

Regents U.S. History: Extra Credit Review Book Assignment

(Prentice Hall 2010)

Unit One : Colonial Times to Constitutional Convention

Introduction

pages 15-17

1. What was the climate like in the New England colonies? What were their main occupations?
2. What areas were a part of the middle colonies?
3. Why did agriculture flourish in the southern colonies?

Colonial Times/ Causes of the American Revolution

pages 21-24

4. What person's case helped establish the principle of freedom of the press in the United States?
5. In the **Mayflower Compact**, who did the colonists consent to be governed by?
6. What was the first representative lawmaking body in the original colonies? Where was it located?
7. What was it called when Britain would leave the colonies alone so long as they continued to provide the mother country with resources and raw materials?
8. Define: **mercantilism**

Declaration of Independence & American Revolution

pages 20-21, 25-25

9. **John Locke** (a European Enlightenment philosopher) believed that people are born with certain _____, including the rights to life, liberty and property.
10. What were some other **Enlightenment** ideas from Baron de Montesquieu and Jean-Jacques Rousseau?
11. Name some of the acts that were passed by the British government in an attempt to get money out of the colonists.
12. What did the colonists do in response to the **Tea Act**?

13. Who wrote the pamphlet, *Common Sense* trying to convince the colonists of the need to break away from Great Britain?

14. Who wrote the **Declaration of Independence**?

15. What were the three parts of the Declaration of Independence?

16. What was the first association of the colonies known as?

Articles of Confederation

pages 27-28

17. What was the first constitution of the United States named?

18. What were the colonists afraid of when they created the **Articles of Confederation**?

19. Was the national government weak or strong under the Articles of Confederation?

20. The Articles of Confederation helped the United States win the Revolutionary War as well as decide how new states could join the Union. What was this plan called?

21. List four weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

22. Eventually, the Articles of Confederation were (circle one) fixed thrown out to make way for the Constitution of the United States.

Constitutional Convention

pages 29-31

23. The commerce compromise said that Congress was forbidden to take a state's _____ and could not get in the way of the slave trade for at least _____ years.

24. The **3/5th Compromise** said that _____ out of _____ slaves would be counted in a state's population totals toward both representation and taxation.

25. The **Great Compromise** created two houses of Congress. What were they?

26. How is representation determined in the House of Representatives?

27. How is representation determined in the Senate?

28. What group wanted the Constitution ratified?
29. What group was opposed to **ratification**?
30. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison wrote the _____ Papers, a series of pro-ratification essays, to convince the people to ratify the Constitution.
31. What did the Anti-Federalists want added to the Constitution in order to guarantee basic or fundamental rights to the people?

Unit 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. British foreign policy in regards to the colonies in the 1700s was based on the idea of:
 - (1) salutary neglect
 - (2) authoritarian rule
 - (3) consent of the governed
 - (4) third world slavery
2. In the colonial era, developments such as the New England town meetings and the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses represented:
 - (1) colonial attempts to build a strong national governments
 - (2) efforts by the British to strengthen their control over the colonies
 - (3) steps in the growth of representative democracy
 - (4) early social reform movements
3. An example of an economic policy that was beneficial to the mother country of Great Britain is:
 - (1) factory system
 - (2) triangular trade
 - (3) encomienda system
 - (4) international trade centering on the colonies
4. A major purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to:
 - (1) guarantee individual rights to citizens
 - (2) establish a plan for national government
 - (3) state colonial grievances against British rule
 - (4) strengthen the central government
5. **“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”**

This quotation best reflects beliefs mainly derived from

 - (1) the Magna Carta
 - (2) John Locke’s theory of natural rights
 - (3) the divine right monarchs of Europe
 - (4) Marxist philosophy
6. The Articles of Confederation are best described as a
 - (1) statement of principles justifying the Revolutionary War
 - (2) plan of union for the original thirteen states
 - (3) set of arguments supporting ratification of the Constitution
 - (4) list of reasons for the secession of the Southern States

7. A major problem of government under the Articles of Confederation was that the
 - (1) courts of the national government had nearly unlimited power
 - (2) President could make major decisions without the approval of Congress
 - (3) national government could levy and collect unlimited taxes
 - (4) Congress depended on the states for men and money to support an army

8. The Great Compromise of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 concerned the
 - (1) issue of slavery
 - (2) representation of the states in Congress
 - (3) election of the President
 - (4) allocation of judicial power in the federal government

9. Anti-federalists criticized the United States Constitution primarily because governing power was concentrated in the
 - (1) the State legislatures
 - (2) the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention
 - (3) the President's Cabinet
 - (4) the National Government

10. In the 1780s, the publication of the Federalist Papers was intended to:
 - (1) justify the American Revolution to the colonists
 - (2) provide a plan of operation for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention
 - (3) encourage ratification of the United States Constitution
 - (4) express support for the election of George Washington to the Presidency

Unit Two: The Constitution of the United States (page 33-51)

Popular Sovereignty & Limited Government

pages 33, 46

1. **Popular Sovereignty** refers to the idea that the source of ALL power or authority to govern is the _____.
2. What is a government based on popular sovereignty called?
3. Governmental _____ are defined by law. In this way, the government is limited, and can't take too much power.

Federalism

pages 33, 35, 46

4. **Federalism** is the division of powers between the _____ and _____ governments.
5. What are the powers specifically given to the federal government called? List three examples.
6. What are the powers not stated in writing, but understood to be true called?
7. What are powers that the national government is NOT allowed to do called?
8. What are powers that belong to both the national and state governments called? List three examples.
9. What are the powers that belong to the states called? List three examples.

Election of a President

pages 39-40

10. Does the general public vote directly for the president on election day?
11. What is the name of the body that votes for the president?
12. If a candidate wins the popular election in a state, does he/she receive all of that state's electoral votes?
13. Is it possible for a candidate to win the popular election (direct vote) but lose in the electoral college?
14. What is a **presidential primary**?
15. What is a **caucus**?

Checks and Balances

pages 34

16. The system of checks and balances prevents too much _____ from falling into the hands of any one part of government.
17. How can Congress check the power of the President?
18. How can Congress check the power of the judicial branch?
19. How can the President check the power of the Congress?
20. How can the President check the power of the judicial branch?
21. How can the judicial branch check the power of either the Congress or the President?

Flexibility

pages 35, 44-45, 50

22. What power does the **elastic clause** give Congress?
23. Who has to agree in order to change the Constitution?
24. How does the Supreme Court demonstrate the constitutional principle of **flexibility**?
25. An amendment can be added to the Constitution if _____ of both the House of Representatives and the Senates approves it AND if _____ of the state legislatures then ratify it. (or they can call a special convention in the states to get an amendment passed)

25. Fill in the blanks for the amendments

Amendment #1 freedom of _____, _____, _____

Amendment #2 right to possess _____

Amendment #3 no housing _____ during peacetime

Amendment #4 protection from unreasonable _____ and seizures

Amendment #5 guarantees _____ process of law; right against self-incrimination

Amendment #6 right to trial by _____ in criminal cases

Amendment #7 right to trial by _____ in civil cases

Amendment #8 protection from cruel or unusual _____

Amendment #9 rights not mentioned belong to the _____

Amendment #10 powers not given to national government belong to the _____

Amendment #11 lawsuits against the states

Amendment #12 voting for President/Vice-President

Amendment #13 abolition of _____

Amendment #14 makes anyone born or naturalized in the United States a _____

Amendment #15 _____ rights for African-American men

Amendment #16 graduated _____ tax (rich pay at a higher tax rate)

Amendment #17 direct election of _____ (instead of legislatures doing it)

Amendment #18 prohibition of _____

Amendment #19 voting rights for _____

Amendment #20 terms for President, Vice-President, Congress

Amendment #21 _____ Amendment #18

Amendment #22 president is limited to _____ terms

Amendment #23 electoral votes for Washington, D.C.

Amendment #24 abolition of _____ taxes; after Civil Rights Movement

Amendment #25 presidential disability and succession

Amendment #26 voting age lowered to _____ after Vietnam

Amendment #27 Congressional _____ can't be changed in the middle of a term.

Unit 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. One way in which the authors of the Constitution tried to create "limited government" was by providing for:
 - (1) a loyal opposition through a two-party system
 - (2) a division of power between the national and state governments
 - (3) the establishment of naturalization laws
 - (4) the popular election of Federal judges

2. The elastic clause, the amending process, and judicial review are all methods by which
 - (1) Congress may check the power of the Executive branch of government.
 - (2) the wording of the original Constitution may be altered.
 - (3) state governments may limit the power of the Federal Government.
 - (4) the Constitution may be adapted to meet changing conditions.

3. Which action could eliminate the electoral college?
 - (1) a Supreme Court ruling
 - (2) passage of legislation by Congress
 - (3) a Presidential order
 - (4) ratification of a Constitutional Amendment

4. The United States Government is considered a federal system because
 - (1) the people elect national officials
 - (2) both national and state governments exist within the nation
 - (3) foreign policy is handled by state governments
 - (4) each state has equal representation in the United States Senate

5. The flexibility of the original United States Constitution is due mainly to:
 - (1) its provision for the amending process and judicial interpretation
 - (2) its guarantees of freedom and justice for all people
 - (3) the extensive powers delegated to the executive branch
 - (4) the willingness of the states to accept Federal control

6. Senate ratification of treaties negotiated by the President is required by the United States Constitution as a way of:
 - (1) maintaining United States prestige in international affairs
 - (2) preventing Federal abuse of State power
 - (3) implementing the principle of checks and balances
 - (4) expanding the authority of the executive branch

7. Which statement best expressed the meaning of the opening words of the United States Constitution, "We, the people....."
 - (1) Sovereignty is derived from the consent of the governed.
 - (2) All citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech.
 - (3) Federal laws are subject to popular referendum.
 - (4) Americans favor unlimited immigration.

8. Federalism is best described as:
 - (1) authority to make and enforce decisions based on a written constitution
 - (2) difference in the function of the public and private sectors of the economy
 - (3) division of powers between a national government and state governments
 - (4) use of checks and balances between the three branches of government

9. A decision of the United States Supreme Court can be overturned by:
 - (1) an amendment to the Constitution
 - (2) a national referendum
 - (3) the appointment of a new Chief Justice
 - (4) a Presidential veto

10. The United States grants certain powers to only the Federal Government. For example, only Congress can declare war. These powers are called:
 - (1) police powers
 - (2) delegated powers
 - (3) reserved powers
 - (4) concurrent powers

Unit Three: The Expanding United States

Federalists: Washington's Presidency

pages 51-56

1. **George Washington** created a group of advisors. What was this called?
2. Who was Washington's first Secretary of the Treasury?
3. EXPLAIN the four parts of **Hamilton's financial plan**.
4. What did western Pennsylvania farmers refuse to pay the tax on? What did Washington do to stop the Rebellion?
5. How did Washington want the United States to deal with foreign affairs?
6. Washington established a tradition of only serving _____ terms as president.
7. Washington and Hamilton were _____ constructionist, meaning that they thought the Constitution should be interpreted loosely and the federal government should take on more powers.
8. John _____ was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court. His decisions (circle one) strengthened weakened the power of the federal government.

John Adams & Thomas Jefferson's Presidencies

pages 52-53

9. John Adams and the Federalists passed the **Alien and Sedition Acts**. Did these strengthen or weaken the power of the federal government?
10. Jefferson had to go against his (circle one) strict loose constructionist view when he authorized the **Louisiana Purchase** in 1803.

Expansion of the United States

pages 56

11. Who was the United States fighting in the **War of 1812**? Who won?
12. President James Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. It said that the Europeans could not _____ the western hemisphere and it staid that the United States would stay _____ of European affairs.
13. What new forms of transportation connected the parts of the country?

Native Americans in the Early 19th Century

pages 73--74

14. How were the Cherokees different from other “uncivilized” tribes?
15. Which president advocated a policy of Indian removal?
16. What Supreme Court case dealt with the Cherokee nation’s attempt to keep their land?
17. What happened to the Cherokee Indians in Georgia?
18. Where were most Native Americans moved to by 1850?

Expansion: Manifest Destiny

pages 75-77

19. Define: **manifest destiny**
20. Which president acquired the land in Louisiana?
21. From what country did we get Florida?
22. Did Texas join the United States as a slave state or a free state in 1845?
23. After what war did the United States gain the Mexican Cession?

Unit 3 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following describes President George Washington’s foreign policy?
 - (1) He favored France over England.
 - (2) He promoted colonial expansion.
 - (3) He came to the defense of Latin American nations.
 - (4) He sought to avoid involvement in European political struggles.
2. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton was most noted for
 - (1) devising a plan to pay off the nation’s debts
 - (2) beginning a system to tax exports
 - (3) arranging necessary loans from European nations
 - (4) raising revenue from the sale of western lands
3. When President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Territory from France, he demonstrated that he had modified his belief that
 - (1) the Constitution should be strictly interpreted
 - (2) the federal government should limit individual rights
 - (3) adding territory would lead to regional rivalries
 - (4) commercial development was the main goal of the federal government

4. A major reason for the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
 - (1) discourage United States trade with Latin America
 - (2) defend the Panama Canal from Great Britain
 - (3) prevent further European colonization in the Caribbean region
 - (4) provide economic aid to Latin American nations

5. What was the primary result of road and turnpike development?
 - (1) Migration from east to west increased.
 - (2) Southern states became more industrialized.
 - (3) State government control of transportation was increased.
 - (4) Escape from slavery was made easier.

6. As a result of President Andrew Jackson's policies, Native American Indians were
 - (1) relocated to reservations in Mexico
 - (2) forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River
 - (3) gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands
 - (4) given United States citizenship

7. The term *Manifest Destiny* was first used to support
 - (1) independence from Great Britain
 - (2) westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean
 - (3) efforts to stop secession of Southern states
 - (4) laws restricting labor union activity

8. The phrase "by military conquest, treaty, and purchase" best describes the
 - (1) steps in the growth of American industry
 - (2) methods used to expand the territory of the United States
 - (3) major parts of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - (4) causes of the United States entry into the Korean War

9. In which war was Manifest Destiny used to justify United States government actions?
 - (1) Revolutionary War
 - (2) Mexican War
 - (3) Civil War
 - (4) Vietnam War

10. Which event was most influenced by the principle of Manifest Destiny?
 - (1) founding of Jamestown
 - (2) defeat of Britain in the Revolutionary War
 - (3) purchase of Florida
 - (4) acquisition of the Mexican Cession

Unit Four: The Constitution is Tested

Expansion of Slavery: Compromises & Abolitionists

pages 77-80

1. What did **Denmark Vesey** and **Nat Turner** try to do in the south?
2. Abolition means _____.
3. List four **abolitionists**.
4. Where did the **Missouri Compromise** ban slavery?
5. List the three parts of the **Compromise of 1850**.
 - * California entered the Union as a _____ state.
 - * The _____ Slave Act required that escaped slaves be returned to their owners.
 - * _____ or a vote of the people living in the territory, would determine whether a territory in the Mexican Cession was to be slave or free.
6. The **Kansas-Nebraska Act** allowed the people in Kansas and Nebraska to decide the question of slavery by _____.
7. What did the Supreme Court decide regarding **Dred Scott**?

Causes of the Civil War

pages 80-81

8. What drove the economy in the north? In the south?
9. How many candidates ran in the election of 1860? Who won?
10. Which was the first southern state to secede? What country did they and other states form?

Civil War: Events of the War, Strategies, End of War

pages 80-82

11. What was Lincoln's goal as he took office?
12. What are some things that Lincoln did during the Civil War that expanded the powers of the president?
13. What law provided for the settlement of western lands?
14. What law gave public lands to states and territories to start agriculture, mechanical arts, and military science colleges?
15. What was the major Confederate strategy?
16. What was the major Union strategy?
17. Who led the Union forces? Who led the Confederate forces?
18. The **Emancipation Proclamation** freed which slaves?

Reconstruction

pages 97-98

19. Who wanted it to be pretty easy for the southern states to reenter the Union? Just 10% of those who had voted in the 1860 elections would have to take an oath of loyalty to the Union and the states would have to adopt new constitutions abolishing slavery.
20. Which group wanted it to be much more difficult for the former Confederate states to reenter the Union?
21. Which plan did President Andrew Johnson prefer?
22. Which plan actually happened?
23. How many military districts did the **Radical Reconstruction** plan divide the south into?
24. The Radical Republicans required the former Confederate states to ratify the 13th AND 14th amendments. What did each of these amendments allow?
13-
14-
25. Under the Radical Republican plan, could former Confederate officers hold government positions in the reconstructed governments?
26. Why was Andrew Johnson impeached? Was he removed from office?

27. What political party dominated southern politics? What was this called?
28. When did Reconstruction end in the south?
29. What measures were passed in many southern states to restrict the rights of blacks?
30. What secret society tried to terrorize blacks living in the south?
31. How did many southern states get blacks not to vote?
32. Many states required **literacy tests** before a black person could vote. What government agency was set up to help educate former slaves?
33. **Poll taxes** and literacy tests kept poor and uneducated blacks from voting. To stop other blacks from voting, some southern states had **grandfather clauses** in their constitutions. What does this mean?
34. What did Jim Crow laws forbid African-American and white people from sharing?
35. What Supreme Court case legislated “**separate but equal**” in facilities?
36. Was the transcontinental railroad created to connect the north to the west or the south to the west?
37. Landless farmers who gave part of each year’s crop to the landowner and received the rest as payment were known as _____.

Unit 4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Before the Civil War, slavery expanded in the South rather than in the North because
 - (1) the Constitution contained a clause that outlawed the importation of slaves into the Northern states
 - (2) Congress passed a law forbidding slavery in the North
 - (3) Northern states passed affirmative action legislation
 - (4) Geographic conditions in the South encouraged the development of large plantations.
2. Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South
 - (1) admission of states to the Union
 - (2) Supreme Court decisions
 - (3) presidential election results
 - (4) voting rights

3. Which statement best describes the economic differences between the North and South just prior to the Civil War?
 - (1) The Northern economy was primarily agricultural, while the Southern economy was based on manufacturing.
 - (2) Jobs on plantations attracted more European immigrants to the South than to the North.
 - (3) Transportation systems were more developed in the North than in the South.
 - (4) The Southern economy was more diversified than the Northern economy.

4. Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of
 - (1) allowing states to secede from the Union
 - (2) permitting voters to nullify federal laws
 - (3) deciding the legalization of slavery in a new state
 - (4) overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court

5. As the Civil War began, President Abraham Lincoln stated that his primary goal was to
 - (1) end slavery
 - (2) increase congressional powers
 - (3) set new national boundaries
 - (4) preserve the Union

6. The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to
 - (1) encourage settlement of the West
 - (2) set up reservations for Native American Indians
 - (3) establish land-grant agricultural colleges
 - (4) assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads

7. In their plans for Reconstruction, both President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson sought to
 - (1) punish the South for starting the Civil War
 - (2) force the Southern States to pay reparations to the Federal Government
 - (3) allow the Southern States to reenter the nation as quickly as possible
 - (4) establish the Republican Party as the only political party in the South

8. The underlying reason for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was
 - (1) the Credit Mobilier scandal
 - (2) a power struggle with Congress over Reconstruction
 - (3) his refusal to appoint new justices to the Supreme Court
 - (4) his policies toward Native American Indians

9. During Reconstruction, the Black Codes passed by Southern states were attempts to
 - (1) provide land to former slaves
 - (2) punish former Confederate leaders
 - (3) repeal the Jim Crow laws
 - (4) deny equal rights to African Americans

10. What effect did the system of sharecropping have on the South after the Civil War?
 - (1) It kept formerly enslaved persons economically dependent.
 - (2) It brought investment capital to the South.
 - (3) It encouraged Northerners to migrate south.
 - (4) It provided for a fairer distribution of farm profits.

Unit 5: Industrialization

Cause and Effect of Industrialization

pages 102-107

1. _____ is the term that refers to money for investment.
2. A _____ is a business in which many investors own shares, usually called stocks.
3. A company or small group of companies that had complete control over a particular field of business is a _____.
4. What is it called when competing companies in one field enter into agreements to fix prices and divide business? Was this allowed in the early days of industrialization?
5. What is it called when a group of corporations in the same or related fields agree to combine under a single board of trustees that controls the actions of all member corporations? Give one example.
6. How did corporations get around the anti-trust legislation?
7. What were multifamily city living buildings called?
8. What health problems did industrialization bring?

Immigration during Industrialization

pages 114-117

9. From where did people immigrate during the period of “**Old Immigration**” or “Colonial Immigration” from the 1600s until around 1850?
10. Where did people come from during the period of “**New Immigration?**”
11. What is the term for the belief that native-born Americans and their ways of life are superior to immigrants and their ways of life?
12. What is the “**melting pot theory?**”
13. Define: **assimilation**
14. What is the “**salad bowl theory**” or “**cultural pluralism?**”
15. What political party was formed to limit the voting strength of immigrants and keep Catholics out of office? Were they successful?
16. What act stopped Chinese immigration in 1882?
17. What was the name of the informal agreement made between President Roosevelt and Japan stopping Japanese from moving to the United States?

18. How did Congress try to stop immigration in 1917?
19. What law limited the number of immigrants to the United States to 350,000/year?
20. What law reduced immigration further and preferred people from northern and western Europe?
21. In the beginning of the period of industrialization, immigration was (circle one) restricted open.
22. By the 1920s, immigration was (circle one) restricted open.

Entrepreneurs of Industrialization

Pages 105-108

23. People who take responsibility for the organization and operation of a new business venture are called _____.
24. Which entrepreneur dominated the steel industry?
25. What entrepreneur helped Standard Oil Company to control over 90% of American oil refining?
26. Which banker eventually bought Carnegie Steel, and controlled electrical, insurance, and shipping companies?
27. Which entrepreneur changed the factory system by using an **assembly line**?
28. Define: **Laissez-faire**
29. What economic system allows private individuals to make economic decisions?
30. **Social Darwinism** was a belief in the "survival of the fittest." This meant that _____ businesses would fail and strong businesses with survive. Government should leave businesses alone.
31. What is the difference between a "**robber baron**" and a "**captain of industry**?"
32. What is the term for the rich freely showing off their wealth?
33. Define: **philanthropist**

Government during Industrialization

pages 107-108

34. In the early days of industrialization, did government regulate big business?
35. What industry was especially harmful to farmers?
35. In the Supreme Court case _____ vs. _____ (1877) the Supreme Court upheld an Illinois law controlling grain elevator rates.
36. In the Supreme Court case *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois*, the Supreme Court ruled that states could not regulate rates on interstate routes. Only _____ can regulate interstate trade.
37. In 1887 the **Interstate Commerce Commission** was established by the government to end railroad abuses such as pools and rebates. It was (circle one) effective not very effective.
38. The _____ Act of 1890 prohibited monopolies by declaring illegal any business combination or trust "in restraint of trade or commerce."
39. By the 1920s government (circle one) was was not regulating big business in order to protect consumers.

Labor Unions during Industrialization

pages 108-110

40. What is the term for when union members representing workers sit down to negotiate labor issues with management?
41. What labor union did **Terrence Powderly** form in 1869? What type of workers did his labor union allow to join?
42. What labor union did **Samuel Gompers** form in 1886? Who was allowed in to this union?
43. What was the outcome of the **Great Railway Strike** of 1877?
44. What was the result of the **Haymarket Riot** in 1996?
45. What was the outcome of the **Homestead Strike** in 1894?
46. What was the outcome of the **Pullman Strike** in 1894?

The Transcontinental Railroad, Native Americans & the Closing of the Frontier (1890) pages 81, 103, 117-119

47. By what year did the United States government say that the frontier was closed? (that all land was explored and settled)
48. Where were Indians forced to live?
49. What 1887 act was aimed at Americanizing the Native Americans? It wanted to break up tribes and reservations and give land directly to Native American families.
50. What technology aided the growth of farming and ranching?
51. Where did people mine?
52. What area of the west was good for farming?
53. What was the last big confrontation between American soldiers and Native Americans?

Unit 5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Industrialists of the late 1800s contributed most to economic growth by
 - (1) supporting the efforts of labor unions
 - (2) encouraging government ownership of banks
 - (3) establishing large corporations
 - (4) opposing protective tariffs
2. During the late 1800s, industrialization in the United States led to
 - (1) the growth of the middle class
 - (2) an overall decline in labor union membership
 - (3) the creation of affirmative action programs
 - (4) a decrease in the use of natural resources
3. Mark Twain labeled the late 1800s in the United States the "Gilded Age" to describe the
 - (1) end of the practice of slavery
 - (2) extremes of wealth and poverty
 - (3) absence of international conflicts
 - (4) achievements of the labor movement
4. During the late 1800s, business leaders formed trusts mainly to
 - (1) reduce prices
 - (2) improve worker productivity
 - (3) eliminate competition
 - (4) establish overseas factories
5. During the late 19th century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in the movement to
 - (1) stop racial segregation of Native American Indians
 - (2) limit illegal immigration
 - (3) gain fair treatment of Native American Indians
 - (4) improve working conditions
6. Which factor most limited the growth of labor unions during the late 1800's?
 - (1) Most employers were very hostile toward workers' efforts to organize.
 - (2) Most factory workers were satisfied with their wages and working conditions.
 - (3) The Federal Government declared that unions were illegal.
 - (4) Workers preferred to negotiate with factory owners as individuals rather than as members of a group.

7. Between 1890 and 1915, the majority of immigrants to the United States were labeled “new immigrants” because they were
- (1) considered physically and mentally superior to earlier immigrants
 - (2) forced to settle in the cities of the Midwest
 - (3) from China, Japan, and other Asian countries
 - (4) culturally different from most earlier immigrants
8. Why did the United States follow a policy of open immigration during much of the 1800s?
- (1) Many United States citizens wanted to live abroad.
 - (2) The United States had a shortage of labor.
 - (3) Prosperous conditions in Europe resulted in fewer immigrants coming to the United States.
 - (4) Immigrants provided United States industry with investment capital.
9. The Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were passed in an effort to
- (1) promote the formation of new trusts
 - (2) increase business investment
 - (3) maintain competition in business
 - (4) limit the activities of foreign corporations
10. In the late 1800s, the theory of laissez-faire capitalism was used by many industrialists to
- (1) petition the government for assistance during times of financial crisis
 - (2) oppose colonial expansion in Africa and Asia
 - (3) argue against government regulation of business practices
 - (4) defend limits on the number of immigrants allowed to work in factories
11. The aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to
- (1) restore previously taken land to Native American Indian tribes
 - (2) maintain traditional Native American Indian cultures
 - (3) assimilate Native American Indians into American culture
 - (4) end all governmental contact with Native American Indians
12. The Indian Wars that occurred between 1860 and 1890 were mainly the result of
- (1) disputes over the spread of slavery
 - (2) conflict with Mexico over Texas and California
 - (3) the search for gold in California
 - (4) the movement of settlers onto the Great Plains

Unit 6: Progressive Reform

Populism and the Western Farmer

page 119-120

1. What organization did many farmers join to develop social ties?
2. What political party did many farmers join?
3. List three goals of the **Populist** party.
4. What was the biggest Populist issue in the election of 1896?
5. Who did the Populists nominate for president in 1896?
6. Were the Populists successful in the presidential election?
7. True False Some of the Populist ideas later became constitutional amendments.

Progressive Reformers

pages 136-140

8. What type of people were progressives?
9. What is the name for journalists and writers who tried to investigate and expose corruption?
10. Which progressive reformer used writings and photographs to show the need for better housing for the poor?
11. Who wrote The Jungle about the horrors of the meat-packing industry?
12. Who wrote an expose on the Standard Oil Company?
13. Who opened settlement houses to provide education and services to the poor?
14. What group did Frances Willard lead? What were they against? Were they successful in getting government change?
15. Who founded **Tuskegee Institute** and believed in vocational education for blacks?
16. Who founded the **NAACP** and wanted full racial equality for blacks/whites?
17. Who founded the **Universal Negro Improvement Association** and wanted blacks to emigrate back to Africa?

Women's Rights Movement

pages 140-142

18. When did the women's suffrage (not SUFFER-AGE) movement begin?
19. What document did **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** write at the convention in **Seneca Falls, New York (1848)**?
20. Name four other women who fought for equal rights for women.
21. What woman started Planned Parenthood and worked to make birth control accessible to women?
22. Which amendment was finally passed in 1920 giving women the right to vote?

Progressive Reform at State and Federal Levels

pages 143-148, 45

23. The progressive movement brought two different types of **city government plans** in order to reduce corruption. Name them.
24. Other progressive reforms at the state level include:
 - _____ : makes it so that people (party bosses) don't know you voted
 - _____ : allows voters to petition the legislature to consider a proposed law
 - _____ : voters decide whether a given bill or amendment is passed
 - _____ : method used to force elected officials from office
 - _____ primary: allows voters, rather than party leaders, to select candidates
25. Who was the Wisconsin governor that was a model for Progressive reform?
26. Progressive President #1: **Teddy Roosevelt**
 - What acts did Teddy Roosevelt help get passed to improve the food industry?
 - Congress passed the _____ Act, strengthening the Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - What was Roosevelt's nickname regarding trusts?
 - What company did the Supreme Court order dissolved since it was a "bad trust?"
 - Where did Roosevelt send in federal troops to help the striking workers?
 - True False Roosevelt worked to protect the nation's environment.

27. Progressive President #2: **William Howard Taft**

- True False Taft brought more suits against big business to court than Roosevelt.
- What company did the S. Court order dissolved because it was not a “reasonable” monopoly?
- The **Mann-Elkins Act** gave Congress the power to regulate _____.

28. Progressive President #3: **Woodrow Wilson**

- Who does a progressive tax tax at a higher rate?
- What was created in 1913 in order to control the amount of money in circulation?
- Which act strengthened the government’s power to control big business practices that threatened competition?

29. Progressive Amendments

- What was the **16th amendment**?
- What was the **17th amendment**?
- What was the **18th amendment**?
- What was the **19th amendment**?

Unit 6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Populist Party was important in United States history because it

- (1) succeeded in electing two presidential candidates
- (2) won control of many state governments
- (3) proposed ideas that later became law
- (4) achieved suffrage for African Americans

2. “Jane Addams Opens Hull House”

“Jacob Riis Photographs Tenement Residents”

“Ida Tarbell Exposes Standard Oil Company”

These headlines represent efforts by individuals to

- (1) support business monopolies
- (2) solve problems of American farmers
- (3) improve depressed urban areas
- (4) correct abuses of the Industrial Revolution

3. In the early 20th century, muckrakers were able to influence American society mainly through their

- (1) frequent acts of civil disobedience
- (2) publication of articles and books
- (3) activities as government officials
- (4) control over local legislatures

4. Which event of the early 1900’s is evidence that Upton Sinclair’s novel *The Jungle* had an important impact on the United States?

- (1) adoption of reforms in public education
- (2) passage of legislation limiting immigration
- (3) adoption of the 18th amendment establishing Prohibition
- (4) passage of legislation requiring Federal inspection of meat

5. One idea that both Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois supported is that
- (1) African Americans should have increased civil rights
 - (2) vocational training was the best approach to education
 - (3) immigration was responsible for racial segregation
 - (4) Jim Crow laws were needed to help African Americans
6. The Declaration of Sentiments from the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 proclaimed that
- (1) the abolition of slavery was necessary
 - (2) all men and women are created equal
 - (3) California should be admitted as a free state
 - (4) the sale of alcoholic beverages should be illegal
7. Which president was known as a trustbuster?
- (1) George Washington (2) Calvin Coolidge (3) Theodore Roosevelt (4) Dwight Eisenhower
8. The initiative, referendum, and recall election were supported by the Progressives as ways to
- (1) limit government regulation of the press
 - (2) limit the role of the Supreme Court in constitutional issues
 - (3) increase citizen participation in the political process
 - (4) increase the influence of major political parties
9. The Federal Reserve System attempts to manage the United States economy by
- (1) setting tariff rates
 - (2) insuring bank accounts
 - (3) raising or lowering income taxes
 - (4) regulating interest rates
10. What was a significant impact of the Progressive movement on American life?
- (1) increased government regulation of business
 - (2) increased restrictions on presidential powers
 - (3) decreased influence of the media on public policy
 - (4) reduced government spending for social programs

Unit 7: Foreign Policy at the Turn of the Century

Spanish-American War & American Imperialism

pages 149-155

1. After industrialization, the United States wanted raw _____ and _____ from other countries.
2. **Alfred T. Mahan** said that a nation needed a strong _____ to be powerful.
3. The idea that the United States was obliged to carry its benefits to other peoples was known as _____.
4. What was the policy the United States enforced in order to protect its trading rights in China?
5. Who opened Japan up to trade with the United States and other western nations?
6. What Pacific island chain did the United States acquire in 1898 thanks to the help of American planters and businessmen?
7. **Spanish-American War**
 - What country did the United States argue was treating the people of Cuba badly?
 - What is the term for super patriotism and a demand for aggressive actions?
 - Who were two **yellow journalists** from New York City that aggravated the issues in Cuba?
 - What ship was sunk off the coast of Havana?
 - Who won the Spanish-American war?
 - What territories did the U.S. receive after the Spanish-American War?
8. Define: **imperialism**

Panama Canal & Roosevelt Corollary

pages 157-159

9. What had the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 warned foreign powers of?
10. Teddy Roosevelt added a **corollary** (addition) to the Monroe Doctrine. How did it say that the U.S. would act if a nation in the western hemisphere is guilty of consistently behaving wrongly?
11. What was Teddy Roosevelt's motto concerning Latin America?
12. What was Howard Taft's foreign policy approach known as?
13. Later in the 1930s, the American foreign policy regarding was Latin America was called the _____.
14. Teddy Roosevelt encouraged Panama to revolt from _____. Soon thereafter, the United States constructed a _____.

Causes of World War I

pages 159-165

15. There are four MAIN causes of World War I. What are they?
- M _____
A _____
I _____
N _____
16. What countries were part of the Central Powers? (Axis Powers)
17. What countries were part of the Allied Powers? (Triple Entente)
18. What did the Germans do that ultimately forced Woodrow Wilson to involve the United States in World War I?
19. What note was found that encouraged a German alliance with Mexico?
20. How did the United States mobilize (recruit) an army?
21. Which two acts served to control and punish those who opposed the war effort?
22. What was the decision in *Schenck v. United States (1919)*?
23. During the first **Red Scare**, Americans were afraid of _____.

End of World War I

pages 165-167

24. What was President Woodrow Wilson's Peace Plan called?
25. _____ - _____ refers to letting various national groups make their own political decisions.
26. Name the treaty that ended World War I.
27. Who was completely blamed and punished for World War I by the **Treaty of Versailles**?
28. One of Wilson's ideas that was included in the Treaty of Versailles was a **League of Nations**. Did the United States join? Why or why not?
29. Germany was forced to pay reparations. What are **reparations**?
30. Did the United States ever sign the Treaty of Versailles?
31. What pact was signed in 1928 outlawing war except in self-defense?
32. How did the role of women change during World War I?
33. Why did many blacks move north during World War I?

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Japan was important to the United States because it
 - (1) ended the United States policy of neutrality
 - (2) opened new trading opportunities in Asia
 - (3) began a military alliance between the two nations
 - (4) acquired cheap labor for America's factories
2. In the late 19th century, owners of big businesses generally embraced Social Darwinism because it reinforced their belief that
 - (1) economic success demonstrates fitness to lead
 - (2) business monopolies are contrary to the social order
 - (3) all wealth should be returned to society
 - (4) economic competition should be regulated
3. The Open Door policy of 1899 was originally adopted so that the United States could
 - (1) restrict Chinese immigration
 - (2) stop Japan from colonizing China
 - (3) gain equal trading rights in China
 - (4) encourage the development of democracy in China
4. During the 1890s, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used yellow journalism to generate public support for the
 - (1) election of Populist Party candidates
 - (2) goals of workers in the Pullman strike
 - (3) presidential candidacy of William McKinley
 - (4) Spanish-American War
5. An important result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States
 - (1) acquired territories in Africa
 - (2) became a world power with an overseas empire
 - (3) improved its relations with Germany
 - (4) lost interest in Latin American affairs
6. The chief reason the United States built the Panama Canal was to
 - (1) close the Western Hemisphere to new European colonization
 - (2) reduce travel time for commercial and military shipping
 - (3) promote an isolationist foreign policy
 - (4) prevent the spread of communism
7. The Big Stick policy and Dollar Diplomacy were attempts to
 - (1) increase United States power in Latin America
 - (2) contain the spread of communism in eastern Europe
 - (3) protect free trade on the Asian continent
 - (4) strengthen political ties with western Europe
8. Which argument did President Woodrow Wilson use to persuade Congress to enter World War I?
 - (1) making the world safe for democracy
 - (2) retaliating against the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
 - (3) assisting the neutral nations with their defense
 - (4) removing the Nazi threat from the Western Hemisphere

9. The “clear and present danger” doctrine stated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Schenck v. United States* (1919) had an important impact the Bill of Rights because it
 - (1) limited the powers of the president
 - (2) placed limits on freedom of speech
 - (3) clarified standards for a fair trial
 - (4) expanded the rights of persons accused of crimes

10. President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points were based on the belief that
 - (1) military strength is a nation’s best path to world peace
 - (2) isolationism should guide international relations
 - (3) the principle of self-determination should be applied to people of all nations
 - (4) industrial nations should have equal access to colonial possessions

11. Following World War I, the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles primarily because the treaty
 - (1) failed to include most of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points
 - (2) did not punish Germany for starting the war
 - (3) contained provisions that might lead the United States into foreign conflicts
 - (4) made no provision for reduction of military weapons

Unit 8: The 1920s & 1930s

Social Life of the 1920s

pages 184-185

1. The 1920s was a period of _____ in lifestyle, values, morals, and manners.
2. Young women of the 1920s were called _____.
3. **Langston Hughes** and **Duke Ellington** were blacks artists during the _____.
4. The period of the 1920s is often known as the _____ Age.

Politics of the 1920s

pages 180, 187-188

5. Which president dealt with scandals such as the **Teapot Dome Scandal** during the early 1920s?
6. The _____ was led by **Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer** and led to discrimination and searches for communists.
7. What two Italian immigrants (and anarchists) were convicted of murder and were executed? (wrongly as many believe)
8. What did the U.S. government restrict during the 1920s to keep American safe from communism?
9. What did the 18th Amendment prohibit during the 1920s?
10. **John Scopes** was put on trial for teaching _____. This was a conflict between modern and traditional values.

Economics of the 1920s including causes of the Great Depression

pages 181-183, 190-193

11. The presidency of Calvin _____ in the 1920s was a period of business boom.
12. Who did government help during the 1920s? (circle one) big business consumers
13. Were labor unions strengthened in the 1920s?
14. What group did not experience a boom during the 1920s? (After World War I they were still overproducing.)
15. Define: **on margin**
16. What does the term *mass consumption* mean?
17. What happened in 1929 to send the U.S. economy into a major depression?
18. List the six major causes of the Great Depression.

Hoover & the Great Depression

pages 193-195

19. What was Hoover's slogan to restore confidence in the American economy?
20. What organization did Hoover create lend money to railroads, mortgage and insurance companies?
21. Hoover obtained _____ agreements from businesses not to lower wages or prices.
22. Hoover authorized the use of tanks and tear gas against World War I veterans, who were protesting because they wanted their bonuses early. They were known as the _____ Army.
23. Hoover believed that government giving money directly to the people would destroy peoples' "rugged _____."
24. What did people call houses made out of cardboard boxes?
25. What happened in the midwest to cause the **Dust Bowl**?

Roosevelt and the New Deal

pages 195-202

26. How did FDR communicate with the American people?
27. What political party was FDR?
28. What were the three R's of FDR's New Deal?
29. After declaring a banking holiday, FDR closed the nation's bank. What act did he get passed to improve the nation's banking system?
30. List three agencies that provided money and/or jobs to the people.
31. What provided jobs, cheap electricity, and floor control to several poor states?
32. What act was passed to guarantee income to senior citizens?
33. What act finally guaranteed labor the right to form unions and to practice **collective bargaining**?

35. What did the 1934 **Indian Reorganization Act** do?
36. Did African Americans receive much help from the New Deal?
37. Did Mexican-Americans receive much help from the New Deal?
38. Did women receive much help from the New Deal?
39. FDR's New Deal legislation involved more federal intervention in the economy than ever before. What two clauses of the Constitution made this constitutional?
40. Define: **deficit spending**
41. Some of FDR's New Deal legislation was ruled unconstitutional. Why?
42. What was FDR's **Court-Packing Plan** all about? Did it work?

Unit 8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which event of the 1920s symbolized a conflict over cultural values?
 - (1) election of Herbert Hoover
 - (2) Scopes trial
 - (3) transatlantic flight of Charles Lindbergh
 - (4) stock market crash
2. The "Red Scare" (1919-1920) led to
 - (1) a cut back of basic rights
 - (2) more rights for women
 - (3) a move to the suburbs
 - (4) government reforms
3. "**The business of America is business.**" – **President Calvin Coolidge**
By making this statement, President Coolidge was expressing his support for
 - (1) higher taxes on corporations
 - (2) democratic socialism
 - (3) banking regulations
 - (4) the free-enterprise system
4. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s can best be described as
 - (1) an organization created to help promote African-American businesses
 - (2) a movement that sought to draw people back to the inner cities
 - (3) a relief program to provide jobs for minority workers
 - (4) a period of great achievement by African-American writers, artists, and performers
5. In the 1920s, which economic factor led to the Great Depression?
 - (1) lack of investment in the stock market
 - (2) attempt by the United States to promote free trade
 - (3) failure to develop new consumer goods industries
 - (4) overproduction of farm products and manufactured goods

6. Which economic practice became significantly more widespread during the 1920s?
- (1) governmental regulation of business
 - (2) dependence on government welfare programs
 - (3) stock market speculation
 - (4) reduction of tariff rates
7. In the 1930s, shantytowns, often called “Hooverilles,” sprang up across the United States because of President Herbert Hoover’s
- (1) support for federal programs to provide jobs for the unemployed
 - (2) refusal to provide direct federal aid to the homeless
 - (3) efforts to help the residents return to their farms
 - (4) emergency relief program to provide food to the poor
8. The New Deal tried to solve many problems of the Great Depression by
- (1) providing federal aid to many sectors of the economy
 - (2) reducing taxes on big business to stimulate job creation
 - (3) lowering federal spending to maintain a balanced budget
 - (4) decreasing foreign competition by raising tariffs
9. New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were primarily intended to help
- (1) farmers
 - (2) homeowners
 - (3) businesses
 - (4) unemployed workers
10. Congress refused to enact President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s court-packing plan because the plan
- (1) threatened to upset the constitutional system of checks and balances
 - (2) entrusted too much power to the judicial branch
 - (3) called for an increase in income taxes
 - (4) required passage of a constitutional amendment

Unit 9: 1940s & 1950s

Early U.S. Involvement in World War II

pages 219-222

1. What is the United States' traditional foreign policy?
2. Why did the United States not join the **League of Nations**?
3. What were the neutrality acts, passed from 1935-1937, aimed at preventing?
4. What did the **Lend-Lease Act** allowed the United States to do?
5. When did Japan attack Pearl Harbor and bring the United States into the war?

World War II at home

pages 222-229

6. Which countries were a part of the **Allied Powers**?
7. Which countries were a part of the **Axis Powers**?
8. What was the goal of the **Manhattan Project**?
9. What types of things did Americans **ration** during World War II?
8. What did **Rosie the Riveter** encourage women to do?
9. Who was moved to **internment camps** for national security reasons? Was this constitutional?

End of World War II

pages 225-230

10. Where did Truman authorize the U.S. army to drop the atomic bombs?
11. Who was put on trial in the **Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunals**?
12. What act authorized billions of dollars to pay for veterans' benefits after World War II?
13. What international organization was created by the World War II Allies to maintain international peace?

14. Define: **containment**

15. Winston Churchill described the _____ as an ideological barrier between communist and democratic countries.
16. What was President Truman's policy of economic and military aid to help Turkey and Greece resist the spread of communism called?
17. What was the name of Truman's economic aid program designed to help Europe recover from World War II (and resist the spread of communism?)
18. The Cold War was a period of tense relations and an arms race between the United States and the _____.
19. What did Stalin do to try to cut off Berlin from the rest of the world?
20. How did the Allies respond to the blockade?
21. The United States and other western European nations joined in the _____ to provide for each other's collective security against communism.
22. What was the alliance of communist countries called?
23. What happened in China between **Mao Zedong** and **Chiang Kai-shek's** (Jiang Jieshi) supporters? Who won?
24. What was happening in **Korea** from 1950-1953? What was the outcome?
25. What committee investigated and looked for communists in the United States?
26. What did President Truman order to conduct security checks on government employees?
27. Define: **McCarthyism**

28. Name the couple that was executed for giving atomic secrets to the Soviets during World War II.

29. Define: **brinkmanship**
30. The Soviets launched _____ in 1957. This fueled the space race between the U.S. and U.S.S.R..
31. The idea that if one country fell to communism then others would follow is called the _____ theory.

32. The _____ Doctrine was a U.S. pledge to help any Middle Eastern nation resist communist aggression.

33. In the _____ Incident an American spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union.

1950s at Home

pages 256-261

34. True False People spent a great deal of money on consumer goods during the 1950's.

35. What is the name of the generation of children born to World War II veterans?

36. Many people moved from the city to the _____.

37. What act provided funding for a 44,000 mile network of interstate highways?

38. What area does the "Sunbelt" refer to?

39. What was the decision in the 1954 Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*?

40. Where did President Eisenhower use the National Guard to enforce integration?

41. Who began the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** by refusing to move to the back of the bus?

42. Who led the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

Unit 9 Multiple Choice Questions

- The Neutrality Acts passed by Congress in the mid-1930s were efforts to
 - avoid mistakes that led the country into World War I
 - create jobs for the unemployed in the military defense industry
 - support the League of Nations efforts to stop wars in Africa and Asia
 - help the democratic nations of Europe against Hitler and Mussolini
- Passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 indicated that the United States desired to
 - isolate itself from conflicts in Europe and Asia
 - form alliances to stop the aggression of dictators
 - expand trade outside the Western Hemisphere
 - support the policies of the League of Nations
- The United States Supreme Court decision in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) concerned
 - restricting freedom of the press
 - limiting civil liberties during wartime
 - the president's right to use atomic weapons
 - the right of women to serve in military combat
- During World War II, posters of Rosie the Riveter were used to
 - recruit women into wartime industries
 - promote women's suffrage
 - encourage women to serve in the armed forces
 - support higher education for women

5. What precedent was established by the Nuremberg war crimes trials?
 - (1) National leaders can be held responsible for crimes against humanity.
 - (2) Only individuals who actually commit murder during a war can be guilty of a crime.
 - (3) Defeated nations cannot be forced to pay reparations.
 - (4) Defeated nations can be occupied by the victors.

6. As World War II was ending, the United States decided to join the United Nations mainly because the United States
 - (1) sought to meet the American public's overwhelming demand for free-trade agreements
 - (2) wanted to continue to play the same role it had in the League of Nations
 - (3) recognized that efforts to achieve world peace required United States involvement
 - (4) wanted to stop the growing influence of newly independent developing nations

7. The main foreign policy objective of the Marshall Plan (1948–1952) was to
 - (1) stop communist aggression in Korea
 - (2) rebuild the economies of European nations
 - (3) fight poverty in Latin America
 - (4) provide jobs for unemployed Americans

8. The primary goal of the United States foreign policy of containment was to
 - (1) return to noninvolvement in world affairs
 - (2) gain territories in Africa and Latin America
 - (3) stop communist influence from spreading
 - (4) overthrow existing dictatorships

9. In the late 1940s the United States stood up to the Soviet Union in East Germany by
 - (1) forming a military alliance with Russia
 - (2) accepting Russian authority over W. Berlin
 - (3) airlifting supplies to West Berlin
 - (4) turning over control of Berlin to the U.N.

10. What was a cause for the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1940s and the investigations of a Senate committee headed by Joseph McCarthy in the early 1950s?
 - (1) the belief that there were Communist agents in the federal government
 - (2) excessive spending by the United States military
 - (3) the corruption and bribery of members of Congress
 - (4) actions of President Harry Truman that might have led to his impeachment

11. In 1957, the Eisenhower Doctrine expanded the principles of the Truman Doctrine by extending Middle East military assistance in order to
 - (1) offset communist influence in the region
 - (2) combat anti-American terrorist threats
 - (3) force the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to end its oil embargo
 - (4) defend Israel against Arab invasions

12. The immediate impact of the 1957 launch of *Sputnik I* was that it
 - (1) forced the United States to find new sources of fuel
 - (2) focused attention on the need to regulate the uses of outer space
 - (3) heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition
 - (4) ended the period of peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union

13. The baby boom primarily resulted from the
 - (1) economic prosperity of the 1920s
 - (2) Great Depression of the 1930s
 - (3) delay in marriages during World War II
 - (4) counterculture movement of the 1960s

Unit 10: 1960s & 1970s

John F. Kennedy 1960-1963

pages 274-275, 277

1. The failed attempt of JFK's administration to remove Fidel Castro from power was known as the _____ of _____ Invasion.
2. The United States came to the brink of nuclear war when the Soviet Union tried to put missiles in _____.
3. The _____ Wall was created to stop East Germans from escaping to freedom in the West.
4. True False Kennedy sent over 17000 American "advisors" to South Vietnam.

Civil Rights Movement

pages 263-276

5. What is the form of protest used during the Civil Rights Movement to show a belief that the law is unjust?
6. Name at least two examples of the protests of the Civil Rights Movement.
7. After the assassination of JFK, Lyndon Johnson urged congress to pass the _____ Rights Act of 1964 which outlawed race discrimination in public accommodations as well as a commission to protect equal job opportunities for all Americans.
8. What did the **24th Amendment** to the Constitution outlaw?
9. What legislation put an end to literacy tests and authorized the attorney general of the United States to take legal action against states that denied the right to vote to African-Americans?
10. Which black leader spoke against integration and promoted black nationalism?

Lyndon Johnson 1964-1968

pages 267-269, 273

11. What book did **Betty Friedan** write in 1963?
12. What organization was founded in 1966 to push for legislation guaranteeing equality for all women?
13. What constitutional amendment was suggested in 1972 regarding womens' rights? Was it ratified?
14. _____ means taking positive steps to eliminate the effects of past discrimination in hiring and guaranteeing opportunities for women and minorities.
15. What was Johnson's program called that was designed to help the poor?
16. What program was started to provide medical aid to senior citizens?

Vietnam War

pages 276-282

17. What resolution empowered the president as commander in chief to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States?
18. What group led antiwar protests?
19. Define: **Vietnamization**
20. How did the **War Powers Act** limit the power of the president?

Nixon, Watergate & Ford

pages 284-288, A11-A12

21. The Nixon _____ said that the United States would no longer provide direct military protection in Asia.
22. Define: **detente**
23. Nixon wanted to (circle one) reduce enlarge the role of the federal government.
24. What were each of the following cases about?
 - *Engel v. Vitale* (1962)
 - *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)
 - *Escobedo v. Illinois* (1964)
 - *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)
 - *Tinker v. Des Moines School District* (1969)
 - *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971)
 - *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
25. What happened at **Watergate Towers**?
26. What did President Nixon choose to do after his role in the Watergate investigation was revealed?
27. Who became president after President Nixon?
28. What was a major economic problem during the 1970s?

29. Why was there an oil shortage during the 1970s?
30. What Middle East peace treaty did Carter help settle?
31. What happened in 1979 in Iran to become the biggest foreign policy crisis for Jimmy Carter?

Unit 9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was one outcome of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962?
 - (1) Cuba became a communist nation.
 - (2) The United States seized military control of Cuba.
 - (3) The Soviet Union withdrew its nuclear missiles from Cuba.
 - (4) Fidel Castro met with President John F. Kennedy.
2. **“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.’”**
– Martin Luther King, Jr. Washington, D.C., 1963
Which step was taken following this speech to advance the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.?
 - (1) desegregation of the Armed Forces
 - (2) ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (3) elimination of the Ku Klux Klan
 - (4) passage of new civil rights acts
3. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct
 - (1) racial and gender discrimination
 - (2) limitations on freedom of speech
 - (3) unfair immigration quotas
 - (4) segregation in the armed forces
4. President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs were similar to Progressive Era programs in that both
 - (1) strictly enforced antitrust laws
 - (2) focused on expanding civil rights for African Americans
 - (3) used federal government power to improve social conditions
 - (4) made urban renewal their primary concern
5. One reason the United States became involved in the Vietnam War was to
 - (1) prevent the spread of communism in Indochina
 - (2) reduce French influence in Vietnam
 - (3) stop China from seizing Vietnam
 - (4) support the government of North Vietnam
6. An effect of the War Powers Act of 1973 was that
 - (1) the authority of the president as commander in chief was limited
 - (2) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became more involved in world conflicts
 - (3) congressional approval was not needed when appropriating funds for the military
 - (4) women were prevented from serving in combat roles during wartime

7. What was a major result of the Watergate controversy?
 - (1) Presidential veto power was expanded.
 - (2) The president resigned from office.
 - (3) Congressional power was reduced.
 - (4) The Supreme Court was weakened.

8. The Supreme Court decisions in *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Miranda v. Arizona* all expanded
 - (1) integration of public facilities
 - (2) rights of the accused
 - (3) presidential powers
 - (4) equality in the workplace

9. In the Supreme Court cases *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* and *Tinker v. Des Moines School District*, the Court ruled that
 - (1) individual student rights are more important than a safe school environment
 - (2) students can be expelled from school without a hearing
 - (3) civil liberties can be both protected and limited in schools
 - (4) the Bill of Rights does not apply to minors

10. Which foreign policy agreement had the most direct influence on the Middle East?
 - (1) Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - (2) Yalta Conference declaration
 - (3) SALT I Treaty
 - (4) Camp David Accords

Unit 11: 1980s-today

Ronald Reagan

pages 291-294

1. What was Reagan's economic theory called?
2. What was the nickname for the **Strategic Defense Initiative**?
3. Where did Reagan send troops and/or money to help stop the spread of communism?
4. In the **Iran-Contra Scandal**, arms were illegally sold to _____ and the money from the sale was sent to the _____ fighting in Nicaragua.
5. What happened to the federal deficit during Reagan's administration?

George H.W. Bush (41)

pages 295-296

6. Why did U.S. troops invade Panama and arrest **Manuel Noriega**?
7. What happened to the Cold War during Bush's administration?
8. Why did the United Nations attack **Saddam Hussein**?

Bill Clinton

pages 296-298

9. What was a major issue during Clinton's campaign for president in 1992? Was he able to get his ideas passed into law?
10. Was President Clinton impeached? Was he removed from office?
11. Why did President Clinton send troops into Bosnia?
12. What is NAFTA?

George W. Bush (43)

pages 298-304

12. What is the focus of George W. Bush's foreign policy aims?
13. What New Deal program does George W. want to reform?

14. How did Obama deal with the most serious economic crisis since the Great Depression?

15. What other domestic issues did her face?

16. What is Obama's plan for dealing with Iraq and Afghanistan?

Unit 11 Multiple Choice Questions

1. During the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan used the ideas of supply-side economics to justify
 - (1) increases in social welfare spending
 - (2) tax cuts for businesses
 - (3) expansion of the Social Security program
 - (4) reductions in military spending
2. Which event led directly to the end of the cold war?
 - (1) reunification of Germany
 - (2) formation of the European Union
 - (3) breakup of the Soviet Union
 - (4) creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
3. What general theme did Bill Clinton stress most consistently in his 1992 presidential campaign?
 - (1) equal rights for all minorities
 - (2) the economy
 - (3) an immediate freeze of military spending
 - (4) health care reform
4. President Bill Clinton supported the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) primarily as a way to
 - (1) normalize trade relations with Cuba
 - (2) stimulate economic growth in the United States
 - (3) restrict the flow of drugs into the United States
 - (4) increase the United States trade deficit
5. President Bill Clinton's decision to send troops to Bosnia in 1995 and to participate in the bombing of Kosovo in 1999 were both in response to international concern over
 - (1) trade agreement violations
 - (2) human rights violations
 - (3) access to world oil reserves
 - (4) monetary policies
6. A major goal of the Republican Party since the 1980s has been to
 - (1) increase welfare benefits
 - (2) reduce defense spending
 - (3) increase the size of the federal workforce
 - (4) cut federal taxes