

CLEP

U.S. History II

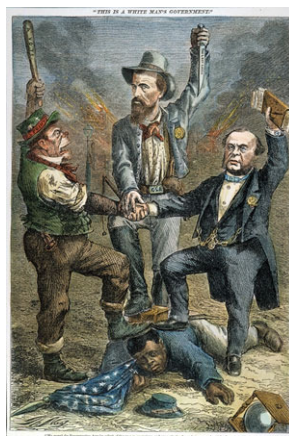
Time—90 Minutes
120 Questions

For each question below, choose the best answer from the choices given.

1. All of the following were competing theories about Reconstruction EXCEPT

- (A) as commander-in-chief, the president had the duty to oversee reconstruction.
- (B) the rebellion was one of individuals, not the states.
- (C) because the seceded states were similar to unorganized territories, Congress should determine how to readmit them.
- (D) African Americans should be given the major positions in state governments.
- (E) the Southern states were conquered provinces with no rights.

2.



4E436.32 RECONSTRUCTION CARTOON, 1868.
Credit: The Granger Collection, New York

This cartoon represents the

- (A) Confederates' determination to crush the Union.
- (B) coalition that caused the end of Reconstruction.
- (C) rise of Redeemer governments on the backs of freed African Americans.
- (D) fact that once the Freedman's Bureau left the South, there was no one looking out for former slaves.
- (E) inability of freedmen to rise up and help themselves.

CLEP U.S. History II

3. A serious drawback for families that took advantage of the Homestead Act was the
- (A) lack of sufficient annual rainfall in certain areas of the Plains to grow crops.
 - (B) lack of transportation to the Plains.
 - (C) lack of towns.
 - (D) cost of transporting crops to markets.
 - (E) cattle drives that cut across farmland.
4. All of the following resulted from public support for civil service reform EXCEPT
- (A) the passage of the Pendleton Act.
 - (B) the use of a written test to screen civil service job applicants.
 - (C) a ban on political contributions by civil servants.
 - (D) an increase in the number of federal employees.
 - (E) a reduction in the power of party leaders.
5. "I never knew of but one artist, and that's Tom Eakins, who could resist the temptation to see what they thought ought to be rather than what is."

Tom Eakins must paint in which of the following styles?

- (A) Ashcan
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Impressionism
 - (D) Post-impressionism
 - (E) Romanticism
6. Which of the following was NOT a subject that local colorists would have written about?
- (A) Pre-Civil War Southern plantations
 - (B) Life in a Western mining camp
 - (C) Factory life in the Northeast
 - (D) Settling the Great Plains
 - (E) Life in a New England village
7. All of the following are true about farming in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT
- (A) farming became more dependent on the swings of the marketplace.
 - (B) farmers turned to politics in an attempt to solve their economic problems.
 - (C) farming relied more and more on mechanization.
 - (D) large-scale commercial agriculture was on the increase.
 - (E) farmers voluntarily took land out of production to keep prices high.

8. Which of the following novels is set in an ideal socialist society?
- (A) *O Pioneers!*
 - (B) *Red Badge of Courage*
 - (C) *The House of Mirth*
 - (D) *The Rise of Silas Lapham*
 - (E) *Looking Backward*
9. What was the goal of the Dawes Act?
- (A) To end the designation of sovereign nations for Native Americans groups
 - (B) To turn Plains Native Americans into farmers
 - (C) To sell Native American land to white settlers
 - (D) To force Native Americans to assimilate into mainstream culture
 - (E) To remove tribal leaders from positions of power
10. All of the following were part of popular entertainment in the last decades of the nineteenth century EXCEPT
- (A) movies.
 - (B) bicycle riding.
 - (C) circuses.
 - (D) vaudeville.
 - (E) baseball games.
11. The candidacies of Barry Goldwater in 1964 and George McGovern in 1972 were similar in all of the following EXCEPT?
- (A) Both came from states with little political clout.
 - (B) Both wanted the United States to withdraw from Vietnam.
 - (C) Both represented extreme positions of their political parties.
 - (D) The nominations of both represented the influence of grass-roots organizing.
 - (E) Neither got more than 38 percent of the popular vote.

12. Which of the following was the declaration of goals of the SDS?
- (A) *The Other America*
 - (B) *How the Other Half Lives*
 - (C) "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"
 - (D) *Pentagon Papers*
 - (E) "Port Huron Statement"
13. The issue underlying the Watergate scandal was
- (A) the attempt to deprive the public of its right to vote in a free and fair election.
 - (B) President Nixon's taping of conversations without the other parties' knowledge.
 - (C) the erasure of important parts of the Oval Office tapes.
 - (D) President Nixon's complicity in the cover-up.
 - (E) President Nixon's income tax evasion.
14. The single most important factor in the election of Jimmy Carter in 1976 was
- (A) the continuing economic problems the nation faced.
 - (B) Ford's likable but bumbling personality.
 - (C) Carter's personal integrity.
 - (D) Carter's appeal to traditional Democratic constituencies—African Americans, ethnics, and labor.
 - (E) Ford's pardon of Nixon.
15. As a direct consequence of President Carter's belief in the value of human rights, the United States
- (A) intervened in the Iranian hostage crisis.
 - (B) withdrew aid from the apartheid government of South Africa.
 - (C) had Congress ban the importation of goods from Southeast Asian sweatshops.
 - (D) urged adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN.
 - (E) asked Congress to fund research to fight AIDS.
16. President Carter's greatest economic challenge was
- (A) boosting U.S. exports.
 - (B) high interest rates.
 - (C) dealing with the economic fallout from the energy crisis created by OPEC.
 - (D) reducing inflation.
 - (E) reducing federal spending.

17. What was one area of domestic policy that Presidents Nixon and Carter had in common?

- (A) Encouraging energy conservation policies
- (B) Deregulating industry
- (C) Cutting the federal deficit
- (D) Shifting the responsibility for some programs to the states
- (E) Reforming the welfare system

18. Phyllis Schlafly would have been most likely to appear at which of the following?

- (A) An anti-ERA rally
- (B) Swearing-in ceremony for Sandra Day O'Connor
- (C) Democratic National Convention as a delegate
- (D) Book signing by Betty Friedan
- (E) An anti-Miss America rally

19. Conservatives saw the "permanent underclass" as a direct consequence of

- (A) the manifest breakdown of the social welfare safety net.
- (B) the lack of job training opportunities.
- (C) discrimination in jobs and housing.
- (D) the lack of equal educational opportunity.
- (E) drug abuse and laziness.

20. Conformity was a characteristic of which of the following decades?

- (A) 1930s
- (B) 1940s
- (C) 1950s
- (D) 1960s
- (E) 1980s

21. Which of the following used business practices such as trusts and rebates to build Standard Oil?

- (A) Andrew Carnegie
- (B) John D. Rockefeller
- (C) James J. Hill
- (D) J. P. Morgan
- (E) William Tweed

CLEP U.S. History II

22. The greatest concern of Western environmentalists in the 1970s and 1980s was
- (A) an accident at a nuclear power plant.
 - (B) the effect of DDT.
 - (C) erosion in the Grand Canyon.
 - (D) water conservation.
 - (E) regional power blackouts.
23. Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union suffered a setback during the Reagan administration, because
- (A) the Soviets were supplying the Afghans.
 - (B) the United States provided aid to Eastern European nations trying to overthrow their Communist leaders.
 - (C) the Soviets were no longer interested in pursuing détente.
 - (D) the Soviets considered Reagan's Star Wars program to be offensive weaponry.
 - (E) President Reagan withdrew the United States from the Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.
24. Which of the following is NOT a result of the women's movement of the second half of the twentieth century?
- (A) Recognition of sexual harassment as a crime
 - (B) Recognition of the glass ceiling for women executives
 - (C) Passage of the Parental Leave Act
 - (D) Passage of the Equal Pay for Equal Work Act
 - (E) Understanding within the movement of the differences in economic issues between white and ethnic women
25. All of the following are examples of the influence of conservatives on American society EXCEPT
- (A) the Scopes trial.
 - (B) the election of Ronald Reagan.
 - (C) the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - (D) *Roe v. Wade*.
 - (E) the Contract with America.

CLEP U.S. History II

26. All of the following created the recession that President George H. W. Bush had to deal with EXCEPT
- (A) the growing national debt.
 - (B) the negative balance of trade payments.
 - (C) high consumer debt.
 - (D) the tax cut of the 1980s.
 - (E) the stable budget for entitlements.
27. The area of domestic policy where Reagan's and George H. W. Bush's administrations were most successful was in
- (A) cutting defense spending.
 - (B) reshaping the federal courts along more conservative lines.
 - (C) creating jobs to reduce unemployment.
 - (D) reforming the welfare system.
 - (E) reversing the nation's unfavorable balance of trade.
28. President George H. W. Bush lost support among conservatives because
- (A) of the Persian Gulf War.
 - (B) of the Iran-Contra Affair.
 - (C) of his lukewarm support for Israel.
 - (D) he went back on his promise of no new taxes.
 - (E) he curtailed spending for education.
29. All of the following are true about the role of women in U.S. society by the 1990s EXCEPT?
- (A) The wage gap between men and women was narrowing.
 - (B) A decline in real wages for men sent many wives into the workforce.
 - (C) Households headed by women were more likely to fall below the poverty line than households headed by a married couple.
 - (D) The ideal of the woman as homemaker still predominated in the minds of many Americans.
 - (E) Traditional ideas of "women's jobs" and "men's jobs" had broken down.
30. The term "Great Migration" refers to the
- (A) influx of Mexicans into the United States at the end of the twentieth century.
 - (B) pent-up European immigration after World War II.
 - (C) movement of Americans from the Rustbelt to the Sunbelt.
 - (D) movement of African Americans from the South to the North.
 - (E) movement of Puerto Ricans to the mainland.

- 31.** Which of the following is NOT an example of the liberal tradition in U.S. society?
- (A) Great Society
 - (B) New Deal
 - (C) Affirmative action
 - (D) Anti-Vietnam War protests
 - (E) Income tax cuts
- 32.** *Munn v. Illinois* was significant because the Supreme Court
- (A) ruled that the Northern Securities Company be dissolved.
 - (B) overturned the NRA.
 - (C) upheld the right of states to regulate privately owned services that affected the public.
 - (D) ruled that states could set passenger and freight rates.
 - (E) upheld an Oregon law setting a 10-hour workday for women.
- 33.** Which of the following did NOT follow the example of Martin Luther King's philosophy of nonviolence?
- (A) National Organization for Women
 - (B) National Farm Workers Association
 - (C) American Indian Movement
 - (D) Abortion rights groups
 - (E) Sierra Club
- 34.** All of the following resulted from the Depression of 1893 EXCEPT
- (A) the passage of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
 - (B) a call for expansion overseas to provide markets for U.S. businesses.
 - (C) the mobilization of Coxey's Army to demand public works projects to ease unemployment.
 - (D) a high number of bankruptcies in the railroad industry.
 - (E) increased union organizing.

- 35.** “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

Which of the following would NOT have agreed with this statement?

- (A) Silver miners
- (B) Farmers
- (C) Members of the Populist Party
- (D) Wall Street financiers
- (E) Factory workers

- 36.** Which of the following campaigned against lynching in the South?

- (A) Ida B. Wells
- (B) Frederick Douglass
- (C) Ray Stannard Baker
- (D) Ida M. Tarbell
- (E) Jane Addams

- 37.** Which of the following was most likely to agree with Herbert Spencer?

- (A) Andrew Carnegie
- (B) Jane Addams
- (C) Member of the social gospel movement
- (D) Jacob Riis
- (E) Samuel Gompers

- 38.** The prairie style of architecture was the work of which of the following?

- (A) Louis Sullivan
- (B) Frank Lloyd Wright
- (C) Philip Johnson
- (D) Charles McKim
- (E) Stanford White

- 39.** The so-called Gilded Age was notable for all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) graft and corruption in public office.
- (B) uninspired and uninspiring presidents.
- (C) close ties between big business and government.
- (D) a counterbalance in a strong reform movement.
- (E) a focus on amassing great wealth.

- 40.** All of the following are examples of U.S. assertiveness in foreign affairs in the 1890s EXCEPT
- (A) U.S. intervention in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain.
 - (B) the annexation of Hawaii.
 - (C) the announcement of the Open Door Policy.
 - (D) control of the Philippines.
 - (E) support for the Panamanian revolt against Colombia.
- 41.** Higher education responded to the changes in society and the economy in the late 1800s by
- (A) adding courses in the natural sciences.
 - (B) cutting Greek and Latin from the curriculum.
 - (C) building land grant colleges.
 - (D) building colleges that conferred degrees in the applied sciences.
 - (E) making colleges coeducational.
- 42.** What was a major difference between the new immigrants of the late 1800s and the old immigrants of the first half of the 1800s?
- (A) Old immigrants met more anti-immigrant feelings than did new immigrants.
 - (B) Most new immigrants stayed in cities, whereas old immigrants became farmers.
 - (C) Religious persecution was not a reason old immigrants came, whereas it was an important factor among new immigrants.
 - (D) The desire for greater economic opportunity pulled more of the old immigrants than it did the new immigrants.
 - (E) The old immigrants had not expected to stay, whereas the new immigrants came in family groups with the intention of staying.
- 43.** Which of the following best describes the United States' interest in the Pacific in the late nineteenth century?
- (A) The United States needed markets for its manufactured goods and the islands in the Pacific were largely untapped.
 - (B) The United States wanted to expand the Monroe Doctrine to include the Pacific in order to keep rival nations out.
 - (C) The United States was genuinely interested in spreading democracy and civilization to Pacific islanders.
 - (D) The United States was looking for way stations for its merchant ships and the U.S. navy on the routes to and from East Asia.
 - (E) The United States saw the populations of these islands as a source of immigrant labor for rapidly growing U.S. industries.

- 44.** The major difference between Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois centered on
- (A) the importance of education.
 - (B) the value of hard work.
 - (C) the proper response to Marcus Garvey's UNIA.
 - (D) whether to support the United States in World War I.
 - (E) the way African Americans could make a place for themselves in American society.
- 45.** Which of the following presidents is most closely associated with the breakup of business trusts?
- (A) Ulysses S. Grant
 - (B) Chester A. Arthur
 - (C) Grover Cleveland
 - (D) William Howard Taft
 - (E) Theodore Roosevelt
- 46.** The independence of which of the following was affected by the Platt Amendments?
- (A) Cuba
 - (B) The Panama Canal Zone
 - (C) The Philippines
 - (D) Guam
 - (E) Puerto Rico
- 47.** "Jim Crow" was a term used to describe
- (A) economic restrictions against African Americans in the North and South.
 - (B) legal restrictions against African Americans in the South.
 - (C) the legal, economic, and social restrictions placed on African Americans in the South.
 - (D) the policy of "separate but equal" in regard to facilities for African Americans.
 - (E) the use of poll taxes, literacy tests, and the grandfather clause to keep African American men from voting.
- 48.** Which of the following severely damaged the reputation of the Knights of Labor?
- (A) Pullman Strike
 - (B) Methods of the IWW
 - (C) Homestead Strike
 - (D) Haymarket Riot
 - (E) Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strike

49. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about the election of 1896?

- (A) The Populists were able to deliver the farm vote for Bryan.
- (B) Bryan was more conservative than McKinley.
- (C) Labor split its vote between McKinley and Bryan.
- (D) McKinley received strong support from traditional Republican backers, namely, business, industry, and finance.
- (E) Many voters thought that Bryan's call for free and unlimited coinage of silver would wreck the stability of the U.S. economy.

50. The main reason the Populist Party declined was because

- (A) farm prices were on the rise under President McKinley.
- (B) labor unions switched their support to the Democrats.
- (C) the Spanish American War shifted the public's concern away from the Populists.
- (D) the progressives began to champion the same things and took public attention away from the Populists.
- (E) the major parties took over much of the agenda of the Populists.

51. At the turn of the century, all of the following were characteristic of middle-class areas of cities EXCEPT

- (A) signs in languages other than English.
- (B) automobiles.
- (C) department stores.
- (D) single-family homes.
- (E) electric streetcars.

52. Which of the following best describes the Roosevelt Corollary?

- (A) The United States became a bill collector as a result of the Roosevelt Corollary.
- (B) The Roosevelt Corollary reinterpreted the Monroe Doctrine.
- (C) The Roosevelt Corollary was first used in the Dominican Republic to collect customs fees and pay the nation's creditors.
- (D) The Roosevelt Corollary asserted the right of the United States to police the Americas.
- (E) Later presidents used the Roosevelt Corollary as justification for interventions in Central America.

53. "City housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted."

At the turn of the twentieth century, the line of thinking evident in this quotation was used to support which of the following?

- (A) The need for reform of city government
- (B) The need for women in politics
- (C) The need to hire women for jobs in city government
- (D) Women's suffrage
- (E) The moral superiority of women

54. All of the following were efforts of progressives to reform government EXCEPT

- (A) reduction of the tariff.
- (B) introduction of the direct primary for nominating candidates for office.
- (C) support for workers' compensation benefit laws.
- (D) support for the direct election of U.S. senators.
- (E) introduction of the initiative, referendum, and recall.

55. Which of the following policies of William Howard Taft had the greatest long-term effect on the nation?

- (A) Passage of the Interstate Commerce Act
- (B) Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act
- (C) Support for the Fifteenth Amendment
- (D) Support for the Sixteenth Amendment
- (E) Establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor

56. The primary purpose of President Taft's policy of dollar diplomacy was to

- (A) rid East Asia of European influences.
- (B) gain a foothold in East Asia before European nations had the opportunity.
- (C) further U.S. business and foreign policy interests in Central America and East Asia.
- (D) promote U.S. businesses in the Caribbean.
- (E) substitute U.S. investments in Central America for European investments.

57. The Underwood Tariff of 1913 was significant because it

- (A) had the support of business interests.
- (B) had the support of Republicans but not Democrats.
- (C) raised tariff rates to an all-time high.
- (D) recognized the importance of tariffs in regulating balance of trade.
- (E) recognized that some U.S. industries no longer needed to be protected from foreign competition.

58. Which of the following both pushed Woodrow Wilson toward joining the war in Europe and held him back?

- (A) U.S. business ties to the Allies
- (B) Germany's disregard of U.S. neutrality
- (C) The British propaganda campaign publicizing German atrocities
- (D) Hatred of Great Britain by Irish and German immigrants and by Irish Americans and German Americans
- (E) The antagonism between peace advocates and preparedness advocates

59. In World War I African Americans primarily

- (A) saw duty in labor battalions.
- (B) served under black officers.
- (C) saw duty on the front lines.
- (D) were deferred to work in defense plants.
- (E) were rejected because of racism by draft boards.

60. A concession that labor won during World War I was

- (A) collective bargaining.
- (B) the closed shop.
- (C) an end to the open shop.
- (D) the right to use the sit-down strike.
- (E) the right to organize federal employees.

61. *Schenck v. United States* tested which of the following?

- (A) Selective Service Act of 1917
- (B) Sedition Act of 1917
- (C) Espionage Act of 1917
- (D) Palmer Raids
- (E) Emergency Quota Act of 1921

62. "I can predict with absolute certainty that within another generation there will be another world war if the nations of the world do not concert* the method by which to prevent it."

*("concert" in this context means, "to join together")

Which of the following would probably have agreed with the speaker of this quotation?

- (A) Henry Cabot Lodge
- (B) William McKinley
- (C) Warren G. Harding
- (D) Gerald Nye
- (E) Franklin Roosevelt

63. Although Wilson lost most of his Fourteen Points, which of the following did Wilson see included in the Treaty of Versailles?

- (A) National self-determination for ethnic minorities
- (B) The League of Nations
- (C) Establishment of the mandate system for former Ottoman and German colonies
- (D) Payment of reparations by Germany
- (E) Admission of guilt by Germany

63.



The cartoonist who drew this picture probably believed that

- (A) the Republicans were correct about the League of Nations.
 - (B) Wilson was caught off guard by the Republicans.
 - (C) the argument over the League was foolish.
 - (D) the attack by the Republicans on Wilson and the League was unprovoked.
 - (E) Wilson was defenseless in the fight with the Republicans.
65. “[The American system] is founded upon a particular conception of self-government in which decentralized local responsibility is the very base. Further than this, it is founded upon the conception that only through ordered liberty, freedom, and equal opportunity to the individual will his initiative and enterprise spur on the march of progress.”
- This policy lost the presidency for which of the following?
- (A) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (B) James M. Cox
 - (C) Al Smith
 - (D) Herbert Hoover
 - (E) Alfred M. Landon
66. Which of the following is NOT associated with the “lost generation”?
- (A) Edith Wharton
 - (B) Gertrude Stein
 - (C) Ernest Hemingway
 - (D) F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - (E) T.S. Eliot

67. The term “New Negro”

- (A) referred to the members of Marcus Garvey’s Universal Negro Improvement Association.
- (B) referred to the pride that African Americans soldiers felt as they returned home.
- (C) referred to the new back-to-Africa movement that developed in Harlem.
- (D) was the new name W. E. B. Du Bois gave to his idea of the Talented Tenth.
- (E) was the embodiment of African Americans’ interest and pride in their heritage.

68. All of the following were celebrated sports figures of the 1920s EXCEPT

- (A) Jack Dempsey.
- (B) Charlie Chaplin.
- (C) Gertrude Ederle.
- (D) Babe Ruth.
- (E) Jim Thorpe.

68.



This photograph shows children of a family

- (A) of migrant laborers.
- (B) of sharecroppers.
- (C) of Southern urban dwellers.
- (D) of Northern urban dwellers.
- (E) of a domestic visiting her employer.

70. A similarity between the 1920s and the 1980s is

- (A) the stock market crash that sent the economy into a depression.
- (B) the emergence of a women’s movement.
- (C) a loosening of immigration restrictions.
- (D) concern over the lack of traditional values.
- (E) U.S. workers were losing jobs to cheap labor abroad.

- 71.** Which of the following was NOT associated with the Harlem Renaissance?
- (A) James Baldwin
 - (B) Langston Hughes
 - (C) Countee Cullen
 - (D) Bessie Smith
 - (E) Duke Ellington
- 72.** Which of the following did NOT contribute to the creation of a homogeneous mass culture in the 1920s?
- (A) Advertising
 - (B) The radio
 - (C) The phonograph
 - (D) Novels
 - (E) Movies
- 73.** Which of the following best describes the economy in the 1920s?
- (A) Workers received higher wages as a result of productivity gains in industry.
 - (B) The prosperity of the decade helped to close the income gap between the richest and poorest Americans.
 - (C) Farmers got some relief from low crop prices when the federal government agreed to subsidize prices.
 - (D) The exuberance of the Roaring Twenties masked the underlying weaknesses of the economy.
 - (E) The resources of the middle class were stretched between buying on credit and speculating in the stock market.
- 74.** The Reconstruction Finance Corporation established by the Hoover administration helped which of the following groups?
- (A) Banks and insurance companies
 - (B) The building industry
 - (C) The stock market
 - (D) Farmers and farm-related industries
 - (E) The unemployed

75. "Happy Days Are Here Again" was a good campaign song for
- (A) Warren G. Harding.
 - (B) Franklin Roosevelt.
 - (C) Harry Truman.
 - (D) John Kennedy.
 - (E) Bill Clinton.
76. Which of the following were first-time Democratic voters for Al Smith in 1928 and continued to vote Democratic in 1932?
- (A) Women
 - (B) Southern farmers
 - (C) Northern urban workers
 - (D) Southerners in general
 - (E) African Americans
77. What was the most immediate problem that Franklin Roosevelt had to deal with after his inauguration?
- (A) The condition of the banking system
 - (B) The condition of the stock market
 - (C) The farm crisis
 - (D) Ending Prohibition
 - (E) Out-of-control inflation
78. The goal of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs was
- (A) "forty acres and a mule" for farmers.
 - (B) "a car in every garage"
 - (C) equal economic opportunity for all.
 - (D) return to normalcy.
 - (E) recovery, relief, and reform.
79. Which of the following best describes the significance of the New Deal cultural programs?
- (A) They provided jobs for out-of-work writers, artists, musicians, and theater people.
 - (B) They did not discriminate against women as many New Deal programs did.
 - (C) They provided worthwhile diversions for audiences trying to get away from the Great Depression.
 - (D) They created a rich heritage of words, music, and visual images for future generations of Americans.
 - (E) Photojournalism developed as a result of some of these projects.

80. A major theme of serious literature in the 1930s was

- (A) materialism of the rich.
- (B) the inequities of U.S. capitalism.
- (C) the futility of war.
- (D) the hopelessness of the poor.
- (E) the antebellum South.

81. The Wagner Act was important, because

- (A) it established a cooling-off period for any strikes that could jeopardize the nation's security.
- (B) its goal was to rid unions of corruption.
- (C) union members were able to elect their leaders by secret ballot.
- (D) it established the National Labor Relations Board to ensure a fair union organizing campaign.
- (E) it limited the use of injunctions against certain tactics of strikers.

82. Which of the following statements best describes the New Deal in relation to African Americans?

- (A) The amount and kind of relief available to African Americans improved throughout the 1930s.
- (B) African Americans were discriminated against in pay, in the types of jobs assigned to them, and in housing in New Deal work programs.
- (C) Most African Americans were not covered by the original Social Security Act.
- (D) Most African Americans were skeptical about the New Deal.
- (E) Benefits that were made available to African Americans included funds for education, jobs on PWA projects, and loans to farmers.

83. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about the Second New Deal?

- (A) It responded to Roosevelt's critics who believed he should be doing more to fight the Great Depression.
- (B) Its programs were bolder than those of the First Hundred Days.
- (C) It increased aid to sharecroppers and tenant farmers through the AAA.
- (D) Its programs aided the unemployed and labor and antagonized big business and the rich.
- (E) The Works Progress Administration combined relief payments with useful work.

84. Which of the following was regarded as the most unpopular item on Roosevelt's domestic agenda?

- (A) Establishment of the NIRA
- (B) The court-packing scheme
- (C) Removing the nation from the gold standard
- (D) Banning discrimination in the defense industry
- (E) Establishing price and wage controls during World War II

85. Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy was meant to improve relations with

- (A) Canada.
- (B) Mexico.
- (C) Central America.
- (D) Latin America.
- (E) Colombia.

86. Keynesian economic theory was validated by

- (A) the programs of the First Hundred Days of the New Deal.
- (B) the overall efforts of the New Deal to fight unemployment.
- (C) government spending to fight World War II.
- (D) price and wage controls established during the war.
- (E) the stability of the economy during demobilization after the war.

87. The Tennessee Valley Authority was established to

- (A) create jobs for people in Appalachia.
- (B) encourage good agricultural practices among farmers in Appalachia.
- (C) provide flood control and generate electric power for Appalachia.
- (D) provide relief benefits to sharecroppers and tenant farmers in Appalachia.
- (E) provide loans to small businesses and small farmers in Appalachia.

88. Provisions of which two acts of the New Deal were held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?

- (A) AAA and NRA
- (B) NRA and TVA
- (C) TVA and FERA
- (D) Social Security and AAA
- (E) FERA and Social Security

89. Isolationists and America Firsters believed all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) Hitler was Europe's problem.
- (B) Lend-Lease would draw the nation into war.
- (C) France would be able to defend itself.
- (D) the Neutrality Acts encouraged Hitler's aggression.
- (E) the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans would protect the United States from Europe's war.

90. Which of the following is a true statement about the experience of Japanese and Japanese Americans in World War II?

- (A) The Supreme Court upheld the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans.
- (B) German Americans as well as Japanese Americans were relocated away from the coasts.
- (C) Japanese Americans were not allowed to join the armed forces during the war.
- (D) Japanese Americans had to stay in the camps until the war was over.
- (E) Japanese Americans in Hawaii were sent to the mainland to be interned.

91. All of the following occurred on the home front during World War II EXCEPT

- (A) while not interned, German Americans had to register with the government.
- (B) the *bracero* program brought in Mexicans to work in agriculture and on the railroads.
- (C) women were actively recruited to work in defense plants.
- (D) food and gasoline were rationed.
- (E) a number of Americans moved to the North and to the West in search of work in defense plants.

92. Critics claimed that Roosevelt and Churchill gave away Eastern Europe to Stalin at which of the following wartime conferences?

- (A) Teheran
- (B) Bretton Woods
- (C) Dumbarton Oaks
- (D) Yalta
- (E) Potsdam

93. Which of the following statement best describes why the United States experienced an economic boom after World War II?

- (A) Returning GI's got married and bought houses.
- (B) Auto factories retooled to produce cars instead of tanks.
- (C) Advertising switched from campaigns to support the war to campaigns to buy consumer goods.
- (D) People spent their wartime savings.
- (E) President Truman removed price controls, so inflation increased.

94. "If this was allowed to go unchallenged, it would mean a third world war, just as similar incidents had brought on the second world war."

The "this" that President Truman is referring to is the

- (A) Berlin blockade.
- (B) installation of Soviet missiles in Cuba.
- (C) takeover of Cuba by Fidel Castro.
- (D) North Vietnamese assault on South Vietnam.
- (E) North Korean invasion of South Korea.

95. What was the significance of Executive Order 9981 issued by President Truman?

- (A) It recalled General Douglas MacArthur from Korea.
- (B) It ordered the desegregation of the armed forces.
- (C) It established the policy of "don't ask, don't tell" in the armed forces.
- (D) It established the policy of affirmative action in the construction industry.
- (E) It established the loyalty oath program for federal employees.

96. "I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy.

The speaker of this quotation was most likely

- (A) Harry Truman.
- (B) George Marshall.
- (C) Joseph McCarthy.
- (D) John Foster Dulles.
- (E) Richard Nixon.

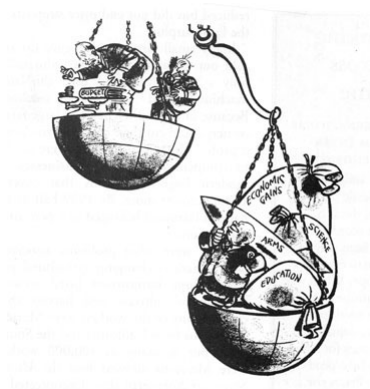
97. De facto segregation in the 1950s in the North resulted from

- (A) legislation.
- (B) housing patterns.
- (C) lack of school choice.
- (D) inclination of African Americans to live together in neighborhoods.
- (E) Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

98 All of the following were major effects of the Cold War that were felt in the United States between 1945 and 1960 EXCEPT

- (A) reinstatement of the military draft.
- (B) blacklisting of Hollywood writers and directors.
- (C) passage of the National Defense Education Act.
- (D) schoolchildren practicing "duck and cover" under their desks.
- (E) establishment of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

99.



The cartoonist of this picture probably believes

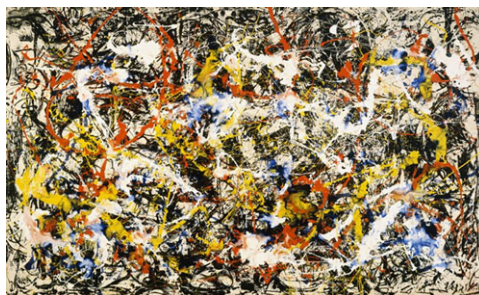
- (A) that an unbalanced budget will set off inflation.
- (B) in the value of a balanced budget.
- (C) that the government should print more money to balance the budget.
- (D) that a tax increase is necessary to balance the budget.
- (E) that something can be "thrown overboard" to balance the budget.

- 100.** “In these circumstances it is clear that the main element of any United States policy toward the Soviet Union must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies.”

This policy was first used by which of the following presidents?

- (A) Franklin Roosevelt
 - (B) Harry Truman
 - (C) Dwight Eisenhower
 - (D) John Kennedy
 - (E) Lyndon Johnson
- 101.** The United States intervened in the various clashes in the Middle East in the 1950s through the 1970s primarily
- (A) as a humanitarian effort.
 - (B) to help stabilize relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.
 - (C) to keep the Soviet Union from gaining a foothold.
 - (D) to ensure that the oil supply continued to flow.
 - (E) to support the United Nations.

102.



This painting is representative of what style of art?

- (A) Abstract expressionism
- (B) Surrealism
- (C) Modernism
- (D) Pop art
- (E) Op art

103. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of U.S. society in the 1950s?

- (A) The one-family income as the predominant family pattern
- (B) The sexual revolution
- (C) The youth culture
- (D) The prominence of television as a force in dictating popular culture
- (E) An emphasis on consumerism

104. “. . . [Y]ou have broader considerations that might follow what you would call the “falling domino” principle. You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly.”

This theory was used to support U.S. involvement in

- (A) Hungary.
- (B) Vietnam.
- (C) Japan.
- (D) Berlin.
- (E) Egypt.

105. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about the demographic changes in the United States between 1945 and 1960?

- (A) The number of blue-collar jobs declined as automation reduced the number of workers needed in manufacturing.
- (B) The typical college student was white, female, and planning on going into teaching.
- (C) White flight from the cities to the suburbs began in this period.
- (D) The “baby boom” was responsible for the dramatic increase in the size of the population.
- (E) Migration from Puerto Rico to the mainland accelerated.

106. Which of the following civil rights organizations was founded in the 1950s?

- (A) Urban League
- (B) Niagara Movement
- (C) SNCC
- (D) CORE
- (E) NAACP

- 107.** The 1950s saw a further change in U.S. policy toward Native Americans when the government adopted the policy of
- (A) benign neglect.
 - (B) termination.
 - (C) assimilation.
 - (D) national sovereignty.
 - (E) self-determination.
- 108.** Which of the following is NOT associated with the Beats?
- (A) Allen Ginsberg
 - (B) Jack London
 - (C) Lawrence Ferlinghetti
 - (D) Jack Kerouac
 - (E) Ken Kesey
- 109.** Which of the following was NOT one of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs?
- (A) Medicaid
 - (B) VISTA
 - (C) Head Start
 - (D) Environmental Protection Agency
 - (E) Voting Rights Act
- 110.** Which of the following would have been LEAST likely to vote for Lyndon Johnson in 1964?
- (A) Southern Democrats
 - (B) Northern liberals
 - (C) Midwestern farmers
 - (D) Western ranchers
 - (E) Recent college graduates
- 111.** Who among the following is NOT associated with the folk music and antiwar protests of the 1960s?
- (A) Peter, Paul, and Mary
 - (B) Bruce Springsteen
 - (C) Bob Dylan
 - (D) Pete Seeger
 - (E) Joan Baez

- 112.** Which of the following radicalized the student protests of the 1960s?
- (A) New Frontier
 - (B) New Freedom
 - (C) New Right
 - (D) New Left
 - (E) socialism
- 113.** The Civil Rights Act of 1964 contained all the following provisions EXCEPT that it
- (A) banned discrimination in all public accommodations.
 - (B) prohibited discrimination in hiring.
 - (C) prohibited unions from discriminating in accepting members.
 - (D) authorized federal agencies to withhold funding from projects in which employers discriminated.
 - (E) prohibited lending institutions from using different guidelines for minority homebuyers than for white buyers.
- 114.** The Immigration Reform Act of 1965 was significant because it
- (A) removed national quota restrictions against Asian immigration.
 - (B) allowed first-generation Japanese to become naturalized citizens.
 - (C) lowered the number of years of residence required for naturalization.
 - (D) granted an amnesty to undocumented aliens.
 - (E) abolished the national origins quota system.
- 115.** Which of the following was NOT a tool of the African American civil rights movement?
- (A) Sit-ins
 - (B) Boycotts
 - (C) Sit-down strikes
 - (D) Freedom Rides
 - (E) Freedom Summer
- 116.** Being able to exercise the right to vote was seen as an important goal by the civil rights movement because
- (A) African Americans could maximize their power and vote in a bloc.
 - (B) the right to vote was the first step in ending segregation and gaining equal rights.
 - (C) African Americans could gain control of state legislatures.
 - (D) the right to vote had been denied African Americans for almost 100 years.
 - (E) white Southerners would not relinquish political power unless voted out of office.

117. "Little boxes on the hillside, little boxes made of ticky tacky
Little boxes on the hillside, little boxes made of ticky tacky
There's a green one and a pink one and a blue one and a yellow one
And they're all made out of ticky tacky and they all look just the same"

Who of the following probably did NOT agree with the sentiments of this song?

- (A) Betty Friedan
 - (B) John Updike
 - (C) Allen Ginsberg
 - (D) William Levitt
 - (E) Gloria Steinem
118. All of the following were effects of the civil rights movement of the 1960s EXCEPT
- (A) health-care reform.
 - (B) unionization of California grape pickers.
 - (C) Native American lawsuits for title to lands lost to whites.
 - (D) a conservative backlash.
 - (E) passage of Title IX.
119. Which of the following was NOT part of President Nixon's foreign policy?
- (A) Withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam
 - (B) Recognition of the People's Republic of China
 - (C) Détente
 - (D) Camp David Accords
 - (E) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I
120. The ruling in which of the following cases turned aside the argument for racial quotas but not for the use of race as a factor?
- (A) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*
 - (B) *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenberg Board of Education*
 - (C) *Baker v. Carr*
 - (D) *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*
 - (E) *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*

CLEP U.S. History II

1. The correct answer is D. This is a distracter. It doesn't relate to the conflicting theories. Answer A was one element of Lincoln's position. Answer B was shared by Lincoln and Johnson. Answer C was the position of Radical Republican Senator Charles Sumner. Answer E was Radical Republican Representative Thaddeus Stevens' view.

2. The correct answer is B. The African American under the boots represents Reconstruction. The cross on the hat, the stick labeled "vote," and the monkey face mark the figure on the left as Irish labor. The central figure is the white South. Note the dagger that says "The Lost Cause," meaning the Confederacy. The figure on the right represents the industrial North with money to invest in the South once stability is assured. There are no clues in the cartoon such as a Union soldier or a Confederate soldier to support answer A. There are no symbols such as a tablet of laws or a gavel to support answer C. Answers D and E are distracters but there are no symbols to support either one.

3. The correct answer is A. Answer A is one reason that for several decades the Plains were known as the Great American Desert. In some areas, cattle and sheep could be grazed and sold for slaughter, but the 160-acre plots allotted under the Homestead Act were too small for grazing. Answer B is incorrect; in most cases homesteaders bought their holdings from railroad companies that received the land from the federal government to help the railroads pay for laying track. Towns were established to serve homesteaders. As more people moved into an area, they needed goods and services, and shopkeepers and professionals followed them to fill these needs. Although answer C would be true at the beginning, it wasn't a drawback over time for homesteaders. Answer D is a true statement, but it didn't keep people from settling and continuing to farm. Lack of rain caused homesteaders to quit. Answer E was true for only a small portion of the Plains between the late 1860s and the end of the 1880s.

4. The correct answer is D. An increase in the number of federal officeholders had nothing to do with civil service reform, but rather with the increase in the size of the country's territory and its population, and the number and scope of programs administered on the federal level. Answer A was the law enacted to provide for civil service reform. Answers B and C are provisions of the law. Answer E was an indirect result. With the use of exams to test people for jobs, party bosses lost the patronage jobs they awarded to faithful party members.

5. The correct answer is B. The author of this statement is Walt Whitman, and the Tom Eakins is Thomas Eakins who was a painter in the realistic tradition. Realism showed everyday scenes in great detail. Answer A is a style developed in the early 1900s in New York. Its painters painted everyday life too, but life in the city. Also Eakins predates the ashcan school. Answers C, D, and E developed in Europe in the nineteenth century. Answer C painted not what an object or place looked like, but the impression of it according to the perception of the artist. Answer D refers to painters who rejected impressionism to create works with brighter, warmer colors. Answer E is a style that predates impressionism and focuses on nature, the wild, the spiritual, and the fantastical.

6. The correct answer is C. Local color writers took a nostalgic look at a vanishing America, whether it was the South or the Wild West. Local color writers were responsible for the highly romanticized version of Southern plantation life. Answer C, on the other hand, was the subject matter of realists like Theodore Dreiser.

7. The correct answer is E. A major reason for the fall in farm prices and the continuing economic

CLEP U.S. History II

problems of farmers in the last part of the nineteenth century was overproduction. Farmers continued to overplant and overproduce in relation to the demand of the marketplace. This relates to answer A. Farmers were no longer growing crops for themselves or a local market, but for a national and even international market where forces such as tariffs and the business cycle influenced prices. Answer B relates to organizations such as the Farmers' Alliance and the Grange. Answer D is true as farmers sold out or went bankrupt.

8. The correct answer is E. In his 1887 novel *Looking Backward* Edward Bellamy describes a socialist utopia in which the means of production are owned by the people and everyone has enough to eat and plenty of leisure time. His vision of socialism sold 500,000 copies, and Bellamy Clubs sprang up around the country to promote his ideas. Answer A is by Willa Cather and describes life on the Great Plains. Answer B is by Stephen Crane and describes a young man in the Civil War. Answer C is by Edith Wharton and chronicles New York Society around the turn of the twentieth century. Answer D is by William Dean Howells and describes the rise of a self-made millionaire.

9. The correct answer is D. The various provisions of the Dawes Act, including answers B and C, were aimed at Americanizing Native Americans. Answer D is a more inclusive than either answer B or C and is, therefore, the better answer. Answers A and E are true about Native American nations, but neither was part of the Dawes Act, which dealt principally with land management.

10. The correct answer is A. The first motion picture *The Great Train Robbery* was released in 1903; however, the technology behind it had been invented earlier. In 1905 the first movie theater opened and patrons were charged a nickel admission. Within two years there were 5,000 movie houses, all charging 5 cents a ticket and called nickelodeons. With the development of a new bicycle style, bicycle riding became a popular sport, answer B. Answer D were shows that mixed singing, dancing, and comedy routines, a precursor of the modern TV variety show of the 1950s and 1960s. Vaudeville had its roots in the minstrel shows of the 1840s.

11. The correct answer is B. Goldwater came from Arizona with 5 electoral votes and McGovern came from South Dakota with 4 electoral votes. Goldwater wanted all-war in Vietnam and McGovern wanted withdrawal, answer B. Goldwater represented the extreme right and McGovern represented the extreme left, answer C. Both actually received 38 percent of the popular vote, answer E.

12. The correct answer is E. The Students for a Democratic Society issued its "Port Huron Statement" in 1962 to explain the grass-roots student movement that was developing on college campuses and as a call to others to join in fighting the materialism and facelessness of U.S. society. Answer A is a work by Michael Harrington that helped to build awareness among Americans of the poverty in the nation. Answer B is a work by muckraker Jacob Riis who wrote about the poverty and conditions in New York City slums. Answer C was written by Martin Luther King, Jr., after his arrest in Birmingham, Alabama, in a civil rights protest. In the letter he explained why African Americans were marching for their rights. Answer D was a study that analyzed U.S. involvement in Vietnam and indicated that government leaders had had no intention of exiting from the war although their public pronouncements said otherwise.

13. The correct answer is A. The purpose of the break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate was to bug the offices and thereby gain access to confidential campaign data and strategies and turn them around to use to reelect President Nixon. This would have deprived voters of a free and fair

CLEP U.S. History II

election. Answers B and C are true statements but not the underlying issue. Answer D is incorrect. Nixon had ordered the cover-up. Answer E is incorrect. It had nothing to do with Watergate and Nixon had already agreed to pay back taxes.

14. The correct answer is C. Jimmy Carter ran as an outsider and promised to restore trust to the presidency. An electorate tired of Watergate responded. Carter's margin of victory was small, however, and he won by attracting traditional Democrats, including 90 percent of African American voters, answer D. Answers A and E added to voters' desire to remove Ford, but neither was the most important factor. Answer E undoubtedly added to the appeal of Carter's integrity, however.

15. The correct answer is B. Answer A is illogical; it was U.S. citizens who were the hostages that the Iranian government wouldn't return. Answer C is a distracter, as are answers D and E. Answer D was adopted in 1948. AIDS, answer E, was not identified until 1981.

16. The correct answer is D. The overall problem that Carter faced was inflation. Within two years of Carter's assuming office, the inflation rate stood at 10 percent. Answer A is a distracter. Answer B was the Federal Reserve's attempt to reduce the national debt, which added to inflation. Raising interest rates only hurt consumers and businesses, but did little to alleviate inflation. Answer C added to the inflation rate. Answer E was Carter's solution to the problem. It resulted in cuts to federal social programs, anger among Democrats because of those cuts, and an increase in unemployment.

17. The correct answer is A. During Nixon's administration, the speed limit on interstates was lowered to 55 mph, the Alaska pipeline was approved, the nation went on daylight savings time for two years, and tax credits were approved for energy research. During Carter's administration, the Department of Energy was established and controls were lifted on domestic oil production. During both administrations, Americans were encouraged to conserve energy. Answer B was an initiative of Carter. Neither was able to achieve answer C. Answer D was an initiative of Nixon. Answer E was an unachieved goal of Carter only.

18. The correct answer is A. Phyllis Schlafly was the most visible and vocal opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment for women. She claimed it would do away with protective laws for women such as alimony. Schlafly would probably not have agreed with this because she believed that women working outside the home would destroy the family. Schlafly was a conservative Republican, so answer C is highly improbable. Betty Friedan, answer D, wrote *The Feminine Mystique*, which helped give rise to the second women's movement. Answer E was a tactic of women's liberation, a radical offshoot of the women's movement.

19. The correct answer is E. Conservatives saw the permanent underclass as urban, African American, and living in single-parent families headed by a welfare mother. For conservatives, welfare perpetuated unemployment and a high birthrate among the unemployed because it paid for women not to work. In truth, poor Americans were more likely to be white and living in rural areas. Most adult poor were employed, but their wages weren't enough to support a family. Answer A sounds good, but doesn't say much. Beware of jargon. Answers B, C, and D state various arguments used by liberals.

20. The correct answer is C. The movies, mass-circulation magazines, advertising, and especially television helped to create an image of what it was to be a member of the American middle-class. Woman as wife and homemaker, man as husband and white-collar wage-earner in the new world of the large corporation, and the suburbs they and their children lived in all contributed to a sense of what life should be

CLEP U.S. History II

like in America. Even teenagers in their similar outfits with similar hairstyles hanging out on Saturday nights created their own sense of group identity. In this America, there was no place for the nonconformist—whether an African American or a beatnik. The 1960s, answer D, saw a reaction by middle-class college students against this conformity.

21. The correct answer is B. Answer A, Andrew Carnegie, used similar tactics to build Carnegie Steel into a huge corporation, producing about 25 percent of the nation's steel when he sold it in 1901. Answer C, James J. Hill, created the Great Northern Railway Company. J. P. Morgan, answer D, built his father's banking business into a giant financial and industrial empire firm with ties to other banks, railroads, and other corporations. Under the Sherman Antitrust Act, he was forced to dissolve the Northern Securities Trust in 1904. Answer E, William Tweed, also known as "Boss" Tweed, was the corrupt political boss of New York City who was a contemporary of the business figures listed in the answers.

22. The correct answer is D. With the migration of vast numbers of people to the arid areas of the West, more and more water was being used. Western environmentalists were concerned that the aquifers that fed the rivers, irrigation systems, and wells of the region would dry up if conservation measures were not put in place—and that they would only delay the problem. Answers A, B, and E were concerns that environmentalists and ordinary citizens across the country had; the issues were not specific to the West. Answer C was a concern to Western environmentalists (and many others) but not so great an issue as the possible lack of water.

23. The correct answer is D. The "Star Wars program", or officially the Strategic Defense Initiative, was supposed to be able to provide a shield against an attack by nuclear missiles. Answer A is a distracter. The Soviets were fighting the Afghanis in the 1980s. The Soviets had invaded in 1979 to support the Marxist government against insurgents. Answer B is a distracter. Answer C is incorrect. Reagan was mistrustful of the Soviets. When Mikhail Gorbachev came to power and began to make changes within the Communist system in 1985, relations improved and the two nations resumed détente. Answer E is incorrect; President George W. Bush withdrew the United States.

24. The correct answer is D. This is a distracter; there is no such law. However, the issue of men and women doing the same or comparable work and women receiving less pay has been addressed in various court cases. The glass ceiling in answer B refers to the invisible barrier of a male-dominated culture that holds women back from gaining the very top jobs in corporations. Answer E refers to a problem that long plagued the women's movement, namely, an emphasis on the issues of middle-class women, such as the glass ceiling rather than the bread-and-butter issues of working-class women, such as job training and childcare.

25. The correct answer is D. *Roe v. Wade* established the right of a woman to have an abortion. Conservatives believed in life from the moment of conception and are adamantly pro-life. Answer A refers to the so-called monkey trial in which John Scopes, a Tennessee science teacher, was tried for teaching evolution in violation of state law. The teacher was convicted. Ronald Reagan, answer B, was the first conservative elected president since Calvin Coolidge in 1924. Answer C was the result of well-financed campaign by conservatives who claimed that the amendment would deprive women of protective laws, force them to serve in combat roles in the armed forces, and result in unisex bathrooms. Answer E was the right wing of the Republican Party's legislative agenda in the early 1990s.

26. The correct answer is E. The opposite is true. Entitlements such as Social Security, the federal

CLEP U.S. History II

government's share of welfare, Medicare, and Medicaid continued to grow. Entitlements along with answers B and D strained the federal budget and led to a soaring national debt. The national debt stood at \$907 billion in 1980 and at \$4 trillion by the end of Bush's term. The size of the debt led to a lack of confidence in the economy, a lowering of business investments, a reduction in the workforce, a lessening of consumer spending because of answer C, and the beginning of the recession.

27. The correct answer is B. By the end of George H. W. Bush's administration, he and Ronald Reagan had appointed a majority of the Supreme Court justices and 65 percent of all federal judges. Opinions in a variety of cases dealing with social issues such as abortion rights, the rights of individuals with disabilities, and minority rights as well as the rights of suspected criminals interpreted laws in more conservative terms. Both Reagan and Bush poured money into the defense budget, answer A. Unemployment went up over 8 percent and stayed there for much of the 12 years, answer C. Answer D is a distracter; this occurred during Bill Clinton's administration. Until 1980 the United States had had a favorable balance of trade, but under Reagan, the country faced a negative balance, which continued through Bush's term, answer E.

28. The correct answer is D. Cutting taxes, which reins in "big government," is a basic belief of conservatives. Not only did Bush not cut taxes, but he raised them as part of a budget deal with Congress in 1990. Answer A is incorrect; the war was very popular. Answer B occurred in the Reagan administration. Answer C is not true, but, as with all presidents, a lasting peace eluded Bush. Answer E is incorrect; education is seen by conservatives as a matter for local control.

29. The correct answer is E. Although more women were becoming doctors and lawyers and more men were becoming nurses and paralegals, the traditional gender categories of jobs continued. As noted in one U.S. history, "job types were more segregated by sex than by race in the early 1990s." Answer A is true; by 1994 women were earning 74 percent as much as men. Answer B occurred in part because of inflation and in part because of the U.S.'s loss of high-paying factory jobs. Answer A, the fact that women earn less than men, should make it easy to eliminate answer C. Remember, this is a reverse answer question; you're looking for the answer that is not true. Contrary to factual evidence all around them, many Americans continued to subscribe to the nineteenth century's cult of domesticity and believe that "the woman's place is in the home," answer D. TIP: NOT, LEAST, EXCEPT question are asking you to find the answer that does not fit the context of the question.

30. The correct answer is D. Even if you didn't know the answer you could eliminate at least two wrong answers. The word *migration* should have signaled that you were looking for an internal movement of people. That eliminates answers A and B. TIP: If you can eliminate at least one wrong answer, guess. There's no guessing penalty on this test.

31. The correct answer is E. Income tax cuts are very much a staple of conservative thinking. Conservatives believe that the smaller the government the better and one gets smaller government by cutting its revenue. Answers A and B are examples of the use of tax revenue to help those in need. Answer C is meant to right the wrongs of past generations against African Americans and to make sure that the "playing field is level" for women and new minorities. Antigovernment protests, answer D, go back to the Patriots in the American Revolution, which at the time was the epitome of liberal thought.

32. The correct answer is C. *Munn v. Illinois* was a court challenge to what is known as one of the Granger laws, specifically an Illinois law regulating rates charged by railroads. The railroads lost. Answer A refers to

CLEP U.S. History II

Northern Securities Co. v. United States. Answer B is *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*, which challenged the constitutionality of the National Recovery Administration, one of the New Deal agencies. Answer D refers to *Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad v. Iowa*. Answer E is *Muller v. Oregon*.

33. The correct answer is C. AIM took over the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in Washington for a week in 1972, and in 1973 occupied Wounded Knee, the site of the last battle of the Plains Wars. Their demands included an investigation of the BIA and the review of 300 broken treaties. At the end of the 70-day siege, two Native Americans were dead and 12 Native Americans and federal marshals had been wounded. Answer B used peaceful demonstrations, hunger strikes, and a nationwide boycott of table grapes to win their contracts with grape growers and other farmers. Answer D was often the recipient of violence. Answers A and E are mainstream movements that work within the system.

34. The correct answer is A. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was passed in 1890 to satisfy free silver advocates. The government agreed to purchase a certain amount of silver monthly at the pre-1873 price. The bimetallic standard had been discarded in 1873 for the gold standard, setting off the silver-gold controversy that lingered throughout the last three decades of the nineteenth century. The act was repealed in 1893 because of the depression. Answer B became the central focus of U.S. foreign policy at the end of the century. Answer C refers to Jacob Coxey and his self-styled army of 500 men who marched to Washington to protest the depression and demand that the government subsidize public works projects.

35. The correct answer is D. The quotation is from William Jennings Bryan's speech in defense of a policy of free and unlimited silver coinage delivered at the Populist Party's presidential nominating convention in 1896. The speech won him the party's nomination. Answers A, B, C, and E were the natural constituents of the Populist Party. Answer D favored the status quo of the gold standard.

36. The correct answer is A. A journalist, Ida B. Wells risked her own life to write the story of lynch law in the South around the turn of the twentieth century. Answer B was an African American abolitionist who became a spokesman for freed slaves after the Civil War. Answer C was a muckraking journalist who wrote *Following the Color Line* about the problems of African Americans at the turn of the twentieth century. Answer D wrote an expose of the Standard Oil Company's business practices. Answer E began the settlement house movement in the United States by establishing Hull House in Chicago.

37. The correct answer is A. Herbert Spencer, a British philosopher and social theorist, was a noted social Darwinist. He helped to popularize the idea of social Darwinism, that the poor were poor because they were unfit and the rich were rich because they were smarter, cleverer, tougher, and so on—more fit to survive. Andrew Carnegie, answer A, was a social Darwinist and this philosophy is the basis for his Gospel of Wealth theory. According to this idea, the rich have a duty to help those members of society who will help themselves to better their lives. Answer B began the settlement house movement in the United States. Answer C believed that people could and should make things better on earth by working for social and economic justice. Answer D was a muckraking journalist. Answer E organized and headed the American Federation of Labor union. If you didn't know who Herbert Spencer was, you could have figured out the answer. Look for the commonalities among the five multiple-choice answers. Answer A was an industrialist. Answers B, C, and D all had something to do with helping the poor. Answer E was a labor leader and he helped his union members get higher wages and better working conditions. Who doesn't fit? Answer A. TIP: Before you give up on a question, see what you do know about the answers. Like other College Board Exams, there is no guessing penalty.

CLEP U.S. History II

38. The correct answer is B. Frank Lloyd Wright developed the prairie style based on his belief in organic architecture, that is, that the building should grow out of and fit into its environment. His houses were noted for their strong horizontal lines and open space. Wright had once worked for Louis Sullivan, answer A, who believed that “form follows function.” He was a master designer of the skyscraper. Answer C, Philip Johnson, is an architect of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries who was an advocate of the international in his buildings. Answers D and E were part of the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, which was noted for the development of the beaux arts, design in the style of the Renaissance.

39. The correct answer is D. The progressive movement did not gain strength until the early 1900s. Any number of scandals involving public officials should have come to mind to support answer A—Crédit Mobilier, salary grab, Whiskey Ring, Tammany Hall. From Ulysses S. Grant to William McKinley, none was particularly inspiring, though personally honest, answer B. With the exception of Grover Cleveland's two terms, Republicans held the White House between 1868 and 1898. During this period, they came to be associated with big business, answer C. Even the term “Gilded Age” is evidence of the focus on wealth and materialism in this period, answer E.

40. The correct answer is E. The revolt took place in 1903 when Theodore Roosevelt was president. He supported it and sent a warship in defiance of international customs. Two weeks later the United States signed an agreement with the newly independent Panama that gave the United States the Canal Zone and made Panama a virtual protectorate. Answer A erupted in 1895 over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guyana. In the end arbitration between Venezuela and Great Britain ended the matter without any military intervention by the United States. Answer B was engineered by Hawaiian sugar planters who overthrew Queen Liliuokalani and asked the United States to annex the islands. President Grover Cleveland refused to act, believing that annexation was undemocratic. However, considering the Hawaiian Islands of strategic importance, President William McKinley agreed to annexation in 1898. Answer C spanned 1899 and 1900. John Hay forced Japan and the European powers into ensuring the United States' trading rights with China. Answer D occurred as a result of the Spanish American War in 1898.

41. The correct answer is D. Higher education responded to the changing ways Americans earned their livings by building technical colleges, that is, colleges where students could major in engineering, mining, construction, and similar fields. Some of these new colleges were land grant schools built under the Morrill Act, answer C, but answer D is a better answer, because it is more specific. Answer A is true, but the addition of such courses had begun earlier in the century. Answer B is not true. Other courses were added, but students could still major in Greek and Latin as they can today. Answer E had begun around the mid-century.

42. The correct answer is B. This wave of immigration in the late 1800s was the first one in which most immigrants did not move into rural areas and begin to farm. Instead, they stayed in cities and got jobs in factories and in construction gangs. Answer A is incorrect; nativism was about the same in both eras. Answer C is incorrect. Religious persecution was an important motivating factor for both groups, for example, among Irish Catholics among the old immigrants and Polish and Russian Jews among the new immigrants. Answer D is incorrect; economic opportunities pulled both groups greatly. Answer E is the opposite of what was true. “Birds of passage” was the name given to young men who planned on working for a time in the United States and then returning to their native countries with their savings or to live off the money they had sent home to the family.

CLEP U.S. History II

43. The correct answer is D. Answer D was the major reason for U.S. interest in possessions in the Pacific. Answer A was of some interest to the United States, but the island populations were not large and, like the Native Americans in the Americas when Europeans came, used barter and currency, such as shells, rather than precious metals for exchange. Of greater interest were the natural resources. Answer B didn't figure in U.S. concerns nor did answer C seriously except for missionaries. Answer E is illogical. Pacific islanders had nothing in common with the industrial economy. They were seen as sources for agricultural labor on their home islands, for example, native-born Hawaiians were used as workers on the sugar cane plantations in Hawaii.

44. The correct answer is E. Booker T. Washington believed in working for economic advancement. Getting along with whites was more important for African Americans than fighting for their rights. On the other hand, W. E. B. Du Bois thought that African Americans should fight for their civil rights. Answer A is incorrect. Washington and Du Bois didn't argue over the importance of education, but over the type of education that African Americans should have. Washington believed in a practical vocational and technical education and Du Bois championed higher education. Answer B is incorrect. Both knew the importance of hard work. Answers C and D are distracters. They have nothing to do with the argument.

45. The correct answer is E. Theodore Roosevelt earned the nickname "trust buster" for his administration's prosecution of business combinations. In reality, his successor William Howard Taft, much maligned by progressives and Roosevelt himself as not a good enough progressive, prosecuted twice the number of trusts as Roosevelt, including the Standard Oil Trust, but Roosevelt was a better self-promoter. Answers A and B were president before establishing trusts became a business practice. Answer C is not true.

46. The correct answer is A. In order to obtain its independence after the Spanish American War, Cuba had to adopt a constitution. At the time Cuba, was governed under the authority of the United States, and before the United States would agree to the constitution, certain amendments were required. One dealt with Cuba's debt limit and one gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs if it considered that Cuba was not living up to its democratic constitution. In essence, Cuba became a protectorate of the United States under the Platt Amendments. The amendments were removed in 1934. Answer B refers to the 10-mile wide strip of Panama that the new Panamanian government sold to the United States for construction of the Panama Canal. Answers C, D, and E were spoils of the Spanish American War that the United States received and governed. The Philippines gained its independence in 1946. Guam continues as a U.S. territory, and Puerto Rico is a "commonwealth freely associated with the United States." Puerto Ricans and natives of Guam are U.S. citizens.

47. The correct answer is B. Answer A is incorrect. The term is used to refer to laws that restricted African Americans; these laws resulted in economic restrictions, however. Northern cities and states also had Jim Crow laws. The term to describe answer C is racial segregation. Answer D is incorrect; separate but equal is only one aspect of Jim Crow laws and was applied as the criterion by the Supreme Court in a case challenging separate facilities. Answer E is an example of Jim Crow laws, but not the whole system of such laws.

48. The correct answer is D. The riot came after three days of organized demonstrations in support of the 8-hour workday and a strike at the McCormick Reaper Company. On the third day, at the end of a rally to protest a shooting the previous day, a bomb was thrown into the crowd killing a policeman and setting off shooting that resulted in a stampede. Ten protesters were killed. One of the four men arrested, tried, and

CLEP U.S. History II

executed for inciting the riot was a leader of the Knights of Labor. The public turned against the Knights, which lost members and by the 1900s had disappeared. Answer A was called by Eugene V. Debs and the American Railway Workers Union. Answer B is incorrect. The Industrial Workers of the World was not founded until 1905. Its methods were the same as other unions: nonviolent protests, such as strikes; however, the leaders considered themselves and their union radical and preached the overthrow of capitalism. Answer C was called by the steelworkers craft union after Andrew Carnegie locked out union workers. Answer E was called by the railway workers union.

49. The correct answer is A. Although Bryan took the western and southern states, he was unable to capture the farm states of the Upper Midwest or appeal to the farmers of the Northeast. Answer B is true. Bryan and the Populists saw the future of the nation as it had been, largely agrarian, whereas McKinley was able to see the future as industrial and expansionist. Answer C is true, but most of the labor vote went to McKinley.

50. The correct answer is E. Answer E has been true of many third parties in U.S. history. A third party will develop based on some issue or issues. One or both of the major parties will take notice, adopt the issue, offer a solution, and gain supporters from the third party. Consider the rise of the Republican Party in the 1856 presidential election. Answer A is a true statement, but not the reason for the demise of the Populist Party. Answer B supports answer E. Answers C and D are distracters. There is some truth to both of them, but they are not main reason.

51. The correct answer is A. Signs in languages other than English were an indication of immigrant neighborhoods. Instead of middle-class single-family homes, whether free standing or multistory row homes, answer D, immigrants lived in multifloor wooden tenements. Answer B, automobiles, made their appearance in the United States in 1893 and the number mushroomed once Henry Ford began producing his Model T in 1908. Answer C developed around the end of the 1800s and became a source of employment for women. While answer E might be found in an immigrant neighborhood, answer C would not. Horse-drawn streetcars were first seen in the 1880s, but were replaced within a decade by electric trolleys.

52. The correct answer is D. Answer A is a true statement about the cause and effect relationship that the Corollary established, but it doesn't tell about the nature, or content, of the Corollary. Answer B is incorrect. The Roosevelt Corollary didn't reinterpret the Monroe Doctrine, it expanded on it. Answer C is a true statement, and it tells when the Corollary was first used, but doesn't state anything about the nature of the Corollary, which is what the question asks. Answer E is also a true statement, but doesn't tell you about what's in the Corollary, only how it was used. TIP: Always read the questions carefully and note key words.

53. The correct answer is D. This quotation comes from Jane Addams. The quotation is based on the argument that women are morally superior to men, answer E, and, if they were allowed to vote, politics would be more honest, answer D. Answer E is the rationale for the quotation, but the question asks you for what program or idea this rationale was used to support, and that answer is answer D—women's suffrage. Although answer A is a literal reading of the quotation, that is not what the question asks. The question asks about the philosophy or rationale expressed in the quotation. Answer B is illogical for the time period. Not only couldn't women vote, but they weren't welcome in politics either. Answer C refers also to a literal interpretation of the quotation. Women could be hired in city government—as typists and switchboard operators—hardly jobs that would change the moral tenor of city government.

CLEP U.S. History II

54. The correct answer is A. One clue that should have alerted you to answer A is the word *government* in the question. Tariff reduction has to do with the economy and the balance of trade. All the other answers have to do with laws, the functioning of government, and voting issues.

55. The correct answer is D. The Sixteenth Amendment established the federal graduated income tax, which has enabled the federal government to fund a whole variety of social programs as well as pay itself and the military. Answer A is incorrect. The act was passed in 1887 and established the Interstate Commerce Commission, the nation's first regulatory agency. It was charged with regulating all interstate transportation of passengers and freight. It was axed in 1995 as a result of the deregulation of the transportation industry. Answer B was repealed during the administration of Grover Cleveland. Answer C was passed during the administration of Andrew Johnson as a Reconstruction amendment. Answer E was accomplished during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

56. The correct answer is C. Answer A is a distracter, because East Asia is part of the correct answer. Answer B is incorrect because by the time of Taft's presidency in 1909, the European powers and Japan were firmly entrenched in East Asia, especially China. Answer D is only part of the correct answer; it omits East Asia. Answer E is only part of the answer; it omits East Asia. TIP: If an answer is only half right, then it's half wrong.

57. The correct answer is E. Previous tariffs had relied heavily on the idea that U.S. industries needed to be protected from foreign competition. This tariff rejected that principle for over 1,000 items. It was the first tariff reduction since 1857. Answers A, B, and C are all related and all incorrect. Business interests lobbied against the bill, Republicans voted against it, and the bill lowered tariffs. Answer D is simply the statement of a principle and is not significant.

58. The correct answer is A. U.S. prosperity to a large degree rested on business dealings with Europe. Wilson's declaration of neutrality attempted to secure the continuation of foreign trade. In reality, however, trade was limited to dealing with the Allies and not the Central Powers. However, business leaders also wanted to make sure that they continued to be able to trade with Great Britain, so they pushed Wilson to adopt a program of military preparedness for the U.S.'s inevitable entrance into the war. Common sense will tell you that answer B can't be right. Ignoring a policy would have to end in conflict, so answer B would have pushed Wilson to war, but not held him back. The same is true for answers C and D. Answer E is a distracter; peace advocates would hold one back and preparedness advocates would push one forward, but the answer equates Wilson's dilemma to the antagonism between the two groups, which in truth had no effect on Wilson. TIP: Be sure you read questions carefully and note key words.

59. The correct answer is A. Over 370,000 African Americans served in the armed forces in segregated units under white officers, so answer B is incorrect. About 100,000 saw combat duty, so answer C is incorrect. The majority of African American soldiers were in labor battalions, answer A. Answer D is incorrect. African American men and women did work in defense industries, but men weren't deferred for this purpose. Answer E is probably true in many instances but not in most.

60. The correct answer is A. During World War I, unions also gained the 8-hour workday. Answer B, the closed shop, forces all employees to join the union when they take a job in a unionized factory. The concept was used before the war. Answer C, the open shop, is one in which employees don't have to join the union to work in a unionized factory. Employers began to promote this idea in the 1920s when times were prosperous

CLEP U.S. History II

and not having to pay union dues appealed to workers. Answer D, the sit-down strike, was not a labor tool until the CIO began to use it in the late 1930s.

61. The correct answer is C. *Schenck v. United States* established the principle of a clear and present danger. The act forbade people from saying, writing, printing, or publishing anything against the government. Charles Schenck, the general secretary of the Socialist Party, had been convicted for printing and distributing a leaflet promoting resistance to the draft. Schenck appealed under the First Amendment and lost. The Supreme Court ruled that during wartime his words presented a danger to the nation. The First Amendment doesn't protect speech if it presents an "clear and present danger." Answer A authorized the draft, the first since the Civil War. Answer B banned any remarks considered to be disloyal. Answer D refers to the raids of supposed radicals and anarchists by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. Conducted during the Red Scare after World War I, the raids netted 6,000 suspects for deportation. Most turned out to be citizens who cannot be deported. In addition, most were freed for lack of evidence of any crime. Only 556 were deported. Answer E was the first large-scale restriction on immigration.

62. The correct answer is E. The quotation is by Woodrow Wilson. Franklin Roosevelt had a similar vision to create a world body dedicated to preserving peace and fostering global cooperation. He began working toward it as early as 1942. The United Nations was established shortly after his death in 1945. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, as chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led the fight against the League. There is no evidence in the career of William McKinley, answer B, that he would have supported entrance into the League of Nations. His imperialist policies actually point to opposition rather than advocacy of the League. As a senator, Warren G. Harding, answer C, had opposed joining the League. Gerald Nye, answer D, was also a senator and a leading isolationist in the years between World War I and II.

63. The correct answer is B. Answer A is only partially true. Although many ethnic groups were given their own nations, the new nations of Czechoslovakia and Poland were made up of several groups, including Germans. Reuniting the Sudetenland to Germany would be one of Hitler's goals, which he accomplished through the Munich Agreement in 1938. Italy claimed an area of Austria and Japan kept a region in China. The Allies carved up former Ottoman and German colonies in the Middle East and Africa, answer C, which was not what Wilson had in mind, so answer C is incorrect. Answers D and E are also counter to what Wilson had hoped to accomplish in Paris. He realized that reparations, rather than punishing Germany, would anger it and lead to another war.

64. The correct answer is D. The title the cartoonist gave this picture is "A Pilgrim Landing in America." Answer A is illogical; attacking hostiles isn't a flattering characterization from a supporter. Answers B and C are related. Wilson returns home prepared. He carries a bag marked "W.W." for World War I. The horror of the war is the evidence he will use to fight the Republicans who want to scuttle the League. Answer C is illogical; the image of arrows being aimed at Wilson is serious. All Wilson has done is step off the boat carrying the charter and the Republicans are attacking. This appears to match answer D.

65. The correct answer is D. There are several clues in the quotation, *decentralized local responsibility*, *individual*, and *initiative*. Hoover believed that the responsibility for helping those in need lay with state and local governments and that the role of the federal government was to provide support and coordination. He was against giving relief payments to people because he believed it would sap their initiative. This is sometimes referred to as Hoover's "rugged individualism" speech. Answer A, as a progressive, would probably not have taken quite so hard a line. Answer B was Warren G. Harding's Democratic opponent in

CLEP U.S. History II

1920 and campaigned on the League of Nations. The context of the quotation doesn't fit. Answer C was the Democratic candidate in 1924 and 1928. The context doesn't fit the elections in the 1920s or the philosophy of the Democratic Party. Answer E ran against Franklin Roosevelt in 1936, but on the failures of the New Deal.

66. The correct answer is A. Edith Wharton wrote about New York society around the turn of the twentieth century. Although her vision of American society was similar to the critiques of the "lost generation" writers, she would not be classified as one of them. Gertrude Stein (answer B) the poet and mentor of a number of Americans in Paris in the 1920s, coined the term "lost generation." Ernest Hemingway (answer C), F. Scott Fitzgerald (answer D), and T. S. Elliot (answer E) wrote about the materialism and uselessness of American life.

67. The correct answer is E. Alan Locke, an author and professor of philosophy, coined the term as the title of a collection of his essays and art. Answer C was an element of Garvey's UNIA. Answers A, B, and D are all distracters—they seem plausible because some of the words and phrases fit, but are all wrong.

68. The correct answer is B. Charlie Chaplin was a comic actor and a director in both silent and sound movies. Answer A was a world heavyweight champion boxer. Answer C was a long-distance swimmer and the first woman to swim the English Channel. Answer D was the first to hit 60 homeruns in one season, 1927. Answer E was a Native American who won both the decathlon and the pentathlon at the Olympics and became a pro football player.

69. The correct answer is D. Most African Americans were sharecroppers rather than migrant laborers. However, both would have lived in wooden shanties rather than in a well-furnished room such as this, so eliminate answers A and B. Answer C is unlikely because African Americans in the South lived in very poor conditions, whether they lived in cities or in rural areas. The fact that the room is small and has a bed in the parlor makes answer E unlikely.

70. The correct answer is D. The effects of flappers, bathtub gin, movies, radio, and consumer advertising appeared to many people in the 1920s to be eroding the nation's traditional values of family, church, hard work, and thrift. The militancy of African Americans, women, Latinos, Native Americans, and others as well as the sexual revolution, the drug culture, and the materialism of the times created the same concerns about traditional values in the 1980s that popular culture had in the 1920s. These concerns helped to fuel the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980. Answer A is incorrect. A stock market crash did occur in 1929 and in 1987, but the latter one was mild and the market quickly recovered. Answer B is incorrect. After women received the vote in 1920, organized attempts at political or social reform ended. The women's movement had reemerged in the 1960s. Answer C is incorrect. The 1920s saw the first large-scale restriction of immigrants. The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act eased the law against undocumented aliens and allowed them to register and become citizens. Answer E occurred in the 1980s, but not in the 1920s.

71. The correct answer is A. James Baldwin was an African American writer who grew up in Harlem, but he wasn't born until 1924. Perhaps his best-known work is the novel *Go Tell It on a Mountain*. Langston Hughes (answer A) was a poet, as was Countee Cullen (answer C). Bessie Smith (answer D) was a jazz singer, and Duke Ellington (answer E) was a composer and bandleader.

72. The correct answer is D. Answers A, B, C, and E all created large audiences and exposed them to the

CLEP U.S. History II

same clothing styles, language, music, attitudes, and behavior. From these shared experiences, a national culture developed. Answer D was a more personal choice and experience. While many people read serious literature, more people read mass circulation magazines and daily newspapers, which further emphasized the ideas they found in the movies, on the radio, and in advertising.

73. The correct answer is D. In addition to the problems listed here were overproduction and underconsumption. Answer A is incorrect. Manufacturers didn't pass on to workers in the form of higher wages the gains from greater productivity that resulted from better mechanization and efficiency. The low wages added to the income and wealth gap between the richest and poorest. Answer B is incorrect. The gap remained huge. The lowest 60 percent of U.S. families earned 26 percent of the nation's income, whereas the top 5 percent got 30 percent. About 71 percent of families lived on less than \$2,500 a year. While the value of a dollar was greater, consider that about 80 percent of all U.S. families had no savings in case of an emergency. Answer C is incorrect. President Coolidge didn't believe in relief and vetoed two bills Congress had passed to provide subsidies, so farmers received no help. Answer E is incorrect. The middle class used installment credit to buy "luxury" goods on credit, but only 3 percent of the population, 4 million people out of 120 million, owned stock.

74. The correct answer is A. The RFC also provided loans to railroads, as well as banks and insurance companies. Hoover believed that by making money available for loans and by creating additional jobs, the overall economy would improve. It didn't. Answer B is a distracter. Answer C is too vague; the stock market is an exchange on which stock is bought and sold. Giving it money wouldn't help the overall economy. Answer D was the Agricultural Marketing Act, which aided farmers and farm cooperatives. Answer E is a distracter.

75. The correct answer is B. This song was meant to inspire confidence in the public that Franklin Roosevelt could bring back prosperity and the good times. Answer A is a distracter; it fits with Harding's slogan of a "return to normalcy," but it's wrong. Answer C is another distracter. You might think it fits with the end of World War II, but it's wrong. Answer E is another distracter. Clinton's campaign song was "Don't Stop Thinking About Tomorrow."

76. The correct answer is C. Many Northern urban workers were Catholic immigrants who had been drawn to the Democratic Party because of Smith, but they stayed with it in 1932 because they were especially hard hit in the Depression. Answer A is untrue for the 1928 election. Many women voted for Hoover because Smith promised to repeal Prohibition. Answers B and D were typically Democratic voters, although in 1928 Hoover broke the Democratic hold on the South; or, perhaps more accurately, Smith as an urban Catholic, lost it. Answer E were traditionally Republican voters; they didn't shift to Roosevelt until the 1936 election.

77. The correct answer is A. The banking system was near collapse. Thousands of underfunded banks had already gone under, and there was fear of a bank run. Roosevelt declared a four-day bank holiday and presented Congress with the Emergency Banking Relief Act to stabilize the banking system. Answer B is illogical; the stock market crash had occurred in 1929, and Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933. Roosevelt did seek to regulate stock and bond brokers through establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Answer C was a problem that Roosevelt also faced when he took office, but it was less immediate than the banking crisis. Without a sound financial foundation, other reforms and recovery efforts would not have been possible. Answer D did occur in December 1933, but it was not a pressing problem in March. Answer E is the opposite of the situation. In order to provide some relief to farmers and those with debt, Roosevelt took steps

CLEP U.S. History II

to increase inflation a little.

78. The correct answer is E. Franklin Roosevelt first set about helping the economy to recover and providing relief for Americans in need. However, he also knew that the economic system needed to be reformed. New Deal programs targeted each area. Answer A was the proposal Radical Republican Thaddeus Stevens made during Radical Reconstruction. He wanted the South's wealth to be redistributed so that freed African Americans could be provided for and then provide for themselves. Nothing came of the proposal. Answer B is a distracter and a far too extravagant promise to be true. Answer C is a promise of the Great Society. Equality for minorities was not part of a politician's agenda as early as the 1930s. Answer D was Warren G. Harding's promise in the election of 1920.

79. The correct answer is D. The federal arts projects, which included the visual arts, music, literature, and theater, resulted in a large quantity of products from murals in public buildings to state guides to oral histories of former slaves. Answer A is true, but its importance was limited to the people involved. Answer B is also true, but again the importance is limited to a small group. Answer C applies the programs to a large group, but the outcome is short-term. Only answer D applies to a large group and a large amount of time. Answer E is incorrect; photojournalism was a technique used by muckrakers Lewis Hine and Jacob Riis. **TIP:** In answering a question that asks about the significance of something, look for the big picture answer.

80. The correct answer is B. Works such as *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck and *U.S.A.* by John Dos Passos described the gap between rich and poor that they believed resulted from unbridled capitalism. However, answer D is not true. They and other writers of the 1930s showed the resilience and determination of the poor. Answer C is a theme of the "lost generation" of the 1920s, as is answer A. Answer E is the theme of Margaret Mitchell's best seller *Gone with the Wind*, but that isn't considered serious literature. William Faulkner's works are considered serious literature, but although they are set in the South, they aren't historical novels.

81. The correct answer is D. The Wagner Act, which was passed in 1935, established the NLRB and also guaranteed unions the right to organize and bargain collectively. Answer A refers to the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947. Both answers B and C relate to the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959. Answer E is the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932.

82. The correct answer is A. At the beginning of the New Deal, answer B applied and some discrimination continued as long as the New Deal existed, but as the decade wore on, more and more programs had provisions to correct inequalities and assist the relief and recovery of African Americans. Even so, answer C is true. About two-thirds of African Americans were not covered because job categories such as farmer, domestic, and cook—the majority of African Americans' jobs—were not covered. Answer D was true for the beginning of Roosevelt's administration, but by the 1936 election 75 percent of African Americans voted for Roosevelt. In 1932, very few had. Answer E is a true statement, but answer A is a better answer because it discusses the treatment of African Americans across the New Deal, not just some specific benefits.

83. The correct answer is C. By providing subsidies to farmers to take land out of production, the Agricultural Adjustment Act actually hurt sharecroppers and tenant farmers by leaving them without land to farm. Landowners who rented to them simply ended their contracts. Historians tend to see the programs of the Second New Deal as more radical in scope than those of the First Hundred Days, answer B. An example they use is the Social Security Act. This is the first time that the government took responsibility for the

CLEP U.S. History II

welfare of its most vulnerable citizens. Answer D is correct in that additional relief programs were passed, which included unemployment insurance, the Wagner Act, a child labor law, a minimum wage law, stricter controls on big business, and an increase in the tax rate on the wealthiest individuals and on corporate profits. Seventy years later much of the infrastructure that WPA construction workers built is still in use, such as La Guardia Airport in New York City, answer E.

84. The correct answer is B. Critics contended that Roosevelt's attempt to add six members to the Supreme Court, the so-called court-packing scheme, was an attack on the Constitution. Roosevelt was seen as attempting to circumvent the principle of separation of powers. The NIRA codes were unpopular with business, but not with labor who saw them as a way to improve their condition. Answer C worried business interests and financiers, but the nation lived through it with barely a notice. Answer D was undoubtedly unpopular with white labor and, possibly, white business owners, but popular with African Americans. Answer E undoubtedly made life more difficult for many, but the idea of fighting the war through sacrifice on the home front made policies like this easier to live with. With answers A, C, D, and E there are large groups of people on both sides of the issue—supporters and detractors—but with answer B, the number of detractors was far larger than the supporters, thus the designation "most unpopular."

85. The correct answer is D. The "big stick" policy of Theodore Roosevelt and the "dollar diplomacy" of William Howard Taft along with Woodrow Wilson's "moral diplomacy" in Mexico had adversely affected United States-Latin American relations. On the eve of World War II, Roosevelt wanted to improve relations and ensure that Latin American nations would work with the Allies. All the other choices are distracters, because previous U.S. foreign policy toward each nation or region at some point in time had been aggressive and arrogant.

86. The correct answer is C. Keynesian economics, named after British economist John Maynard Keynes, stated that pump priming—adding money to the economy through government spending—would end the depression. The amount of money the government poured into the economy to mobilize the nation to fight World War II proved to be the only thing that ended high unemployment, edged wages up, and returned the nation to a degree of prosperity. The first New Deal had helped the economy somewhat, but it couldn't sustain the growth, answer A. The second set of New Deal programs gave way to the massive buildup for World War II. Answer B is similar to answer A; it helped some but not enough. Answer D is a true statement, but it isn't related to the question. Answer E is a distracter.

87. The correct answer is C. The TVA built 16 dams and took over the running of 5 others within the 40,000 square mile Tennessee River Valley drainage system. Answer A probably turned out to be true, but it wasn't a goal of the TVA. Answers B, D, and E are distracters—they sound good, but aren't connected to the TVA in any way.

88. The correct answer is A. The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional parts of both the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed in 1933 and the National Industrial Recovery Act also passed in 1933. The Second New Deal created the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farm Security Administration to help farmers. Labor laws such as the Wagner Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, also a part of the Second New Deal, aided labor. Answer A includes the Tennessee Valley Authority, which was tested in court and upheld. Answer C includes the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. TIP: In analyzing answers that have more than one fact, be sure all facts are correct. One wrong fact equals a wrong answer.

CLEP U.S. History II

- 89. The correct answer is D.** Answer D doesn't make sense from the point of view of isolationists. They supported the Neutrality Acts as a way to keep the United States out of the war. Answer D was Franklin Roosevelt's view. The Neutrality Acts forbade the United States from selling weapons to either side in the war. This meant that even when Great Britain stood alone against Hitler, the United States couldn't sell it arms. To get around this, Roosevelt came up with Lend-Lease and the destroyer deal to swap ships for the right to build U.S. bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere.
- 90. The correct answer is A.** In *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court held that the relocation was lawful under the war powers granted the president and Congress under the Constitution. Answer B is not true; only Japanese and Japanese Americans on the mainland were interned. Answer C is incorrect. Japanese Americans fought with distinction in the war in Europe. Answer D is incorrect. By early 1945, internees were allowed to begin leaving the camps. Answer E is incorrect; Hawaiian Japanese Americans were not interned.
- 91. The correct answer is A.** This is simply not true; neither Italian Americans nor German Americans were in any way singled out by the government. Answers B, C, and E could also be applied to World War I. However, there was no rationing, answer D, in World War I, only in World War II.
- 92. The correct answer is D.** The Russian army had been fighting in the East for four years and had advanced across Eastern Europe to inside Germany. There was nothing short of war that Roosevelt and Churchill could do to force Stalin to give up the territory that his army occupied. The best the two could do was extract from Stalin some vague promises about free elections, which Stalin did not keep. Answer A resulted in agreement over the timing of the invasion of France and a promise by Stalin to enter the war in Asia once the war in Europe was won. Answer B established the International Monetary Fund. Answer C outlined the organization of the United Nations. Answer E reached agreement on the postwar occupation and administration of Germany.
- 93. The correct answer is D.** Wages had increased during the war and so had the amount of money that Americans saved. By the end of the war, Americans had saved \$140 billion. Factories turned out war goods rather than consumer products like cars and refrigerators, so by the end of the war there was a huge pent-up demand for consumer goods. Answers A, B, and C are true, but answer D encompasses all three in a broader answer, and so is the best choice to describe the postwar boom. Answer E is a true statement, but not the reason why the United States experienced a boom.
- 94. The correct answer is E.** Korea, which had been occupied by the Japanese, had been divided between the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. The United States had not expected the division to be permanent, but the Soviets installed a sympathetic government in North Korea and counted it as a Communist nation. In 1950, the forces of North Korea invaded. President Truman was referring to Hitler's and Mussolini's rolling over their neighbors to take possession of territory. Answer A is incorrect, because it didn't involve an invasion. You could eliminate answers B, C, and D quickly because they all took place after Truman was president: answer B during Kennedy's term in office and answers C and D during Eisenhower's administration.
- 95. The correct answer is B.** Harry Truman signed the order to desegregate the armed forces in 1948. It was not until the Korean War that any real action was taken. Answer A is a distracter. Truman recalled MacArthur but not with this action. Answer C was established by President Bill Clinton. Answer D was established by President Lyndon Johnson. Answer E is a distracter. In 1947 Truman signed Executive Order 9835
-

CLEP U.S. History II

establishing the Federal Employees Loyalty and Security Program.

96. The correct answer is C. This quotation is from McCarthy's speech claiming that the State Department was "infested" with Communists and Communist sympathizers. Answer A, Harry Truman, reacted to the initial concerns about U.S. security by ordering an investigation of all federal employees and requiring that federal employees take a loyalty oath. However, the shrillness of the attack doesn't fit Truman. Answer B, George Marshall, an honored public servant, was one of McCarthy's victims by innuendo. Answer D, John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's secretary of state, is a distracter, because he was a fervent anti-Communist. Answer E, Richard Nixon, is also a distracter. As a young member of Congress he used the fear of national security to make a name for himself as a staunch upholder of democracy.

97. The correct answer is B. De facto segregation refers to segregation in fact rather than mandated by law, so answer A is incorrect. It can be caused by such social factors as housing patterns, answer B, and income distribution. De facto segregation in housing leads to a similar segregation in schools unless some legal mandate, such as busing, intervenes. Answer C didn't exist in the 1950s; school choice, or vouchers, became popular in the 1990s. Answer D is true in that many different groups in U.S. history have congregated together for solidarity and support, including the Irish and the Chinese. There is a flip side to this in that many native-born whites in the 1800s restricted immigrants to certain areas, as did mid-twentieth century whites who limited African Americans to the so-called inner city. Answer E is a distracter.

98. The correct answer is A. The draft was in effect until 1973 when the all-volunteer army was established. The draft was reinstated in 1980; that is, all young men who were citizens had to register with the selective service system when they reached 18. Men were not called up by a draft lottery, however, because volunteers and the National Guard reservists filled the nation's defense needs. Answers B and E resulted from the concern that Communists and Communist sympathizers had infiltrated the nation's nonprint communications industry and other areas of U.S. life. Answer C resulted from the Soviets' launching of *Sputnik* into space. Answer D was supposed to protect children from a nuclear attack.

99. The correct answer is B. The title of the cartoon is "Got to Keep Things Balanced You Know." There is nothing in the drawing to indicate how the cartoonist thinks the budget should be balanced, just that it should be. This lack of symbols eliminates answers C and D. Nothing indicates whether the cartoonist believes that something will have to be thrown overboard, answer E. The opposite is more likely to be the opinion of the cartoonist. Answer A is illogical; inflation and a balanced budget are not directly related.

100. The correct answer is B. George F. Kennan, a career U.S. diplomat, was the first to articulate this policy during Truman's first administration. This quotation is from a 1947 article that he wrote explaining the policy and its rationale. Answer A is illogical; Roosevelt needed the Soviet Union as one of the Allies, and the scope of Stalin's grab of Eastern European nations was not clear at the time of Roosevelt's death. Answer C used containment coupled with John Foster Dulles's concept of brinkmanship. Answers D and E also relied on the policy of containment as illustrated by the Cuban missile crisis and the commitment of U.S. troops in Vietnam.

101. The correct answer is D. Humanitarianism undoubtedly played a role, but the primary reason was to keep the oil flowing. Answer B is only partly true. Although the United States intervened in the 1960s and 1970s to halt the Arab-Israeli wars, it also intervened in Iran in 1953 to secure the throne for Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The issue here was Iranian oil. In the 1950s, the United States also tried to court Gamal Abdel

CLEP U.S. History II

Nasser to keep Egypt from receiving aid from the Soviets. Answer C is only partly true; this was the issue in Egypt but not in the Arab-Israeli conflicts. Answer E is only partly true; the UN was not always involved. TIP: Be sure to read the question carefully. If you missed the range of dates in this question, you might have chosen answer B.

102. The correct answer is A. This painting by Jackson Pollock is representative of abstract expressionism, which focused on the emotional, nonrepresentational aspect of painting. Answer B, surrealism, used fantastical and dreamlike images. Answer C, modernism, is a term applied to the whole area of experimentation in art in the early twentieth century. Answer D, pop art, developed in the mid-1950s and used images from advertising and familiar manufactured items like soup cans. Answer E, op art, or optical art, uses patterns of dots, wavy lines, and stripes to create the illusion of movement.

103. The correct answer is B. The sexual revolution didn't occur until the 1960s with the availability of the contraceptive pill and more freedom for women. Answer A was facilitated by the increase in the number of white-collar jobs for men. The 1950s saw the beginning of the youth culture, the separating of teenagers into their own distinct group, answer C. Answers C, D, and E are related. Television advertising played to Americans' desire for the good life after the sacrifices of World War II. Marketers also realized that teenagers had a large amount of discretionary income that they could tap into. Record companies, clothes manufacturers, cosmetics companies, and the like helped to turn the youth culture into a consumer market.

104. The correct answer is B. The "domino theory" articulated here by Dwight Eisenhower was the basis of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The concern was that if South Vietnam fell to the Communists, the rest of Southeast Asia would also fall. During the Hungarian Revolution against the Communist leaders in 1956, the United States didn't intervene, answer A. The United States occupied Japan, answer C, after World War II as the victor, not because of a threat of communism. The Allies flew the Berlin Airlift in 1948 to get supplies to Berliners, not because they feared the Allies' sections would fall to communism, but to provide for the people they were overseeing. Answer E is a distracter. Under the leadership of Nasser, Egypt had a relatively stable government.

105. The correct answer is B. The typical college student was white, male, and planning on going into business. Women did not overtake men as the majority of college students until 1979. Answer E occurred because, although wages on the mainland were low for unskilled workers, they were higher and more available than in Puerto Rico.

106. The correct answer is C. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was founded in 1957 (around the time the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was founded) and was one of the groups that challenged the older, more traditional organizations that tended to work within the system. Answer A, Urban League, was founded in 1910. Answer B, Niagara Movement, was founded in 1905 and lasted until 1910 when its members helped to found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), answer E. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), answer D, was founded in 1942.

107. The correct answer is B. Under the policy of termination, tribal lands and assets were sold by the federal government and the proceeds given to the nations to be used as they chose. The federal government ended all treaty obligations with the nations and individuals were encouraged to leave their reservations. Answer A is a term used by Daniel Moynihan to describe the federal government's attitude toward African Americans up to the 1960s. Answer C was the federal government's policy toward Native Americans at the

CLEP U.S. History II

end of the 1800s under the Dawes Act. Answer D was the original policy of the federal government under which the United States negotiated with Native American nations as separate "domestic nations." Answer E was the result of a series of court cases in the 1970s and 1980s that overrode the principle of termination and established the principle that the only nations could terminate themselves.

108. The correct answer is B. Jack London was a short story writer and novelist at the turn of the century. Unlike the Beats, he wrote about the conflict between nature and humans. Answer A, Allen Ginsberg, was a Beat poet and considered a founder of the movement with this long poem *Howl*. Answer C, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, was a Beat poet. The best-known work of Jack Kerouac, answer D, is *On the Road*. Answer E, Ken Kesey, was also a novelist of the Beat generation.

109. The correct answer is D. The EPA was established during the Nixon administration to regulate activities relating to the environment. It is a distracter, because one of the aspects of Johnson's Great Society was protection of the land. Answer A provides health-care benefits to the poor. Answer B stands for Volunteers in Service to America, a domestic Peace Corps. Answer C provides educational, nutritional, and health care assistance to preschoolers of poor families. Answer E, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, provided for federal oversight of voter registration drives.

110. The correct answer is A. Conservative Barry Goldwater took Arizona and the southeastern states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Johnson's support for African American civil rights drove these states into Goldwater's column. Did you notice the year was 1964? The Vietnam War was not yet an issue, so there was no particular reason why answers B and E would not have voted for Johnson. In fact, his stance on civil rights caused them to support him. As a rancher himself, Johnson would have appeared sympathetic to answer D.

111. The correct answer is B. Bruce Springsteen is a rocker who sings about the blue-collar life. He became popular after the counterculture of the 1960s. Among the most popular songs of Peter, Paul, and Mary, answer A, was the antiwar song "Blowin' in the Wind," written by answer C, Bob Dylan. Answer D, Pete Seeger, began popularizing folk music before the Vietnam War and added environmental concerns as well. He wrote the antiwar song "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" Answer E, Joan Baez, was a familiar figure at protests during the war and continued her activism for other causes after the war.

112. The correct answer is D. As the civil rights movement and protests against the Vietnam War failed to result in action, college students became more radical in their protests. By the mid- to late 1960s, radicals had formed organizations such as the Students for a Democratic Society and the Weathermen and begun to use violence to achieve their goals. Radicals were always a small part of the student protest movement, but they influenced other college students to become more vocal in their demands and to take to the streets on college campuses. Answer A was the name of John Kennedy's agenda of legislative programs. Answer B was Woodrow Wilson's list of programs. Answer C is the term used for the resurgence of the right in the 1970s and 1980s. Answer E is a philosophy that calls for society rather than individuals to own all means of production and distribution and for everyone to share in the results.

113. The correct answer is E. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 fits the description of answer E. The Civil Rights Act also prohibited the use of different "standards of eligibility" for voter registration for African Americans and for whites. In other words, a literacy test had to be the same and be administered without exception to all men and women who wanted to register to vote.

CLEP U.S. History II

114. The correct answer is E. Answer A is true. For the first time Asian immigrants were on the same footing as all other nationalities, but while this is important, answer E is the big-picture answer and the right answer. It relates to all nationalities, not just those in Asia. Answer B is a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Answer C is a distracter; it just isn't true. Answer D is a provision of the 1986 Immigration Control and Reform Act.

115. The correct answer is C. Sit-down strikes were a tool of labor unions. Workers literally sat down in a factory and refused to move until a contract was negotiated. It was used first by CIO members against General Motors in 1936. Sit-ins, answer A, were used across the South in 1960 and 1961. An integrated group of protesters, mostly students, would sit down at a lunch counter or in a restaurant and refuse to leave when they were refused service. Boycotts, answer B, was the refusal of civil rights protesters to buy from a place of business or use a product or service from a company that discriminated against African Americans. Freedom Rides, answer D, protested segregated buses and bus terminals in the South. Answer E, Freedom Summer, was a concerted effort across the South in 1964 to register African Americans to vote.

116. The correct answer is B. Answer A is true, but doesn't say why this would be important to African Americans. Only answer B gives the reason—to use the right to vote to end segregation and extend equal rights in areas like jobs, education, housing, lending, and so on. Answer C is incorrect; this was not realistic nor the goal. Answer D is a true statement, but it's a symbolic reason and African Americans had practical reasons for wanting to be able to vote. Answer E is illogical; why would anyone relinquish political power unless he or she was voted out of office? This answer really doesn't say anything.

117. The correct answer is D. William Levitt, a homebuilder and developer, probably inspired the lyrics of this song by Malvina Reynolds. He pioneered the assembly-line construction of homes after World War II and named his new developments "Levittown" after his company. Answer A, Betty Friedan, wrote the *Feminine Mystique*, which set off the second woman's movement in the 1960s. Answer B, John Updike, is an author of a number of books that criticize U.S. society in the second half of the twentieth century. In the 1950s, answer C, Allen Ginsberg, a poet, was one of the leaders of what became known as the Beat generation. They reacted against the materialism of U.S. society. Answer E, Gloria Steinem, co-founded *Ms.* magazine and was an activist of the feminist movement.

118. The correct answer is A. Reform of the way Americans insure themselves against illness and receive and pay for health-care services was not an issue in the 1960s. There was no general system to reform until President Lyndon Johnson signed into law Medicare for the elderly and disabled and Medicaid for the poor. Health care didn't become a major issue until the 1980s when costs began to increase sharply. Campaigning for president in 1992, Bill Clinton promised to fix the system, but opponents and a flawed program stymied his efforts. Answer B occurred under the leadership of César Chávez and the National Farm Workers Association. A number of such suits were filed, answer C. One of the largest was the Sioux claim for the Black Hills of South Dakota, which they ultimately won. Answer D was apparent in the elections of Nixon, Reagan, and George H. W. Bush. Answer E refers to the act that prohibits sex discrimination in educational institutions that receive federal money. It has been used to increase the number and quality of women's sports in high school and college.

119. The correct answer is D. The Camp David Accords, which started the peace process between Israel and the Arab states, in this case Egypt, was the one great success of Jimmy Carter's term in office. Answer E

CLEP U.S. History II

established a parity for nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union. This agreement was one of the results of answer C, détente, a lessening of tensions between the two superpowers.

120. The correct answer is D. Alan Bakke brought the case against the University of California when he was denied admission to the medical school. He claimed that his grades and test scores placed him above others who had been admitted and claimed he was denied admission because he was white. The Supreme Court ordered the university to admit him and overturned the use of racial quotas, but did not overturn the concept of affirmative action. Answer A overturned the principle of "separate but equal" established in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896. Answer B ruled that busing could be used to end segregation and that even quotas could be used. Richard Nixon had used this case as part of his "Southern strategy" to win conservative Democrats to the Republican Party. Answer C dealt with reapportionment of state legislatures and the representation of African Americans in legislative districts. Answer E ruled that segregation in a public accommodations was unconstitutional.