Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. In 1962, which of the following contributed most directly to a crisis in Soviet-American relations over Cuba?

(A) Cuban attacks on the United States naval base at Guantanamo
(B) The failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion
(C) Cuban support for leftist guerilla movements in Latin America
(D) Cuban withdrawal from the Organization of American States
(E) The discovery of Soviet missile sites in Cuba

2. Which of the following groups in the American work force has experienced the greatest percentage of growth since 1950?

(A) Agricultural workers
(B) Industrial workers
(C) Union blue-collar workers
(D) Service workers
(E) Construction workers

3. During the 1960’s, young people, Black people, American Indians, Hispanic groups, and women were among the groups protesting various aspects of American society. All of the following were protested against by one or more of these groups EXCEPT the

(A) excessive cost of the social security system
(B) United States involvement in the Vietnam War
(C) marginal status of non-whites
(D) exclusion of women from mainstream American life
(E) increasing bureaucratization and impersonality of American institutions

4. Students staged a sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960 to protest

(A) poverty in the South
(B) cutbacks in student aid
(C) segregation of public facilities
(D) the war in Vietnam
(E) the oppression of women

5. Which of the following had integration rather than Black separatism as a goal?

(A) W.E.B. Du Bois and the Niagara movement
(B) Marcus Garvey and the Back-to Africa movement
(C) Elijah Muhammad and the Black Muslim movement
(D) Stokey Carmichael and the Black Power movement
(E) Huey Newton and the Black Panther movement
6. The high inflation rates of the late 1960’s and early 1970’s were primarily the result of

(A) major state and federal tax increases  
(B) increased investment in major industries  
(C) spending on social-welfare programs and the Vietnam War  
(D) a decline in foreign trade  
(E) deregulation of major industries

7. Accounts of North Vietnam torpedo boat attacks on United States destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin during the summer of 1964 were used to justify which of the following United States actions in Vietnam?

(A) Delivery of formal diplomatic protests to Hanoi  
(B) Discontinuation of American naval involvement  
(C) Escalation of the American war effort  
(D) Withdrawal of all American advisors  
(E) Introduction of the Vietnamization program

8. The Tet Offensive of 1968 during the Vietnam War demonstrated that

(A) bombing North Vietnam had severely curtailed Vietcong supplies.  
(B) the army of South Vietnam was in control of the South  
(C) American strategy was working  
(D) a negotiated settlement was in the near future  
(E) the Vietcong could attack major cities throughout South Vietnam

9. Richard Nixon’s 1968 political comeback to win the presidency can be partly attributed to

(A) dissension within the Democratic party over Vietnam  
(B) the defection of Black voters to the Republican party  
(C) Nixon’s cordial relations with the news media  
(D) Nixon’s popularity as Eisenhower’s vice president  
(E) Nixon’s promise of the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam

10. The support for former Alabama governor George Wallace in the 1968 presidential campaign best illustrates the

(A) impact of the economic downturn on the working class  
(B) exploitation of race as a national political issue  
(C) growing power of the political Left in American politics  
(D) persistence of anticommunism as a political force  
(E) loss of faith of many Americans in Republican party politics

11. The primary power granted to the Civil Rights Commission in 1957 was the authority to

(A) investigate and report cases involving discrimination  
(B) issue writs to enforce its decisions after a hearing  
(C) initiate court cases to challenge gender discrimination  
(D) fine employers found guilty of discriminatory hiring practices  
(E) grant monetary awards to victims of discrimination
12. During his presidency, Richard Nixon did which of the following?

(A) Supported the use of school busing to end racial desegregation in public schools
(B) Intensify the conflict between the United States and Japan
(C) Abolish the Tennessee Valley Authority
(D) End American participation in Vietnam
(E) Create the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

13. In the decade following the Second World War, the Supreme Court decision that had the most widespread consequences concerned which of the following?

(A) Immigration policy
(B) Congressional reapportionment
(C) The rights of minority groups
(D) The jurisdiction of courts in determining war guilt
(E) The federal government’s powers of taxation

14. The Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), expanded trade with the Soviet Union, and President Nixon’s visit to the Peoples Republic of China were all facets of the policy of

(A) brinksmanship
(B) deterrence
(C) détente
(D) rollback
(E) liberation

15. Which of the following is a correct statement about college-level education in the twentieth-century United States?

(A) State universities increased scholarship aid during the Depression.
(B) Private universities raised admission standards during the 1940’s.
(C) The GI Bill financed the education of male students during the post-Second World War era.
(D) The “baby boomers” finished college in large numbers in the 1950’s.
(E) There was a sharp decline in college enrollment during the Vietnam War.

16. During his presidency, Harry S Truman did all of the following EXCEPT

(A) abolish the Tennessee Valley Authority
(B) establish a loyalty program for federal employees
(C) extend Social Security benefits
(D) order the desegregation of the armed forces
(E) veto the Taft-Hartley Act

17. Which of the following best characterizes the goals of Martin Luther King Jr.?

(A) A peaceful separation of Black people into powerful economic and political groups
(B) A peaceful integration of the races in all areas of society
(C) Federal compensation to Black people for past political and legal injustices
(D) A church-centered Black community removed from the oppression of White people
(E) Constant and, if necessary, violent political and social action to achieve long-sought justice
18. The principal reason for the formation of the Dixiecrat party in 1948 was the opposition of dissident Democrats to President Truman’s

(A) Establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency
(B) removal of General MacArthur from his military command
(C) support for the Taft-Hartley Act
(D) proposal for Civil Rights legislation
(E) call for an investigation of the loyalty of all federal employees

The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered. . . . Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children chauffeured Girl Scouts and Brownies, lay beside her husband at night—she was afraid to even ask herself the silent question—“Is this all?”

19. The author of the statement above most likely was

(A) Angelina Grimke
(B) Susan B. Anthony
(C) Betty Friedan
(D) Angela Davis
(E) Phyllis Schlafly

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. To what extent was the United States policy of containment successful in Asia between 1945-1975?

2. “1968 was a turning point for the United States.” To what extent is this an accurate assessment? In your answer discuss TWO of the following:

   National Politics
   The Vietnam War
   Civil Rights