TEST: LBJ, Civil Rights, Vietnam, and Nixon

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. What court case determined that segregation could be implemented in the USA?
   a. Plessy vs. Ferguson
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2. What lawyer won the famous Supreme Court Case, *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka*?
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   c. W.E.B. Du Bois
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3. How were the tactics to achieve Civil Rights by Martin Luther King Jr. different from the initial tactics of Malcolm X?
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4. What was the occupation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.?
   a. Physician
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   c. Pastor
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5. What option below describes the “Great Society” as Lyndon Johnson envisioned it to be?
   a. America would drastically reduce taxes to revive the economy.
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   c. America would radically attack drug abuse in the nation to stop the terrible damage that had occurred in society from the use of illegally substances.
   d. America would attack Communism wherever it appeared in the world, including Vietnam.

6. Which individual below refused to give up her seat on bus in Montgomery Alabama and initiated a series of boycotts to protest discrimination in the area?
   a. Zora Neale Hurston
   b. Mary Bethune
   c. Rosa Parks
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7. Who became president after John F. Kennedy was assassinated?
   a. Dwight Eisenhower
   b. Richard Nixon
   c. Gerald Ford
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8. Which policy below would most likely be supported by Barry Goldwater?
   a. Increasing taxes on all citizens by ten percent
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   c. Creating government managed insurance for the poor
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9. What European power claimed Vietnam as a region of their colony in the mid-twentieth century?
   a. Britain
   b. Germany
   c. The Netherlands
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10. ________________ led the Communist takeover of North Vietnam.
    a. Ho Chi Minh
    b. Ngo Dinh Diem
    c. Syngman Rhee
    d. Kim Jong Un

11. Which of the following was a direct result of the attack on the USS Maddox?
    a. Congress gave Johnson increased military powers
    b. France abandoned French Indo-China
    c. South Korea appealed to the United Nations for assistance
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12. All of the following decreased the popularity of the Vietnam War in the USA EXCEPT:
    a. The use of napalm in the war
    b. The occurrence of many civilian deaths in Vietnam
    c. The attack on the USS Maddox
    d. News programs reporting on Vietnam in the USA

13. Which word below describes the attitudes and opinions of the members of the Students for a Democratic Society toward the Vietnam conflict?
    a. Supportive
    b. Oppositional
    c. Neutral
    d. None of the above

14. Who assassinated Martin Luther King Jr.?
    a. John Wilkes Booth
    b. James Earl Ray
    c. Lee Harvey Oswald
    d. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan

15. President Nixon tried to give more power to local and state governments through his economic policy of _____________________________.
    a. New Federalism
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16. What word describes Nixon’s opinion on the Supreme Court decision for Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education?
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17. If Nixon wanted to reduce government spending, then what option below explains why Social Security, Medicaid, and Medicare payments increased under his administration?
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   b. He needed to gain the support of the Democrats, who controlled Congress, for other issues.
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18. Why did OPEC refuse to trade with the USA in 1973?
   a. The USA weakened on their stance against Communism by opening up trade with China.
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19. What evidence below would a historian use to prove that Nixon practiced Realpolitik?
   a. Nixon tried to slow down segregation efforts in the USA.
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20. Who was the leader of South Vietnam in 1969, when Nixon was sworn in as President?
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21. What was the goal of Vietnamization?
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22. Who called for the United States to pursue Vietnamization?
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   b. Henry Kissinger
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23. What option below describes the content of the Pentagon Papers?
   a. The documents proved Lyndon Johnson was not going to reduce American involvement in Vietnam while he was President.
   b. The documents proved the USA was going to start bombing Cambodia.
   c. The documents revealed that four students were killed at Kent State University.
   d. The documents proved that Ngo Dinh Diem was actually a Communist and that he was giving aid to Ho Chi Minh and the Vietcong.
24. Roughly, how many American soldiers died in the Vietnam War?
   a. Over 1,000,000
   b. Over 100,000
   c. Under 10,000
   d. Over 58,000

25. What option below describes the Watergate Scandal?
   a. The USA was using massive amounts of napalm to attack Cambodia, which put civilians at risk.
   b. Richard Nixon was secretly working to build back a relationship with China.
   c. Papers were released known as the “Pentagon Papers” that proved the USA was increasing military action in Vietnam, despite claims that the government was trying to reduce tensions.
   d. Men working for the President broke into a building.

26. What option below describes that attitude that Nixon appeared to have concerning his political pursuits and his political rivals in 1972?
   a. Paranoid
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27. What happened during the Saturday Night Massacre?
   a. Nixon was told that his various audio tapes must be handed over to the government.
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28. What two reporters were known for persistently reporting on the Watergate Scandal?
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   a. It was proven that John Ehrlichman was in charge of the break in at Watergate and that Richard Nixon knew nothing of the incident.
   b. It was discovered that the Washington Post fabricated many aspects of the Watergate incident.
   c. President Ford pardoned Nixon of all crimes related to the scandals.
   d. Since Nixon was impeached, Congress felt no further action was needed.

30. Who did Nixon lose to in the Election of 1960?
   a. Lyndon Baines Johnson
   b. Dwight D. Eisenhower
   c. John Ehrlichman
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Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Choose ONE of the questions below and answer it.

1. What type of strategies did Martin Luther King Jr. use to resist the injustice of segregation? Describe two other significant individuals in the Civil Rights movement and explain the contribution these individuals gave to take a stand against inequality and segregation.

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2. Why did the USA get involved in the Vietnam War? What was the objective of America? Was the USA successful in achieving these goals? How did the conflict in Vietnam impact the Presidency’s of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon? Explain.

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Martin Luther King Jr. used nonviolence to protest against segregation. For instance, he asserted people should use boycotts to protest segregated services, such as bussing. He also urged others to march and protest against the evils of segregation. He even advocated for others to use sit-ins to expose the injustice of segregation.

Other African Americans led the way against segregation as well. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger in Alabama. Malcolm X opposed segregation as well; yet, he did not feel one had to be fully committed to nonviolence in approaching the issue. Later in his life, Malcolm X began to sympathize with King’s tactics as being the correct means to oppose injustice.

2. Why did the USA get involved in the Vietnam War? What was the objective of America? Was the USA successful in achieving these goals? How did the conflict in Vietnam impact the Presidency’s of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon? Explain.

After World War II, the Democracies of the world, including the USA, were concerned about Communism spreading around the world. Eventually, China fell to Communism as did North Korea. Then, Communism spread down to Vietnam. France gave up the area as a former colony and the USA got involved to try and keep South Vietnam from falling to Communism. The war became very unpopular in the USA as it lasted from the 1950s to the 1970s. Likewise, a draft system was developed that many in the USA resented. This damaged the popularity of both Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. The USA did not stop Communism from taking over South Vietnam. The South fell to the North in 1975. Yet, on the other hand, many felt that America’s persistence did halt the spread of Communism in other parts of the world. Therefore, the USA did lose the objective of keeping the South free from Communism. However, the conflict did halt the expansion of Communism around the world.