

“What is important is the claim of the Communists themselves that for every party member there are 10 others ready, willing, and able to do the party’s work. Herein lies the greatest menace of communism. . . .

“ . . . It might be of interest to observe that in 1917 when the Communists overthrew the Russian Government there was one Communist for every 2,277 persons in Russia. In the United States today there is one Communist for every 1,814 persons in the country.

“One who accepts the aims, principles, and program of the party, who attends meetings, who reads the party press and literature, who pays dues, and who is active on behalf of the party ‘shall be considered a member.’ The open, avowed Communist who carries a card and pays dues is no different from a security standpoint than the person who does the party’s work but pays no dues, carries no card, and is not on the party rolls. In fact, the latter is a greater menace because of his opportunity to work in stealth.”

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), 1947

- 1. Which of the following best explains how the Red Scare following the Second World War reflected the larger historical context?**
- 2. At the time, Hoover’s purpose in his testimony would have most likely been interpreted as attempting to convince Americans of the**
- 3. Hoover’s testimony in the excerpt could best be used as evidence by historians studying which of the following?**

“In the mass movement into suburban areas a new kind of community was produced, which caricatured both the historic city and the archetypal suburban refuge: a multitude of uniform, unidentifiable houses, lined up inflexibly, at uniform distances, on uniform roads, in a treeless communal waste, inhabited by people of the same class, the same income, the same age group, witnessing the same television performances, eating the same tasteless pre-fabricated foods, from the same freezers, conforming in every outward and inward respect to a common mold, manufactured in the central metropolis. Thus the ultimate effect of the suburban escape in our time is, ironically, a low-grade uniform environment from which escape is impossible.”

Lewis Mumford, historian, *The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects*, 1961

- 4. Which of the following best explains a limitation in Mumford’s critique of postwar suburbanization?**
- 5. Mumford’s argument in the excerpt does not account for which of the following historical factors that most directly explains the rise of the suburbs in the United States?**
- 6. Mumford overlooks which of the following broader historical contexts that best explains why many Americans might have been attracted to the consistency and conformity of the suburbs?**



7. The depiction in the photograph best provides evidence for which of the following developments in the late 1940s and early 1950s?

8. The image best serves as evidence of the experiences of families living in which of the following places in the 1950s?

9. Which of the following groups would have most objected to the development evidenced in the photograph?

“This morning the mob again gathered in front of the Central High School of Little Rock, obviously for the purpose of again preventing the carrying out of the Court’s order relating to the admission of Negro children to the school.

“Whenever normal agencies prove inadequate to the task and it becomes necessary for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to use its powers and authority to uphold Federal Courts, the President’s responsibility is inescapable.

“In accordance with that responsibility, I have today issued an Executive Order directing the use of troops under Federal authority to aid in the execution of Federal law at Little Rock, Arkansas.”

President Dwight Eisenhower, national television and radio address, 1957

**10. President Eisenhower’s actions in the excerpt were most similar to which of the following earlier actions?**

**11. Which of the following events represented a continuation of the development discussed in the excerpt?**

“[The United States federal government in] Washington had a mixed response to Asian decolonization. On the one hand, it was not unhappy to see the European empires dissolved. Washington regarded these empires, which functioned as restricted trading blocs, as obstacles to economic integration and as incubators of communism and anti-Western revolution. On the other hand, Washington recognized that Europe’s economic and political stability often depended upon income generated in the colonies. Whether the United States supported or opposed a particular nationalist movement often depended on its relationship to communism. . . . Washington only endorsed nationalist movements, such as those in Indonesia and the Philippines, that promised to preserve Western access after independence. It was willing to abolish formal empire, as long as the relations of informal empire continued uninterrupted.”

Christina Klein, *Cold War Orientalism: Asia in the Middlebrow Imagination, 1945–1961*, published in 2003

“Shortly after the outbreak of war between the Vietnamese and the French, Ho Chi Minh’s Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam (DRV) launched a four-month diplomatic initiative in the spring and summer of 1947 designed to secure the support of the [President Harry] Truman administration. . . . [The DRV’s] agenda included calls for recognition of the DRV and mediation of the war with the French, requests for rehabilitation loans and promises of economic concessions to U.S. businesses, and appeals for technical assistance and cultural exchange. . . .

“ . . . With Soviet diplomacy focused on Europe and the Chinese communists preoccupied by civil war, the DRV also faced almost complete isolation from the communist world. . . . [But United States] fears of Vietnamese subservience to Moscow that first had emerged in 1946 intensified with the escalation of Soviet-American tensions in Europe. . . . The commitment of the United States to maintain French political and economic stability in Western Europe complicated its abilities to challenge French policies in Vietnam directly.”

Mark Philip Bradley, *Imagining Vietnam and America: The Making of Post-Colonial Vietnam, 1919–1950*, published in 2000

**12. Bradley’s argument differs from Klein’s in that Bradley claims that**



“Secretaries, housewives, waitresses, women from all over central Florida are getting into vocational schools to learn war work. Typical are these in the Daytona Beach branch of the Volusia County vocational school.” Office of War Information, 1942.

Courtesy of the National Archives

**13. Which of the following best explains the cause of the historical development depicted in the image?**

“[The issues behind the First World War] must be settled . . . with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest. . . .

“If it be in deed and in truth the common objective of the governments associated against Germany . . . to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing . . . to create . . . the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

“ . . . That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be [effective]. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. . . .

“And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. . . .

“Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. . . .

“ . . . In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read [George] Washington’s immortal warning against ‘entangling alliances’ with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights.”

President Woodrow Wilson, speech in New York City at a campaign to encourage Americans to purchase war bonds during the First World War, 1918

**14. The purpose of the speech in the excerpt best supports which of the following arguments about United States foreign policy in the 1910s?**

**15. A limitation of using the speech excerpted to study opposition to the League of Nations is that the speech**

**16. The speech could best be used by a historian studying which of the following historical situations related to the First World War?**