

Chapter 29 Affluence and Anxiety**Domestic Events****Truman Administration**

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF
TOTAL PERSONAL MONETARY INCOME AMONG
VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION, 1947-1970
(in percentages)

Year	Poorest Fifth	Second Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Second Wealthiest Fifth	Wealthiest Fifth
1947	3.5	10.6	16.7	23.6	45.6
1950	3.1	10.5	17.3	24.1	45
1960	3.2	10.6	17.6	24.7	44
1970	3.6	10.3	17.2	24.7	44.1

- The data in the table support which of the following conclusion?
 - Many families came to depend on two incomes by 1970.
 - The living standards of most Americans rose between 1947 and 1970.
 - There was little redistribution of income among Americans between 1947 and 1970.**
 - New Deal and Fair Deal reforms shifted the distribution of income in favor of low-income Americans
 - The nation's gross national product was much higher in 1970 than in 1947.
- Despite high unemployment immediately after World War II, the United States economy thrived, largely due to
 - continued government subsidies
 - personal savings and the availability of easy credit**
 - the absence of strikes
 - stable prices
 - a rise in real income
- A significant demographic development in the two decades following the Second World War was a
 - decline in marriage and birth rates
 - rapid growth of suburbs**
 - movement from urban to rural communities
 - great migration from the South and West to the Northeast
 - rapid increase in the average age of Americans
- Which of the following was true of women in the five years following the Second World War?

- A Those working outside the home demanded equality in pay and promotion opportunities
 - B **Large numbers left their industrial jobs to make room for returning soldiers**
 - C They contributed to a sudden decline in the birth rate by employing new family planning techniques
 - D Large numbers were elected to high office because of their contributions to the war effort
 - E Young women participated in a revolution in manners and morals that challenged the values of their parents
5. The decade after the Second World War was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- A unprecedented prosperity
 - B rapid and extensive suburbanization
 - C a population explosion known as the "baby boom"
 - D the growing strength of the movement for African American civil rights
 - E **widespread student opposition to the development of nuclear weaponry**



6. The 1950s picture above shows what some social critics believed to be
- A the cause of decreased agricultural production
 - B tangible evidence of the strength of the nation's largest cities
 - C **the end of social and economic differentiation in housing**
 - D the end of social and economic differentiation in housing
 - E a sign that Americans were becoming more tolerant of cultural differences
7. The principal reason for the economic boom in the United States after the Second World War was
- A. full employment, because the United States kept ten million men in the armed services as a precautionary measure.
 - B. the continued production of war materials on a round-the-clock basis.
 - C. **a shortage of consumer goods combined with a reserve of purchasing power in the form of accumulated savings.**
 - D. the continuance of the federal government's operation of some basic industries, such as railroads.
 - E. strong action by the federal government in behalf of organized labor.
8. Following the Second World War, President Truman was unable to expand significantly his predecessor's New Deal programs primarily because of
- A. **the domination of Congress by Republicans and conservative Democrats.**
 - B. the need to maintain a large military force in Asia.
 - C. budget expenditures required to rebuild Europe.
 - D. controversy surrounding the Truman Doctrine.
 - E. the continuation of the Great Depression.

9. President Truman labeled the Eightieth Congress as the "do nothing Congress" because it
- A enacted very little legislation
 - B was overwhelmingly liberal
 - C was solidly Republican
 - D **rejected most of his legislative agenda**
 - E met for only three months
10. The Employment Act of 1946 did which of the following?
- A. Guaranteed the right of collective bargaining for labor unions.
 - B. Provided for retraining of veterans of the armed forces.
 - C. **Declared it the objective of the federal government to foster full employment.**
 - D. Provide for large-scale public works to prevent a postwar depression
 - E. Created goals for the hiring of women and minorities by the federal government.
11. The principal reason for the formation of the Dixiecrat Party in 1948 was the opposition of dissident Democrats to President Truman's
- A establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency
 - B removal of General MacArthur from military command
 - C support for the Taft-Hartley Act
 - D **proposal for civil rights legislation**
 - E call for an investigation of the loyalty of all federal employees
12. The Taft-Hartley Act did which of the following?
- A Established wage and price controls during the Nixon administration
 - B Protected American manufacturers from European competition during the Depression
 - C Recognized the right of labor unions to establish closed shops
 - D **Limited the powers of labor unions**
 - E Created the interstate highway system
13. All of the following statements about the Taft-Hartley Act are true EXCEPT
- A. **It had long been the goal of a number of large labor unions**
 - B. It allowed the president to call an eight-day cooling-off period to delay any strike that might endanger national safety or health
 - C. It outlawed the closed shop
 - D. It was backed by congressional Republicans
 - E. It was vetoed by President Truman.
14. The Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947 had the effect of
- A. Prohibiting strikes by government employees
 - B. Granting railroad workers the right to strike and to organize unions
 - C. Extending the right to strike and to organize unions, previously allowed to railroad workers only, to all workers
 - D. Allowing unions to force management into binding arbitration when contract negotiations broke down
 - E. **Forbidding unions from closing shops to non-union employees.**
15. Which of the following groups in the American work force has experienced the greatest percentages of growth since 1950?

- A. Agricultural workers
 - B. Industrial workers
 - C. Unionized blue-collar workers
 - D. **Service workers**
 - E. Construction workers
16. Which of the following is a correct statement about college-level education in the twentieth century United States? .
- A State universities increased scholarship aid during the Depression
 - B Private universities raised admissions standards during the 1940's
 - C **The GI Bill financed the education of male students during the post-Second World War era**
 - D The "baby boomers" finished college in large numbers in the 1950's
 - E There was a sharp decline in college enrollment during the Viet Nam War

Eisenhower Administration

17. President Eisenhower's economic policy can be best characterized as
- A. the adoption of deficit financing to promote economic growth, but the repudiation of the progressive income tax.
 - B. the rejection of the New Deal and an attempt to restore laissez-faire policies.
 - C. **the acceptance of the New Deal, but moderation in the expansion of governmental social programs.**
 - D. a vigorous effort to increase defense spending and federal funds for health care.
 - E. a continuation of his predecessor's efforts to expand the role of the federal government.
18. In terms of the number of dollars spent, the largest public works program in American history was the
- A Works Projects Administration
 - B Public Works Administration
 - C Civilian Conservation Corps
 - D **Interstate Highway Program**
 - E Volunteers in Service to America
19. The growth of suburbia was vastly accelerated by the
- A. Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921
 - B. Social Security Act of 1935
 - C. Taft-Hartley Act of 1947
 - D. **Federal Highway Act of 1956**
 - E Economic Opportunity Act of 1964
20. Major domestic developments in the United States during President Eisenhower's two terms included all of the following EXCEPT
- A a rise in the Gross National Product (GNP)
 - B **the dismantling of New Deal welfare programs**
 - C the peaking of the post war baby boom
 - D the exodus of Black families from the rural South

- E the beginning of construction of an interstate highway system
21. The cornerstones of post-World War II economic growth included all of the following EXCEPT
- A the baby boom
 - B the construction industry
 - C the automobile
 - D military spending
 - E **family farms**
22. Levittown, a phenomenon of the 1940's, is an example of a
- A **standardized suburban housing development**
 - B fast growing university town
 - C rural community annexed by a major city
 - D small town linked to a major city by interstate highways
 - E government supported public housing project
23. Popular culture in the 1950's was increasingly dominated by television. All of the following were widely viewed TV programs of the 1950's EXCEPT
- A The Jackie Gleason show
 - B Leave It To Beaver
 - C The Micky Mouse Club
 - D I Love Lucy
 - E **Rebel Without A Cause**
24. Influential critics of the 1950's, such as David Riesman, were most concerned with which of the following aspects of life in the United States following the Second World War?
- A **Alienation and conformity in modern society**
 - B Schooling for the baby boom generation
 - C The economic responsibilities of being a world superpower
 - D The threat to the nation from Communist subversion
 - E The spread of political corruption
25. In response to the Soviet Union's launch of the first satellite into outer space in 1957, the United States government
- A **passed the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) to upgrade the study of mathematics, science and foreign languages**
 - B ended the joint American-Soviet occupation of Austria
 - C agreed with the Soviet Union to pursue peaceful coexistence
 - D detonated the world's largest hydrogen bomb on the island of Bikini
 - E reinforced the defense of two islands near the People's Republic of China
26. Just prior to leaving office in 1961, President Eisenhower warned the nation to guard against the "potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power" in the hands of the
- A American communist party
 - B Soviet Union
 - C labor unions
 - D **military-industrial complex**
 - E Central Intelligence Agency

