

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 5 Take-Home Test – Answer Sheet

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 5 Take-Home Test

1. "Jackie Robinson Breaks Color Barrier in Major League Baseball"  
"President Truman Issues Executive Order Desegregating Armed Forces"  
"NAACP Challenges School Segregation"  
These headlines are most closely associated with
  - 1) a decline in African American participation in political activities
  - 2) the beginning of the modern civil rights movement
  - 3) Southern resistance to the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - 4) the effects of affirmative action programs
2. In 1954, the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* advanced the civil rights movement by
  - 1) guaranteeing equal voting rights to African Americans
  - 2) banning racial segregation in hotels and restaurants
  - 3) declaring that racial segregation in public schools violated the 14th amendment
  - 4) upholding the principle of separate but equal public facilities
3. Which pair of Supreme Court cases demonstrates that the Court can change an earlier decision?
  - 1) *Schenck v. United States* and *United States v. Nixon*
  - 2) *Korematsu v. United States* and *Miranda v. Arizona*
  - 3) *Gideon v. Wainwright* and *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*
  - 4) *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
4. "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." --*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)  
Which constitutional idea was the basis for this Supreme Court decision?
  - 1) protection against double jeopardy
  - 2) equal protection of the law
  - 3) freedom of speech
  - 4) right of assembly
5. ". . . there are two types of laws: There are just laws and there are unjust laws. I would be the first to advocate obeying just laws. One has not only a legal but a moral responsibility to obey just laws. Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws." --Martin Luther King, Jr.  
This statement is a justification of the concept of
  - 1) cultural pluralism
  - 2) ethnic assimilation
  - 3) reverse discrimination
  - 4) civil disobedience
6. Rosa Parks was honored at the March on Washington for her part in
  - 1) bringing about the Montgomery bus boycott
  - 2) integrating Little Rock Central High School
  - 3) forming the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
  - 4) organizing lunch counter sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina
7. In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to
  - 1) protect civil rights marchers
  - 2) help African Americans register to vote
  - 3) enforce a Supreme Court decision to desegregate public schools
  - 4) end race riots resulting from a bus boycott
8. Lunch counter sit-ins and the actions of freedom riders are examples of
  - 1) steps taken in support of the Americans with Disabilities Act
  - 2) programs dealing with affirmative action
  - 3) violent acts by the Black Panthers
  - 4) nonviolent attempts to oppose segregation
9. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct
  - 1) racial and gender discrimination
  - 2) limitations on freedom of speech
  - 3) unfair immigration quotas
  - 4) segregation in the armed forces

10. The main reason the Voting Rights Act of 1965 removed the literacy test as a voting qualification was that
  - 1) different standards of literacy had been applied to different groups of voters
  - 2) a majority of voters were unable to read election ballots
  - 3) technology had made voter literacy unnecessary
  - 4) the cost of achieving literacy was too high
11. The baby boom after World War II led directly to
  - 1) a decrease in spending for public education
  - 2) a return to a rural lifestyle
  - 3) an increased demand for housing
  - 4) a decrease in consumer spending
12. Programs designed to increase the representation of minorities and women in the workforce have come under attack mainly because
  - 1) minorities and women have not been able to point to serious examples of discrimination in employment
  - 2) most laws guaranteeing equal opportunity have been found unconstitutional
  - 3) affirmative action has sometimes been considered reverse discrimination
  - 4) the economy has been too weak to absorb more workers
13. The GI Bill affected American society after World War II by
  - 1) eliminating child labor
  - 2) expanding voting rights
  - 3) increasing spending on space exploration
  - 4) extending educational and housing opportunities
14. President John F. Kennedy supported the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba as an effort to
  - 1) remove a communist dictator from power
  - 2) stop the flow of illegal drugs to the United States
  - 3) support Fidel Castro's efforts for reform
  - 4) rescue hostages held by Cuban freedom fighters
15. During the early 1960s, the U.S. had to deal with the building of the Berlin Wall and the Cuban missile crisis. Both of these events was a direct result of the
  - 1) U.S. continued support of United Nations decisions
  - 2) continuing tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union
  - 3) U.S. failure to remain involved in world affairs
  - 4) concern for the safety of Americans living in foreign nations
16. The term Great Society was used by President Lyndon B. Johnson to describe his efforts to
  - 1) lower taxes for all Americans
  - 2) win the race for outer space
  - 3) end poverty and discrimination in the United States
  - 4) improve the nation's armed forces
17. *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan was an influential book in the 1960s because it
  - 1) helped strengthen family values
  - 2) led directly to the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment
  - 3) energized a new women's rights movement
  - 4) reinforced the importance of women's traditional roles
18. The Equal Pay Act, the Title IX education amendment, and the proposed Equal Rights amendment (ERA) were primarily efforts to improve the status of
  - 1) African Americans
  - 2) Native American Indians
  - 3) migrant workers
  - 4) women
19. The Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) was based on the constitutional principle of
  - 1) protection of property rights
  - 2) freedom of speech
  - 3) right to privacy
  - 4) freedom of religion
20. During the 1950s and 1960s, which civil rights leader advocated black separatism?
  - 1) Medgar Evers
  - 2) James Meredith
  - 3) Rosa Parks
  - 4) Malcolm X
21. In the 1950s and 1960s, the decisions of the United States Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren tended to
  - 1) expand the rights of individuals
  - 2) reduce government regulation of business
  - 3) deal harshly with persons accused of crimes
  - 4) increase the power of state governments

- 22.** Supreme Court decisions in *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Miranda v. Arizona* affected individual liberties by
- 1) eliminating the poll tax as a voting requirement
  - 2) preventing the use of organized prayer in public schools
  - 3) requiring equal pay for men and women performing the same job
  - 4) expanding the constitutional rights of people accused of crimes
- 23.** Which development is most closely associated with the belief in the domino theory?
- 1) military involvement in Vietnam
  - 2) construction of the Berlin Wall
  - 3) signing of the nuclear test ban treaty
  - 4) end of the Korean War
- 24.** The Berkeley demonstrations, riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and the Kent State protest all reflect student disapproval of
- 1) increases in college tuition
  - 2) the unequal status of American women
  - 3) the Vietnam War
  - 4) racial segregation
- 25.** Protests against United States involvement in Vietnam grew in the late 1960's and early 1970's mainly because many Americans
- 1) believed that the war was unjust
  - 2) objected to the drafting of college students
  - 3) feared nuclear war with the Soviet Union
  - 4) opposed participation in conflicts involving the United Nations
- 26.** The primary purpose of the War Powers Act is to
- 1) allow for a quicker response to a military attack
  - 2) limit presidential power to send troops into combat
  - 3) assure adequate defense of the Western Hemisphere
  - 4) stop the use of troops for nonmilitary purposes
- 27.** President Richard Nixon supported the policy of détente as a way to
- 1) introduce democratic elections to communist nations
  - 2) encourage satellite nations to break their ties with the Soviet Union
  - 3) reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - 4) undermine Soviet influence among nonaligned countries in Africa and Asia
- 28.** Which presidential action best represents the policy of détente?
- 1) John F. Kennedy's order for the Bay of Pigs invasion against Cuba
  - 2) Lyndon B. Johnson's escalation of the Vietnam War
  - 3) Richard Nixon's Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union
  - 4) George Bush's military action to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait
- 29.** President Richard Nixon's decision to resign from the presidency in 1974 was based primarily on
- 1) developments in the Watergate investigation
  - 2) backlash from his policies toward China and the Soviet Union
  - 3) protests against his secret military actions during the Vietnam War
  - 4) accusations of trading arms for hostages
- 30.** Which action did President Gerald Ford take in an attempt to end the national controversy over the Watergate affair?
- 1) pardoning Richard Nixon
  - 2) declaring a war on poverty
  - 3) declining to run for reelection
  - 4) asking Congress to impeach Richard Nixon
- 31.** Which factor contributed most to inflation in the United States during the 1970s?
- 1) high tariffs
  - 2) dependence on foreign oil
  - 3) tax increases
  - 4) high unemployment
- 32.** In the Camp David Accords (1978), President Jimmy Carter succeeded in
- 1) returning the Panama Canal Zone to Panama
  - 2) suspending grain sales to the Soviet Union and China
  - 3) providing a foundation for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel
  - 4) freeing hostages being held in Iran
- 33.** According to the supply-side economics principles promoted by President Ronald Reagan, economic growth would occur when
- 1) corporate business taxes were reduced
  - 2) business was regulated by antitrust legislation
  - 3) unemployment benefits were increased
  - 4) investment in capital goods was decreased

- 34.** The terms Watergate and Iran-Contra are most closely associated with
- 1) domestic policies
  - 2) presidential scandals
  - 3) federal court decisions
  - 4) failed reform movements
- 35.** Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) improved conditions for the disabled by
- 1) making it illegal to criticize or fire handicapped persons
  - 2) mandating easier access to employment and public facilities
  - 3) sponsoring Olympic games for the handicapped
  - 4) requiring separate classrooms for disabled students
- 36.** Which action has come to symbolize the end of the Cold War?
- 1) establishing the Peace Corps
  - 2) achieving a truce in the Korean War
  - 3) tearing down the Berlin Wall
  - 4) improving United States relations with China
- 37.** One direct result of the Persian Gulf War was that the United States
- 1) liberated Kuwait from Iraqi control
  - 2) brought about peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors
  - 3) gained control of oil resources in the Middle East
  - 4) obtained overseas colonies in the Middle East
- 38.** Which event of Bill Clinton's presidency best illustrates the use of checks and balances?
- 1) hosting peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians
  - 2) reelection to a second term
  - 3) selection of Al Gore as vice president
  - 4) impeachment for alleged perjury and obstruction of justice
- 39.** The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) have encouraged countries to
- 1) participate in the global economy
  - 2) create a uniform international currency
  - 3) accept similar wage and price controls
  - 4) regulate multinational corporations
- 40.** The disputed elections of 1876 and 2000 were similar because in both contests the
- 1) winner was chosen by a special election commission
  - 2) states were required to hold a second election
  - 3) winner of the popular vote did not become president
  - 4) election had to be decided in the Senate
- 41.** One unique feature of the presidential election of 2000 between George W. Bush and Al Gore is that
- 1) the Supreme Court played an important role in the final outcome
  - 2) no third-party candidate was on the ballot
  - 3) both candidates had previously served as vice president
  - 4) the electoral votes in Florida were divided between the candidates
- 42.** Which event led to the other three?
- 1) United States overthrow of the Taliban in Afghanistan
  - 2) passage of the Patriot Act
  - 3) September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States
  - 4) creation of the Department of Homeland Security
- 43.** An initial response of the United States to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, was to
- 1) reduce support for Israel
  - 2) aid in the overthrow of Taliban rule in Afghanistan
  - 3) end trade with all Middle Eastern nations
  - 4) demand an end to communist rule in Iraq
- 44.** Announcement of Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)  
Operation Desert Storm (1991)  
Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003-present)
- These events involve attempts by the U.S. to
- 1) protect human rights in Europe
  - 2) protect its interests in the Middle East
  - 3) deliver humanitarian aid to Africa
  - 4) contain the spread of communism in Asia
- 45.** Which change in the demographic pattern of the United States is currently contributing most to the problems facing the Social Security system?
- 1) aging of the baby boomers
  - 2) shorter life span of the elderly
  - 3) migration to the Sunbelt
  - 4) decline in the rate of immigration