of mass entertainment

D. technological advances such as the radio

E. the rise in popularity of the automobile

77. Who were "the Untouchables"?

- A. Chicago White Sox baseball players who threw the World Series in 1919
- B. Organized criminals who worked for Al Capone
- C. The murderers involved in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre
- D. Characters in a novel by Ernest Hemingway
- E. FBI detectives who worked on cases involving violations of Prohibition

78. All the following characterized the flapper EXCEPT:

- A. bobbed hair
- B. short skirts
- C. participation in sports
- D. political activism
- E. cigarette smoking

79. All the following were contributing causes of the Great Depression EXCEPT:

- A. margin buying
- B. frequent fluctuations in share prices
- C. widespread bank failures
- D. the existence of Hoovervilles
- E. widespread business failures

80. Which of the following New Deal programs was intended to ensure that no Great Depression could occur again in the future?

- A. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- B. Farm Credit Administration
- C. Tennessee Valley Authority
- D. Public Works Administration
- E. Civilian Conservation Corps

81. After they drove west from the Dust Bowl seeking work in California, most farmers

- A. found good jobs and soon returned to prosperity
- B. competed with thousands like themselves for poorly paid work
- C. got arrested protesting unfair working conditions
- D. crossed the border into Mexico to find work
- E. petitioned the White House for help in fighting the growers' association

82. All the following nations were under Axis control by the end of 1940 EXCEPT:

- A. Poland
- B. the Soviet Union
- C. France

- D. Italy
- E. the Netherlands

83. All the following were U.S. victories in the Pacific EXCEPT:

- A. Bataan
- B. Guadalcanal
- C. Coral Sea
- D. Midway
- E. Solomon Islands

84. Which of the following was the purpose of the Lend-Lease Act?

- A. To guarantee the territorial integrity of China
- B. To permit Roosevelt to run for a third presidential term
- C. To set limits on the size of the British and Japanese navies
- D. To spell out the war aims of the Allied Powers
- E. To provide military aid to defend Britain and other Allied countries

85. The Battle of the Bulge took place when Allied troops

- A. invaded North Africa
- B. approached Germany's western border
- C. fought German troops in Italy
- D. landed on the beaches of Normandy
- E. fought the Japanese at Iwo Jima

86. Which of the following was among the reasons why President Truman decided to drop atomic bombs on Japan?

- A. He wanted to free the Philippines from Japanese occupation.
- B. He feared a Japanese invasion of the United States.
- C. He believed the bombing would shorten the war and save U.S. lives.
- D. He wanted to impress the British with U.S. strength.
- E. He wanted to destroy every city in Japan.

87. The Potsdam Conference provided for all the following EXCEPT:

- A. the division of Germany into four occupied zones
- B. the payment of reparations to the Allies
- C. the reorganization of the Soviet government
- D. the acknowledgment that Poland could keep the German territory it had claimed
- E. the conversion of the German economy to agriculture and light industry.

88. Which of the following prompted the first use of UN military forces?

- A. Tension between the Soviet Union and the United States
 - B. The nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States
 - C. The North Korean invasion of South Korea
 - D. The international agreement to put Nazi officials on trial for their crimes
 - E. Anticommunist hysteria in the United States
- 89.** The primary purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
- A. reestablish democratic governments in Western Europe
 - B. provide military assistance to Britain and its empire
 - C. offer financial aid for reconstruction to European nations
 - D. help Japan rebuild its cities and its economy
 - E. increase U.S. power in the world
- 90.** All the following advances were made in race relations in the United States between 1940 and 1960 EXCEPT:
- A. In Brown Vs. Board of Education, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that segregated public schools were unconstitutional.
 - B. Public transportation was desegregated.
 - C. Major league baseball was desegregated.
 - D. The Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed.
 - E. A voting rights act was passed.
- 91.** The Civil Rights Act of 1964 had all the following provisions EXCEPT:
- A. It banned racial, gender, religious, and ethnic discrimination in employment.
 - B. It removed certain voter-registration restrictions.
 - C. It made segregation illegal in all public places.
 - D. It allowed the federal government to sue public schools that did not desegregate.
 - E. It integrated the federal government and the armed forces.
- 92.** The Cuban missile crisis ended when
- A. the Soviets agreed to withdraw their missiles from Cuba if U.S. missiles were withdrawn from sites in Turkey
 - B. President Kennedy ordered the U.S. Navy to turn back Soviet ships headed for Cuba
 - C. a CIA-sponsored invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles was defeated at the Bay of Pigs
 - D. President Kennedy was assassinated
 - E. the East German government built a wall around the perimeter of West Berlin
- 93.** All the following characterized the civil rights movement EXCEPT:
- A. advocating legislation that would outlaw segregation
 - B. nonviolent demonstrations

- C. sit-ins at segregated lunch counters and restaurants
 - D. police brutality against civil rights marchers
 - E. violent attacks on segregated restaurants and other public facilities
- 94.** All the following are programs of the Great Society EXCEPT:
- A. the National Organization for Women
 - B. Head Start
 - C. the Corporation for Public Broadcasting
 - D. Medicare
 - E. Medicaid
- 95.** A major achievement of the civil rights movement in the 1960s was
- A. equality in pay for white and African-American workers doing the same jobs
 - B. a huge increase in the number of African-American voters in the South
 - C. equal access to higher education for African Americans
 - D. appointment of African Americans to leading posts in major corporations
 - E. election of African-American majorities in state legislatures
- 96.** President Johnson called for a voting rights bill in 1965 after
- A. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated
 - B. he defeated the Republican Barry Goldwater in a landslide election
 - C. Betty Friedan and others formed the National Organization for Women
 - D. racial disturbances broke out in Detroit and Los Angeles
 - E. a protest march led by Martin Luther King, Jr., was met with violence
- 97.** Which of the following presidents sent troops to Vietnam?
- A. Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy
 - B. Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon
 - C. Johnson and Nixon
 - D. Kennedy and Johnson
 - E. Johnson
- 98.** Which of the following was NOT settled in the U.S.–North Vietnamese peace agreement of 1973?
- A. An exchange of prisoners of war
 - B. The political future of South Vietnam
 - C. The withdrawal of U.S. troops
 - D. The end of U.S. military aid to South Vietnam
 - E. A cease-fire
- 98.** All the following turned people in the United States against the Vietnam War EXCEPT:

- A. the Kent State and Jackson State massacres
 - B. publication of the Pentagon Papers
 - C. disclosure of the bombing of Cambodia
 - D. repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
 - E. revulsion against the horrors of war as shown on television news broadcasts
- 99.** Nixon's foreign policy of détente was meant to improve relations between the United States and
- A. North Vietnam
 - B. Cambodia
 - C. Taiwan
 - D. China
 - E. the Soviet Union
- 100.** The "energy crisis" of 1973 started when
- A. Arab countries refused to ship petroleum to countries friendly to Israel
 - B. Congress refused to authorize oil drilling in Alaska
 - C. oil reserves in Texas and Oklahoma began to run dry
 - D. the public refused to support the building of nuclear power plants
 - E. the United States decided to end all imports of foreign petroleum
- 101.** The Watergate burglars were
- A. newspaper reporters investigating a crime story
 - B. FBI agents looking for evidence of wrongdoing by Nixon
 - C. thieves looking for money in the Democratic Party offices
 - D. operatives in the pay of Nixon's reelection committee
 - E. Democratic Party members looking for evidence to discredit Republicans
- 102.** President Jimmy Carter helped work out a peace agreement between
- A. Palestine and Israel
 - B. Israel and Egypt
 - C. Egypt and Jordan
 - D. Iraq and Kuwait
 - E. East Germany and West Germany
- 103.** The Cold War ended primarily because
- A. Germans destroyed the Berlin Wall
 - B. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced new policies
 - C. the United States defeated communism in Vietnam

- D. the United States created a rebel army in Nicaragua
- E. the workers of Poland staged a series of strikes

104. The Gulf War of 1991 was fought to liberate

- A. Iran
- B. Israel
- C. Kuwait
- D. Saudi Arabia
- E. Nicaragua

105. President Bill Clinton suffered defeat in Congress when he

- A. sought to reform the nation's largely private system of health-care insurance
- B. attempted to reduce the federal government's financial deficit
- C. tried to impose strict requirements on recipients of public assistance
- D. sought passage of an act requiring corporations to provide workers with unpaid leave to cope with family medical emergencies
- E. chose Senator Al Gore to be his vice president

106. The presidential election of 2000 was decided when

- A. a recount of votes in Florida showed that Bush had won the popular vote
- B. a recount of electoral votes was ordered by the Supreme Court
- C. a vote recount in Florida was barred by the Supreme Court, effectively making Bush president
- D. a recount of the popular vote nationwide showed that Gore was the loser
- E. Republicans agreed to permit a recount of the popular vote in Florida

107. The Bush administration launched the war in Iraq in 2003 in alliance with

- A. the United Nations Security Council
- B. Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries
- C. Germany, France, and other major U.S. allies
- D. Great Britain, along with token forces from several smaller countries
- E. no other countries or international organizations

108. At the start of his term, President Barack Obama faced all the following challenges in office EXCEPT:

- A. a housing and mortgage crisis
- B. flood relief for the city of New Orleans
- C. a war in Iraq
- D. a crashing stock market
- E. soaring unemployment