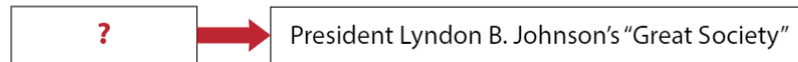


**SS.912.A.7.13**

1. The diagram below provides details about United States domestic policies.



Which phrase completes the diagram?

- A. Harry S. Truman's "Fair Deal"
- B. Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal"
- C. Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal"
- D. Warren Harding's "Return to Normalcy"

**SS.912.A.7.13**

2. What program did President Lyndon B. Johnson introduce to reduce economic inequalities among Americans?
- A. New Deal
  - B. Great Society
  - C. Marshall Plan
  - D. Alliance for Progress

**SS.912.A.6.14**

3. The following statements were made by American leaders during the 1950s.

You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is . . . that it will go over very quickly.

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a press conference  
on the strategic importance of Indochina, April 7, 1954

[Vietnam is] the cornerstone of the free world in Southeast Asia, the keystone to the arch, the finger in the dike. Burma, Thailand, India, Japan, the Philippines, and obviously Laos and Cambodia are among those whose security would be threatened if the red tide of Communism overflowed into Vietnam.

—Senator John F. Kennedy in a speech, June 1956

Which foreign policy do these two statements illustrate?

- A. isolationism
- B. containment
- C. appeasement
- D. Good Neighbor policy

**SS.912.A.6.14**

4. The excerpt below is from a resolution passed by both Houses of Congress on August 7, 1964.

The Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.

—Tonkin Gulf Resolution

What was the significance of this resolution?

- A. Congress showed its support for a policy of isolationism.
- B. Congress authorized the President to take military action in Southeast Asia.
- C. Congress provided the President with new constitutional powers to declare war.
- D. Congress denied the President the revenues he needed to fight a war in Vietnam.

**SS.912.A.6.14**

5. What policy did President Richard Nixon introduce to remove American troops from South Vietnam without abandoning that country to Communist rule?
- A. Vietnamization
  - B. “Arms for Bases”
  - C. Flexible Response
  - D. Operation Rolling Thunder

**SS.912.A.6.14**

6. The cartoon below illustrates a belief shared by many American leaders during the 1950s and 1960s.



Source: Public domain (found here: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Domino\\_theory.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Domino_theory.svg))

Which action was taken as a result of this commonly held viewpoint?

- A. The United States enacted the War Powers Act.
- B. The United States sent troops to South Vietnam.
- C. The United States attacked China during the Korean War.
- D. The United States distributed economic aid under the Marshall Plan.

SS.912.A.6.14



7. The newspaper headline on the left describes a significant event in U.S. foreign affairs.

What was the significance of this event to the Vietnam War?

- A. It demonstrated the superiority of United States forces over the Vietcong in South Vietnam.
- B. Its failure led to disagreements between the Vietcong and the government of North Vietnam.
- C. It showed that the Vietcong could mount a successful attack on South Vietnamese cities and were not close to defeat.
- D. United States and South Vietnamese troops were able to force the Vietcong to retreat to North Vietnam and Cambodia.

SS.912.A.6.14

8. Which of the following lists events from the Vietnam War in the correct chronological sequence?

- A. Paris Peace Accords—Gulf of Tonkin Resolution—Tet Offensive—Geneva Accords—Vietnamization
- B. Geneva Accords—Gulf of Tonkin Resolution—Tet Offensive—Vietnamization—Paris Peace Accords
- C. Vietnamization—Paris Peace Accords—Geneva Accords—Gulf of Tonkin Resolution—Tet Offensive
- D. Tet Offensive—Geneva Accords—Vietnamization—Paris Peace Accords—Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

SS.912.A.6.14

9. The photographs below were taken during the Vietnam War. What problem faced by American soldiers in Vietnam do these photographs illustrate?



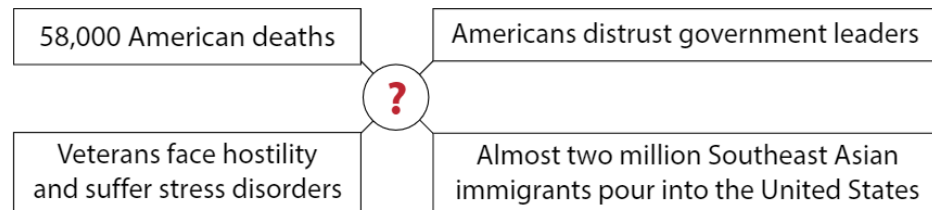
- A. the popularity of Ho Chi Minh and Communist ideals
- B. the problem of obtaining medical supplies in a combat zone
- C. the difficulty of distinguishing Vietcong from ordinary villagers
- D. the widespread corruption of the South Vietnamese government

**SS.912.A.7.10**

10. What was the primary purpose of the War Powers Act of 1973?
- A. to use troops to defend against armed attacks on the United States
  - B. to mobilize the National Guard to stop race riots in American cities
  - C. to send troops to rescue American hostages held captive by foreign terrorists
  - D. to limit the ability of the President to intervene militarily without the approval of Congress

**SS.912.A.7.10**

11. The diagram below provides details about United States foreign policy in the 1960s and 1970s.



Which phrase completes the diagram?

- A. The “Credibility Gap”
- B. The Domino Theory
- C. Causes of the Vietnam War
- D. Consequences of the Vietnam War

**SS.912.A.7.4**



President Lyndon B. Johnson watching Walter Cronkite on television

Walter Cronkite, News broadcast, February 27, 1968:

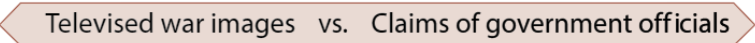
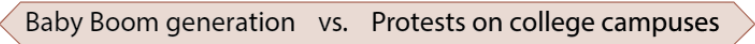
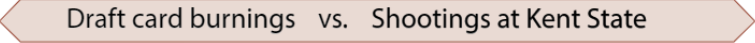
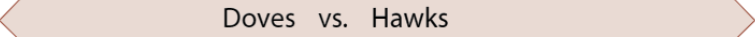
*“For it seems now more certain than ever that the bloody experience of Vietnam is to end in a stalemate.”*

President Johnson’s response:

*“If I’ve lost Cronkite, I’ve lost middle America.”*

12. Based on these statements, which conclusion can be made about the media during the Vietnam War?
- A. The mainstream media had little impact on the conduct of the war.
  - B. President Johnson took secret steps to harass and silence the media.
  - C. Criticism from the mainstream media contributed to the decision to withdraw from Vietnam.
  - D. President Johnson was willing to violate freedom of the press to prevent criticism of the war.

**SS.912.A.7.10**

13. Which diagram best represents the “credibility gap” during the Vietnam War?
- A.  Televised war images vs. Claims of government officials
  - B.  Baby Boom generation vs. Protests on college campuses
  - C.  Draft card burnings vs. Shootings at Kent State
  - D.  Doves vs. Hawks

**SS.912.A.7.4**

14. How successful were the domestic policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson?
- A. They failed to pass through Congress and left no lasting impact.
  - B. They led to a credibility gap and growing distrust in government.
  - C. They promoted greater social equality but failed to eliminate poverty.
  - D. They prevented the United States from making overseas commitments.

**SS.912.A.7.13**

15. Which program was one of the most lasting impacts of President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society”?
- A. Medicare
  - B. Social Security
  - C. Meat Inspection Act
  - D. Federal Deposit Insurance

**SS.912.A.7.3**

16. This advertisement appeared in several magazines in the 1970s.

What does this advertisement illustrate?

- A. the triumph of the “Sexual Revolution”
- B. social attitudes against which feminists objected
- C. the influence of women advertisers in the media
- D. the success of employment laws against discrimination

**SS.912.A.7.8**

17. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that a person accused of a serious crime must be provided with an attorney if he or she was too poor to afford one?
- A. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
  - B. *Yates v. United States*
  - C. *Miranda v. Arizona*
  - D. *Roe v. Wade*

**SS.912.A.7.3**

18. The table below shows the impact of Title IX on American society.

Impact of Title IX	
Before Title IX	After Title IX
1972: Women held 7% of all law degrees	2001: Women held 47% of all law degrees
1972: Women held 9% of all medical degrees	2001: Women held 43% of all medical degrees
1970: Women held 13.3% of all doctoral degrees	2000: Women held almost 50% of all doctoral degrees*
1970: One in 27 girls played varsity sports in high school	2012: One in 2.5 girls play varsity sports in high school
1970: 32,000 women athletes played on intercollegiate teams	2012: 150,000 women athletes play on intercollegiate teams
1972: College scholarships were virtually non-existent for women athletes	2012: More than \$1 million in scholarships are awarded to women athletes

\*Of these doctoral degrees held by women, most were in the education field. Only 17% of graduates with doctoral degrees in engineering and 18% with doctorates in computer science were women.

Based on the table, what was the impact of Title IX on American society?

- A. While it led to greater gender equality, there is still work to be done.
- B. It successfully increased gender equality in education but not in athletics.
- C. It had little impact in improving gender equality in either education or athletics.
- D. It successfully accomplished its goal of gender equality, both in education and athletics.

**SS.912.A.7.3**

19. Which statement correctly compares Betty Friedan and Phyllis Schlafly?

- A. Friedan opposed the Supreme Court decision of *Roe v. Wade*, while Schlafly supported it.
- B. Friedan was the author of *The Feminine Mystique*, while Schlafly was the lawyer who drafted the Equal Rights Amendment.
- C. Friedan worked to end legal and political discrimination, while Schlafly focused on ending social and economic discrimination.
- D. Friedan believed women should break out of their traditional roles as homemakers, while Schlafly argued that most women enjoyed them.

**SS.912.A.7.3**

20. Which demand was voiced by Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, and other members of the feminist movement in the 1960s and 1970s?

- A. the demand for women's right to vote
- B. the demand for social and economic equality
- C. the demand to preserve women's traditional roles
- D. the demand to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment