

AP History Final Exam Review 2nd semester

- Napoleon III's attempt to install Maximilian on the Mexican throne was a clear violation of
 - a. French neutrality
 - b. the Rush-Bagot agreement
 - c. Spanish sovereignty
 - d. the Monroe Doctrine
 - e. Pan-American treaties
- The major factor in drawing country people off the farms and into the big cities was
 - a. the development of the skyscraper
 - b. the availability of industrial jobs
 - c. the compact nature of those larger communities
 - d. the advent of new housing structures known as dumbbell tenements
 - e. the lure of cultural excitement
- Most new Immigrants
 - a. eventually returned to their country of origin
 - b. tried to preserve their Old Country culture in America
 - c. were subjected to stringent immigration restrictions
 - d. were quickly assimilated into the mainstream of American life
 - e. were converted to mainstream Protestantism
- During the Civil War, women in the North
 - a. generally played a small role
 - b. worked on farms but not in cities
 - c. saw their numbers in the manufacturing force greatly reduced
 - d. had new opportunities opened to them in industry
 - e. agitated for the vote
- The New immigrants who came to the United States after 1880
 - a. had experience with democratic governments
 - b. were numerous but never constituted a majority of the immigrants in any given year
 - c. were culturally different from previous immigrants
 - d. received a warm welcome from the Old Immigrants
 - e. represented nonwhite racial groups
- Most Italian immigrants to the United States between 1880 and 1920 came to escape
 - a. political oppression
 - b. famine
 - c. the political disintegration of their country
 - d. the military draft
 - e. the poverty and slow modernization of southern Italy
- The religious denomination that responded most favorably to the New Immigration was
 - a. Roman Catholics
 - b. Baptists
 - c. Episcopalians
 - d. Christian Scientists
 - e. Mormons
- Booker T. Washington believed that the key to political and civil rights for African-Americans was
 - a. the vote
 - b. rigorous academic training
 - c. the rejection of accommodationist attitudes
 - d. to directly challenge white supremacy
 - e. economic independence
- Which of the following schools became a prominent scholarly academic institution for African-Americans in the late 1800s?
 - a. Howard University
 - b. Harvard University
 - c. Tuskegee Institute
 - d. the University of Chicago
 - e. Temple University
- In a nation hungry for news, American newspapers
 - a. printed hard hitting editorials
 - b. crusaded for social reform
 - c. repudiated the tactics of Hearst and Pulitzer
 - d. came to rely less on syndicated material
 - e. became sensationalist
- By 1900, advocates of women's suffrage
 - a. argued that women's biology gave them a fundamentally different character from men
 - b. temporarily abandoned the movement for the vote
 - c. formed strong alliances with African-Americans seeking voting rights
 - d. argued that the vote would enable women to extend their roles as mothers and homemakers to the public world
 - e. insisted on the inherent political and moral equality of men and women

- The subject of the Eighteenth Amendment was
 - income tax
 - direct election of senators
 - women suffrage
 - prohibition
 - the poll tax
- During the Industrial Revolution, life expectancy
 - decreased
 - changed very little
 - was much higher in Europe than in the US
 - measurably increased
 - rose for women more than men
- U.S. naval captain Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that
 - free trade was essential to a nation's economic health
 - control of the sea was the key to the United States' world domination
 - the United States should continue its policy of isolationism
 - an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific was impossible
 - the U.S. should construct a fleet of battleships
- During industrialization, Americans increasingly
 - had less free time
 - became more inefficient
 - became less optimistic
 - fell into the ways of lockstep living
 - fragmented into diverse consumer markets
- The various racial and ethnic groups in large cities, though living in different neighborhoods, shared which of the following activities?
 - shopping
 - reading
 - popular show business
 - sports
 - all of the above
- In his book *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, the Reverend Josiah Strong advocated American expansion
 - based on a powerful new navy
 - to open up new markets for industrial goods
 - to spread American religion and values
 - to ease labor violence at home
 - to maintain white racial superiority
- Hawaii's Queen Liliuokalani was removed from power because
 - she did not allow Christian missionaries in her country
 - many Hawaiians found her rule corrupt
 - Hawaiian agriculture had failed under her leadership
 - President Grover Cleveland believed that U.S. national honor required control of the Hawaiian government
 - she insisted that native Hawaiians should control Hawaii
- The question of the annexation of _____ touched off the first major imperialistic debate in American history.
 - Hawaii
 - Cuba
 - The Philippines
 - Puerto Rico
 - The Virgin Islands
- The battle ship Maine was sent to Cuba to
 - start a war with Spain
 - Protect and evacuate American Citizens
 - show U.S. support for Spain
 - stop rioting by the Spanish
 - demonstrate American power to Spain
- President William McKinley asked congress to declare war on Spain mainly because the
 - business community favored the conflict
 - Spanish government had insulted him
 - justice of obtaining Cuban independence was clear
 - Teller Amendment has been passed
 - America people demand it
- The battleship Maine was sunk by
 - the Spanish
 - an explosion on the ship
 - Cuban rebels
 - reporters working for William Randolph Hearst
 - a mine planted by pro-Cuban Americans
- The Teller Amendment
 - guaranteed the independence the of Cuba
 - made Cuba an American possession
 - directed President McKinley to order American troops into Cuba
 - appropriated fund to combat yellow fever in Cuba
 - granted the U.S a base at Guantanamo Bay
- The Philippine nationalist who led the insurrection against both Spanish rule and United States occupation was
 - Valeriano Weyler
 - Emilio Aguinaldo
 - Dupuy de Lome
 - Pasqual de Cervera
 - Ramon Macapagal

- During the Spanish-American War, the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed at the Battle of
 - Havana
 - Santiago
 - Guantanamo
 - Samoa
 - Manila Bay
- The “Rough Riders,” organized principally by Teddy Roosevelt,
 - were a well-disciplined fighting force
 - America granted the Philippines its independence
 - Spain asked for an end in the Spanish-American war
 - consisted primarily of Roosevelt’s upper-class friends
 - were commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood
- The greatest loss of life for the American fighting men during the Spanish American War resulted from
 - naval battles in the Caribbean
 - the in the Philippines
 - land battles in the Cuban campaign
 - sickness in both Cuba and The Unites States
 - the bungling of unprofessional military volunteers
- The United States gained a virtual right of intervention in Cuba in the
 - insular cases
 - Platt Amendment
 - Teller Amendment
 - Foraker Act
 - Guantanamo Bay Treaty
- As one progressive explained, the “real heart” of the progressive movement was to
 - Preserve world peace
 - Use the government as an agency of human welfare
 - Ensure the Jeffersonian style of government
 - Reinstate the policy of laissez-faire
 - To promote economic and social equality
- Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) American declaration of war on Spain, (B) sinking of Maine, (C) passage of Teller Amendment, (D) passage of Platt Amendment
 - A, B, D, C
 - D, C, B, A
 - B, A, D, C
 - B, A, C, D
 - C, D, A, B
- All of the following became possessions of the United States under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris except
 - Puerto Rico
 - Guam
 - the Philippine Islands
 - Hawaii
 - Manila
- Most muckrakers believed that their primary function in the progressive attack on social ills was to
 - Formulate a consistent philosophy of social reform
 - Explain the causes of social ills
 - Devise solutions to society’s problems
 - Make the public aware of social problems
 - Link up with movements for social justice
- President Grover Cleveland rejected the effort to annex Hawaii because
 - the islands were not particularly productive
 - the United States did not have the naval power to protect the islands
 - a majority of native Hawaiians opposed annexation to the United States
 - passage of the McKinley tariff made Hawaiian sugar unprofitable
 - the U.S. would then have to establish military bases in Hawaii
- Progressivism
 - Supported many reforms advocated be feminists
 - Offered little to the ever-growing women’s movement
 - Supported only the demand for women suffrage
 - Followed examples set by women’s reform movements in Europe
 - Reflected the views of working-class women
- President Theodore Roosevelt branded reporters who tried to uncover injustice as “muckrakers” because
 - He saw them as trying to clean up society
 - They bought ugly problems to public attention
 - Of their work in the “muck” of the slums
 - Of their coverage of the meat –packing industry
 - He was annoyed by their excessive zeal
- The progressive movement was instrumental in getting both the seventeenth and eighteenth amendments added to the Constitution. The seventeenth called for _____ and the eighteenth called for _____.
 - Prohibition: woman suffrage
 - Direct election of senators; prohibition
 - Woman suffrage; income taxes
 - Income taxes; election of senators
 - Woman suffrage; direct election of senators
- Progressive reformers were mainly men and women from the
 - Middle class
 - Lower class
 - Upper class
 - New wave immigrants
 - Small towns

- Which of the following was NOT among the issues addressed by women in the progressive moment?
 - a.** Ending special regulations governing women in the workplace
 - b.** Preventing child labor in factories and sweatshops
 - c.** Insuring that food products were healthy and safe
 - d.** Attacking tuberculosis and other diseases bred in slum tenements
 - e.** Creating pensions for mothers with dependent children
- The public outcry after the horrible Triangle Shirtwaist fire led many states to pass
 - a.** Mandatory fire escape plans for all businesses employing more than ten people
 - b.** Safety regulations and workmen's compensation laws for job injuries
 - c.** Restrictions on female employment in the clothing industry
 - d.** Zoning regulations governing where factories could be located
 - e.** Laws guaranteeing unions the right to raise safety concerns
- All of the following were prime goals of earnest progressives *except*
 - a.** The direct election of senators
 - b.** The elimination of graft
 - c.** Woman suffrage
 - d.** Ending of prostitution and "white slavery"
 - e.** Opposition to prohibition
- Teddy Roosevelt believed that trusts
 - a.** Could be destroyed
 - b.** Were greedy for power and wealth
 - c.** Were too powerful to be regulated
 - d.** Were here to stay with their efficient means of production
 - e.** Should be balanced by strong labor unions
- Passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act was facilitated by the publication of
 - a.** Theodore Dreiser's *The Titan*
 - b.** Jack London's *Call of the Wild*
 - c.** Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth*
 - d.** Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives*
 - e.** Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
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- During his presidency, Roosevelt did all of the following *except*
 - a.** Expand presidential power
 - b.** Shape the progressive movement
 - c.** Aid the cause of the environment
 - d.** Provide international perspective
 - e.** Tame capitalism
- When Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle*, he intended his book to focus attention on the
 - a.** Unsanitary conditions that existed in the meat packing industry
 - b.** Plight of workers in the stockyards and meat packing industry
 - c.** Corruption in the United States Senate
 - d.** Deplorable conditions in the drug industry
 - e.** Unhealthy effects of beef consumption
- President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany when
 - a.** The Zimmerman note was intercepted and made public
 - b.** German announced that it would wage unrestricted submarine warfare in the Atlantic
 - c.** News was received that a revolutionary movement had overthrown czarist regime in Russia
 - d.** Germany rejected Wilson's Fourteen Points for peace
 - e.** It appeared the German army would take Paris
- The Zimmerman note involved a proposed secret agreement between
 - a.** Britain and France
 - b.** Russia and Germany
 - c.** Germany and Mexico
 - d.** Mexico and France
 - e.** Germany and Canada

- Of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, the that he hoped would provide a system of collective security was the
 - Reduction of armaments
 - League of Nations
 - Abolition if secret treaties
 - Guarantee of freedom of the seas
 - Principle of national self determination of peoples
- Two constitutional amendments adopted in part because of wartime influences were the eighteenth, which dealt with _____, and the nineteenth, whose subject was _____
 - Prohibition, an income tax
 - Direct election of senators; woman suffrage
 - Prohibition; woman suffrage
 - An income tax; direct election of senators
 - Woman suffrage; prohibition
- When the US entered WWI, it was
 - Well prepared thank to the foresight of Wilson
 - Well prepared militarily but not industrially
 - Well prepared for land combat but not for naval warfare
 - Well prepared industrially but not militarily
 - Poorly prepared to leap into global war
- As a result of their work supporting the war effort, women
 - In large numbers secured a foothold in the workforce
 - Finally received right to vote
 - Were allowed to join air force
 - Organized the National Women's Party
 - All of the above
- During WWI the United States used naval vessels
 - Made of concrete
 - Purchased from Germany
 - From Civil War era
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
- During WWI, American troops fought in all of the following *except*
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Russia
 - Belgium
 - Italy
 - France
- Most of the money raised to finance WWI came from
 - Confiscation of German property
 - Income taxes
 - Tariffs
 - Sale of armaments to Britain and France
 - Loans
- Russia's withdrawal from WWI in 1918 resulted in
 - Communist takeover of that country
 - The United States entry into the war
 - Release of thousands of German troops for deployment on the front in France
 - Germany's surrender to Allies
 - A setback for the idea of a "war for democracy"
- Opposition to the League of Nations by the United States Senate during the Paris Peace conference
 - gave Allied leaders in Paris a stronger bargaining position
 - resulted in the League's being left out of the final draft of the treaty
 - led to an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine
 - reinforced Germany's unwillingness to sign the treaty
 - forced Wilson to weaken the league idea
- As a condition of ending World War I, Woodrow Wilson demanded that
 - Germany removes its army from Russia
 - Germany be present at the peace conference
 - the German government pay for war damages
 - the German Kaiser be forced from power
 - Germany accepts guilt for the war
- The first significant engagement of American troops in a European battle in American history came in the spring of 1918 at
 - Meuse-Argonne
 - Chateau-Thierry
 - St. Michel
 - Second Battle of the Marne
 - D-day
- Woodrow Wilson's ultimate goal at the Paris Peace Conference was to
 - stop the spread of communism
 - blame no one for starting the war
 - force Germany to pay reparations for the war
 - establish the League of Nations
 - create new national states in Europe

- After the Treaty of Versailles had been signed, Woodrow Wilson
 - remained a popular leader
 - was condemned by both disillusioned liberals and frustrated imperialists
 - was popular only with Germans
 - admitted that he should have been willing to compromise
 - planned a shrewd strategy for Senate approval
- Who was *most* likely responsible for the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles?
 - Henry Cabot Lodge
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - isolationists
 - Republicans
 - liberals
- FDR's _____ contributed the most to his development of compassion and strength of will.
 - education
 - domestic conflicts with Eleanor Roosevelt
 - family ties with Teddy Roosevelt
 - affliction with infantile paralysis
 - service in WWI
- The major weakness of the League of Nations was that it
 - had no military power
 - did not include the Soviet Union
 - was used by Adolf Hitler to gain power
 - did not include the United States
 - permitted a veto by the great powers
- The phrase "Hundred Days" refers to
 - the worst months of the Great Depression
 - the time it took for congress to begin acting on President Roosevelt's plans for combating the Great Depression
 - the first months of Franklin Roosevelt's presidency
 - the "lame-duck" period between Franklin Roosevelt's election and his inauguration
 - the time that all banks were closed by FDR
- In 1932 FDR campaigned on the promise that as president he would attack the great depression by
 - nationalizing all banks and major industries
 - mobilizing America's youth as in wartime
 - returning to the traditional policies of laissez-faire capitalism
 - continuing the policies already undertaken by President Hoover
 - experimenting with bold new programs or economic and social reform
- The most pressing problem facing FDR when he became president was
 - a chaotic banking situation
 - the national debt
 - the need to silence demagogic rabble-rousers such as Huey Long
 - unemployment
 - the farm crisis
- When FDR assumed the presidency in March 1933,
 - Congress refused to grant him any legislative authority
 - he knew exactly what he wanted to do
 - he received unprecedented congressional support
 - he wanted to make as few mistakes as possible
 - he at first proceeded cautiously
- The Works Progress Administration was a major _____ program of the New Deal; the Public Works Administration was a long range _____ program; and the Social security Act was a major _____ program.
 - relief; recovery; reform
 - reform; recovery; relief
 - recovery; relief; reform
 - relief; reform; recovery
 - reform; relief; recovery
- The _____ was probably the most popular New Deal program; the _____ was one of the most complex; and the _____ was the most radical.
 - Works Progress Administration; Agriculture Adjustment Act; Civilian Conservation Corps
 - Agriculture Adjustment Act; Public Works Administration; Tennessee Valley Authority
 - National Recovery Act; Tennessee Valley Authority; Social Security Act
 - Civilian Conservation Corps; National Recovery Act; Tennessee Valley Authority
 - Social Security Act; Civilian Conservation Corps; Works Progress Administration
- Senator Huey Long of Louisiana gained national popularity by
 - advocating social justice for all
 - blaming Jews for the Depression
 - making Louisiana a model for ordinary citizens
 - supporting a \$200-a-month old-age pension
 - promising to give every family \$5,000

- The WPA aimed to do all of the following **except**
 - a. provide loans and jobs for college students
 - b. quiet the groundswell of protest produced by Huey Long and Dr. Francis Townsend
 - c. provide employment on useful projects
 - d. produce works of art
 - e. provide handouts to the unemployed
-
- Most Dust Bowl migrants headed to
 - a. Oklahoma
 - b. Arizona
 - c. Nevada
 - d. Oregon
 - e. California
- The Social Security Act of 1935 provided all of the following **except**
 - a. unemployment insurance
 - b. old-age pensions
 - c. economic provisions for the blind and disabled
 - d. support for the blind and physically handicapped
 - e. health care for the poor
- The National Recovery Act (NRA) began to fail because
 - a. too few industries joined the agency
 - b. it required too much self-sacrifice on the part of industry, labor, and the public
 - c. Harold Ickes, the head of the agency, blocked its ability to provide maximum relief
 - d. it did not provide enough protection for labor to bargain with management
 - e. the agency did not have enough power to control business
- All of the following contributed to the Dust bowl of the 1930's **except**
 - a. dry-farming techniques
 - b. drought
 - c. farmers' failure to use steam tractors and other modern equipment
 - d. wind
 - e. soil erosion
- Richard Nixon was selected as Dwight Eisenhower's vice presidential running mate in 1952 as a concession to the
 - a. isolationists
 - b. liberal Republicans
 - c. hard-line anticommunists
 - d. moderate Republicans
 - e. southern Republicans
- - a. public denounced him when he attacked General George Marshall
 - b. urged him to continue his attacks on Democrats
 - c. publicly opposed his ruthless tactics and privately disliked him
 - d. allowed him to control personnel policy at the State Department
 - e. privately supported him but publicly kept his distance
- As a result of Senator McCarthy's crusade against communist subversion in America,
 - a. the FBI was shown to have several spies working as communist agents
 - b. the United States Army was forced to give dishonorable charges to more than one hundred officers
 - c. the State Department lost a number of Asian specialties who might have counseled a wiser course in Vietnam
 - d. Eisenhower nearly lost the Republican presidential nomination in 1956
 - e. the U.S. achieved a stronger settlement in Korea
- Among anticommunists, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was the
 - a. most effective
 - b. first Republican
 - c. only true World War II hero
 - d. one who most damaged free speech
 - e. one who organized a national movement
- In response to Senator McCarthy, President Eisenhower
 - In an effort to overturn Jim Crow laws and the segregated system that they had created, African-Americans used all the following methods *except*
 - a. economic boycotts
 - b. legal attacks on underpinnings of segregation courts
 - c. appeals to foreign governments to pressure the United States to establish racial justice
 - d. mobilization of black churches of behalf of black rights
 - e. use of the nonviolent tactics of Mohandas Gandhi

- On the subject of racial justice, President Eisenhower
 - a. had demanded the integration of the armed forces as early as 1948
 - b. publicly endorsed the 1954 Supreme Court school-desegregation decision
 - c. vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1957
 - d. had criticized President Truman’s call for establishing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission
 - e. admired Christianity philosophy of martin Luther King
- The 1954 Supreme Court case that ruled racially segregated school systems “inherently unequal” was
 - a. *Roe v. Wade*
 - b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - c. *Sweatt v. Little Rock School District*
 - d. *Johnson v. Little Rock School District*
 - e. *Brown v. Board of Education*
- The *bracero* program between the United States and Mexico involved
 - a. legally importing Mexican farm workers to the United States
 - b. sending illegal aliens back to Mexico
 - c. transferring manufacturing jobs to Mexico in return for Mexico’s efforts to stem the tide of illegal immigration
 - d. establishing a vast irrigation project using water from the Rio Grande
 - e. enabling families to join Mexican workers in the United States
- In 1956, when Hungary revolted against continued domination by the Soviet Union, the United States under Dwight Eisenhower
 - a. sent money to the rebels
 - b. quickly recognized the new Hungarian government
 - c. refused to admit any Hungarian refugees
 - d. gave only outdated military equipment to the Hungarian freedom fighters
 - e. did nothing to help defeat the communists
- When Dwight Eisenhower left the presidency in 1961,
 - a. it was noted that his second term had produced little of value, since he was a “lame duck”
 - b. Congress was firmly in the hands of the Republicans
 - c. he was unhappy with Vice President Nixon’s unbending anticommunism
 - d. he had clearly lost control of the Democratic-dominated Congress
 - e. he remained an extraordinarily popular figure
- As part of his “New Look” foreign policy, President Eisenhower
 - a. sought an alliance with China
 - b. refused to talk with leaders of the Soviet Union
 - c. called for “open skies” over both the United States and the Soviet Union
 - d. sent help to the Hungarian freedom fighters
 - e. allied with Israel against the Arab states
- The leader of the nationalist movement in Vietnam since World War I was
 - a. Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung)
 - b. Ngo Dinh Diem
 - c. Dien Bien Phu
 - d. Ho Chi Minh
 - e. Nguyen Cao Ky
- In the 1950s, the work force began to change when
 - a. white-collar workers outnumbered blue-collar workers
 - b. unskilled workers outnumbered any other group
 - c. union membership exceeded fifty percent of all workers
 - d. women held more than sixty percent of all workers
 - e. the average age of workers dropped under forty
- By the end of the 1950’s, Latin American anger toward the United States had intensified because Washington had done all of the following *except*
 - a. extend massive aid to Europe and little to Latin America
 - b. Continue to intervene in Latin American affairs
 - c. support bloody dictators who claimed to be fighting communism
 - d. allow Cuba to fall into the hands of the communists
 - e. the CIA-directed coup in Guatemala
- All of the following were harbingers of the emerging new life-style of leisure and affluence *except*
 - a. easy credit
 - b. fast-food production
 - c. new forms of recreation
 - d. a franker treatment of sexuality
 - e. the maturity of radio

- When he became attorney general, Robert Kennedy wanted to refocus the attention of the FBI on
 - a. Organized crime and civil rights.
 - b. Communist spies and terrorism.
 - c. Political corruption and campaign law violations.
 - d. Illegal immigration and drug trading.
 - e. Automobile theft and illegal weapons.
- When he took office in 1961, President Kennedy chose to try to stimulate the sluggish economy through
 - a. A massive foreign-aid program.
 - b. Large-scale government spending programs.
 - c. A tax cut.
 - d. Reducing expenditures on the space program.
 - e. A looser monetary policy.
- Which of the following is *least* related to the other three?
 - a. Tet
 - b. Bay of Pigs
 - c. Pleiku
 - d. Gulf of Tonkin
 - e. Operation Rolling Thunder
- When the Soviet Union attempted to install nuclear weapons in Cuba, President Kennedy ordered
 - a. The installation of nuclear weapons in Turkey.
 - b. Surgical air strikes against the missile sites.
 - c. The invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.
 - d. Resumption of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.
 - e. A naval quarantine of that island.
- John Kennedy joined hands with the civil rights movement when he
 - a. Sent federal marshals to protect the Freedom Riders.
 - b. Ordered the FBI to remove the wiretap from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s phone.
 - c. Secured passage of the Voting Rights Act.
 - d. Journeyed south to support the registration of black voters.
 - e. Ordered the immediate desegregation of schools.
- President Kennedy ordered hundreds of federal marshals and thousands of federal troops to force the racial integration of
 - a. Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
 - b. Louisiana State University.
 - c. The lunch counters of Greensboro, North Carolina.
 - d. The bus stations in Birmingham, Alabama.
 - e. The University of Mississippi.
- The official government investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination was led by
 - a. Lyndon Johnson.
 - b. J. Edgar Hoover.
 - c. Robert Kennedy.
 - d. Gerald R. Ford.
 - e. Earl Warren.

- President Kennedy's alleged assassin was
 - a. Jack Ruby
 - b. Lee Harvey Oswald.
 - c. Medgar Evers.
 - d. James Earl Ray.
 - e. An agent of Fidel Castro.
- President Johnson called his package of domestic reform proposals the
 - a. Great Crusade.
 - b. Fair Deal.
 - c. New Frontier.
 - d. Johnson Revolution.
 - e. Great Society.
- Aerial bombardment in Vietnam
 - a. Worked very well.
 - b. Strengthened the communists' will to resist.
 - c. Strengthened the will of our South Vietnamese allies to fight.
 - d. Had no effect on the war.
 - e. Destroyed North Vietnamese industry.
- "Operation Rolling thunder" was the code name for
 - a. The landing of the first combat troops in Vietnam.
 - b. The plan to invade North Vietnam.
 - c. President Johnson's plan to send American troops to prevent an alleged communist takeover in the Dominican Republic.
 - d. The plan to assassinate South Vietnam's president, Ngo Dinh Diem.
 - e. American bombing raids on North Vietnam.
- All of the following programs were created by Lyndon Johnson's administration *except*
 - a. The National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities.
 - b. Project Head Start.
 - c. The Peace Corps.
 - d. Medicare.
 - e. Office of Economic Opportunity.