**U.S. History II Final Exam**

**Study Guide**

POST-WORLD WAR II & THE START OF THE COLD WAR:

1. The Allied powers agreed to the following:

* Germany should be divided into four occupation zones.
* Berlin should be jointly administered by the occupying powers.
* All local governments in Germany should be abolished.

1. The Nuremberg trials established the principle that individuals can be held responsible for their wartime conduct.
2. In 1945 the United Nations was created in order to promote international peace.
3. U.S. policy of helping nations resist conquest by other countries was known as the Truman Doctrine
4. The GI Bill of Rights, passed in 1944 provided financial assistance to returning veterans
5. The Taft-Hartley Act is a United States federal law that restricts the activities and power of labor unions.
6. Civil rights in the United States split the Democratic party in 1948
7. One of the few economic problems affecting the United States after WWII was farming.
8. Racial discrimination in the military was banned when Harry Truman was reelected president in 1948.
9. The following reforms were proposed by Truman in his Fair Deal program:

* A national health insurance program
* Equal pay for women.
* Higher minimum wages

1. The Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe led the U.S. to adopt a policy of containment.
2. The Cold War grew out of all of the following issues:

* Fear of Soviet expansion.
* Economic conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union.
* Mutual fear and distrust.

1. Providing Europe with financial aid to combat the spread of communism was part of the Marshall Plan.
2. The Soviet Blockade in Berlin was broken by a massive airlift of supplies.
3. The Korean War began when North Korea invaded South Korea
4. The armistice that ended the Korean War created two nations – North Korea and South Korea – divided at the 38th parallel
5. Korea was divided into North Korea and South Korea after the war because part of the country had been occupied by the Soviet Union, the other by the United States
6. The armistice ending the Korean War created all of the following:

* A Communist North Korea
* A dividing line at the 38th parallel
* An anti-Communist South Korea

EISENHOWER & THE COLD WAR:

1. The establishment of NASA and the passage of the National Defense Education Act was a result of the launching of Sputnik
2. The threat of massive retaliation, including the use of nuclear weapons, was known as Brinkmanship.
3. After the Soviet launching of Sputnik, the National Defense Education Act of 1958 appropriated money to improve science, mathematics, and foreign language education.
4. Senator Joseph McCarthy lost public support after his behavior during the

Army-McCarthy hearings.

1. President Eisenhower refused to aid the Hungarian rebels because he wanted to avoid nuclear war with the Soviet Union.
2. Arms-reduction talks between Khrushchev and Eisenhower were halted by the U-2 incident.
3. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles advocated a policy of Brinkmanship
4. In 1957 the Eisenhower Doctrine offered military aid to any Middle East nation fighting Communist aggression.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT:

1. Rosa Parks was arrested for violating segregation laws after she refused to give her bus seat to a white passenger.
2. The Montgomery Improvement Association spoke out in favor of the Montgomery bus boycott.
3. The Supreme Court decision overturned by Brown v. Board of Education was Plessy v. Ferguson
4. The Central High crisis in Little Rock, Arkansas, showed that desegregation could only be instituted with the backing of the military.
5. All of the following are true about the Civil Rights Act of 1957:

* It was the first civil rights law since Reconstruction.
* It made preventing qualified persons from voting a federal crime.
* It established a civil rights commission.

1. The first major steps toward ending segregation in the South came with the Brown v. Board of Education decision and the Voting Rights Act
2. Examples of nonviolent resistance include all of the following:

* Sit-ins
* The Albany movement
* Freedom Rides

1. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference focused on ending racial discrimination
2. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did all of the following:

* Barred discrimination in employment.
* Enabled the Justice Department to use lawsuits in school desegregation.
* Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations.

1. All of the following expanded African American voter registration

* The Voting Rights Act of 1965
* Selma’s “Bloody Sunday”
* Freedom Summer

1. The March on Washington in 1963 helped pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
2. Nonviolent resistance required that protesters never resort to violence.
3. The March on Washington was staged to register support for President Kennedy’s civil rights bill.
4. Congress of Racial Equality organized the protest against segregation in interstate transportation known as the Freedom Rides
5. Mob violence against peaceful civil rights activists increased public support for the movement.
6. Black Power leaders argued that African Americans should act to gain control of political and economic power.
7. Malcolm X urged blacks to use “any means necessary” to fight for freedom?

KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION:

1. The following resulted from the Cuban missile crisis:

* A Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
* Removal of Soviet missile bases from Cuba
* A “hot line” between the United States and the Soviet Union

1. The New Frontier was John F. Kennedy’s agenda which focused on government solutions to national and global problems.
2. The Peace Corps sent volunteers to work for two years in developing countries.
3. The Cuban missile crisis ultimately encouraged Kennedy and Khrushchev to ease international tensions.
4. To expand the options available under flexible response, Kennedy did all of the following:

* Strengthened conventional forces
* Formed specialist military units
* Increased U.S. reliance on nuclear weapons

JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION:

1. In 1963 Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated John F. Kennedy
2. The Warren Court’s controversial decisions strengthened individual rights
3. The following programs were part of President Johnson’s War on Poverty?

* VISTA
* Job Corps
* Headstart

1. The following were major concerns of the Great Society programs:

* Civil Rights
* Health Care
* Education

1. Lyndon Johnson’s plan for social reform was called the Great Society
2. President Johnson’s attention was drawn away from Great Society programs by Vietnam War
3. France was the country that controlled Vietnam immediately after World War II.
4. President Eisenhower supported the French in Vietnam because he feared Communism.
5. At the 1954 Geneva Conference, the representatives agreed to temporarily divide Vietnam into two zones.
6. President Harry Truman first used the term “domino theory” to justify U.S. containment policies against communism.
7. The communist takeover of China reinforced Truman’s decision not to support the Vietnamese in their struggle for independence from France.
8. The United States quietly encourage Diem’s overthrow in South Vietnam because he had lost control of his people.
9. The process of relocating the inhabitants of and destroying South Vietnamese villages was called Vietnamization.
10. Prominent beliefs held by many doves included all of the following:

* All war was wrong
* Vietnam was not important to U.S. national interests
* U.S. involvement in Vietnam was against the wishes of most Vietnamese

1. The Vietcong and NLF soldiers were successful against American troops because they had better suited tactics
2. The amount of territory taken was the primary way the U.S. Army measured its success in Vietnam.
3. U.S. forces were often unable to determine which Vietnamese were Vietcong, and they were frustrated when the Vietcong seemed to disappear into the jungle after their assaults.
4. The Ho Chi Minh Trail was a transportation and communications system used to move weapons and supplies from North Vietnam to South Vietnam.
5. The Tonkin Gulf Resolution gave the president power to wage war without a declaration of war from Congress.
6. After the Tet offensive, the majority of Americans disapproved of President Johnson’s Vietnam policies.
7. Nixon hoped the policy of Vietnamization would result in all of the following:

* The gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops.
* “peace with honor.”
* A stable anti-Communist government in South Vietnam.

1. President Nixon authorized the bombing and invasion of Cambodia for the following reasons:

* He hoped to destroy North Vietnamese supply lines that ran through Cambodia.
* The new Cambodian government allied itself with North Vietnam.
* Ho Chi Minh was in hiding in Cambodia

1. In 1973 Congress passed the War Powers Act in order to limit the president’s ability to wage an undeclared war.
2. Two years after U.S. military forces left Vietnam Saigon government fell to the North Vietnamese.

NIXON TO CARTER:

1. Nixon tried to reverse trends toward liberalism by appointing conservative judges to the Supreme Court.
2. The following events did encourage the growth of the 1970s environmental movement.

* The Earth Day celebration
* A massive oil spill in California.
* Public concern over water quality.

1. Nixon’s primary foreign policy goal was to reduce international conflict by

ending détente with the Soviet Union.

1. Newspaper reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein investigated illegal activities surrounding the Watergate break-in.
2. Nixon resigned from the presidency in order to avoid impeachment charges.
3. President Ford’s popularity rating fell from 79 percent to 49 percent after he granted Nixon a full pardon.
4. To protect workers from unsafe or unhealthful working conditions, Congress created the Environmental Protection Agency.
5. To relax controls on the price of natural gas, Congress joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
6. The following did increase concerns about energy sources

* A revolution in Iran
* A nuclear meltdown at Three Mile Island
* OPEC price hikes

1. Cold War hostilities increased in 1979 when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan.
2. President Carter moved away from President Nixon’s foreign policy of realpolitik to emphasize national interests.
3. Carter’s approach to foreign policy was demonstrated by his condemnation of apartheid.
4. The following was a result of the Camp David Accords?

* Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize
* Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty
* Arab nations condemned Sadat

1. Carter’s support of human rights attempted to inject moral principles into U.S. foreign policy.
2. The Iran hostage crisis was triggered by the admission of the Shah of Iran into the United States
3. Carter’s 1980 election defeat was partly the result of the Iran hostage crisis.
4. President Carter’s chief foreign-policy success was the Camp David Accords.
5. Roe v. Wade overturned a state law limiting women’s access to abortion.
6. Americans with disabilities gained new rights through passage of the Rehabilitation Act.
7. The Voting Rights Act of 1975 required communities with large numbers of non-English speakers to print voting materials in various languages

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION:

1. The two Latin American countries that played a crucial role in the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union were Nicaragua and El Salvador.
2. President Reagan’s economic program, known as Reaganomics, called for all of the following:

* Cuts in income tax rates
* Reduced government regulation of business
* Increased interest rates

1. In 1983 President Reagan launched a small-scale military action in the Caribbean, sending U.S. Marines and Army Rangers to Grenada.
2. U.S.-Soviet relations improved dramatically after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev withdrew Soviet troops from Eastern European nations.
3. The Iran-Contra Affair involved:

* Bargaining with Nicaragua for the release of U.S. hostages
* Selling missiles to Iran
* Ending funding to the Nicaraguan contras

1. The Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty was signed in part to Eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe.
2. The following was one of the economic problems that plagued the United States in the late 1980s?

* A huge federal deficit
* S&L and bank failures
* A stock market crash

1. The S&L crisis resulted from risky loans to real-estate developers.