

Chapter Thirty-Eight

The Stormy Sixties, 1960-1968

President Kennedy stirred controversy when he appointed his brother Robert as his

- 1. Secretary of Defense.
- 2. Director of the FBI.
- 3. Attorney General.
- 4. Director of the Peace Corps.

President Kennedy stirred controversy when he appointed his brother Robert as his

3. Attorney General.

Hint: See page 909.

The western European ally who caused Kennedy many problems and objected to a strong American role in Europe was

- 1. Harold Macmillan of Britain.
- 2. Konrad Adenauer of Germany.
- 3. Charles de Gaulle of France.
- 4. Jean Monnet of the European Common Market.

The western European ally who caused Kennedy many problems and objected to a strong American role in Europe was

3. Charles de Gaulle of France.

Hint: See page 912.

The fundamental military doctrine of the Kennedy administration involved

- 1. "flexible response" to "brushfire wars" in the Third World.
- 2. a massive nuclear retaliation against Communist advances.
- 3. a heavy buildup of conventional armed forces in Western Europe.
- 4. reliance on rapid-response jet and helicopter air power.

The fundamental military doctrine of the Kennedy administration involved

1. "flexible response" to "brushfire wars" in the Third World.

Hint: See page 913.

Economist Walt Rostow's "modernization theory" provided a strong foundation for President Kennedy's policies of

- 1. nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.
- 2. promoting economic development and democratization in the "Third World."
- 3. developing a "transatlantic community" with America's European allies.
- 4. defending the Western Hemisphere against the establishment of Soviet military power in Cuba.

Economist Walt Rostow's "modernization theory" provided a strong foundation for President Kennedy's policies of

2. promoting economic development and democratization in the "Third World."

Hint: See page 913.

In the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy made a strong appeal for

- 1. a renewed American commitment to the Monroe Doctrine.
- 2. the withdrawal of American troops from Turkey, Greece, and Italy.
- 3. a policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union.
- 4. a negotiated settlement to the standoff over Berlin and divided Germany.

In the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy made a strong appeal for

3. a policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union.

Hint: See page 916.

After the Birmingham demonstrations and Martin Luther King's speech at the March on Washington,

- 1. President Kennedy's proposed civil rights bill remained bogged down in Congress.
- 2. northern Republicans joined northern Democrats in passing the first civil rights bill.
- 3. President Kennedy ordered federal troops to integrate southern public accommodations and transportation.
- 4. an explosion of riots in the South caused a white backlash against civil rights.

After the Birmingham demonstrations and Martin Luther King's speech at the March on Washington,

1. President Kennedy's proposed civil rights bill remained bogged down in Congress.

Hint: See pages 917–918.

The primary campaign slogan of Senator Barry Goldwater in his 1964 campaign against President Lyndon Johnson was

- 1. "A Choice, Not an Echo"
- 2. "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."
- 3. "In your heart you know he's right."
- 4. "It's morning in America."

The primary campaign slogan of Senator Barry Goldwater in his 1964 campaign against President Lyndon Johnson was

3. "In your heart you know he's right."

Hint: See page 921.

Which of the following was not among the major laws that were part of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society"?

- 1. Medicare for the elderly
- 2. national health insurance for all workers.
- 3. the Voting Rights Act.
- 4. the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Which of the following was not among the major laws that were part of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society"?

2. national health insurance for all workers.

Hint: See pages 922–923.

Martin Luther King's demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, in 1965 helped lead to passage of the

- 1. Fair Housing Act.
- 2. Civil Rights Act.
- 3. Head Start Program.
- 4. Voting Rights Act.

Martin Luther King's demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, in 1965 helped lead to passage of the

4. Voting Rights Act

Hint: See page 925.

The organization that turned from promoting nonviolent integration and civil rights to more militant advocacy of "black power" was

- 1. the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
- 2. the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- 3. the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- 4. the Congress of Racial Equality.

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1. the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Hint: See page 925.