[**Chapter 37 The Eisenhower Era**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864876332/chapter-37-the-eisenhower-era)

1.             Prospects for a Democratic victory in the 1952 presidential election were poor for all of the following reasons except Truman’s refusal to seek another term.

2.             Richard Nixon was selected as Dwight Eisenhower’s vice-presidential running mate in 1952 as a concession to the hard-line anticommunists.

3.             During the 1952 presidential campaign, Republican candidate Dwight Eisenhower declared that he would (personally got to Korea) to help to end the Korean War.

4.             In terms of politics, television did all of the following except enable political parties to continue their role of educating and mobilizing the electorate.

5.             Dwight Eisenhower’s greatest asset as president was his enjoyment of the affection and respect of the American people.

6.             Among anticommunists, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was the one who most damaged free speech.

7.             The record would seem to indicate that President Eisenhower’s strongest commitment during his presidency was to social harmony.

8.             In response to Senator McCarthy, President Eisenhower privately supported him but publicly kept his distance.

9.             Senator McCarthy rose to national prominence by charging that dozens of known Communists were working within the State Department

10.          As a result of Senator McCarthy’s crusade against communist subversion in the U.S., the State Department lost a number of Asian specialists who might have might have counseled a wiser course in Vietnam.

11.          Senator McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade ended when he alleged that there were communists in the Army.

12.          The new militancy and restlessness among many members of the African-American community after 1945 was generated by World War II.

13.          In an effort to overturn Jim Crow laws and the segregated system that they had created, African Americans used all of the following methods except appeals to foreign governments to pressure the U.S. to establish racial justice.

14.          Orval Faubus is the least related to nonviolent direct action, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and the Montgomery bus boycott.

15.          The Supreme Court began to advance the cause of civil rights in the 1950s because Congress had abdicated its responsibilities by refusing to deal with the issue.

16.          In the epochal 1954 decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court declared that the concept of “separate but equal” facilities for blacks and whites was unconstitutional.

17.          The 1954 Supreme Court case that ruled racially segregated school systems “inherently unequal” was *Brown vs. Board of Education*

18.          On the subject of racial justice, President Eisenhower had criticized President Truman’s call for establishing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

19.          As president, Eisenhower supported the transfer of control over offshore oil from the states to the federal government.

20.          President Eisenhower defined the domestic philosophy of his administration as “dynamic conservatism”.

21.          Eisenhower’s policies toward Native Americans included a return to the assimilation goals of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887.

22.          The *bracero* program between the U.S. and Mexico involved legally importing Mexican farm workers to the U.S.

23.          During his presidency, Eisenhower accepted the principle and extended the benefits of the Social Security system.

24.          As a part of his “New Look” foreign policy, Eisenhower called for “open skies” over both the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

25.          The largest public works project during Eisenhower’s presidency was construction of the interstate highway system.

26.          President Eisenhower’s “New Look” foreign policy in the 1950s planned for greater reliance on air power and the deterrent power of nuclear weapons.

27.          In 1956, when Hungary revolted against continued domination by the Soviet Union, the U.S. under Eisenhower did nothing to help to defeat the communists.

28.          The leader of the nationalist movement in Vietnam since World War I was Ho Chi Minh.

29.          The 1955 Geneva Conference established a permanent division of Vietnam.

30.          The Cold War seemed to thaw a little when, in 1955, the Soviet Union agreed to end its military occupation of Austria.

31.          In 1956, the U.S. condemned (Britain and France) as the aggressors in the Suez Canal crisis.

32.          During the 1950s, the Central Intelligence Agency engineered pro-American political coups in both Iran and Guatemala.

33.          The 1957 Eisenhower Doctrine empowered the president to extend economic and military aid to nations of (the Middle East) that wanted help to resist communist aggression.

34.          During his second term, President Eisenhower took a more active personal role than before in governing the country because he recognized that only he had the experience to deal with the Soviets.

35.          In response to the launching of *Sputnik*by the Soviet Union in 1957, the U.S. spend nearly a decade trying to equal this achievement.

36.          The Landrum-Griffith Act is least related to the launching of *Sputnik*, National Defense Education Act, the “missile gap”, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)*.*

37.          The Paris summit conference scheduled for 1960 was aborted by the U-2 incident.

38.          By the end of the 1950s, Latin American anger toward the U.S. had intensified because Washington had done all of the following *except*allow Cuba to fall into the hands of the communists.

39.          What may well have tipped the electoral scales for John F. Kennedy in the presidential election of 1960 was his televised debates with Richard Nixon.

40.          When Eisenhower left the presidency in 1961, it was noted that his second term had produced little of value, since he was a “lame duck”.

41.          The affluent life-style developed in America during the 1950s was stimulated mainly by the new technology of television.

42.          All of the following were harbingers of the emerging new life-style of leisure and affluence except the maturity of radio.

43.          Compared to World War I, the literary outpouring from World War II can be best described as less realistic.

44.          Many of the better known American poets in the post-World War II era ended their lives through suicide.

45.          In the 1950s, the key to economic growth rested in electronics.

46.          In the 1950s, the work force began to change when white-collar workers outnumbered blue-collar workers.

47.          Between 1950 and 1980, the majority of newly created jobs in the clerical and service fields were held by women.

48.          Sports reflected the population shift toward the West and the South when baseball’s Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants moved to the California.

49.          Several critics of the new consumerism of the 1950s charged that the American people had developed into a generation of conformists.

50.          In chronological order: fall of Dienbienphu, Suez crisis, marines sent to Lebanon.

51.          The rapid upsurge in the employment of women after 1945 can be attributed mainly to the acceptance of women in management positions.

52.          In her book The Feminine Mystique, Betty Friedan discusses the stifling boredom of suburban housewifery.