

From Cold War to Global Terror, 1945 to the Present
Sample Questions for Mid-Term Exam

1. According to the lectures, which of the following best explains the basic relationship among the historian, evidence, and whatever the historian claims it is evidence for? (A) Past-Based, Past-Oriented—historian claims to study the past to find out what happened in the past (B) Source-Based, Past-Oriented—historian claims to study presently existing sources to find out what happened in the past (C) Past-Based, Source-Oriented—historian claims to study the past to explain why the presently existing sources are the way they are (D) Source-Based, Source-Oriented—historian claims to study the presently existing sources to provide possible explanations for why the sources are the way they are (E) To give an accurate description of what has never occurred is the inalienable privilege and proper occupation of the historian. _____

2. According to Michael H. Hunt *the World Transformed 1945 to the Present* (hereafter: the textbook) (pp. 57–58), and contrary to the lectures, an occurrence that emboldened the North Korean government to initiate invasion of South Korea in 1950 was (A) The Truman Administration indicated that it was excluding South Korea from the list of countries the U.S. was prepared to defend. (B) The development and explosion of an atom bomb by the Soviet Union in 1949. (C) The demobilization of U.S. military forces after World War II. (D) The invitation to the North by South Korean President Syngman Rhee to reunite the country at the earliest opportunity. (E) The go-ahead for invasion given by Mao Zedong to North Korean President Kim il-Sung over the protest of Joseph Stalin. _____

3. According to the lectures, U.S. armed forces fought in Korea from 1950 to 1953 (A) but were eventually defeated and forced to withdraw leaving all of Korea under communist control. (B) eventually defeating the communist government in the north and reunifying the country. (C) because the Soviet Union had invaded South Korea by land, sea, and air. (D) in violation of contemporary standards of international law. (E) with help from some other members of the United Nations, under the auspices of a Security Council resolution. _____

4. According to the CNN video “Make Love Not War: The Sixties,” shown in class, the sacrifices made by Americans during World War II were responsible for pent-up consumer demands after 1945. The character of the demands can be represented by all of the following *except*: (A) Housing, much of which took the form of huge tracts, such as Levittown on Long Island. (B) Modern appliances that would transform house-keeping. (C) Vacation travel and visits to relatives, both of which were limited during the War. (D) Accelerated manufacture of B-29 bombers. (E) New shoes and clothing, including nylon stockings for women. _____

5. *Brown vs. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas* (cases first heard before the Supreme Court 1952) was decided in 1954; this legal precedent declared that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” Since that decision, according to the lecture what major change has occurred? (A) There are no longer segregated schools in the United States. (B) African Americans have equal access to schools and housing. (C) The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964. (D) Affirmative action policies have eliminated employment discrimination in the United States. (E) Racism no longer exists in the United States.

6. According to the introduction to the excerpt from Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* (1963) in *The Documentary Reader* (pp. 208–211), she awakened a nation to a “new environmental consciousness” with her claims regarding the potential death of Earth from the scientific pursuit of the control of nature. Her points included all but one of the following: (A) Scientists are creating a sterile and hideous world. (B) Conditions in Illinois and Michigan were made to order for poisoning insect-eating birds. (C) The question is whether any civilization can wage relentless war on life without destroying itself. (D) The Earth goddess Gaia will take her revenge on mankind because it’s not nice to mess with Mother Nature. (E) “the chemical barrage has been hurled against the fabric of life.”

7. In the *Primary Sources Supplement* (vol. 2, pp. 102–105) the “I Have a Dream” Speech (1963) by Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968) makes use of a number of rhetorical devices particularly effective in a spoken setting. It provides examples of all the following *except*: (A) “Five score years ago” is an allusion to Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address. (B) The repetition of “One hundred years later” underscores the lack of fulfillment of the promise of the Emancipation Proclamation. (C) King engaged in creative alliteration such as “What a tale of terror now their turbulency tells,” “Whither wilt thou wander, wayfarer?” and “Baby boomers need to go back to basics in order to balance the books” in alluding to the plight of Black Americans at the hands of White Americans. (D) King ties the unfulfilled promise of the Emancipation Proclamation with the unfulfilled promises of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. (E) King used a number of metaphors like the “a bad check ... marked ‘insufficient funds’”, the “bank of justice is bankrupt”, and the “the tranquilizing drug of gradualism” to make his point that African Americans are still experiencing racial injustice.

8. According to the lectures, the central problem of Soviet history is Stalinism. Which explanation for Stalinism was favored by the instructor of this course? (A) Stalinism represented farsighted policies formulated by a wise and benevolent leader. (B) Stalinism was a product of the anomaly of Marxist revolution in a predominantly agrarian country. (C) The roots of Stalinism lay in the suppression of political liberty and destruction of private property. (D) Stalinism represented the convergence of an all-powerful bureaucracy and a top bureaucrat who was unrestrained by internal checks allowing him to act out his pathologies through the system. (E) Stalin himself was a giddy despot and Stalinism was the syphilis of Socialism, which was Russia’s response to the challenge of industrialization as well as the constant threat of renewed foreign intervention.

9. According to the lectures, which of the following historical attributes made Poland the most troublesome, as well as the largest, of the Soviet satellites: (A) Many Poles were actually of partial Russian ancestry, which frequently divided their nationalist loyalties. (B) After being attacked by Germany on September 1, 1939, Poland had never fully recovered from the decimation of World War II. (C) Poland was largely an agricultural state that contributed little to the central Soviet government. (D) Poland had very effectively adopted the model of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 as its method of Soviet resistance. (E) Polish patriots, who were heavily backed by the Catholic Church, had made repeated attempts to resist the Soviet-imposed government.

10. According to the lectures, Russian women during the Soviet period (A) rapidly reached the same social, political, and economic status as males. (B) were less likely to be in the work force than women in the West. (C) dominated, in terms of numbers, some professions, such as medicine and construction work. (D) were afforded the same type of domestic idealization typical of women in the West (“feminine mystique”). (E) found Russian men eager to help them with the housework, especially washing the dishes after meals.

11. With his “Report to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party” on January 27, 1987, as excerpted in *The World Transformed 1945 to the Present: A Documentary Reader*, edited by Michael H. Hunt (hereafter *A Documentary Reader*) (pp. 288–292). Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev declared “restructuring” of Soviet society. Gorbachev’s points included all of the following *except*: (A) “A dependent mind-set grows, and a ‘wage-leveling’ mentality began taking root in people’s minds.” (B) “The growth of drunkenness, the spread of drug addiction and the increase in crime became indices of the falloff in social mores.” (C) “Market capitalism has proven to be a superior economic system to the planned economy of the past.” (D) “the efforts of the mass news media to develop criticism and self-criticism in our society must be supported.” (E) “it is difficult for some comrades to realize that democracy is not just a slogan but the essence of restructuring.”

12. According to the lectures, *Perestroika* and *glasnost* were initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union in 1986 primarily because (A) Soviet power was declining throughout the world, thus, making the USSR vulnerable to an aggressive U.S. foreign policy. (B) liberalization of Soviet society was demanded by the majority of the Communist party. (C) he saw economic reforms and an open society as necessary to improve productivity and the standard of living within the Soviet Union. (D) he was pressured by the military superiority of the United States into democratic reforms. (E) he was convinced by Ronald Reagan’s speeches to try to change the ways of the “evil empire”.

13. According to the lectures, what led the United States to return to more aggressive policies in Latin America including direct military intervention following World War II? (A) The Cold War and the desire to contain communism. (B) The discovery of uranium in Mexico. (C) The increasing intervention of Japan into Latin American economies. (D) The allegiance of many Latin American countries with fascist governments during the war. (E) Fears that Daniel Ortega and the Sandinistas were about to invade Brownsville, Texas.

14. According to the lectures, Latin American leaders like Jacobo Arbenz, Cheddi Jagan, and Daniel Ortega were considered “bad guys” primarily because (A) they were dictators who oppressed the people of their respective countries and suppressed dissent. (B) they were all involved in the drug trade by providing layover points for smugglers entering the U.S. (C) they hid former Nazi leaders from the War Crimes Tribunal. (D) it was thought they might start a Latin American baseball league to rival the American and National leagues in the U.S. and thereby deprive the U.S. of some of its best baseball players. (E) it was thought they were sympathetic to communism and would provide a beachhead for Soviet expansion in Central and South America.

15. According to the lectures, the *immediate* cause of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 was (A) Khrushchev’s demand that the United States withdraw all offensive missiles that threatened the Castro government. (B) Castro’s overthrow of a regime friendly to the United States and his seizure of the regime’s U.S. weapons. (C) Kennedy’s demand that Soviet offensive missiles be removed from Cuba. (D) the unprecedented action of either the United States or the Soviet Union in placing missiles near each other’s territory. (E) the invasion of the Bay of Pigs by Cuban refugees who were trained and supplied by the American military.

16. According to the CNN video “Cuba,” shown in class, not only did Khrushchev send Soviet intermediate-range and surface-to-air missiles to Cuba, he also sent (A) 5 divisions of Soviet troops that had been battle-hardened in the invasion of Hungary in 1956. (B) tactical nuclear weapons that would have been used in the case of a U.S. invasion of the island. (C) Soviet agricultural experts to help the Cuban government develop its own virgin lands program in Oriente province. (D) Soviet industrialization experts to help the Cuban government set impossible quotas for industrial production. (E) U-2 reconnaissance planes that had been captured during overflights of the Soviet Union.

17. The opening of the “Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,” read by Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi on September 2, 1945, as excerpted in *A Documentary Reader* (pp. 108–109), makes reference to two famous historical documents: (A) The *Communist Manifesto* and the *Sayings of Chairman Mao*. (B) The *Emancipation Proclamation* and *Brown vs. Board of Education*. (C) The Zimmerman Telegram and the Ems Dispatch. (D) The *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* and Adolf Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*. (E) The American *Declaration of Independence* and the French *Declaration of the Rights of Man*.

18. According to the lectures, with regard to free elections throughout Vietnam in 1956, the position of the United States was (A) the refusal to support elections for fear that Ho Chi Minh, the leader of North Vietnam, would win. (B) strong support for free elections no matter who won. (C) support of elections in North Vietnam only since South Vietnam was better run by a dictator. (D) support of the Geneva accord of 1954, which called for free elections by 1956. (E) support of free elections only if they could be run by the American military advisers in Vietnam.

19. According to the lectures, which of the following statements concerning the U.S. participation in the Second Indochina War is most accurate? (A) The U.S. continued to rely on, and support, the government of Ngo Dinh Diem throughout the war. (B) The U.S. held off intervening in the war until 1975 due to concern of appearing to try to reestablish an imperialist colony so soon after the French withdrew in 1954. (C) Effective U.S. military intervention typified by strategic bombing resulted in the consolidation of Vietnam under the rule of the government of Saigon. (D) The American armed forces withdrew in 1973, followed by the collapse of the unpopular military regime in the South in 1975. (E) The U.S. entered the war to find out what happened to its POWs and MIAs in the First Indochina War.

20. According to the lectures, the establishment of a direct line from the White House to the Kremlin, also known as the “red phone,” came about as a result of: (A) The nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in 1987. (B) The “glasnost” policies of Mikhail Gorbachev. (C) The political fall out from the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. (D) President Kennedy’s fondness for the color red. (E) The near-catastrophe of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

21. According to the lectures, which of the following is generally *untrue* in regard to the end of the Cold War and the demise of the Soviet Union? (A) In an attempt to achieve economic reform, Gorbachev also granted a certain degree of independence, which resulted in open expression of opposition to the government. (B) New political institutions permitted freedom of expression by ethnic minorities, which ultimately led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. (C) The end of the Cold War showed that the people under Soviet rule had pent-up demands for national freedom that Gorbachev refused to hold in check with military force. (D) Despite earlier actions to the contrary, Reagan and Gorbachev actually worked together to end the Cold War. (E) It was mainly Ronald Reagan’s armaments buildup that won the Cold War since the Soviet military establishment could not keep up.

22. According to the lectures, the Soviet Union’s response to the establishment of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in 1949 was (A) jubilation in the streets of Moscow because of Russia’s invitation to participate in this Western club. (B) the subsequent signing of the Warsaw Pact uniting Eastern Europe under the Soviet military umbrella. (C) the blockade by the Soviet Union of Berlin, which was relieved only by an airlift. (D) the occupation by Soviet troops of what would become North Korea. (E) agreeing to a non-aggression pact with Japan so the Soviet Union would not have to fight a two-front war.

23. In Juan Bosch’s evaluation of Henry Kissinger’s justification for the overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile (excerpted in the *Primary Sources Supplement*) all of the following are points of disagreement between Bosch and Kissinger *except*: (A) whether Allende was a Marxist. (B) whether Allende was democratically elected by popular vote. (C) whether Allende ran a democratic government that respected the other branches of government. (D) whether the United States had the right to support the overthrow of Allende based on reasons of national security. (E) whether Allende was anti-American and would act against American national interests.

24. According to the lectures, all of the following can be considered important considerations that contributed to the origins of the Cold War *except* (A) Stalin's difficulties with Western leaders in the 1930's and during World War II; (B) personality conflicts among the leaders; (C) Stalin's fears that Germany might become strong enough to invade the Soviet Union again; (D) frictions and frustrations growing out of Soviet and Western control of post-war Germany; (E) the refusal of Soviet leaders to give up traditional Russian claims to Fort Ross in California.
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25. In a telegram sent to Molotov on September 27, 1946, as excerpted in *A Documentary Reader* (pp. 30–31), Nikolai Novikov, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, argues (A) the "containment" of capitalism until it withers away and dies of its own accord. (B) for the invasion of Western Europe by the Soviet army while the American, British, and French forces are demobilizing. (C) against sending a *Sputnik* into orbit around the Earth as he could see no practical benefit in it. (D) reform of the Soviet economic system to make it more market oriented, thus anticipating Gorbachev's perestroika reforms by some 40 years. (E) that the U.S. is planning to end joint Allied occupation of Germany with the purpose of using a rearmed Germany against the Soviet Union.
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26. According to the lectures, as part of the strategy of the Cold War, (A) the Soviet Union ringed the United States with military bases and a system of military alliances; (B) the Soviet government and the American government discouraged direct war between themselves by the policy of mutual assured destruction (MAD); (C) the United States handed over such territories as Berlin on demand to avoid having to go to war; (D) the Soviet Union and the United States abandoned Southeast Asia to Chinese influence and concentrated on affairs in Europe; (E) the United States and the Soviet Union found themselves in open conflict over the Arctic and Antarctic in sub-zero temperatures.
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27. According to the lectures, the rationale articulated by U.S. policy makers of the time for the commitment of military power to the Vietnam War was to (A) protect the long-established democratic government of South Vietnam from a Soviet invasion; (B) prevent the Vietnamese people from falling under the domination of the Korean communists; (C) keep South Vietnam pro-U.S. and prevent the rest of Southeast Asia from becoming communist (domino theory); (D) support the South Vietnamese government in its invasion of the North; (E) to establish missile bases close to Chinese borders.
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28. According to the lectures, since the Second World War, the most significant change in the structure of the work force in the industrialized countries has been: (A) an increase in agricultural day laborers and the peasant sector of the economy; (B) a tremendous increase in industrial workers as opposed to white-collar workers (service industry); (C) the exclusion of women from the work force; (D) the tremendous increase of women in the work force; (E) all work has been taken over by robots leaving people with nothing to do but party!
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29. According to the lectures, the King-Crane Commission of 1919 determined that (A) the Russian Revolution posed a threat to European security. (B) that only 20% of the disputed area of Palestine was occupied by Palestinian Arabs and therefore could be appropriated for use as a Jewish homeland. (C) that Palestinians needed a homeland of their own because no foreign countries were willing to give them shelter. (D) that 90% of the population in the disputed area of Palestine was inhabited by Palestinian Arabs and thus should not be appropriated for a Jewish homeland. (E) that there was no “land without a people” for either the Jews or the Palestinian Arabs who were both seeking a country of their own.

30. According to the lectures, which of the following statements concerning Zionism following World War II is most accurate? (A) Zionists turned to violent attempts to eject the British from Palestine in response to the British attempts to limit immigration to the Middle East. (B) The Zionist movement turned to peaceful demonstrations and boycotts on the model of the Indian nationalist movement and refused to participate in violence. (C) The Zionist movement, frustrated by the failure to achieve an independent nation, weakened after World War II. (D) The Zionist movement was eliminated after World War II by the combined action of the Palestinian Arabs and the British. (E) Frustrated in their attempts to get a Jewish homeland in Palestine, the Zionists accepted the British offer of Uganda instead.

31. According to the lectures, which of the following statements concerning the creation of the state of Israel is *not* correct? (A) Arab states bordering Israel attacked the new nation, but failed to defeat the Israelis. (B) The United States supported the creation of Israel in 1948, but the Soviet Union opposed its formation. (C) The partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arabic states was decided in the United Nations. (D) The Arab-Israeli war of 1948 created hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees from Palestine. (E) The Arab-Israeli war of 1948 led to an increase in the size of Israel over the original partition lines.

32. According to the lectures, Joseph Stalin supported the environmental conditioning views and experiments of Trofim Lysenko and opposed the Darwin’s theory of evolution and the study of genetics because (A) Darwin’s theory contradicts the teachings of the Bible that all plants and animals were made at one time. (B) Evolutionary biology contradicts the teachings of Marxism that physical environment determines result. (C) Stalin was opposed to Social Darwinism, which justified the triumph of the West, and he wanted to use his own superior knowledge for humanitarian purposes. (D) if he supported Darwin’s theory then he would be criticized by the far right in the Soviet Union for being soft on capitalism, and he would not be able to stand that. (E) Soviet biologists were nearly unanimous in advising Stalin to promote the views of Lysenko, who was highly respected in the scientific community.

33. In his Secret Speech given at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956, as excerpted in *A Documentary Reader* (pp. 135–142), Nikita S. Khrushchev (1894–1971) discussed (A) the atrocities committed by Joseph Stalin and his closest associates during the 1930s. (B) issues of economic stagnation and political censorship that hindered Soviet development. (C) the possibility of returning the Soviet Union to a free-market economy sometime in the next 10 years. (D) the triumphs of the Soviet space program including putting a satellite (Sputnik) into earth orbit before the United States did. (E) the upcoming Olympic in Melbourne, Australia, and how Moscow could have them by 1980 if they really wanted to.

34. According to the lectures, the Khmer Rouge’s reign of terror in Cambodia under Pol Pot, in which millions were killed, was ended by (A) the intervention of the United Nations, which sent a military force to restore peace and order; (B) the overthrow of the government of Pol Pot by a conspiracy engineered by the CIA; (C) a coup in which the Khmer Rouge leadership was taken over by members of the communist party; (D) the invasion of Kuwait by the army of Iraq; (E) the invasion of Cambodia by the army of Vietnam.

35. According to the textbook (pp. 54–56, the term “Third World” referred to (A) the independent developing countries that were not aligned politically with either the United States or the Soviet Union. (B) the third wave of nations to develop the ability to make nuclear weapons, such as India and Pakistan. (C) those countries that see themselves being neither the first world of superpowers nor the second world of leading industrialized nations. (D) members of those countries that usually get the bronze medal in the Olympics. (E) the fact that three is a crowd, since the Third World nations are generally overcrowded.

36. Optional: In the space below, compose your own multiple-choice question on the basis of the material studied in this course, and answer it. Try to formulate your question according to the way you think it should be worded on an exam of this type. No one-word answers, please. I hope to use the best questions on future exams. Warning: you need to answer your own question correctly to get credit.

Note: The following are questions on the textbook that relate to the material already covered in lectures (but not assigned in the readings). Similar questions to these will be asked on the mid-term but from pages in the textbook that you have been assigned.

- *1. In regard to “The Civil Rights Struggle,” based on your reading of the textbook (p. 177), which of the following would you say is *most untrue*: (A) Martin Luther King, a Baptist minister from Atlanta (and PhD from Boston University), patterned many of his nonviolent tactics after those of Ghandi. (B) Media attention soon generated worldwide disapproval of Southern segregationists. (C) King was principally opposed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which was a confederation of white Southern churches. (D) At least by 1968, King had realized that economic advantages for Blacks were as important as Black political rights. (E) By the time King was assassinated in 1968, he had turned much of his attention to the rights of Blacks in Northern urban ghettos.

- *2. According to the textbook (pp. 176–177), which of the following reasons is not specifically advanced for the widespread youth rebellions of the 1960s in the United States: (A) The so-called baby boomers made up a huge generation that had started in 1946 at the conclusion of World War II. (B) The rebellions had a racial basis and undertone, which was a societal vestige carried over from the 1950s. (C) U. S. youth in the 1960s tended to be more more worried about the possibility of nuclear war than the threat of communist takeover. (D) As a result, in part, of the widespread availability of the diaphragm and birth control pill, sexual freedom and experimentation became one of the characteristic features of the 1960s youth rebellion. (E) The youth of the 1960s tended to take security and abundance for granted given their growing up in a period of postwar affluence.

- *3. In regard to the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, according to the textbook (p. 161), which of the following statements is *incorrect*? (A) Hungary had become a major industrialized state, but the workers had no right to strike. (B) The new Hungarian leader, Imre Nagy, had unsuccessfully appealed to the United Nations to defend Hungarian neutrality. (C) The revolution was initiated after a student-led demonstration firebombed a Soviet military convoy with Molotov cocktails. (D) The brutal suppression of the Hungarian Revolution demonstrated the will and determination of the Soviet leaders to suppress any challenge to their domination of Eastern Europe. (E) Although he was a Communist, Imre Nagy was an outspoken anti-Stalinist, who declared an end to single-party rule and Hungary’s withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.

- *4. In 1968, Alexander Dubček became leader of the Czech Communist Party and instituted reforms with the goal of bringing about “communism with a human face” in Czechoslovakia. According to the textbook (pp. 186–187), what was one prominent result of this period of Czech history? (A) Gambling casinos were outlawed in the Czech Republic but flourished in Slovakia turning Bratislava into the Atlantic City of Eastern Europe. (B) Czechoslovakia was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, a process known as the “Velvet Divorce.” (C) After a brief “Prague Spring,” Czechoslovakia once again was dominated by the Soviet Union and endured a “Prague Winter” for another 20 years. (D) Dubček reneged on his promises when he cut a deal with Kremlin leaders to reinstitute hardline Stalinist policies on the condition that Czechoslovakia would be allowed to leave the Warsaw Pact. (E) Communism was a condemned ideology in Slovakia, but it was declared the official state religion in the Czech Republic.
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- *5. According to the textbook (pp. 254–256), what occurred in Guatemala in 1954 that set that country on a course of political upheavals, murders, and violence for the next 40+ years? (A) The communist government of Jacobo Arbenz that ruled Guatemala was overthrown by liberal reformers under Juan José Arevalo. (B) Communist revolutionaries overthrew the conservative military government despite active U.S. support of that government. (C) The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency aided conservative dissidents in overthrowing the reform-minded Arbenz government. (D) The U.S.-supported regime that replaced the Arbenz government introduced significant land reform and limited foreign ownership of Guatemalan industry. (E) The United Fruit Company offered to donate 234,000 acres of uncultivated land for the rural Indian population to farm, but were turned down by the Arbenz government for fear that it might look like a communist measure.
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- *6. According to the textbook (pp. 168–169), all of the following contributed to the creation of the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 *except*? (A) Fidel Castro had overthrown the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista in the Cuban Revolution of January 1959. (B) The missile crisis was a Soviet response to U.S. bases in Turkey, which threatened the Soviet Union. (C) The missile crisis was a direct result of JFK’s falling prey to insecurity despite America’s nuclear advantage over the Soviet Union. (D) Castro and Khrushchev feared a U.S. invasion of Cuba and wanted missiles there to deter an attack. (E) Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky and the American Mafia had shut down casinos in Havana, thereby depriving Castro of an enormous tax base.
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- *7. According to the textbook (p. 174), which of the following is most true in regard to the Tet Offensive of January 1968? (A) It was a dramatically successful surprise attack that shook the Washington establishment, the public, and LBJ himself. (B) The offensive led to the removal of North Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and parts of South Vietnam. (C) The offensive provided conclusive evidence that Agent Orange and certain other defoliants were not effective on certain military terrains. (D) The victory became a major rallying point for the United States and South Vietnamese. (E) The victory led Lyndon Johnson to consider reelection in the 1968 election.
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