

1. John Kennedy's foreign policy differed from Eisenhower's as it was based on the concept of
  - (A) containment
  - (B) brinkmanship
  - (C) flexible response
  - (D) massive retaliation
  - (E) Mutualism
2. Politically all of the following are associated with the presidency of John F. Kennedy **EXCEPT**
  - (A) Bay of Pigs
  - (B) U-2 Incident
  - (C) Cuban Missile Crisis
  - (D) Peace Corps
  - (E) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
3. The first of many inner city riots that occurred in the 1960's was the one in Los Angeles in 1963 called
  - (A) Harlem
  - (B) Bedford-Stuvesant
  - (C) Roxbury
  - (D) Watts
  - (E) Greensboro
4. All of the following are true of the "Bay of Pigs" invasion **EXCEPT**
  - (A) It was designed to overthrow Castro.
  - (B) It was launched from Florida.
  - (C) It was inaugurated under Eisenhower.
  - (D) It violated domestic and international law.
  - (E) It was a CIA operation that was supposed to have the same success as Guatamala and Iran.
5. The Cuban Missile crisis of 1962 involved or resulted in all of the following **EXCEPT**
  - (A) a violation of the Monroe Doctrine
  - (B) a withdrawal of USSR missiles
  - (C) a U.S. quarantine of offensive weapons
  - (D) on-site U.S. inspection of Cuban missile sites
  - (E) a pledge by the U.S. to not invade Cuba
6. Which document gave the President the war making power without Congress declaring war in Vietnam?
  - (A) Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
  - (B) War Powers Act
  - (C) Geneva Accords
  - (D) Munich Agreement
  - (E) Anti-Communist Act
7. All of the following characterize Cuba under communism **EXCEPT**
  - (A) U.S. policy of diplomatic and economic sanctions result in Castro being forced out of Cuba
  - (B) attempt by Cuba to export revolutions into Latin America
  - (C) the use of the Cuban military in selected countries in Africa to help out "leftist" regimes
  - (D) a strong alliance with the communist USSR including economic subsidies and trade goods
  - (E) an economic boycott of Cubans products by the U.S. which has not succeeded in ending communism
8. The manifesto for the movement known as Students for a Democratic Society or SDS was which document issued in 1962?
  - (A) Port Huron
  - (B) Niagara
  - (C) Seneca Falls
  - (D) Suffolk Resolves
  - (E) Kerner Report

9. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 accomplished all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) barred discrimination in public places
  - (B) banned discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, color, nationality or religion
  - (C) banned discrimination in schools by outlawing racial segregation
  - (D) gave the Attorney General the power to bring suit against those who practice discrimination
  - (E) it prohibited discrimination in the application of voting laws
10. All of the following would be considered part of the counter-culture movement **EXCEPT**
- (A) SDS
  - (B) Peter Max Posters
  - (C) hallucinogenic mood modifiers
  - (D) hard hats
  - (E) Woodstock
11. All of the following were programs Johnson had passed to help poor people **EXCEPT**
- (A) Job Corps
  - (B) Youth Corps
  - (C) Head Start
  - (D) Medicare
  - (E) VISTA
12. All of the following supporters of civil rights were assassinated in the 1960's **EXCEPT**
- (A) Medger Evers
  - (B) M.L. King Jr.
  - (C) Robert Kennedy
  - (D) Malcolm X.
  - (E) Huey Newton
13. The leader of the United Farm Workers who organized them into a union was
- (A) Jerry Apodaa
  - (B) Raul Castro
  - (C) Cesare Chavez
  - (D) Bob Martinez
  - (E) Henry Cisneros
14. 10 year, 20 billion dollar program to assist Latin Americans and keep the people from turning to communism that was unveiled at Punta del Este Uruguay was called
- (A) interdiction program
  - (B) War on Poverty
  - (C) Alliance for Progress
  - (D) Good Neighbor Policy
  - (E) Great Society
15. Because of a book she wrote and the fact that she helped to found the National Organization for Women which of the following individuals is often given credit for starting the women's movement?
- (A) Betty Friedan
  - (B) Rachel Carson
  - (C) Gloria Steinam
  - (D) Sally Ride
  - (E) Margaret Chase Smith
16. As president, Lyndon Johnson sent the U.S. military into which country in the Caribbean to stop what he perceived as being a "leftist" take over of the government?
- (A) Haiti
  - (B) Jamaica
  - (C) Grenada
  - (D) Puerto Rico
  - (E) Dominican Republic

17. All of the following were individuals associated with the counter-culture **EXCEPT**
- (A) Timothy Leary
  - (B) Abby Hoffman
  - (C) Joan Baez
  - (D) Spiro Agnew
  - (E) Jerry Rubin
18. The agreement with the Soviet Union to end the Cuban Missile crisis was clinched when the U.S. indicated that it would
- (A) withdraw from West Berlin
  - (B) extend foreign aid to Cuba to relieve the Russians
  - (C) take some of its missiles out of Turkey in the future
  - (D) disband the CIA
  - (E) resume trade with Cuba
19. Area in San Francisco which became a destination for the "flower children" in an event called the Summer of Love of 1967 was
- (A) Madison Avenue
  - (B) Rodeo Drive
  - (C) Haight-Ashbury
  - (D) North Beach
  - (E) the Left Bank
20. All of the following are parts of the U.S. strategy for winning the war in Vietnam **EXCEPT**
- (A) "search & destroy missions"
  - (B) Vietnamization
  - (C) "strategic hamlets"
  - (D) Rolling Thunder
  - (E) Tet Offensive
21. Why did President Johnson decide not to run for re-election in 1968?
- (A) Johnson wanted to leave office while he still enjoyed the full support of the American people.
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy were strong contenders for the Democratic nomination.
  - (C) Johnson had already served two terms as president and was not eligible to run again.
  - (D) He had almost been defeated in the New Hampshire primary and was running behind in the polls in Wisconsin the next primary.
  - (E) He wanted to devote his time and energy to peace-keeping in the world.
22. Which individual is **NOT** paired with their correct description?
- (A) Thurgood Marshall—first African American Supreme Court Justice
  - (B) Ruth Bader Ginsberg—first woman on the Supreme Court
  - (C) Robert Weaver—first African American cabinet member
  - (D) Francis Perkins—first woman cabinet member
  - (E) Douglas Wilder—first African American to become a governor of a state
23. All of the following were events that occurred in 1968 that had overwhelming negative impact on the U.S. **EXCEPT**
- (A) assassination of Robert Kennedy
  - (B) Tet offensive in Vietnam
  - (C) killing of students at Kent State
  - (D) assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
  - (E) riots at the Democratic Convention in Chicago

24. Important results of the Tet offensive were all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) Public opinion shifted sharply against Johnson because of his conduct of the war.
  - (B) The Vietcong suffered heavier losses than the U.S. or South Vietnamese.
  - (C) Americans learned that they were not winning the war as they had been told by the government.
  - (D) The movement against the war, the moratorium, began to gain recruits amongst the middle class.
  - (E) The working class pro-war Hawks turned against the war.
25. Which international event caused the U.S. to go on nuclear alert because of possible confrontation with the USSR?
- (A) Yom Kippur War
  - (B) U-2 incident
  - (C) *SS Mayaguez* seizure
  - (D) Iranian hostage Crisis
  - (E) Bay of Pigs
26. Which of the following individuals did John Kennedy tap to become his Secretary of Defense?
- (A) Dean Rusk
  - (B) Stewart Udall
  - (C) Robert McNamara
  - (D) Arthur Goldberg
  - (E) Robert Kennedy
27. In a move that was controversial at the time, John Kennedy chose this individual to serve as the U.S. Attorney General. Who was he?
- (A) Robert McNamara
  - (B) Robert Kennedy
  - (C) Dean Rusk
  - (D) Arthur Goldberg
  - (E) Stewart Udall
28. The nickname that John Kennedy selected for his administration was which of the following?
- (A) Fair Deal
  - (B) Great Society
  - (C) Modern Republicanism
  - (D) New Nationalism
  - (E) New Frontier
29. Shortly after assuming the presidency, Lyndon B. Johnson selected which of the following as the name for his domestic programs?
- (A) Fair Deal
  - (B) Great Society
  - (C) Modern Republicanism
  - (D) New Nationalism
  - (E) New Frontier
30. Shortly after entering office Kennedy was beset by a serious economic crisis involving which of the following industries?
- (A) steel
  - (B) aircraft production
  - (C) automobile companies
  - (D) highway construction
  - (E) housing
31. John Kennedy sought to stimulate the economy after the Eisenhower recessions by which of the following means?
- (A) tax cuts
  - (B) government sponsored inflation
  - (C) tariff hikes
  - (D) public works projects
  - (E) increased military spending

32. Kennedy's first foreign policy crisis occurred in 1961 after the Vienna Conference with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. The Soviets made unacceptable demands regarding which of the following?
- (A) NATO Alliance
  - (B) U.S. missile deployment in Europe
  - (C) Vietnam
  - (D) Common Market
  - (E) Berlin
33. In 1963 Kennedy made which of the following foreign policy decisions regarding the situation raging in Vietnam?
- (A) decided to sharply increase U.S. "advisors" (troops) in Vietnam
  - (B) sought to involve the United Nations in a peaceful, diplomatic settlement of the conflict
  - (C) offer a "Marshall Plan" to North Vietnam if it would end the conflict in the south
  - (D) encouraged the overthrow of the corrupt Diem regime in a coup by the generals of South Vietnam
  - (E) sought to involve NATO in the defense of South Vietnam
34. Which of the following is an accurate description of Kennedy's 1961 Alliance for Progress program?
- (A) failed attempt in Latin America to foil communist agitation by improving the living conditions of the poor
  - (B) defensive pact intended to boost the strength of South Vietnam by creating an alliance of anticommunist Asian nations
  - (C) successful plan to isolate Communist Cuba through diplomatic and economic sanctions involving the Organization of American States
  - (D) proposed economic agreements which would reduce tariffs and increase trade between U.S. and Western Europe
  - (E) economic plan with UN cooperation to improve the conditions in the newly independent African nations
35. Kennedy was slow to keep his promises regarding racial justice for African Americans for which of the following reasons?
- (A) He was fearful that moves in the direction of racial equality would cost the Democratic party seats in Congress as Republicans gained control of southern states.
  - (B) Kennedy made the judgment that black votes could not go to the Republican party, so he could safely ignore his pledges to African Americans on racial equality.
  - (C) Southern conservatives controlled a majority in both houses of Congress and successfully blocked any moves by the President in the area of racial equality.
  - (D) Kennedy needed the support of southern Democrats in Congress to pass his economic and social program, especially legislation on education and medical aid.
  - (E) Kennedy was so diverted by foreign policy crisis situations that he believed he had no time for a political battle over domestic civil rights issues.

36. Violence aimed against which group of civil rights activists forced the Kennedy administration to deal with the issue of racial equality in the South?
- (A) Montgomery Bus boycott leaders
  - (B) Freedom Riders
  - (C) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
  - (D) Black Panthers
  - (E) Urban League
37. The Civil Right Bill of 1964 accomplished all of the following things **EXCEPT**
- (A) required southern states to remove all barriers to the right to vote for blacks
  - (B) banned racial discrimination in theaters, hospitals, restaurants, and other public facilities
  - (C) created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to eliminate discrimination in hiring
  - (D) strengthened federal authority to end school segregation
  - (E) added a provision against sexual (gender) as well as racial discrimination
38. In 1964 the Republican party nominated which individual to run as their candidate for president against Lyndon B. Johnson?
- (A) Dean Rusk
  - (B) Barry Goldwater
  - (C) Stewart Udall
  - (D) J. Edgar Hoover
  - (E) David Johnson
39. Lyndon Johnson appointed the first black cabinet member when he named this individual as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development? Who was he?
- (A) James H. Meredith
  - (B) Stokely Carmichael
  - (C) Medgar W. Evers
  - (D) Malcolm X.
  - (E) Robert C. Weaver
40. All of the following accomplishments are correctly credited as successes of Lyndon Johnson's administration **EXCEPT**
- (A) provided Medicare for elderly
  - (B) outlawed literacy tests
  - (C) outlawed child labor
  - (D) ended immigration laws favoring Western Europeans
  - (E) increased federal aid to education
41. Which of the following black activists advocated black separatism as a leader in the militant group known as the "Nation of Islam," but later moderated his message, became more conciliatory and moved toward mainstream Muslim beliefs.
- (A) James H. Meredith
  - (B) Stokely Carmichael
  - (C) Medgar W. Evers
  - (D) Robert C. Weaver
  - (E) Malcolm X.
42. Which individual, a leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, recommended that blacks abandon peaceful protest and promoted the concept of "Black Power"?
- (A) James H. Meredith
  - (B) Stokely Carmichael
  - (C) Medgar W. Evers
  - (D) Malcolm X.
  - (E) Robert C. Weaver
43. The policy used by Lyndon Johnson and his military advisors as they sought to achieve victory in Vietnam with a minimum of costs in lives was called?
- (A) Massive retaliation
  - (B) "Bigger bang for the buck"
  - (C) Flexible response
  - (D) Counter insurgency
  - (E) Escalation

44. This individual, a virtually unknown Democratic senator from Minnesota, challenged President Lyndon Johnson for the 1968 Democratic nomination for president on an anti-Vietnam War platform. In the New Hampshire primary his "children's crusade" whipped Johnson by garnering 20 of the 24 delegates. Who was he?
- (A) William Fulbright
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy
  - (C) Robert Kennedy
  - (D) Robert McNamara
  - (E) Hubert Humphrey
45. Which of the following events in Vietnam in 1968 was a turning point after which Johnson doubted the ability of U.S. forces to win the war and later decided to withdraw from the presidential race for re-election?
- (A) Tet Offensive
  - (B) Operation Rolling Thunder
  - (C) Battle of Danang
  - (D) Mai Lai Massacre
  - (E) Battle of Khe San
46. After deciding to withdraw himself from the campaign for the Democratic nomination in 1968, Johnson was able to engineer the nomination of this individual on a pro-Vietnam war stance. Who was that Democratic presidential candidate?
- (A) William Fulbright
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy
  - (C) Robert Kennedy
  - (D) Robert McNamara
  - (E) Hubert Humphrey
47. This prominent, hawkish member of the Johnson cabinet was quietly eased out of his position in 1968 when he began to express doubts about the course of the war. Years later he would say: "We were wrong, terribly wrong." Who was he?
- (A) William Fulbright
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy
  - (C) Robert Kennedy
  - (D) Robert McNamara
  - (E) Hubert Humphrey
48. This individual in 1968 was dominating the Democratic primaries with his anti-Vietnam War message and looked like he might take the nomination, but an assassin's bullet took his life in California ending his run for the White House. Who was he?
- (A) William Fulbright
  - (B) Eugene McCarthy
  - (C) Robert Kennedy
  - (D) Robert McNamara
  - (E) Hubert Humphrey
49. A third party spoiler ticket was mounted in 1968 by this individual under the American Independent party label. He proposed to whip the communists in Vietnam by "bombing them back to the Stone Age." Years earlier he was better known as governor of Alabama for his statement: "Segregation now! Segregation tomorrow! Segregation forever!" Who was this colorful individual?
- (A) Lester Maddox
  - (B) Curtis LeMay
  - (C) Huey Long
  - (D) George Wallace
  - (E) Dean Rusk

50. In the 1960 election, John Kennedy made this charge against the Eisenhower/Nixon administration which both Kennedy and Nixon knew was not based in fact, but against which Nixon could not defend himself because it would reveal spying secrets that would endanger the national defense.
- (A) The Eisenhower administration had failed to secure total victory in Korea and allowed the spread of communism in Asia.
  - (B) A "missile gap" in technological development existed between the Soviet and the U.S. was proven by Sputnik and other Soviet space accomplishments.
  - (C) Republican commitments made to the corrupt government of South Vietnam would lead to a destructive war without hope of victory.
  - (D) Eisenhower and Nixon had allowed NATO to fall into a weakened state that endangered the security of democracy in Western Europe.
  - (E) Eisenhower was planning a pre-election invasion of Cuba to boost Nixon election chances.