1. Establishment of the Peace Corps  
   Bay of Pigs invasion  
   Cuban missile crisis  

These events occurred during the presidency of:  
1. John F. Kennedy  
2. Lyndon B. Johnson  
3. Richard Nixon  
4. Jimmy Carter  

2. The Truman Doctrine and the Berlin Airlift were examples of the United States foreign policy of:  
   1. colonialism  
   2. detente  
   3. nonalignment  
   4. containment  

3. The New Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society are examples of how Presidential programs are able to:  
   1. reduce Federal Government spending  
   2. increase the role of the Federal Government in handling social and economic reform  
   3. use the powers of the Federal Government to prevent social change  
   4. increase the power of the states while reducing the power of the Federal Government  

4. Which foreign policy term would be the most appropriate title for the partial outline below?  
   I.  
   A. Truman Doctrine  
   B. Marshall Plan  
   C. Berlin Blockade  
   D. Korean War  
   1. Imperialism  
   2. Appeasement  
   3. Noninvolvement  
   4. Containment  

5. Base your answer to this question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.  
   ...I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation [control] by armed minorities or by outside pressures.  
   I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.  
   I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes. . . .  

—President Harry Truman, speech to Congress  
(Truman Doctrine), March 12, 1947  

The program described in this quotation was part of the foreign policy of:  
1. détente  
2. containment  
3. neutrality  
4. colonialism  

6. The main foreign policy objective of the Marshall Plan (1948-1952) was to:  
   1. stop communist aggression in Korea  
   2. fight poverty in Latin America  
   3. rebuild the economies of European nations  
   4. provide jobs for unemployed Americans  

7. The main purpose for the formation of both the League of Nations and the United Nations was to:  
   1. expand cultural exchanges  
   2. promote international trade  
   3. oppose the spread of communism  
   4. maintain world peace  


8. The United States committed to a Cold War policy of mutual defense when it
   1. aided the Nationalists in China
   2. established the Eisenhower Doctrine
   3. joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
   4. rejected United Nations efforts to halt the development of atomic weapons

9. One result of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was that the two nations
   1. broke all diplomatic ties
   2. refused to trade with each other
   3. formed competing military alliances
   4. clashed over control of the Mediterranean Sea

10. “Attorney General Palmer Deports 249 Foreigners” (1919)
    “Nixon Accuses Alger Hiss of Espionage” (1948)
    “Rosenbergs Executed for Treason” (1953)

    Each of these headlines demonstrates that during the 20th century
    1. the rights of the accused were expanded
    2. membership rose dramatically in groups considered to be subversive
    3. censorship was a primary policy of the government
    4. fear of communist activities prompted government actions

11. What effect did the end of World War II have on American women who worked in defense industries during the war?
    1. They were invited to join labor unions.
    2. Their jobs were taken by returning servicemen.
    3. Their wages were increased to match those of male workers.
    4. Their contributions were rewarded by the government.
12.

Who led a "witch hunt" for Communist spies in the United States government during the early 1950s?

1. Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren
2. President Dwight Eisenhower
3. Senator Joseph McCarthy
4. Secretary of State Dean Acheson

13.

Base your answer to this question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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1948    1949    1951    1953    1955
Alger Hiss is accused of spying. Soviet Union tests atomic bomb. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are tried for spying. The Rosenbergs are executed.

1947    1949    1951

1950    1953
Senator Joseph McCarthy criticizes the State Department.

1954
The Army-McCarthy hearings are televised.
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Source: The American Journey: Time Line Activities, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill (adapted)

Figure 1

The events shown on the time line occurred as a result of

1. the bombing of Pearl Harbor
2. the launching of Sputnik
3. a need for collective security
4. a fear of communism

14.

In the Truman Doctrine, President Harry Truman pledged to

1. support Greece in its fight against communist aggression
2. fight hunger in Africa and Asia
3. strengthen the United States nuclear arsenal
4. reject a policy of containment

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15. The major reason the United States became involved in the Korean War was the
1. threat of communism spreading throughout Asia
2. need to prevent war between China and the Soviet Union
3. demand by the United States for Korean natural resources
4. desire to limit Japanese expansion

16. In the post–World War II era, Senator Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee attempted to
1. develop an effective system for spying on other countries
2. make Cold War programs a priority in United States foreign policy
3. identify Communists in the government and elsewhere in American society
4. establish a policy of détente with the Soviet Union

17. United States foreign policy changed following World War II as the United States
1. became more involved in world affairs
2. returned to a policy of isolationism
3. rejected membership in the United Nations
4. pursued a policy of appeasement toward the Soviet Union

18. One similarity between President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter is that both were
1. principles for building a lasting world peace
2. procedures for containing the spread of world communism
3. economic programs for solving the problems of Latin American poverty and illiteracy
4. suggested military actions to be taken if the United States was invaded

19. What was a major result of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill)?
1. Millions of veterans received a college education.
2. Women kept their factory jobs after World War II.
3. Jobs were created by the Manhattan Project.
4. Veterans were exempted from gasoline rationing.

20. What was a cause for the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1940s and the investigations of a Senate committee headed by Joseph McCarthy in the early 1950s?
1. the belief that there were Communist agents in the federal government
2. excessive spending by the United States military
3. the corruption and bribery of members of Congress
4. actions of President Harry Truman that might have led to his impeachment