

Exam: 700838RR - An Uncertain Horizon

When you have completed your exam and reviewed your answers, click **Submit Exam**. Answers will not be recorded until you hit **Submit Exam**. If you need to exit before completing the exam, click **Cancel Exam**.

Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the *entire* question and *all* the answers before choosing an answer.

1. The majority of states that did *not* ratify the Equal Rights Amendment were located in the

- A. Northeast.
- B. Southeast.
- C. West.
- D. Midwest.

2. During the 1950s, the advent of _____ created the largest and fastest-growing impact on American society.

- A. educational reform
- B. suburban communities
- C. fundamentalist religion.
- D. television.

3. Under Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy,

- A. Cordell Hull favored continued military interventions in Latin America.
- B. the Platt Amendment was rescinded.
- C. American commerce with Latin America increased, but only slightly.
- D. the collective security among the nations of the Western Hemisphere declined.

4. The 1978 Supreme Court decision in *Bakke v. Regents of the University of California*

- A. ruled in favor of affirmative action within specified limits.
- B. established the "red state-blue state" divide.
- C. established the rights of students to appeal college admissions policies.
- D. ruled against the principle of affirmative action.

5. John F. Kennedy replaced Eisenhower's concept of massive retaliation with a _____ response strategy.

- A. massive
- B. focused
- C. limited
- D. flexible

- 6.** At the beginning of World War II, Roosevelt dealt with France
- A.** through negotiations with the Vichy Government.
 - B.** by seeking an alliance with French Algeria.
 - C.** by joining with the British in an assault on North Africa.
 - D.** by supporting the Free French under Charles de Gaulle.
- 7.** During World War II, the tide turned in favor of the United States at the Battle of
- A.** Okinawa.
 - B.** the Coral Sea.
 - C.** Midway.
 - D.** Leyte Gulf.
- 8.** Which of the following statements is *true* of the Gulf of Tonkin affair?
- A.** Johnson ordered air strikes after the attack.
 - B.** Johnson told Congress to pass the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to let him expand the war.
 - C.** Congress was divided and only reluctantly passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - D.** The destroyer *Maddox* was sunk by North Vietnamese gunboats.
- 9.** To establish the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, Reagan negotiated with
- A.** Gorbachev.
 - B.** Brzezinski.
 - C.** Khomeini.
 - D.** Yeltsin.
- 10.** Which of the following is *true* of President G. W. Bush?
- A.** He vowed to punish all countries sponsoring terrorism.
 - B.** He accepted the United States' role in the International Criminal Court.
 - C.** He reluctantly endorsed the Kyoto Protocol.
 - D.** He rejected unilateralism.
- 11.** After Hitler came to power in 1933, he blamed Germany's defeat in World War I on
- A.** Jews and Gypsies.
 - B.** Communists and American imperialists.
 - C.** Jews and Communists.
 - D.** Communists and Socialists.
- 12.** In a free election in 1989, Lech Walesa came to power in
- A.** East Germany.
 - B.** Poland.
 - C.** Hungary.
 - D.** Romania.

13. Among instances of corporate malfeasance in the early twenty-first century, the _____ scandal was the *most* shocking and economically damaging for employees and shareholders.

- A. Enron
- B. Tyco International
- C. American Tobacco
- D. WorldCom

14. Following on the successful activism of Cesar Chavez, Mexican American youths began to refer to themselves as

- A. Chicanos.
- B. Mexicans.
- C. Los Barrios.
- D. Los Hombres.

15. Which of the following was *true* of Nixon's presidency?

- A. It resisted affirmative-action legislation.
- B. It tried to overthrow Johnson's Great Society agenda.
- C. It oversaw the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- D. It shifted responsibility for welfare programs from the states to the federal government.

16. Reagan embraced the idea that through tax incentives the private sector would shift its resources from tax shelters to productive investment. This theory is referred to as

- A. neofederalism.
- B. supply-and-demand economics.
- C. deficit economics.
- D. supply-side economics.

17. The political purpose of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 was to

- A. implement NSC-68.
- B. impose regulations on the steel industry.
- C. roll back the provisions of the Wagner Act.
- D. strengthen the Wagner Act.

18. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security advisor in the 1970s,

- A. supported the SALT II treaty.
- B. tried to reverse the policy of détente.
- C. was against cooperation with China.
- D. believed replacing the Minute Man missiles with MX missiles was wasteful.

19. At the Yalta Conference of 1945, the military situation favored

- A. Stalin.
- B. Roosevelt.
- C. Churchill.

D. Eisenhower.

20. Which of the following was the *primary* cause of the Balkan Wars conducted during the Clinton administration?

- A.** The UN peacekeepers' inability to stem ethnic cleansing
 - B.** The rise to power of Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia
 - C.** The breakup of the former state of Yugoslavia
 - D.** Muslim activism in Bosnia
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End of exam