

Review Test Submission: Q9 Spring 2021 (106)

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User	Mualla Argin
Course	21 SPRING HIST 106 509,809: HISTORY OF THE U S
Test	Q9 Spring 2021 (106)
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	ed All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Incorrectly Answered Questions

Question 1 0 out of 10 points



Which statement(s) is/are TRUE?

Selected

Answer:

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which centered on public education, overthrew the "separate but equal" standard previously established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Answers:

The majority of signatories of the Southern Manifesto (1956) were members of the Democratic Party.

b.

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education, which centered on public education, overthrew the "separate but equal" standard previously established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

President Eisenhower ordered federal troops to ensure the integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

- a. and b. are TRUE but c. is FALSE.
- e. a. and c. are TRUE but b. is FALSE.
- $_{\bigcirc}$ f. a. and b. and c. are all TRUE.

Question 2 10 out of 10 points



Which statement about the 1960 Greensboro, North Carolina sit-in is FALSE?

Selected

🕜 b.

Answer:

Fearing a white backlash, civil rights activists held no other sit-ins after the one in Greensboro.

Answers:

а

Civil rights activists considered sit-ins a peaceful way to call attention to racial segregation.

Fearing a white backlash, civil rights activists held no other sit-ins after the one in Greensboro.

C.

The purpose of the Woolworth's sit-in was to get the lunch counter to serve black people.

The young men who staged the sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter were college students.

Question 3 10 out of 10 points



Which of the following statements about the post-war period is FALSE?

Selected



Answer:

Disillusioned by the Great Depression and World War II, and distracted by the nation's post-war economic prosperity, Americans rarely took time to attend religious services in churches or synagogues.

Answers:



Disillusioned by the Great Depression and World War II, and distracted by the nation's post-war economic prosperity, Americans rarely took time to attend religious services in churches or synagogues.

b.

A growing number of Americans moved: to suburban residential areas, to warmer regions of the country known as the "Sunbelt," and to the West where many found jobs in the defense and aviation industries.

C.

Benefits available to military veterans under the 1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act ("G.I. Bill") included funding for college education and loan guarantees for the purchase of a home.

d.

Two causes of rising juvenile delinquency in the 50s and 60s were: 1) the baby boom had produced historically high numbers of teenagers, and 2) American affluence had put automobiles within reach of many families so their teenaged children constituted a highly mobile generation of young people.

Question 4 10 out of 10 points



Which of the following statements about the post-war period is FALSE?

Selected

🕜 C.

Answer:

Alarmed by World War II casualties, the U.S halted its defense-industry research and development and refused to sell armaments to other nations.

Answers:

The end of WW II unleashed a torrent of pent-up demand caused by the unavailability of consumer goods during the war.

b.

Following WW II, most U.S. manufacturers that shifted from producing consumer goods to wartime goods when the war started resumed production of products like automobiles and home appliances.



Alarmed by World War II casualties, the U.S halted its defense-industry research and development and refused to sell armaments to other nations.

With its manufacturing capacity intact after WW II, the U.S. was in a better position than European industrialized nations to resume production of consumer goods for export to markets abroad.

Question 5 10 out of 10 points



issued Executive Order 9981 that President

Selected Answer:

C. Harry Truman; desegregated U.S. military forces

Answers:

a. John Kennedy; expanded the G.I. Bill

Franklin Delano Roosevelt; interned over 100,000 Japanese Americans in camps

🗸 c. Harry Truman; desegregated U.S. military forces

Dwight Eisenhower; allowed construction of the Interstate Highway System

Question 6 10 out of 10 points

was the 14 year-old African American from Chicago who, while visiting family in Mississippi, was murdered for making a comment to a white woman.

Selected Answer: od. Emmett Till

Answers:

- a Thurgood Marshall
- b Strom Thurmond
- c. Jackie Robinson
- 👩 d. Emmett Till

Question 7 10 out of 10 points



When African-American military veterans spoke of the "Double V," they were referring to:

Selected

🕜 a.

Answer:

U.S. victory over wartime enemies and a domestic victory over racial

discrimination

Answers:

🕜 a.

U.S. victory over wartime enemies and a domestic victory over racial

discrimination

U.S. victory in WW II and a Republican Party victory in the 1948 presidential election

- c U.S. victory over Nazi racism and Russian Communism
- d U.S. victory over Japanese racism and Italian fascism

Question 8 10 out of 10 points



Senator John F. Kennedy (D-MA) traveled to Houston in 1960 and addressed a gathering of Protestant ministers. His purpose was to argue that

Selected

Answer:

voters should not use his Catholicism as a reason to disqualify him for the presidency.

Answers:

establishing good relations with the Soviet Union would reduce U.S. defense

expenditures.

b.

escalated bombing of Laos and Cambodia would assure an American victory in Viet Nam.



voters should not use his Catholicism as a reason to disqualify him for the presidency.

d. school busing to achieve racial integration was successful only when local churches supported it.

Question 9 10 out of 10 points



Which of the following statements about women in the post-war 1940s and 1950s is TRUE?

Selected Answer:

e. All of the above are TRUE.

Answers:

Because of the "baby boom" that began in 1946, many women found themselves thrust into the role of mother and homemaker.

Lower class white and African American women did not have the luxury of being stay-at-home mothers and therefore had to continue working.

C.

Many women who entered the workplace during the war had to surrender their jobs when male veterans returned from military service.

Marketers promoted an image of the ideal woman as mother and homemaker.

e. All of the above are TRUE.

Question 10 10 out of 10 points



In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered companies engaged in transporting passengers to racially integrate their conveyances (e.g. trolleys and railroad cars), thereby allowing people of color and white people to use the same cars.

Selected Answer: 🚫 False



Answers:

True



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