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# Basic Documents in American History

1877 to the 1970s

EMP450H



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# Teacher's answer key

## H-450H BASIC DOCUMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY 1877 to the 1970s

### H-451 THE PEOPLE'S (POPULIST) PARTY PLATFORM

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 7. (a)  |
| 2. (b) | 8. (c)  |
| 3. (c) | 9. (a)  |
| 4. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 11. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 12. (d) |

### H-452 WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS

#### *Part I: Quotation Identification*

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C  |
| 2. C | 7. B  |
| 3. A | 8. C  |
| 4. B | 9. A  |
| 5. C | 10. A |

#### *Part II: Multiple Choice*

- |        |
|--------|
| 1. (c) |
| 2. (d) |
| 3. (d) |
| 4. (a) |

### H-453 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

#### *Part I: Multiple Choice*

- |        |
|--------|
| 1. (a) |
| 2. (b) |
| 3. (c) |
| 4. (c) |
| 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) |

#### *Part II: Matching Test*

- |               |
|---------------|
| 1. G, B, D    |
| 2. A          |
| 3. C, I, E    |
| 4. B, G, F, A |
| 5. H          |
| 6. E          |
| 7. D, J       |

### H-454 FDR'S QUARANTINE ADDRESS

#### *Part I: Multiple Choice*

- |        |
|--------|
| 1. (c) |
| 2. (d) |
| 3. (b) |
| 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) |

#### *Part II: Quotations*

- |      |
|------|
| 1. B |
| 2. C |
| 3. A |
| 4. A |
| 5. B |

### H-455 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

#### *Multiple Choice:*

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (d)  |
| 2. (b) | 7. (c)  |
| 3. (d) | 8. (b)  |
| 4. (c) | 9. (a)  |
| 5. (a) | 10. (a) |

### H-456 THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

#### *Multiple Choice:*

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (b)  |
| 2. (a) | 7. (a)  |
| 3. (d) | 8. (b)  |
| 4. (d) | 9. (c)  |
| 5. (c) | 10. (d) |

### H-457 BROWN VS. BOARD OF EDUCATION

#### *Part I: You Be The Judge*

- |      |
|------|
| 1. F |
| 2. F |
| 3. O |
| 4. F |
| 5. O |

#### *Part II: Multiple Choice*

- |        |
|--------|
| 1. (c) |
| 2. (d) |
| 3. (a) |
| 4. (d) |
| 5. (c) |

### H-458 KENNEDY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

#### *Part I: Multiple Choice*

- |        |
|--------|
| 1. (a) |
| 2. (b) |
| 3. (a) |
| 4. (c) |
| 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) |

#### *Part II:*

- |      |
|------|
| 1. A |
| 2. B |
| 3. E |
| 4. F |
| 5. C |

### H-459 GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION

#### *Multiple Choice:*

- |        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a)     |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c)     |
| 3. (b) | 8. 3, 1, 2 |
| 4. (a) | 9. 2, 1, 3 |
| 5. (d) |            |

## H-451 THE PEOPLE'S (POPULIST) PARTY PLATFORM

**Directions:** Speakers A, B, C, and D have just read the People's (Populist) Party platform and made the following comments. Base your answers to questions 1 through 6 on their statements and your knowledge of U.S. history.

SPEAKER A: *"Those debtor farmers only want unlimited coinage of silver so they can repay their debts with new cheap money."*

SPEAKER B: *"I think they are right in wanting reform in government and more popular control over public officials. That is true democracy."*

SPEAKER C: *"The wealth of this country truly belongs to the people who create it by their labor—we demand to be protected against foreign competition just as big business is."*

SPEAKER D: *"The members of that political party are a bunch of radicals. They want to do away with free enterprise for American business."*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which speaker would have been most in favor of restricted immigration? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which speaker would have favored the initiative and referendum? (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following would have been most in agreement with Speaker C? (a) Ida M. Tarbell (b) John D. Rockefeller (c) Samuel Gompers (d) Andrew Carnegie
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Speaker A was accusing the farmers of advocating a policy of (a) deflation (b) inflation (c) stabilization (d) reparations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The political concern of Speaker D is his fear that the Populist Party would (a) want the government to own and operate public utilities (b) lower the tariff (c) raise federal grants to the railroads (d) replace one of the two major parties
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The protection that Speaker C refers to is (a) government credits (b) favorable trade agreements (c) export subsidies (d) high tariffs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which plank of the Populist Party platform had the greatest appeal to Midwestern farmers in the late 1800s? (a) increasing the money supply (b) a shorter working day (c) government postal savings banks (d) civil service reform
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The strength of the Populist Party lay in its appeal to those living in (a) urban areas (b) suburban areas (c) rural areas (d) manufacturing centers

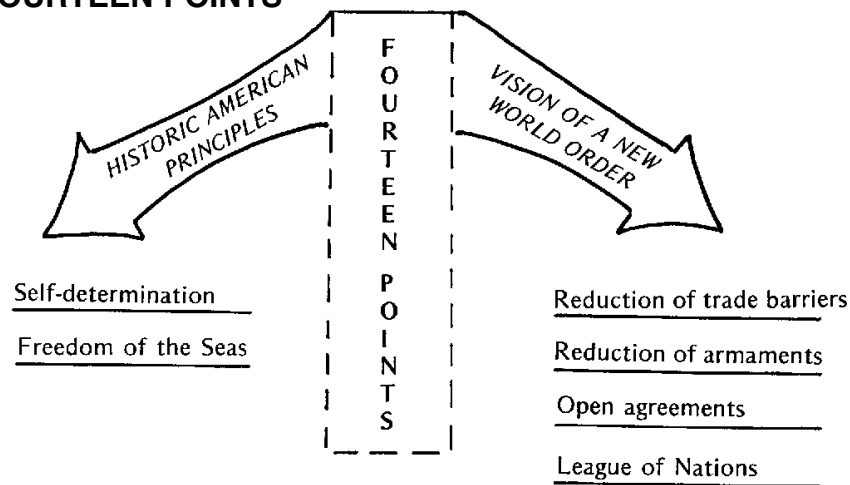
**Questions 9 and 10 refer to the following quotation from the platform:**

*"We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them."*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The "controlling influences" in the statement above refer to (a) big business interests (b) big labor unions (c) the Farmers Alliance (d) the military
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The "dreadful conditions" in the statement above refer to (a) "Sixteen to One" (b) "1 OC corn and 10% interest" (c) the Granger Movement (d) the end of the western frontier
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Populist movement can best be described as an attempt to (a) advance federal grants for the Western states (b) promote political and economic democracy (c) extend socialist principles to American business (d) free the farmer from dependence on the government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following was the chief reason for the decline of the Populist Party? (a) advocacy of bimetallism (b) the Republican victory of 1896 (c) the party platform was anti-labor (d) the Democratic Party adopted many Populist proposals

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** Which of the Populist Party proposals were enacted into law? Why did they fail to gain acceptance in the 1890s?

## H-452 WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS



**PART I: Read the quotations from the Fourteen Points listed below. On the line provided, write**

- A.** if it refers to the principle of self-determination
- B.** if it refers to the rights of neutrals
- C.** if it refers to the building of a permanent world peace

- \_\_\_\_ 1. "A general association of nations must be formed ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 2. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 3. "An independent Polish state should be erected ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, ... alike in peace and war ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 6. "... national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."
- \_\_\_\_ 7. "Belgium ... must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations."
- \_\_\_\_ 8. "A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 9. "... such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure ... in obtaining her own political development..."
- \_\_\_\_ 10. "... the relations of the Balkan states to one another determined by ... historically established lines of allegiance and nationality."

### PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE

- \_\_\_\_ 1. When did Wilson issue the Fourteen Points? (a) at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe (b) during the election campaign of 1916 (c) in his 1918 war message to Congress (d) on Armistice Day
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following points did Wilson consider the most important? (a) self-determination for the Balkans (b) open agreements for peace (c) tariff reductions (d) an association of nations to guarantee peace
- \_\_\_\_ 3. What was the chief argument used in the Senate to oppose acceptance of the Versailles Treaty (a) the severe peace terms imposed on Germany (b) the secret agreements between the Allies (c) Wilson had failed to consult the Republican leadership (d) fear of involvement in European affairs to support the Treaty
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The refusal to ratify the Peace Treaty by the Senate, marked the U.S. (a) return to isolationism (b) emergence as a world power (c) acceptance of world leadership (d) insistence on free international trade

## H-453 FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

**PART I: Directions: Speakers A, B, C, and D have just heard Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address and issued the following statements. Base your answers to questions 1 through 5 on their statements and your knowledge of U.S. history.**

SPEAKER A: *"Roosevelt blames us for the depression because we extended credit to speculators. We cannot be blamed for the stock market crash."*

SPEAKER B: *"The President promises action. Strong executive leadership is the only solution to our problems today. He will end the depression."*

SPEAKER C: *"When he speaks of national planning and putting people to work for the government, that sounds like communism to me. Such proposals would end our free enterprise system."*

SPEAKER D: *"The Federal government is the people's government, and it exists only to meet the needs of its citizens."*

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Speaker A would probably have been a (a) banker (b) manufacturer (c) retail store-owner (d) trade importer
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Speaker D would probably be a believer in the philosophy of (a) communism (b) mercantilism (c) a welfare state (d) laissez faire
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Speaker D would have favored which of the following? (a) reduction of corporate taxes (b) protective tariffs (c) the war on poverty (d) increased foreign aid
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The ideas of "rugged individualism" in business are similar to those of (a) Speaker A (b) Speaker B (c) Speaker C (d) Speaker D
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "In such a spirit ... we face our common difficulties." Pres. Roosevelt was referring to the (a) stock market crash (b) threat of war in Europe (c) economic depression (d) high rate of inflation
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Pres. Roosevelt stressed the role of the federal government in resolving national economic problems because (a) the budget was out of balance (b) the nation's wealth was not equitably distributed (c) big business could not increase production (d) the states refused to meet the problems

**PART II: Match each of the following New Deal programs or legislative acts with the quotation to which it relates. You may use more than one letter, and the letters may be reused.**

**A.** A.A.A.

**B.** PWA

**C.** SEC

**D.** NIRA

**E.** FDIC

**F.** TVA

**G.** CCC

**H.** Home Owner's Loan Act

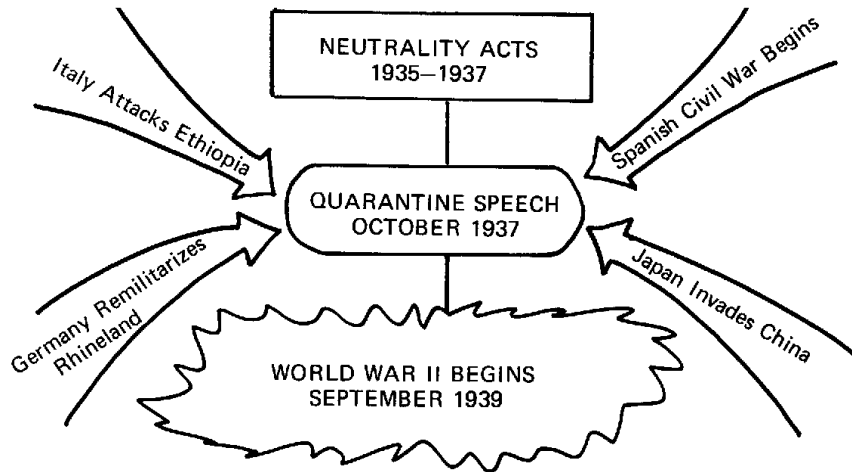
**I.** Glass-Steagall Act

**J.** Fair Labor Standards Act

- \_\_\_\_ 1. "Our greatest primary task is to put people to work."
- \_\_\_\_ 2. "The task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products."
- \_\_\_\_ 3. "There must be strict supervision of all banking and credits and investments."
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "Accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources."
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "It can be helped by preventing ... the growing loss through foreclosure of our small homes and farms."
- \_\_\_\_ 6. "The savings of many years, in thousands of families are gone."
- \_\_\_\_ 7. "An equally great number toil with little return."

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** In his address, why did FDR place the blame for the depression on the "money changers"?

## H-454 FDR's QUARANTINE ADDRESS



### PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following acts of aggression directly preceded the Quarantine Address of 1937? (a) Italian invasion of Ethiopia (b) Fascist intervention in the Spanish Civil War (c) Japanese attack on China (d) German annexation of Austria
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The main purpose of the Neutrality Acts was to (a) pressure Germany to cease her aggression (b) increase foreign trade for American shipping (c) protect the rights of neutral nations (d) keep the United States out of any future war
- \_\_\_\_ 3. "Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm." This statement refers to the rebellion against the government of (a) China (b) Spain (c) Poland (d) Greece
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease." This analogy to world events was used by FDR as a plea for American participation in (a) a system of collective security (b) the League of Nations (c) the Rome-Berlin Axis (d) the Spanish Civil War
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "There is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality." The probable intent of this statement was to (a) frighten Americans into international commitments (b) warn Americans of the possible danger of war (c) strengthen the Neutrality Acts (d) urge economic sanctions against belligerents
- \_\_\_\_ 6. "The peace loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to these violations of treaties ... which are creating a state of international anarchy." This form of action against aggressor nations is called (a) unilateral action (b) bilateral action (c) an offensive alliance (d) collective security

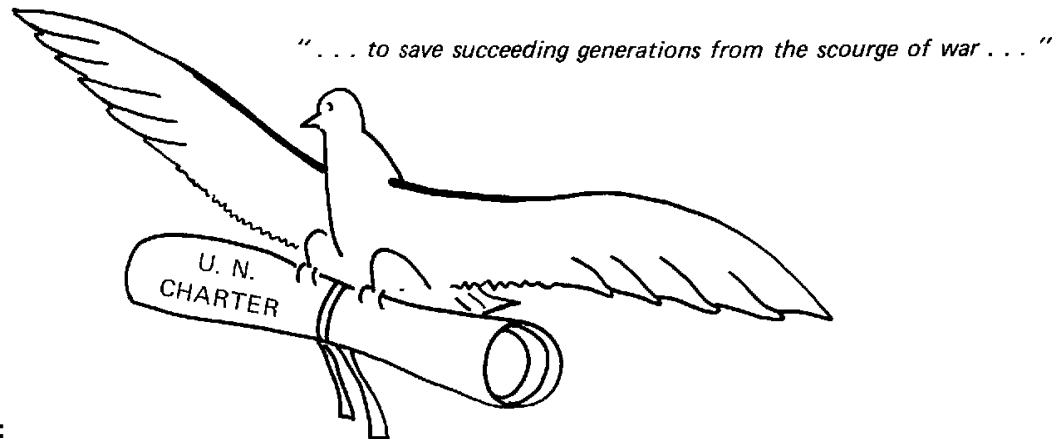
### PART II: On the line preceding each of the following quotations, write the letter of the major point of FDR's address to which it best relates.

**A.** Breakdown of International Law    **B.** Failure of Isolation    **C.** United Action Against Aggressor Nations

- \_\_\_\_ 1. "There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world ... which makes it impossible for any nation to completely isolate itself from ... the rest of the world"
- \_\_\_\_ 2. "Those who cherish their freedom ... must work together ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 3. "There must be a return to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of a signed treaty."
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations."
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape."

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** What was the chief importance of FDR's Quarantine Speech? Why did it generate so much controversy?

## H-455 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER



### MULTIPLE CHOICE:

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The bird in the above illustration represents (a) international law (b) world peace (c) the world's major powers (d) the new emerging nations
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The Allied agreement to establish "an international organization for peace" was made (a) by FDR in his war message to Congress (b) during World War II (c) after the defeat of Germany and Japan (d) after the war in Korea
- \_\_\_\_ 3. The chief purpose of the United Nations organization is to (a) mediate differences between the world powers (b) offer a forum for world opinion (c) settle territorial disputes between members (d) maintain world peace
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members (Section 1, Article 2). This type of relationship is most accurately described as a(n) (a) alliance (b) coalition (c) confederation (d) union of states
- \_\_\_\_ 5. According to the Charter, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace lies with the (a) Security Council (b) General Assembly (c) combined actions of the Council and Assembly (d) the Secretary-General and his military staff
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is the best example of "the right of self-determination of peoples" referred to in the Purposes of the Charter? (a) religious freedom for minorities (b) free elections (c) revolt against dictatorships (d) freedom from colonial rule
- \_\_\_\_ 7. A major reason for the lack of effective action by the Security Council is (a) bloc voting in the General Assembly (b) the lack of a standing army to enforce its decisions (c) the veto power of the permanent members (d) the two-thirds vote necessary to amend the Charter
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Which country is the newest permanent member of the Security Council? (a) France (b) China (c) United States (d) India
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The Specialized Agencies of the United Nations function under the (a) Economic and Social Council (b) The General Assembly (c) Security Council (d) Trusteeship Council
- \_\_\_\_ 10. What is the most valid conclusion to be drawn about the role of the United Nations in world affairs? (a) it has contributed to the economic betterment of many member states (b) it has been useful only for international debates (c) it has solved no international problems (d) it has not helped prevent any regional wars

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** Why was the popular sentiment in the United States overwhelmingly in favor of the United Nations, in contrast to our refusal to join the League of Nations?

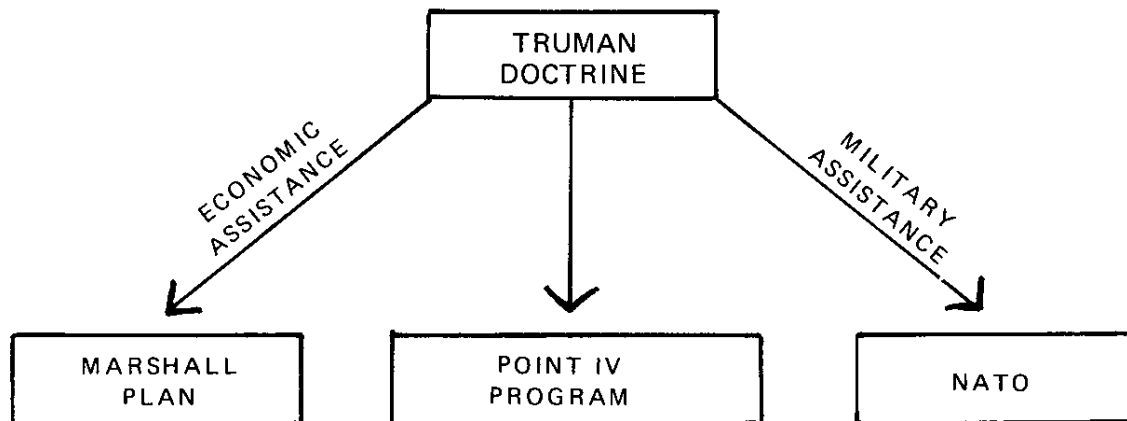
**STUDENT RESEARCH:** Read the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. How does it compare with the Bill of Rights in the American Constitution?

### WORDS AND PHRASES TO KNOW:

abstaining    agenda    sanctions    truce observers    UNICEF    UNESCO



## H-456 THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE



### MULTIPLE CHOICE: Questions 1, 2, and 3 refer to the following quotation:

*"It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure ... I believe that our help should be primarily through economic stability and orderly political processes."*

- \_\_\_\_ 1. This policy statement was proposed to (a) free Yugoslavia from Soviet control (b) aid Greece and Turkey in resisting a communist takeover (c) maintain a democratic government in Czechoslovakia (d) prevent a communist government in East Germany
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The "armed minorities" referred to in the above quotation were communist-sponsored guerrillas in (a) Greece (b) Hungary (c) Iran (d) Czechoslovakia
- \_\_\_\_ 3. All of the following were in accord with the concept of assistance to threatened "free peoples" EXCEPT (a) restoring transportation facilities (b) rebuilding factories (c) military supplies and credits (d) U.S. combat forces

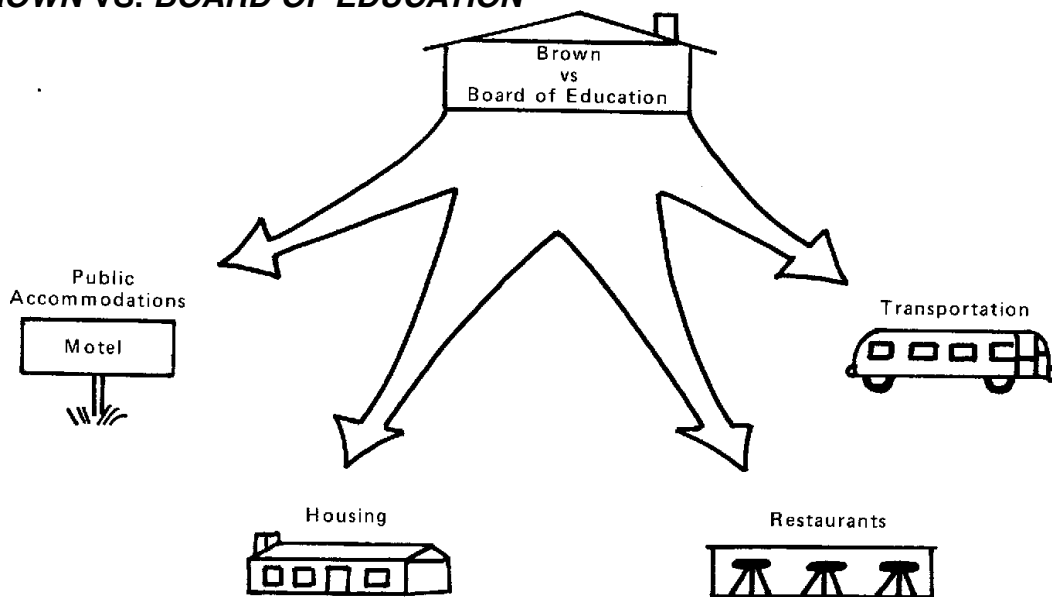
### Questions 4, 5, and 6 refer to the following quotation:

*"The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife."*

- \_\_\_\_ 4. According to the quotation, which would best check the spread of totalitarianism? (a) diplomatic recognition (b) United Nations intervention (c) tariff and trade treaties (d) economic assistance
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following is NOT considered a "totalitarian" form of government? (a) fascism (b) communism (c) federalism (d) a dictatorship
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The "totalitarian regime" against which the Truman Doctrine was directed was (a) Spain (b) Russia (c) Yugoslavia (d) China
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The major program for sustaining the Truman Doctrine was (a) the Marshall Plan (b) the Alliance for Progress (c) Lend Lease (d) Point IV Program
- \_\_\_\_ 8. What was the chief reason for the proclamation of the Truman Doctrine? (a) Russian development of the atomic bomb (b) Russian control over Eastern Europe (c) the beginning of the Korean War (d) the Communist victory in China
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The Point IV Program proposed by President Truman was aimed to help peace-loving nations through (a) military credits (b) strengthening local governments (c) technical knowledge (d) expanded U.S. trade
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Which one of the following statements regarding NATO is true? (a) only countries of Western Europe are members (b) it is chiefly an economic union (c) it was established through postwar peace treaties (d) it is a mutual defense treaty

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** How did the Truman Doctrine set the pattern for worldwide commitment by the United States against communist expansion? Give specific answers.

## H-457 *BROWN VS. BOARD OF EDUCATION*



### PART I: YOU BE THE JUDGE

Directions: On the line before each of the following statements, write F if the statement could have been used by attorneys favoring segregation, O if the statement could have been used by attorneys opposing segregation.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Prior decisions have ruled that equal facilities meet constitutional requirements.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Education is a matter left to the states under the Tenth Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Separation of children from others of a similar age and qualifications, generates a feeling of inferiority.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The Fourteenth Amendment could never have been intended to abolish all distinctions or to enforce social equality.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The thin disguise of "equal" facilities for negro pupils will not mislead anyone.

### PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE

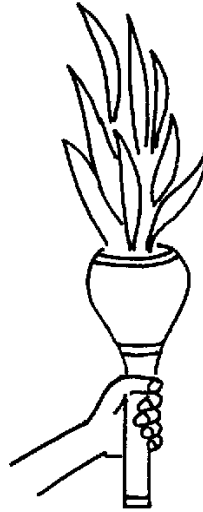
- \_\_\_\_ 1. "Such an opportunity [education] where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." The Court meant that (a) public and private schools should be equal (b) both segregated and non-segregated schools should be equal (c) schools should be equally available to all students (d) minority students have a right to an equal education
- \_\_\_\_ 2. "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." The Court meant that (a) white schools cannot be favored over black schools (b) black school facilities should be raised to equal those of white schools (c) separate schools are equal if the facilities are equal (d) the existence of separate schools for black and white students is unequal
- \_\_\_\_ 3. The Supreme Court decision that reversed *Brown vs. Board of Education* was (a) *Plessy vs. Ferguson* (b) *Marbury vs. Madison* (c) *Dred Scott vs. Sanford* (d) *McCulloch vs. Maryland*
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Under which clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was the case decided? (a) the citizenship clause (b) the privileges and immunities clause (c) the due process clause (d) the equal protections clause
- \_\_\_\_ 5. As a result of this Supreme Court decision, school systems were ordered to desegregate (a) "as quickly as possible" (b) "cautiously but quickly" (c) "with all deliberate speed" (d) "within ten years"

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** Why has *Brown vs. Board of Education* become a "landmark" case in American history? Give specific reasons.

**H-458 KENNEDY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS**

*"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans ..."*

John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The torch in the illustration symbolizes (a) leadership (b) violence (c) war (d) independence
- \_\_\_\_ 2. In the quotation above, Kennedy implies that (a) only young people could serve in the government (b) new approaches to domestic and international problems would be made (c) the older political parties would decline (d) he owed his election to political idealists
- \_\_\_\_ 3. The message of President Kennedy's Address probably had the greatest appeal to which of the following groups? (a) young voters (b) conservatives (c) isolationists (d) older citizens
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house." This was intended to reaffirm the (a) Open Door Policy (b) Good Neighbor Policy (c) Monroe Doctrine (d) Atlantic Charter
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "... that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science, engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction." Kennedy is referring to (a) United States and Russia (b) United States and China (c) West Germany and East Germany (d) Israel and Arab States
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Why did Kennedy make an appeal for popular support in his Address? (a) Nixon supporters controlled Congress (b) threats of violence from university students (c) he won the election by a narrow margin (d) racial problems in the South

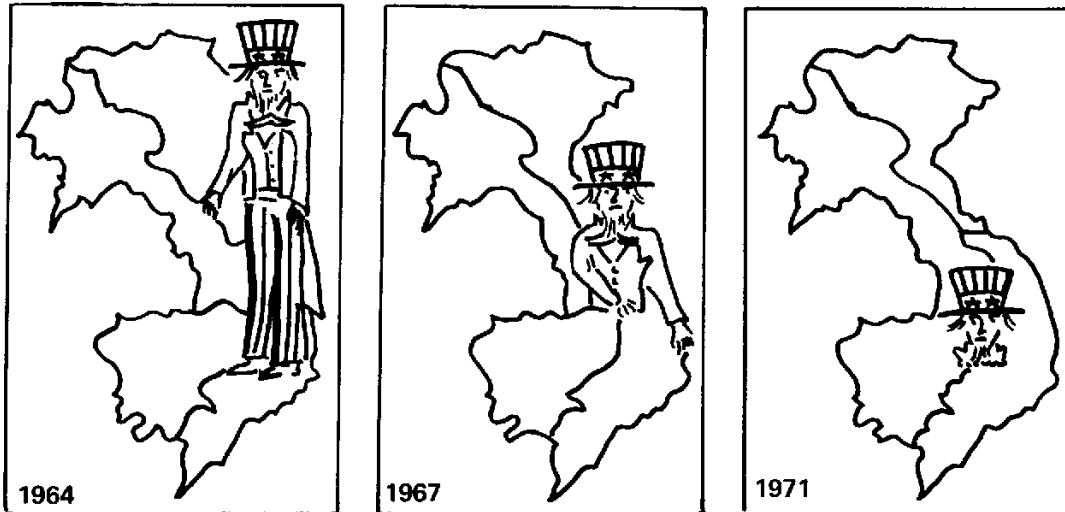
**PART II: Before each of the following quotations, write the letter of the program or event of the Kennedy administration to which it best relates.**

- |                                 |                                |                                   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> United Nations        | <b>C.</b> Cuban Missile Crisis | <b>E.</b> Peace Corps             |
| <b>B.</b> Alliance for Progress | <b>D.</b> Trade Expansion Act  | <b>F.</b> Nuclear Test Ban Treaty |

- \_\_\_\_ 1. "To that world assembly of sovereign states, our last best hope ... we renew our pledge of support."
- \_\_\_\_ 2. "To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 3. "To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves ..."
- \_\_\_\_ 4. "But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course ... both racing to alter that certain balance of terror that stays the hands of mankind's final war."
- \_\_\_\_ 5. "Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas."

**ESSAY or DISCUSSION:** What impact, if any, did President Kennedy's youth and idealism have on American politics of the Sixties?

## H-459 GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION



### MULTIPLE CHOICE:

- \_\_\_\_ 1. What would be the best title for this cartoon? (a) "Uncle Sam Helps Everybody" (b) "The Disappearing Uncle" (c) "The Vietnam Invitation" (d) "Indochina Quicksands"
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The main idea of the cartoon is that (a) Uncle Sam has too many global commitments (b) U.S. interests extend to Southeast Asia (c) U.S. aid to Vietnam became a pitfall (d) U.S. troops should not fight on foreign soil
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Under which administration were the first military troops sent to South Vietnam? (a) Eisenhower (b) Kennedy (c) Johnson (d) Nixon

*"Whereas, the Communist regime in North Vietnam, with the aid and support of the Communist regime in China ... has engaged in aggression against the independence and territorial integrity of South Vietnam ..."*

*"Now, therefore, be it resolved ... that the United States regards the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of South Vietnam and Laos vital to its national interest and to world peace."*

- \_\_\_\_ 4. These excerpts are most closely associated with the policy of (a) containment (b) collective security (c) imperialism (d) internationalism
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The purpose of the Resolution was to (a) spread democracy in Southeast Asia (b) preserve world peace (c) declare war on North Vietnam (d) prevent a communist takeover
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The supporters of the Resolution contended it would (a) maintain the independence of South Vietnam (b) protect our economic interests in that area (c) unite Vietnam under a democratic government (d) establish the United States as a world power in the area
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The United States withdrew combat forces from Vietnam through (a) a United Nations settlement (b) by unilateral withdrawal (c) negotiations with North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front (d) settlement imposed by the United States, Russia, and China

### CHRONOLOGY TEST: Using the numbers 1, 2, and 3, indicate the order in which the events of each group occurred.

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. ____ invasion of Cambodia       | 9. ____ Gulf of Tonkin Resolution |
| ____ first large scale air strikes | ____ Johnson becomes President    |
| ____ against North Vietnam         | ____ mining and blockade of North |
| ____ Nixon elected President       | ____ Vietnam ports and harbors    |

### ESSAY or DISCUSSION: Why were the American people so divided over the Vietnam War?