Test Review Booklet

Contents

Castle Learning Test – Neutrality SC.................................................................3
Castle Learning Test – Lend-Lease........................................................................9
Castle learning Test – WWII in the US .................................................................14
Castle Learning Test – Japan and the Atomic Bomb............................................19
Castle Learning Test – Korematsu vs. US............................................................23
Castle learning Test – Iron Curtain and Containment SC..................................31
Castle Learning Test – NATO and Warsaw Pact..................................................35
Castle Learning Test – Truman and Marshal Plan SC.......................................39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEK</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SAT/SUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neutrality to Lend-Lease - WWII</td>
<td>Great Depression and New Deal Test</td>
<td>WWII - Homefront</td>
<td>WWII - Japan</td>
<td>Korematsu v. US</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HW - WB 98</td>
<td>HW – WB 99</td>
<td>HW – WB 97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communism and the Iron Curtain</td>
<td>NATO &amp; WARSAW Pact</td>
<td>Containment – Truman &amp; Marshall Plan</td>
<td>Test – May 11-21 content</td>
<td>US History NYS Field Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HW – WB 101</td>
<td>HW – Reg. Qs</td>
<td>Study for test</td>
<td>HW-Aug’11</td>
<td>HW-Aug’10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25 School’s Closed</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. __

Which statement best describes the international situation in the decades just prior to both World War I and World War II?

1. The US was reluctant to become actively involved in European political affairs
2. Great Britain and France gave in to the demands of aggressive nations
3. Formal world peace organizations were effective in settling international crises
4. Germany annexed neighboring territories in order to improve the economic status of their peoples

2. __

In the 1930s, the United States responded to the rise of totalitarian powers in Europe by

1. rapidly expanding its military power
2. joining other democracies in a system of collective security
3. signing nonaggression pacts with the totalitarian nations
4. adopting a series of neutrality laws

3. __

Which statement best describes relations among the major powers during the period between World War I and World War II?

1. Major powers followed foreign policies of international cooperation in order to insure peace
2. Major powers respected each other’s territorial integrity
3. The League of Nations was given the power to establish a strong multinational military force
4. National interests took priority over international interests

4. __

Which is a valid conclusion based on a study of the years immediately after World War I and World War II?

1. Defeated nations quickly resume militaristic foreign policies
2. After times of war, a strong desire of American society is to return to a period of peace and quiet in foreign affairs
3. Participation in war leads the United States to pursue an actively expansionistic foreign policy
4. The existence of world organizations ensures peace

5. __

United States foreign policy during the 1930s was influenced strongly by the desire to

1. assume world leadership
2. contain communism in Europe and Asia
3. concentrate on solving domestic economic problems
4. increase United States economic domination of the Western Hemisphere

6. __

During the period from 1935 to 1937, Congress passed neutrality legislation mainly as a result of

1. the requirements of United States alliances with European countries
2. urging by President Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. lobbying efforts by war hawks
4. strong public opinion favoring isolationism

7. __

The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 were based upon the United States desire to

1. be militarily prepared for the approaching war in Europe
2. change the basic nature of the foreign policy it had followed since the end of World War I
3. avoid participation in a European war
4. become immediately involved in any future European war

8. \textit{A Good Time for Reflection}

The cartoon was encouraging the American public to

1. exercise caution regarding involvement in European conflicts
2. demand repayment of World War II debts owed by European nations
3. support countries resisting Communist aggression
4. provide food to Eastern Europe

9. \textit{...}

The Neutrality Acts of the 1930s were primarily designed to

1. avoid the kinds of foreign policy decisions that led to the United States entry into World War I
2. prevent the United States from joining the League of Nations
3. avoid spending money on military development
4. strengthen the economy of the United States

10. \textit{...}

Between 1934 and 1937, Congress passed a series of neutrality acts that were designed primarily to

1. strengthen the nation's military defenses
2. provide aid to other democratic nations
3. create jobs for unemployed American workers
4. avoid mistakes that had led to American involvement in World War I

11. \textit{...}

Passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 indicated that the United States desired to

1. isolate itself from conflicts in Europe and Asia
2. form alliances to stop the aggression of dictators
3. expand trade outside the Western Hemisphere
4. support the policies of the League of Nations

12. \textit{...}

The Neutrality Acts passed by Congress in the mid-1930s were efforts to

1. avoid mistakes that led the country into World War I
2. create jobs for the unemployed in the military defense industry
3. support the League of Nations efforts to stop wars in Africa and Asia
4. help the democratic nations of Europe against Hitler and Mussolini

13. \textit{...}
Which action is most closely associated with the situation shown in the cartoon?

1. signing of the Atlantic Charter
2. passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935–1937
3. first fireside chat of Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. declaration of war on Japan

14. ___ 

"'Tis [It is] our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

— President George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

The United States was able to follow this advice from President Washington for several decades primarily because of

1. industrial and agricultural self-sufficiency
2. strong support from other Western Hemisphere nations

3. geographic isolation from Europe
4. peaceful relations between the European powers

15. ___

The Neutrality Acts of 1935–1937 were primarily designed to

1. avoid policies that had led to United States involvement in World War I
2. halt the spread of communism in the Western Hemisphere
3. promote United States membership in the League of Nations
4. stop Japan from attacking United States territories in the Far East

16. ___

Which action by the United States best represents United States foreign policy in the 1930s?

1. passing the Neutrality Acts
2. creating the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
3. deciding to create the United Nations
4. joining the Allied powers

17. ___

The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 were intended to

1. enforce the policies of the League of Nations
2. stimulate economic growth in the United States
3. avoid the policies that drew the nation into World War I
4. support the use of peacekeeping troops in Europe

18. ___

Base your answer to this question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.
Which statement most accurately expresses the point of view of the cartoonist?

1. Isolationism is the safest policy for these countries to follow.
2. The United States is ignoring the threat caused by foreign aggression.
3. Trade restrictions are more of a threat than leaders recognize.
4. England can defend itself against Axis aggression.

19. ___

The Neutrality Acts of the 1930s reflect the efforts of Congress to

1. reject the terms of the Kellogg-Briand Pact
2. avoid foreign policy mistakes that led the country into World War I
3. form military alliances with other democratic nations
4. strengthen the American military against European dictators

20. ___

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the main idea of this 1939 political cartoon?

1. Great Britain and France do not want the United States to enter World War II.
2. The United States should remain isolated from the war in Europe to preserve democracy.
3. The survival of democracy requires that the United States enter the war.
4. The United States believes there is no real threat to democracy.

21. ___

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.
Which action is most consistent with the viewpoint expressed by this cartoonist?

1. passing the Neutrality Acts
2. negotiating the Destroyers for Naval Bases deal
3. joining the League of Nations
4. signing the Atlantic Charter

Which nations are represented by the two birds in this cartoon?

1. Soviet Union and Great Britain
2. United States and Soviet Union
3. Germany and Great Britain
4. United States and Germany
1. ____

In the 1930s, a main reason for the failure of peace in Europe was that

1. Great Britain and France sought to revise the Treaty of Versailles
2. the United Nations was not supported by its member nations
3. the Soviet Union was spreading communism into Africa and Asia
4. Germany was seeking to dominate the European continent

2. ____

During the late 1930s, which factor most influenced the United States to change its policies of isolationism and neutrality?

1. concern about the aggressive behavior of Germany, Italy, and Japan
2. need to prevent the spread of communism by the Soviet Union
3. desire to strengthen the League of Nations
4. need to protect vital sources of oil in the Middle East

3. ____

The United States became the “arsenal of democracy” in the early 1940s because the United States

1. possessed the economic resources to produce massive amounts of war material
2. introduced a series of strict draft laws
3. had established strong alliances with other countries during the 1920s and the early 1930s
4. relied on the nation’s strong tradition of militarism

4. ____

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, the cash-and-carry policy and the lend-lease policy contributed to

1. ending tensions between the United States and Germany
2. involving the United States in European affairs
3. stabilizing the international money supply
4. expanding North American free-trade zones

5. ____

In the early 1940s, the “destroyers-for-military-bases deal” with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States

1. recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with self-interest
2. followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
3. believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
4. wanted to honor military commitments it had made just after World War I

6. ____

“The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for (weapons)… which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure…”

– President Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 29, 1940

The foreign policy objective stated by President Roosevelt in this address was to

1. provide military aid to the Allies without sending troops
2. maintain an isolationist policy toward the war in Europe
3. expand the military power of the United States
4. secure a declaration of war against the Axis powers
7. An immediate effect of the Lend-Lease program was that

1. Western Europe recovered from the damage caused by World War I
2. the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact
3. Japan declared war against the United States
4. the United States provided critical aid to Great Britain and the Soviet Union

8. • Cash and Carry (1937)
   • Destroyers for Naval Bases Deal (1940)
   • Lend-Lease Act (1941)

Which change in United States foreign policy is demonstrated by the passage of these acts prior to World War II?

1. a shift from neutrality toward more direct involvement
2. an effort to become more neutral
3. a movement from isolationism to containment of communism
4. a desire to provide aid to both Allied and Axis powers

9. Prior to United States entry into World War II, Congress passed the Cash-and-Carry Act of 1939 and the Lend-Lease Act of 1941. These foreign policy actions showed that the United States

1. gave equal support to both the Allied and Axis Powers
2. attempted to contain the spread of communism
3. maintained a strict policy of isolationism
4. became increasingly drawn into the war in Europe

10. During the early years of World War II, the Destroyer Deal and the Lend-Lease Act were efforts by the United States to

1. help the Allies without formally declaring war
2. maintain strict neutrality toward the war
3. negotiate a settlement of the war
4. provide help to both sides in the war

11. Why was the United States called the "arsenal of democracy" in 1940?

1. The leaders in the democratic nations of Europe were educated in the United States.
2. Most of the battles to defend worldwide democracy took place on American soil.
3. The United States supervised elections in European nations before the war.
4. The United States provided much of the weaponry needed to fight the Axis powers.

12. Before entering World War II, the United States acted as the “arsenal of democracy” by

1. creating a weapons stockpile for use after the war
2. financing overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
3. providing workers for overseas factories
4. supplying war materials to the Allies

13. Base your answer to the question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“. . . The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and for our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them, get them to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure. . . .”
In this statement, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asking the nation to

1. support a declaration of war against Nazi Germany
2. adopt a policy of containment
3. join the League of Nations
4. become the "arsenal of democracy"

14. ___

Which statement most accurately describes the foreign policy change made by the United States between the start of World War II (1939) and the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)?

1. The traditional isolationism of the United States was strengthened.
2. The nation shifted from neutrality to military support for the Allies.
3. War was declared on Germany but not on Japan.
4. Financial aid was offered to both the Allied and Axis powers.

15. ___

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

… I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations.

Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need man power, but they do need billions of dollars worth of the weapons of defense.

The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them all in ready cash. We cannot, and we will not, tell them that they must surrender, merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have… .

16. ___

The “cash and carry” policy and the Lend-Lease Act were used by the United States to

1. help fund League of Nations efforts to maintain peace
2. encourage British appeasement of Germany
3. fulfill treaty obligations with Great Britain and France
4. provide support for the Allies in World War II without entering the war

17. ___

In the late 1930s, the Cash-and-Carry arms sales policy of the United States was based on a desire to

1. avoid actions of the 1914-1917 period that had helped lead the United States into World War I
2. curb the expansion of the Soviet Union
3. carry out the tradition of freedom of the seas
4. end the Great Depression by encouraging international trade

18. ___

The policy of Cash and Carry, the Destroyers for Naval Bases Deal, and the Lend-Lease Act were all designed to

1. contribute to the success of the Axis powers
2. relieve unemployment caused by the Great Depression
3. guarantee a third term to President Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. aid the Allies without involving the United States in war

19. ___

In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded to the start of World War II in Europe by

1. asking Congress to enter the war
2. urging continued appeasement of aggressor nations
3. attempting to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the hostilities
4. selling military supplies to the Allied nations

20. ___

Prior to United States entry into both World War I and World War II, United States foreign policy changed from isolationism to involvement mainly because

1. the United States felt obligated to honor its commitments to its allies
2. United States interests were threatened
3. the public had elected Presidents who supported expansion
4. American manufacturers lobbied for sales to belligerents

21. ___

At the beginning of World War II, national debate focused on whether the United States should continue the policy of

1. coexistence
2. containment
3. imperialism
4. isolationism
1. ___
An economic impact of United States entry into World War II was that the United States
1. became a debtor nation
2. became nearly bankrupt
3. accelerated its recovery from the Great Depression
4. was forced to accept government ownership of most major industries

2. ___
Which statement accurately describes conditions in the United States during both World War I and World War II?
1. Civilian lifestyles were unaffected by the war
2. Women assumed new roles in the workforce
3. Few Americans supported the war effort
4. Congressional leaders controlled military policy

3. ___
During the 20th century, which factor most directly led to large increases in women workers in the United States labor force?
1. universal suffrage
2. wartime demand
3. constitutional amendments
4. strict divorce laws

4. ___
“The response of the Roosevelt Administration to the problems of the Depression laid the foundation for the successful response of the United States to the Axis challenge in World War II.”

Which aspect of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration best supports the idea of the quotation?
1. passage of high tariffs
2. nationalization of the railroads
3. concentration of power at the Federal level
4. emphasis on social welfare programs

5. ___
During World War I and World War II, the domestic policies of the United States Government led to
1. increased imports
2. increased economic controls
3. greater consumer spending
4. reduced interest rates

6. ___
In the United States, which domestic economic trend accelerated during World War II?
1. a decline in the standard of living
2. a reduction in industrial production
3. greater opportunities for women
4. increased unemployment

7. ___
In the United States during World War II, the role of women changed as they
1. were drafted and assigned military roles equal to those held by men
2. continued to work outside the home only in jobs traditionally performed by women
3. made major contributions to the war effort by taking jobs in factories
4. achieved positions of leadership in most major industries

8. ___
This poster was used during World War II to
1. encourage citizens to volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces
2. remind citizens not to be wasteful during the war
3. promote the sale of war bonds
4. encourage women to seek jobs in war-related industries

9. 

The main reason the United States entered World War II was to
1. gain additional overseas territories
2. stop totalitarian aggression
3. honor its treaty commitments
4. spread capitalist economic ideas to poor nations

10. 

“Though I have found no Negroes who want to see the (Allies) lose this war, I have found many who, before the war ends, want to see the stuffing knocked out of white supremacy. . . To win democracy for ourselves at home and to help win the war for democracy the world over...”
- A. Philip Randolph

Which war is most likely being discussed in this statement?
1. Revolutionary War
2. Civil War
3. World War II
4. Vietnam War

11. 

Which congressional action not only raised money for World War II but also contributed to the national debt?
1. requiring employers to withhold taxes from workers’ paychecks
2. raising income tax rates
3. selling war bonds
4. enacting wage and price controls

12. 

Which event is most closely associated with the end of the Great Depression?
1. passage of the Social Security Act
2. beginning of World War II
3. reelection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940
4. announcement of the Marshall Plan

13. 

To help pay for World War II, the United States government relied heavily on the
1. money borrowed from foreign governments
2. sale of war bonds
3. sale of United States manufactured goods to neutral nations
4. printing of additional paper money

14. 

Base your answer to the question on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.
Speaker A: “The current situation has necessitated that more women enter the workforce.”

Speaker B: “My family will have to get along without sugar and flour this week.”

Speaker C: “I say we should continue to support our president, even if a president has never been elected to four terms before now.”

Speaker D: “I support the government in everything it has to do, to be sure we are safe from fascism here at home.”

These speakers would have made these statements during

1. World War I
2. World War II
3. the Korean War
4. the Vietnam War

15. ___

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

During World War II, posters like this were used to

1. prevent antiwar protests
2. recruit more women workers
3. convince women to enlist in the military services
4. gain acceptance for wartime rationing programs

16. ___

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

This World War II cartoon was used to encourage Americans to

1. buy war bonds
2. conserve natural resources
3. serve in the armed forces
4. work in war industries

17. ___

Which change in American society occurred during World War II?

1. African Americans were granted equality in the armed forces.
2. Women were allowed to enter combat units for the first time.
3. Congress enacted the first military draft.

18. ___
Which statement about the United States economy during World War II is most accurate?

1. Federal economic controls increased.
2. The manufacturing of automobiles increased.
3. Worker productivity declined.
4. Prices fell rapidly.

19. ___

During World War II, what did the Tuskegee Airmen and code talkers have in common?

1. They proved that minorities had no interest in the defense of a government which had treated them poorly.
2. They showed that minorities could serve heroically when United States policy allowed them to participate in the armed forces.
3. They refused to allow minorities to join their units.
4. They became famous for using new technology in innovative ways.

20. ___

Which of the following is NOT an example of a sacrifice made by the American people during World War II?

1. Participating in rationing
2. Planting victory gardens
3. Buying war bonds
4. Building fallout shelters

21. ___

During World War II, the need of the United States for more war materials resulted in the

1. easing of government controls on the economy
2. use of lengthy strikes by labor unions
3. rationing of some consumer goods
4. reduction in profits for defense industries

22. ___

Women played a major role on the domestic front during World War II by

1. becoming candidates for public office
2. campaigning for woman’s suffrage
3. demonstrating against involvement in the war
4. taking jobs in the defense industry

23. ___

Consumer rationing was used during World War II as a way to

1. increase exploration for natural resources
2. limit supplies of weapons to American allies
3. draft men into the armed forces
4. ensure that the military had essential materials

24. ___

To help win World War II, the federal government found it necessary to

1. return to the gold standard
2. outlaw labor unions
3. impose rationing and price controls
4. integrate the military

pg. 17
1. ___

President Harry Truman decided to use the atomic bomb in World War II mainly to

1. satisfy Allied demands for a quick end to the war in Europe
2. gain valuable information for future peacetime use of atomic power
3. increase the prestige of the United States
4. bring an immediate end to the war

2. ___

The United States justification for dropping atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was that

1. the bombs’ destructive power might end the war quickly
2. Japan's military power was centered in these two cities
3. Japan had attacked major cities in other nations
4. Japan was on the verge of developing its own atomic weapons

3. ___

Matthew Perry, Theodore Roosevelt, and Douglas MacArthur all had an important effect on United States relations with

1. Japan
2. Mexico
3. Germany
4. Spain

4. ___

Base your answer to the question on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: “The use of the bomb shortened the war and saved American lives.”

Speaker B: “The United States might have been able to force the Japanese to surrender simply by demonstrating the power of the bomb on a deserted island.”

Speaker C: “The use of the bomb was justified because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.”

Speaker D: “In Hiroshima, the bomb instantly incinerated more than 60,000 people. Most were civilians.”

Base your answer on the speakers’ statements and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which speakers hold the view that using the bomb was an appropriate military action?

1. A and B
2. A and C
3. B and C
4. B and D

5. ___

Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to

1. work on the development of an atomic bomb
2. increase economic production to meet wartime demands
3. defend New York City against a nuclear attack
4. recruit men for the military services

6. ___

Which of the following were military leaders during World War II?

1. George Patton, Dwight Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur
2. John Pershing and William Mitchell
3. Ulysses Grant, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson
4. William Westmoreland and Creighton Abrams

7. ___

During World War II, the Manhattan Project was the name of the plan to

1. open a second front in Europe
2. capture Pacific islands held by the Japanese
3. develop the atomic bomb
4. liberate German concentration camps

8. ___

The major reason for President Harry Truman’s decision to use atomic bombs against Japan was the

1. potential loss of American lives from an invasion of Japan
2. need to defeat Japan before defeating Germany
3. plan to bring democratic government to Japan after the war
4. failure of the island-hopping campaign against Japan

9. ___

President Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941, as “a date which will live in infamy” because on that day

1. Germany invaded Poland
2. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
3. Italy declared war on the United States
4. the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima

10. ___

The United States became involved in World War II primarily because

1. Germany refused to pay its debts from World War I
2. European democracies supported United States policies toward Germany and Japan
3. President Franklin D. Roosevelt did not enforce the Neutrality Acts
4. Germany and Japan achieved important military successes in Europe and Asia

11. ___

Base your answer to the question on the telegram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

```
WESTERN UNION

This telegram was sent as a response to the
1. start of World War II
2. attack on Pearl Harbor
3. passage of a law to ban Japanese immigration
4. drafting of Japanese Americans into the military

12. ___

Which series of events leading to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

1. Neutrality Acts → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → Lend-Lease Act → United States declaration of war on Japan
2. Lend-Lease Act → Neutrality Acts → United States declaration of war on Japan → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
13. ___

A. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.
B. Germany invades Poland.
C. MacArthur dictates a democratic constitution to Japan.
D. Allies invade Europe on D-Day.

Which sequence of these events related to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

1. D → B → A → C
2. B → A → D → C
3. C → A → B → D
4. A → B → C → D

14. ___

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 is an illustration of the

1. impact a single event can have on public opinion in a time of crisis
2. effectiveness of a policy of appeasement in stopping aggression
3. success of the pacifist movement in the United States
4. role of communism as a negative influence in global affairs

15. ___

One way in which the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941, and the attacks of September 11, 2001, are similar is that both led to

1. increasing isolation
2. the creation of a military draft
3. the impeachment of the president
4. major changes in United States foreign policy

16. ___

The immediate cause of United States entry into World War II was that the United States

1. had to fulfill its collective security agreements with Western European nations
2. felt it necessary to defend the principle of freedom of the seas
3. suffered a direct military attack
4. was ready to use its superior military and atomic capabilities
1. The United States attempted to justify the forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II on the grounds that

1. the wartime need to assure national security was more important than the protection of individual rights
2. most of the relocated people were not United States citizens and thus had few legal rights
3. Japanese Americans refused to serve in the armed forces
4. Japanese Americans should be treated in the same way as German Americans

2. A study of the presidencies of Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt indicates that

1. a popular President can ignore the influence of Congress in domestic affairs
2. the longer a President serves, the greater his power
3. civilian control of the military is not possible when the nation is at war
4. Presidential power tends to increase during wartime

3. Which statement best describes the present position of the United States Government regarding the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?

1. The Government opposed internment during World War II and continues to support that position.
2. Congress has apologized for the internment and has agreed to make financial reparations.
3. The Government continues to insist that its actions of interning Japanese Americans require no apologies nor reparations.
4. Although the Supreme Court recently reversed its support of the internment, the American public continues to support the wartime action.

4. The experience of Japanese Americans during World War II was most similar to that of which other group in United States history?

1. Chinese Americans during the Progressive Era
2. Native American Indians during the period of the closing of the frontier
3. British Americans during the World War I period
4. Asian Americans during the Korean conflict

5. “Lincoln Suspends Habeas Corpus Rights in Maryland”
“FDR Supports Relocation of Japanese Americans”
“Wilson Refuses to Pardon Eugene V. Debs”

Which is a valid conclusion based on these headlines?

1. Restrictions on people's rights may occur during wartime
2. Congress tends to expand the power of the states during wartime
3. Great Presidents seldom take controversial actions
4. The status of minority groups often improves during wartime
The United States Government placed Japanese Americans in internment camps during World War II. This action illustrates that

1. Presidents generally uphold the constitutional rights of minorities
2. Ethnic minorities often have uncertain loyalties during wartime
3. unpopular groups should be placed in custody
4. violations of civil liberties tend to increase in times of national stress

7. ___

The World War II experience of Japanese-American citizens is evidence that

1. individual liberties may be threatened by the perceived need for national security
2. constitutional rights are upheld equally in peacetime and in wartime
3. Presidents should regard the national interest as more important than human rights
4. minorities are generally unwilling to help in a war effort

8. ___

Japanese Americans were placed in relocation centers during World War II. What does this fact suggest?

1. The Constitution is automatically suspended in wartime.
2. Minorities gain more rights by contributing to war efforts.
3. The President frequently ignores public opinion polls.
4. Fear and prejudice can lead to limits on civil rights.

9. ___

Which World War II action was later determined to be a violation of civil liberties?

1. rationing of scarce commodities
2. employment of women in factories
3. internment of Japanese Americans
4. use of a military draft

10. ___

Which idea is illustrated by the Supreme Court cases Schenck v. United States and Korematsu v. United States?

1. The free speech rights of Communists have often been violated.
2. During wartime, limitations on civil rights have been upheld by judicial action.
3. The rights of protesters have been preserved even in times of national stress.
4. Economic interests in foreign nations are frequently upheld in United States courts.

11. ___

Which activity illustrates a denial of a right that is guaranteed by the United States Constitution?

1. restrictions placed on property ownership in the colonial period
2. limitations on the size of businesses during the Gilded Age
3. forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II
4. establishment of wage ceilings under the Nixon administration

12. ___

The rulings of the Supreme Court in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857), Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), and Korematsu v. United States (1941) all demonstrate that the Supreme Court has

1. continued to extend voting rights to minorities
2. protected itself from internal dissent
3. sometimes failed to protect the rights of minorities
4. often imposed restrictions on free speech during wartime

13. ___
In the 1944 case *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that wartime conditions justified the

1. use of women in military combat
2. ban against strikes by workers
3. limitations placed on civil liberties
4. reduction in the powers of the president

14. ___

Base your answer on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Korematsu was not excluded from the military area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the . . . authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures."

-- Justice Hugo Black
*Korematsu v. United States*, 1944

Which generalization is supported by this quotation?

1. Individual rights need to be maintained in national emergencies.
2. The Supreme Court lacks the power to block presidential actions taken during wartime.
3. Individual rights can be restricted under certain circumstances.
4. Only the Supreme Court can alter the constitutional rights of American citizens.

15. ___

Base your answer on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

". . . it is known that there are Japanese residents of California who have sought to aid the Japanese enemy by way of communicating information . . ."

-- Culbert Olson, Governor of California, February 1942

This statement helped influence President Franklin D. Roosevelt to

1. ask Congress to declare war on Japan
2. force most Japanese Americans to leave the United States
3. send federal troops to guard California’s capital
4. restrict the civil liberties of Japanese Americans

16. ___

During World War II, many Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were relocated to detention centers primarily because they

1. were known spies for Japan
2. were seen as a security threat
3. refused to serve in the United States military
4. expressed their support for Italy and Germany

17. ___

The decision of the Supreme Court in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) upheld the power of the president during wartime to

1. ban terrorists from entering the country
2. limit a group’s civil liberties
3. stop mistreatment of resident legal aliens
4. deport persons who work for enemy nations

18. ___

Which wartime policy toward Japanese Americans was upheld by the Supreme Court in its 1944 ruling in *Korematsu v. United States*?

1. deportation to Japan
2. mandatory military service
3. denial of voting rights
4. confinement in internment camps

19. ___

In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court said that the removal of Japanese Americans from their homes was constitutional because

1. most Japanese Americans were not United States citizens
2. many Japanese Americans refused to serve in the United States Armed Forces
3. this type of action was necessary during a national emergency
4. there was strong evidence of significant Japanese sabotage on the West Coast

20. ___

In both *Schenck v. United States* (1919) and *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court ruled that during wartime

1. civil liberties may be limited
2. women can fight in combat
3. drafting of noncitizens is permitted
4. sale of alcohol is illegal

21. ___

One similarity between the laws being challenged in the United States Supreme Court cases of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) and *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) is that

1. specific groups of people were being targeted based on race or ethnicity
2. state laws were declared unconstitutional
3. immigrants were relocated to prison camps
4. federal laws segregating public transportation were upheld

22. ___

In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the military order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast on the basis that the action was considered

1. a matter of national security
2. a necessity for the economy
3. an attempt to limit immigration from Japan
4. a way to protect Japanese Americans from anti-Japanese hysteria

23. ___

A valid conclusion based on the experience of Japanese Americans during World War II is that in wartime

1. first-generation immigrants become security risks
2. constitutional liberties may be limited
3. loyalty oaths are necessary to protect the national interests
4. fear and uncertainty do not interfere with normal life

24. ___

Which statement is accurate concerning the forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II?

1. President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized the action as a military necessity
2. Few of those relocated were actually United States citizens
3. Widespread Japanese American disloyalty and sabotage preceded the forced relocation
4. The Japanese American experience was similar to what happened to German Americans at this time

25. ___

In the United States, the placement of Japanese Americans in relocation centers during the early 1940s was prompted mainly by

1. a belief that foreigners should be returned to their native countries
2. the impact of wartime fears on the attitudes of Americans
3. the evidence that many Japanese Americans openly supported Japan
4. the desire to protect United States culture from being influenced by a Far Eastern culture

26. ___

A violation of civil rights that occurred in the United States during World War II was the
1. arrests made as a result of the Palmer raids
2. passage of an open immigration law
3. internment of Japanese Americans
4. forced removal of Native American Indians from their reservations

27. __

Which federal policy was enacted during World War II and justified as a wartime necessity?

1. a ban on German-language books
2. internment of Japanese Americans
3. exclusion of Chinese immigrants
4. adoption of the quota system of immigration

28. __

Which factor contributed to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?

1. labor shortage during the war
2. influence of racial prejudice
3. increase of terrorist activities on the West Coast
4. fear of loss of jobs to Japanese workers

29. __

"... The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate [implement] a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision..."

— Executive Order 9102, March 18, 1942

Shortly after this executive order was signed, federal government authorities began to

1. move Japanese Americans to internment camps
2. deport German and Italian aliens
3. detain and interrogate Chinese immigrants
4. arrest the individuals who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor

30. __

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

**Relocation Centers for Japanese Americans from the West Coast, 1942–1945**

Source: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (adapted)

Which statement is best supported by the information on the map?

1. Government officials used abandoned mining towns to house Japanese Americans.
2. Western states did not support the decision to create the relocation centers.
3. Relocation centers had to be placed near rivers.
4. The government considered Japanese Americans a threat to national security.

31. __

Base your answer to this question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.
The relocation camps shown on the map were mainly a reaction to the

1. Japanese military attack on Pearl Harbor
2. capture of Japanese war prisoners
3. need to train Japanese Americans for military service
4. attacks by Japanese Americans on United States military bases

President Abraham Lincoln’s suspension of habeas corpus and President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s executive order forcing Japanese Americans into internment camps both demonstrate that

1. constitutional rights can be limited during times of war
2. Congress can pass laws limiting the power of a strong president
3. immigrants are protected by the same constitutional rights as United States citizens
4. presidential actions must be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval

During World War II, Japanese Americans were sent to internment centers primarily because they

1. were considered illegal aliens
2. had been convicted of spying for Japan
3. refused to enlist in the United States military
4. were thought to be threats to national security

Base your answer to this question on the letter below and on your knowledge of social studies.
A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation’s resolve to rectify injustices and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

[Signature]


Which event is President George H. W. Bush referring to in this letter?

1. the bombing of Pearl Harbor during World War II
2. the military service of Japanese Americans during World War II
3. the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II
4. a ban on Japanese immigration to the United States after World War II
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1. **“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe… . All are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow.”**

– Winston Churchill

When did the situation described in the passage occur?

1. toward the close of World War I
2. during the Great Depression
3. soon after World War II
4. during the Vietnam War

2. **"Soviets Create Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe"**
"Mao Zedong Leads Successful Revolution in China"
"North Korean Invasion of South Korea Leads to War"

Which development is reflected in these headlines?

1. the post-World War II expansion of communism
2. the beginning of détente between the Soviet Union and the United States
3. the return to an isolationist foreign policy
4. the beginning of pro-democracy movements during the Cold War

3. **A major purpose of United States involvement in world affairs since World War II has been to**

1. secure new overseas colonies
2. contain the growth of communist power
3. dominate voting in the United Nations

4. **discourage economic growth in other nations**

4. **In the period following World War II, the United States developed a policy of containment mainly in response to the**

1. perceived threat of Soviet expansion
2. building of the Berlin Wall
3. partition of Palestine
4. spread of nuclear weapons

5. **Following the end of World War II, United States foreign policy changed significantly in that the United States**

1. assumed a more isolationist stance
2. began to rely on appeasement to reduce world tensions
3. perceived the containment of communist expansion as a major goal
4. concentrated most heavily on events within the Western Hemisphere

6. **After World War II, foreign policy of the United States was mainly guided by the idea that the United States should**

1. avoid joining military alliances
2. break all diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union
3. arm itself to overthrow the Communist regime in the Soviet Union
4. adopt a global policy of containment

7. **
Immediately after World War II, a main cause of the development of the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union was

1. the placing of missiles in Cuba by the Soviet Union
2. Soviet dominance over Eastern European nations
3. United States military actions in the Baltic Sea
4. Soviet desire to enter the war against Japan in 1945

8. __

The first disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union after the defeat of Germany in World War II occurred as a result of the

1. failure of the Soviet Union to withdraw from Eastern Europe
2. Cuban missile crisis
3. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
4. takeover of China by the Communists

9. __

The reason most frequently given by United States foreign policy makers in recent years for involvement in the areas mentioned in the cartoon is that the United States

1. must protect the rights of American citizens throughout the world
2. needs as many trading partners in the world as possible
3. has a responsibility to prevent human rights violations wherever they occur
4. must prevent further Communist expansion into areas of critical world importance

10. __

The relationship between the United States and Western European nations from 1945 to the present has most often been characterized by

1. cooperation in efforts to gain political control of emerging nations
2. continuation of military and economic interdependence
3. division and resentment over competing economic systems
4. economic conflict and military confrontation

11. __

Base your answer to the question on the speakers’ conversation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A**: “We must provide arms to the legitimate governments of Greece and Turkey if they are to defeat Soviet-sponsored subversion.”

**Speaker B**: “The first priority is to help rebuild the postwar economies of European countries so that democratic governments can survive.”

**Speaker C**: “Our main goal is to create a system of collective security agreements to deal with any military threats.”

**Speaker D**: “We must continue to build both our nuclear and our conventional arsenals if we are to have any hope of world peace.”

The central concern of all the speakers is

1. the containment of communism
2. the defeat of the Axis Powers in World War II
3. a ban on the proliferation of nuclear weapons
4. the support of United Nations peacekeeping efforts
12. ___

During the 1950s, United States foreign policy was characterized by

1. increased trade with Communist China
2. an alliance with the Warsaw Pact nations
3. economic aid to the Soviet Union
4. efforts to block communist expansion

13. ___

The primary goal of the United States foreign policy of containment was to

1. return to noninvolvement in world affairs
2. stop communist influence from spreading
3. gain territories in Africa and Latin America
4. overthrow existing dictatorships
1. __

The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949 is a significant event in United States diplomatic history because it

1. committed the United States to a peacetime military alliance
2. strengthened United States influence in oil-producing nations
3. eased tensions with the Soviet Union and its satellites
4. created new patterns of international trade

2. __

Base your answer to the question on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:** “We have no choice concerning whether or not we will take an active part in world affairs. Our prosperity and security are tied to those of all other nations. We are involved whether we like it or not.”

**Speaker B:** “The best course of action for the United States is to have good relations with all countries, but to avoid military pacts with any. This way our trade can prosper, but we will avoid being drawn into wars that are not our business.”

**Speaker C:** “The day of the sovereign nation-state has passed. We must take the lead in forming a world government that will have full power to maintain peace and establish economic justice around the world.”

**Speaker D:** “Let us create a fortress America. Let us become so strong, all by ourselves, that no combination of nations can attack us. Let us become economically self-sufficient. Then let the rest of the world worry about itself.”

**Speaker E:** “Other countries have taken over colonies all around the world and formed their empires. We must do the

same now or we will find ourselves cut off from the markets and raw materials we need.”

Which speaker would have been most supportive of the United States entry into NATO?

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. E

3. __

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is based on the principle of

1. collective security
2. aggression
3. self-determination
4. nationalism

4. __

The general nature of United States foreign policy since 1945 can best be described as

1. providing the leadership of the Western bloc of nations
2. continuing a policy of expansionism to acquire new colonies
3. remaining firmly committed to isolationism
4. seeking peace at any price

5. __

Which concept is best illustrated by the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

1. disarmament
2. collective security
3. international terrorism
4. nuclear freeze

6. __
Since World War II, collective security has been designed to

1. limit the development of nuclear weapons
2. prohibit the formation of local alliances
3. prevent the outbreak of war between the major powers
4. protect a nation from being weakened by internal subversion

7. ___

In the period after World War II, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed to

1. supervise the government of West Germany
2. establish a common trade market for Western European nations
3. provide collective security against Communist aggression
4. create a new world court

8. ___

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Truman Doctrine were attempts to carry out a United States foreign policy of

1. brinksmanship
2.Containment
3. appeasement
4. neutrality

9. ___

The major motive of the Truman Doctrine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was to

1. protect the Western Hemisphere from further colonization
2. overthrow the Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union
3. contain the spread of communism in post-World War II Europe
4. encourage summit meetings with the Soviet Union

10. ___

Which concept is associated with the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

1. neutrality
2. isolation
3. collective security
4. appeasement

11. ___

After World War II, the United States occupied Japan, joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and helped organize the United Nations. These actions show that the United States was

1. concerned solely with rebuilding Europe
2. taking on greater global responsibility
3. expanding its imperialistic empire
4. returning to its policy of neutrality

12. ___

The concept of collective security is best exemplified by the role of the United States in

1. forming the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
2. negotiating the Camp David accords
3. granting China most-favored-nation status
4. becoming a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

13. ___

In the late 1940s, an American statesman made this comment.

“There is nothing (the Soviets) admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness.”

This perception of the Soviet Union by United States leaders contributed most to the creation of the

1. Lend-Lease policy
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
3. United Nations
4. GI bill

14. 

The change in the nation's attitude toward membership in the League of Nations and membership in the United Nations shows the contrast between

1. neutrality and containment
2. appeasement and internationalism
3. isolationism and involvement
4. interventionism and détente

15. 

The primary reason for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949 was to

1. maintain peace in the Middle East
2. block the German Nazi threat in Europe
3. protect Western Europe from the Soviet Union
4. increase United States influence in Asia

16. 

The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were all part of the foreign policy of

1. isolationism
2. détente
3. colonialism
4. containment

17. 

The development of the Marshall Plan and the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were part of President Harry Truman's effort to

1. end the Korean War
2. limit the spread of communism
3. provide aid to Asian nations
4. promote an isolationist foreign policy

18. 

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

19. 

The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) illustrates a commitment to the concept of

1. colonialism
2. isolationism
3. mutual defense
4. human rights
1. __

The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to provide Europe with

1. defensive military weapons
2. economic aid
3. cultural exchange programs
4. political alliances

2. __

The primary purpose of the Marshall Plan was to help bring about the

1. formation of military alliances
2. economic recovery of Europe
3. unification of Germany
4. invasion of Eastern Europe

3. __

“I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation 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 economic and financial aid…”

– Harry Truman

The recommendation made in this quotation resulted from the United States need to

1. prepare for World War II
2. fight Nazi aggression in 1941
3. oppose communist expansion during the early post-World War II period
4. justify the withdrawal of United States forces from Korea

4. __

Which United States foreign policy trend of the 1940s and 1950s did the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and Eisenhower Doctrine best represent?

1. continuous support of the United Nations health programs
2. increased commitment to strengthen NATO
3. provision of economic, technical, and military assistance to nations threatened by communism
4. effort to increase trade with Asian and European countries

5. __

“…the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace.”

This quotation expresses the basic idea of the

1. Marshall Plan
2. Eisenhower Doctrine
3. Camp David Accords
4. Yalta Agreements

6. __

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Truman Doctrine were attempts to carry out a United States foreign policy of

1. brinksmanship
2. containment
3. appeasement
4. neutrality

7. __

The Truman Doctrine and the Berlin Airlift were examples of the United States foreign policy of

1. colonialism
2. detente
3. nonalignment
4. containment
The major motive of the Truman Doctrine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was to

1. protect the Western Hemisphere from further colonization
2. overthrow the Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union
3. contain the spread of communism in post-World War II Europe
4. encourage summit meetings with the Soviet Union

Base your answer to the question on the speakers’ conversation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:** “We must provide arms to the legitimate governments of Greece and Turkey if they are to defeat Soviet-sponsored subversion.”

**Speaker B:** “The first priority is to help rebuild the postwar economies of European countries so that democratic governments can survive.”

**Speaker C:** “Our main goal is to create a system of collective security agreements to deal with any military threats.”

**Speaker D:** “We must continue to build both our nuclear and our conventional arsenals if we are to have any hope of world peace.”

The central concern of all the speakers is

1. the containment of communism
2. the defeat of the Axis Powers in World War II
3. a ban on the proliferation of nuclear weapons
4. the support of United Nations peacekeeping efforts

A common purpose of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the Eisenhower Doctrine was to

1. carry out the United States policy of preventing the spread of communism
2. insure the survival of the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia
3. limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons
4. provide medical aid to Latin American nations

The main reason for providing aid to Europe under the Marshall Plan was to

1. guarantee American factories a supply of cheap raw materials
2. create disagreements between Western European nations
3. encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw from the United Nations
4. rebuild the economies of devastated European nations
According to the graph, which United States program is most likely reflected in the amounts of nonmilitary foreign aid given from 1947 to 1950?

1. Peace Corps  
2. Marshall Plan  
3. Alliance for Progress  
4. Lend Lease

14. ___

"Many foreign peoples, in Europe at least, are...frightened by experiences of the past and are less interested in...freedom than in security. They are seeking guidance rather than responsibilities. We should be better able than the Russians to give them this. And unless we do, the Russians certainly will."

This advice to President Harry Truman helped influence Truman's decision to

1. drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
2. end segregation in the Armed Forces  
3. deport any person suspected of being a Communist  
4. develop the Marshall Plan

15. ___

The Truman Doctrine and the Eisenhower Doctrine were United States foreign policies concerning

1. the international balance of payments  
2. the containment of communism

16. ___

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

17. ___

Which foreign policy decision by President Harry Truman is an example of the policy of containment?

1. relieving General MacArthur of his Korean command  
2. recognizing the new nation of Israel  
3. supporting the trials of war criminals in Germany and Japan  
4. providing military aid to Greece and Turkey

18. ___

A goal of the Marshall Plan (1948) was to

1. rebuild Japan after World War II  
2. provide military aid to the Warsaw Pact  
3. establish a Pan-American military alliance system  
4. provide economic aid to European nations threatened by communism

19. ___

The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were all part of the foreign policy of

1. isolationism  
2. détente  
3. colonialism  
4. containment

20. ___
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

21. __

The Marshall Plan (1948–1952) was a United States effort to assist the nations of Europe by

1. forming a strong military alliance
2. providing economic aid
3. sending United States troops to trouble spots
4. continuing Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union

22. __

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

23. __

Which action was taken by the United States government to help Europe’s economic recovery after World War II?

1. forming the Alliance for Progress
2. sending troops to Turkey
3. creating the Marshall Plan
4. joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

24. __

Which statement about the Marshall Plan is most accurate?

1. It was used to finance rearmament after World War II.
2. It was denied to all former World War II enemies.
3. It was used to rebuild European nations after World War II.
4. It was given to all African and Asian allies during the Cold War.

25. __

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"He’s finally getting the hang of it.”

Source: Dorman Smith, Phoenix Gazette, 1949 (adapted)
Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of the cartoon?

1. American taxpayers hope the Marshall Plan will quickly stabilize Europe’s economy.
2. The Marshall Plan will limit Europe’s economic recovery.
3. Europe will not take advantage of the Marshall Plan.
4. The Marshall Plan will bankrupt the American taxpayer.