



**For Questions 52-55 refer to the two excerpts below:**

“...overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty.”

George Washington, “George Washington’s Farewell Address,” 1796

“In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.”

Dwight D. Eisenhower, “Eisenhower’s Farewell Address to the Nation,” 1960

52. The advice given by George Washington was reiterated by Dwight D. Eisenhower in that they both warned against the inherent danger of which powerful U.S. institution?
- (A) Supreme Court  
(B) Congress  
(C) Protestant Churches  
(D) Armed forces
53. Which of the following is evidence that Washington and Eisenhower’s predictions have taken hold in the 21st century?
- (A) The military and industry have successfully lobbied Congress and the President for bloated defense budgets  
(B) With ever growing budget deficits the nation has practiced fiscal restraint to reign in spending  
(C) The peace dividend from the end of the Cold War has scaled back the funds spent on arms and armaments  
(D) In order to fight a war on terror conventional military spending has to be increased
54. Which of the following political groups would be most in favor of the advice given by the two Presidents?
- (A) Populists  
(B) SDS (Students for a Democratic Society)  
(C) New Dealers  
(D) John Birch Society
55. These two documents written 164 years apart suggest that there is a continuing danger to
- (A) liberty by a powerful military establishment and business class  
(B) religious thought by a powerful government bureaucracy  
(C) persecuted groups who constitute minorities that need special class protection  
(D) political democracy by those vested with unlimited finances



Questions 13-15 refer to the excerpt below:



Godey's Lady's Book, "The Sphere of Women," March, 1850

13. This illustration from a prominent woman's journal of the antebellum period closely aligns with which of the following concepts?
- (A) Hudson Valley School
  - (B) Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments
  - (C) Child Centered Family
  - (D) Cult of Domesticity
14. The idea of women staying in the home to be the household leaders of the family, lingered until which time period when women first permanently left the home for jobs in the workforce?
- (A) 1920s & 1930s
  - (B) 1940s & 1950s
  - (C) 1960s & 1970s
  - (D) 1980s & 1990s
15. The ideas expressed in "The Sphere of Women" followed, and to some extent, were an extension of which role of women during the Revolutionary and early National period?
- (A) Republican motherhood
  - (B) Women's egalitarianism
  - (C) Economic liberalism
  - (D) Work, School, Church



**Questions 21-22 refer to the excerpt below:**

“The domination of popular fiction by the so-called domestic novel during the mid nineteenth century decades reflected the recent appearance of women as a cultural, social, and economic force in American society.... These domestic novels were useful weapons in women’s undeclared war against a male-oriented society. They were often anti-husband novels written in a code quickly understood by the female reader.... The aim of the domestic novel was... to teach moral lessons. It combined three powerful elements—sex, sentiment, and religion—in a potent mixture. Sex was very much there, realistically though delicately handled. The books taught that conventional sexuality was best, that deviation from it was dangerous, that immorality was punished by terrifying results. Sentimentality soaked the novel in tears.... Religion in the novels was simple... ‘the religion of the heart,’... the solution to almost any problem.”

Russel Nye, *The Unembarrassed Muse: The Popular Arts in America*, 1970

21. The moral lessons of domestic fiction focusing on sentimentality, sex, sentiment and religion would be challenged by Margaret Sanger and her
- (A) support for the Comstock laws
  - (B) political activism for women’s right to vote
  - (C) innovative dance style featuring natural movement rather than rigid technique
  - (D) birth control and sex education advocacy
22. Which of the following aphorisms best describes what occurred in the domestic novel?
- (A) Women’s work is never done
  - (B) The wages of sin are death
  - (C) This above all: to thine own words be true
  - (D) Nature has given women so much that the law has given them little



Questions 10-12 refer to the following:

Some of the Rationed Goods in the U.S. During World War II

Rationed Items	Rationing Duration
Tires	January 1942 to December 1945
Cars	February 1942 to October 1945
Bicycles	July 1942 to September 1945
Gasoline	May 1942 to August 1945
Fuel Oil & Kerosene	October 1942 to August 1945
Solid Fuels	September 1943 to August 1945
Stoves	December 1942 to August 1945
Rubber Footwear	October 1942 to September 1945
Shoes	February 1943 to October 1945
Sugar	May 1942 to 1947
Coffee	November 1942 to July 1943
Processed Foods	March 1943 to August 1945
Meats, canned fish	March 1943 to November 1945
Cheese, canned milk, fats	March 1943 to November 1945
Typewriters	March 1942 to April 1944

10. In addition to rationing during WWII products were also saved for the war effort by
- (A) having women work in defense plants
  - (B) conservation
  - (C) contributing to charities
  - (D) technology
11. The reason that tires were the first item rationed is because
- (A) tires were needed for the production of tanks in the war effort
  - (B) replacement tires for vehicles would take a long time to make
  - (C) Japan had overrun Malaya and the East Indies where 99% of the rubber came from
  - (D) most of the tires in the U.S. were for passenger cars that would not be made in 1942 and 1943
12. When petroleum products became in short supply in 1973 because of an Arab oil embargo as a consequence of the Yom Kippur war, a form of rationing was adopted that called for
- (A) buying gas on odd or even days based on the last number of your license plate
  - (B) mandatory curtailment of the number of miles driven
  - (C) changing the non-gasoline uses of petroleum to other products that were in plentiful supply
  - (D) not purchasing any petroleum products from countries that were participating in the embargo

# UNIT XXXI

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

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Questions 1-3 refer to the following:

“Lyndon Johnson had lost it all, and so had the rest of them; they had, for all their brilliance and hubris and sense of themselves, been unwilling to... learn from the past and they had been swept forward by their belief in the importance of anti-Communism (and the dangers of not paying sufficient homage to it) and by the sense of power and glory, omnipotence and omniscience of America in this century... Lyndon Johnson had known better, he had entertained no small amount of doubt.... He and the men around him wanted to be known as being strong and tough.... [The] leaders of a democracy [had not] bothered to involve the people of their country in the course they had chosen;... They had manipulated the public, the Congress, and the press from the start, told half truths.... When their predictions turned out to be hopelessly inaccurate... the faults were not theirs, the fault was with this country which was not worthy of them.”

David Halberstam, *The Best and the Brightest*, 1969

1. A reason why Lyndon Johnson relied so heavily on the advice of the “so-called” “Best and Brightest” political advisors was that
  - (A) his own judgment told him the experts knew the truth and should be followed
  - (B) he trusted men who had not had to climb the political ladder by running for county sheriff
  - (C) his insecurities about foreign policy compared to his expertise on domestic policy
  - (D) he was concentrating on his renomination and reelection
2. The failure of the endeavor in Halberstam’s book brought about a halt to which domestic program that Lyndon Johnson had championed?
  - (A) Great Society
  - (B) New Frontier
  - (C) Fair Deal
  - (D) New Federalism
3. Halberstam’s description of men in the *Best and the Brightest* is similar to
  - (A) the former Confederacy and its delusions of the “Lost Cause” after the Civil War
  - (B) the fatal flaw of hubris that causes the Greek tragic hero to fall
  - (C) a belief that “American exceptionalism” would prevail over adversity
  - (D) the U.S. was like the biblical shining “City upon a Hill,” and exempt from historical forces that have affected other countries



**Question 4-6** refer to the following:

“First, the United States will keep all of its treaty commitments.

Second, we shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us or of a nation whose survival we consider vital to our security. Third, in cases involving other types of aggression, we shall furnish military and economic assistance when requested in accordance with our treaty commitments. But we shall look to the nation directly threatened to assume the primary responsibility of providing the manpower for its defense.”

Richard Nixon, “Nixon Doctrine,” or “Guam Doctrine,” 1969

4. The Nixon Doctrine was issued primarily to
  - (A) stop the Soviet Union from advancing into Afghanistan
  - (B) get the U.S. prepared from the invasion of Kuwait and Iraq
  - (C) appease the anti-war movement in the U.S.
  - (D) prepare for an exit strategy of what he called “peace with honor” in Vietnam
5. As a result of the Nixon Doctrine and the implementation of this policy in Southeast Asia
  - (A) there was an increase in the training of South Vietnamese troops and strong motivation to bring the American soldiers home
  - (B) counter-insurgency forces would be relocated to the Middle East
  - (C) the U.S. would increase the production of nuclear weapons
  - (D) a Soviet Union and U.S. partnership would be formed against the Chinese communists
6. The Nixon Doctrine resulted in turning the ground fighting over to the Vietnamese as the U.S. only involved itself in military training, providing weapons, and economic assistance in a policy and program called
  - (A) Nixonianism
  - (B) Vietnamization
  - (C) Counter Insurgency
  - (D) Americanization