

U.S. HISTORY

THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY

1900-2023

SUMMARY:

THE 20TH CENTURY IS A TIME OF GREAT CHANGE IN THIS COUNTRY. THE EARLY YEARS OF REFORM WILL LEAD INTO THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WORLD PROBLEMS. THE ROARING 20'S WERE A WAY TO FORGET WORLD WAR I, BUT PROSPERITY WILL LEAD TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF THE 1930'S. THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE 1930'S WILL BE A LARGE FACTOR IN BRINGING ABOUT WORLD WAR II IN THE 1940'S. THE COLD WAR PERIOD OF TIME AFTER WORLD WAR II FOCUSES ON STOPPING THE ADVANCE OF COMMUNISM. IN THE 1950'S, CIVIL RIGHTS BECOMES A MAJOR ISSUE THAT WILL CONTINUE INTO PRESENT TIMES. THE VIETNAM WAR WILL DOMINATE THE 1960'S AND IS A REBELLIOUS TIME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. THE 70'S WERE A SEARCH FOR STABILITY IN THE COUNTRY AFTER THE VIETNAM WAR, AND THE 80'S, 90'S, AND EARLY 2000'S HAVE BROUGHT US NEW CHALLENGES IN THE WORLD AND AT HOME WITH GLOBAL TERRORISM.

LESSON PLAN: BLACK—GOLD DAYS ADDITIONAL WORKSHEETS AVAILABLE

- MAR. 27-28 WARS UNIT TEST. READ CHAPTER 24 PAGES 655-683. CH. 24 VOCABULARY 1910-1920. VIDEO CLIPS "WORLDWAR I" "U.S. ENTRY". CONNECT ED. WORK ON VOCABULARY TERMS. DISCUSSION.
- MAR. 29-APR 1 NO SCHOOL EASTER BREAK!!
- APR. 2-3 1910-1920. VIDEO CLIP HOLT "WORLD WAR I". CONNECT ED. VIDEO "THE GREAT WAR" (30) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 24. DISCUSS TERMS. READ CH. 25 PAGES 687-707. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CHAPTER 25.
- APR. 4-5 1920-1930. VIDEO CLIPS "ROARING 20'S" AND "JAZZ AGE". CONNECT ED. VIDEO "ROARING 20'S" (30) AND QUIZ. WORK ON VOCABULARY. SLO EXAMINATION.
- APR. 8-9 1920-1930. CONNECT ED. VIDEO AMERICA: STORY OF US: "BOOM" (40) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 25. DISCUSS TERMS. READ CH. 26 PAGES 711-739. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CH. 26.
- APR. 10-11 1930-1940. VIDEO CLIPS "GREAT DEPRESSION" AND "THE DUST BOWL". CONNECT ED. VIDEO "GREAT DEPRESSION" (30) AND QUIZ. WORK ON VOCABULARY.
- APR. 15 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DAY
- APR. 12-16 1930-1940. VIDEO CLIP HOLT "THE GREAT DEPRESSION". CONNECT ED. VIDEO AMERICA: THE STORY OF US "BUST" (40) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 26. READ CH. 27 PAGES 743-777. CH. 27 VOCABULARY TERMS.
- APR. 17-18 1940-1950. VIDEO CLIP "WORLD WAR II" "WOMEN IN WORLD WAR II" HOLT "WORLD WAR II" CONNECT ED. VIDEO: AMERICA STORY OF US: "AMERICA AT WAR" (45) AND QUIZ. WORK ON VOCABULARY.
- APR. 19-22 1940-1950. VIDEO "SOBIBOR" (55). WORK ON VOCABULARY.
- APR. 23-24 1940-1950. VIDEO "SOBIBOR" (55) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 27. READ CH. 28 PAGES 781-807. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CH. 28.

- APR. 25-26** (COLD WAR) VIDEO CLIPS PH “COLD WAR” AND HOLT “COLD WAR”. CONNECT ED. VIDEO “COLD WAR” (28) AND QUIZ. WORK ON VOCABULARY TERMS.
- APR. 29-30** (COLD WAR) VIDEO CLIP “CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS”. CONNECT ED. VIDEO AMERICA: STORY OF US: “SUPERPOWERS” (40) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 28. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CH. 29. READ CH. 29 PAGES 811-839.
- MAY 1-2** (CIVIL RIGHTS) VIDEO CLIP “CIVIL RIGHTS ERA”. CONNECT ED. VIDEO “UNDERSTANDING CIVIL RIGHTS PART I” (20) AND QUIZ. WORK ON VOCABULARY.
- MAY 3-6** (CIVIL RIGHTS) VIDEO CLIP “CIVIL RIGHTS”. CONNECT ED. VIDEO “UNDERSTANDING CIVIL RIGHTS PART II” (20) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 29. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CH. 30. READ CH. 30 PAGES 843-869.
- MAY 7-8** (VIETNAM WAR) VIDEO CLIP “CAUSES OF VIETNAM WAR”. CONNECT ED. WORK ON VOCABULARY. (VIETNAM WAR) VIDEO CLIP “VIETNAM WAR”. CONNECT ED. VIDEO “VIETNAM WAR” (25) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ CH. 30. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CHAPTER 31. READ CH. 31 PAGES 873-913.
- MAY 9-10** (1970-2000) VIDEO CLIP “SEARCH FOR ORDER” “REAGAN’S LEGACY” “NEW DIRECTIONS”. CONNECT ED. WORK ON VOCABULARY.
- MAY 13-14** (1970-2000) CONNECT ED. VIDEO AMERICA: STORY OF “MILLINEUM” (40) AND QUIZ. READING QUIZ FOR CH. 31. VOCABULARY TERMS FOR CHAPTER 32. READ CH. 32 PAGES 917-941. (2000-2016) VIDEO CLIPS “CHALLENGES FOR NEW CENTURY” “HEROES OF GROUND ZERO” HOLT “AMERICA IN FUTURE”. CONNECT ED. WORK ON VOCABULARY. READING QUIZ CH. 32.
- MAY 15-16** FINAL UNIT TEST (OPEN NOTE TEST)

Lesson Quiz 24-1**World War I****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. had the world's largest and strongest navy during World War I | A. alliance system |
| _____ 2. defense agreements among nations | B. entente |
| _____ 3. celebration of military ideals | C. Great Britain |
| _____ 4. an understanding among nations | D. balance of power |
| _____ 5. prevents a single nation from dominating the others | E. militarism |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Whose assassination sparked World War I?
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Woodrow Wilson | C. Franz Ferdinand |
| B. Vladimir Lenin | D. Gavrilo Princip |
- _____ 7. Which three countries made up the Triple Alliance?
- | |
|---|
| A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy |
| B. Germany, Austria, and Great Britain |
| C. Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy |
| D. Germany, Hungary, and France |
- _____ 8. Which three countries made up the Triple Entente?
- | |
|--|
| A. Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia |
| B. France, Austria-Hungary, and Great Britain |
| C. Great Britain, Russia, and France |
| D. Great Britain, France, and Italy |
- _____ 9. Which battle made it clear that neither side could win World War I quickly or easily?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Battle of the Somme | C. Battle of the Marne |
| B. Battle of Paris | D. Battle of Verdun |
- _____ 10. Which new weapon or strategy did the Germans use against Allied troops beginning in April 1915?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. airplane attacks | C. U-boat attacks |
| B. trench warfare | D. poison gas |

Lesson Quiz 24-2

networks

World War I

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Russian monarchy was an example of an autocratic government.
- _____ 2. During World War I, most Americans favored the Germans over the British.
- _____ 3. The United States remained neutral throughout World War I.
- _____ 4. Without the approval of Congress, President Woodrow Wilson declared war against Germany on April 2, 1917.
- _____ 5. Henry Johnson was the first American soldier awarded France's Cross of War.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of these methods of dispensing information was used by both the Allies and the Central Powers to gain public support?
- A.** autocracy **C.** nationalism
B. militarism **D.** propaganda
- _____ 7. Which of these was a German promise to warn neutral ships of impending attacks?
- A.** the *Lusitania* **C.** the Sussex Pledge
B. suffrage **D.** the Zimmermann telegram
- _____ 8. Which intercepted document caused Americans to react angrily against the Germans in 1917?
- A.** Atlantic Ocean Decree **C.** Selective Service Act
B. Zimmermann telegram **D.** Sussex Pledge
- _____ 9. Which of these did President Wilson claim was endangered by the Central Powers of World War I?
- A.** autocracy **C.** dictatorships
B. democracy **D.** slavery
- _____ 10. Who was the U.S. Congressperson who voted against American entry into World War I?
- A.** Jeannette Rankin **C.** W.T. Turner
B. Woodrow Wilson **D.** Charles Evans Hughes

Lesson Quiz 24-3

World War I

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. "doughboy" | A. Supreme Commander of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) |
| _____ 2. ended World War I | B. Ottoman Empire |
| _____ 3. John J. Pershing | C. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk |
| _____ 4. surrendered to the Allied Powers in 1918 | D. American soldier |
| _____ 5. ended fighting between Germany and Russia | E. armistice |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks?
- Vladimir Lenin
 - John J. Pershing
 - Floyd Gibbons
 - Tsar Nicholas
- _____ 7. Which of these battles marked the biggest American attack in history?
- the Battle of Paris
 - the Battle of the Somme
 - the Battle of the Argonne Forest
 - the Battle of the Marne
- _____ 8. Who voluntarily left office while Germany considered Wilson's armistice demands?
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Vladimir Lenin | C. British prime minister |
| B. German kaiser | D. Corporal Alvin York |
- _____ 9. Which of these was the site of the AEF's first significant combat?
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Brest-Litovsk | C. Paris |
| B. Château-Thierry | D. the Somme |
- _____ 10. The terms of the German armistice required Germany to withdraw all forces west of the
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. French border. | C. Baltic Sea. |
| B. Rhine River. | D. British border. |

Lesson Quiz 24-4**networks****World War I****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The National War Labor Board pressured businesses to adopt the _____ work day.
2. Herbert Hoover's _____ encouraged American farmers to produce more and the public to eat less.
3. The Committee on _____ promoted World War I as a battle for democracy and freedom.
4. "Heatless Mondays" and Daylight Saving Time were two methods the government used to save _____ during World War I.
5. In 1918 the _____ made it a crime to criticize the United States government.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which term means "the gathering of resources in preparation for war"?

A. dissent	C. sabotage
B. mobilization	D. espionage
- _____ 7. Who headed the Committee on Public Information?

A. Herbert Hoover	C. George Creel
B. a group of socialists	D. Woodrow Wilson
- _____ 8. What name is given to the northward relocation of African Americans during the years from 1914 to 1920?

A. the Great Migration	C. the Northern Migration
B. the Mobilization	D. the African American Migration
- _____ 9. Which word describes people opposed to the use of violence?

A. dissenters	C. pacifists
B. mobilizers	D. socialists
- _____ 10. Which of these laws was used by the U.S. government to silence opposition to war?

A. Sabotage Act	C. Dissenters Act
B. Socialists Act	D. War Hawks Act

Lesson Quiz 24-5

networks

World War I

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The idea of national self-determination was first advanced in a secret international treaty.
- _____ 2. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George was among those who thought Germany should pay reparations for the damage it did during World War I.
- _____ 3. Germany and Russia organized the Paris Peace Conference.
- _____ 4. Civil war raged in Russia after World War I.
- _____ 5. Henry Cabot Lodge did not want the United States to join the League of Nations.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What was the subject of the last of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points?
- A. a restructuring of the United States
B. a restructuring of Europe
C. a League of Nations
D. a ban on war
- _____ 7. Where was the 1919 international peace conference held?
- A. Berlin
B. London
C. Paris
D. Washington, D.C.
- _____ 8. Which country did the Treaty of Versailles force to accept full responsibility for World War I?
- A. Austria
B. Germany
C. Hungary
D. the United States
- _____ 9. What ended President Wilson's speaking tour in support of the League of Nations?
- A. He was kidnapped.
B. He was impeached.
C. He suffered a stroke.
D. He changed his mind about the League.
- _____ 10. Which country rejected the Treaty of Versailles in 1920?
- A. Germany
B. United States
C. France
D. Great Britain

Lesson Quiz 25-1**networks****The Jazz Age****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The _____ caused many Americans to be suspicious of foreigners and to be eager to return to normal life.
2. _____ encouraged workers in other nations to join in the fight against capitalism.
3. Attorney General _____ ordered the arrest of suspected Communists and anarchists.
4. In September 1919, thousands of steelworkers went on strike, demanding _____ and an eight-hour workday.
5. In 1919 the entire police force of _____ was fired for going on strike for the right to form a union.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What is an economic system based on private property and free enterprise called?
- A. anarchy
 - B. capitalism
 - C. communism
 - D. socialism
- _____ 7. What are people called who believe that there should be no government?
- A. anarchists
 - B. Bolsheviks
 - C. capitalists
 - D. communists
- _____ 8. Who were the defendants involved in the case that suggested the depth of antforeign and antiradical feelings in the United States in the 1920s?
- A. Randolph and Capone
 - B. Garvey and Coolidge
 - C. Plessy and Ferguson
 - D. Sacco and Vanzetti
- _____ 9. Who founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters?
- A. A. Philip Randolph
 - B. H.L. Mencken
 - C. Marcus Garvey
 - D. Nicola Sacco
- _____ 10. Who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
- A. A. Mitchell Palmer
 - B. A. Philip Randolph
 - C. Bartolomeo Vanzetti
 - D. Marcus Garvey

Lesson Quiz 25-2**networks****The Jazz Age****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Warren G. Harding's running mate | A. Teapot Dome |
| _____ 2. symbol of dishonesty in the Harding government | B. Miriam Ferguson |
| _____ 3. governor of Wyoming | C. Calvin Coolidge |
| _____ 4. governor of Texas | D. Kellogg-Briand Pact |
| _____ 5. agreement to outlaw war | E. Nellie Tayloe Ross |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Many Americans supported President Warren G. Harding's policy on world affairs, which was known as what?
- A. communism**
B. expansionism
C. isolationism
D. militarism
- _____ 7. President Warren G. Harding gave jobs to many of his friends who came to be called by which nickname?
- A. Harding Gang** **C. Ohio Gang**
B. Normalcy Cabinet **D. Warren's Boys**
- _____ 8. The biggest scandal of the Harding administration involved whom?
- A. Albert Fall** **C. Harry Daugherty**
B. Andrew Mellon **D. Herbert Hoover**
- _____ 9. By 1920, American troops were stationed in the Dominican Republic and which other Latin American country?
- A. Brazil** **C. Honduras**
B. Colombia **D. Nicaragua**
- _____ 10. Which treaty marked the first time in modern history the world powers agreed to disarm?
- A. Five-Power Treaty** **C. Treaty of Paris**
B. Treaty of Greenville **D. Treaty of Versailles**

Lesson Quiz 25-3**The Jazz Age****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. _____ is the amount of work each employee can do.
2. By the 1920s, more than 60 percent of American households relied on _____ power.
3. Buying goods by making small, regular payments over time is called _____.
4. _____ was a pioneer in the manufacture of affordable automobiles.
5. Many farmers were unable to pay their _____ and lost their farms.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. To increase productivity, many employers hired experts in what?

A. assembly lines	C. education
B. capitalism	D. scientific management
- _____ 7. Which practice was designed to link workers more closely with the company?

A. productivity	C. normalcy
B. nativism	D. welfare capitalism
- _____ 8. To persuade people to buy their products, on what did businesses increase spending?

A. advertising	C. mass-production techniques
B. electricity	D. new technology
- _____ 9. Where was the automobile manufacturing center of the world in the 1920s?

A. Cleveland, Ohio	C. Indianapolis, Indiana
B. Detroit, Michigan	D. St. Louis, Missouri
- _____ 10. What is the term for the total value of all goods and services produced by a nation?

A. capitalism	C. mass-production
B. gross national product	D. stock options

Lesson Quiz 25-4

networks

The Jazz Age

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Creating new rhythms and melodies during a performance is called improvisation.
- _____ 2. Charles Lindbergh made history in 1927 by becoming the first man to fly an airplane around the world.
- _____ 3. Langston Hughes was one of the first African American jazz musicians.
- _____ 4. The “noble experiment” referred to a ban on the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor throughout the United States.
- _____ 5. The quota system is a scientific theory that humans evolved over vast periods of time.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which amendment to the Constitution guaranteed women in all states the right to vote?
- A. Fifth Amendment
B. Eighteenth Amendment
C. Nineteenth Amendment
D. Twenty-First Amendment
- _____ 7. What was the nickname for the new “liberated” woman of the 1920s?
- A. bootlegger
B. flower girl
C. flapper
D. speakeasy
- _____ 8. What was the name of the law that set up the quota system for limiting immigration to the United States?
- A. Emergency Quota Act
B. Immigrant Control Act
C. Nativist Quota Act
D. Prohibition Act
- _____ 9. The blossoming of culture that spread from Harlem is often called the
- A. African American Resurgence.
B. Harlem Renaissance.
C. Jazz Decade.
D. New York Revival.
- _____ 10. Who was the prosecutor for the Scopes trial?
- A. William Jennings Bryan
B. Al Smith
C. Herbert Hoover
D. Clarence Darrow

Lesson Quiz 26-1**networks****The Depression and the New Deal****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The _____ closed for a few days in 1929 to prevent more panicked selling.
2. An important warning sign of the Great Depression was the growing gap between _____ and the rest of the populace.
3. By 1932 about _____ of American workers were unemployed.
4. _____ thought the economic crisis was temporary.
5. In 1932 Congress created the _____ to lend money to businesses and to fund state and local programs.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which term is used to describe an organized system for buying and selling shares in corporations?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. market boom | C. stock option |
| B. market house | D. stock exchange |
- _____ 7. What was a cause of the Great Depression?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. government relief programs | C. subsidies |
| B. the New Deal | D. borrowed money |
- _____ 8. Which group suffered when farmers defaulted on their loans?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A. small banks | C. wealthy families |
| B. large banks | D. Congress |
- _____ 9. In 1932 which group marched on Washington demanding a promised payment?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. U.S. Army troops | C. Reconstruction Finance Corporation |
| B. World War I veterans | D. federal government workers |
- _____ 10. To combat the Great Depression, Herbert Hoover authorized additional federal spending on projects for which of the following?
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. overseas markets | C. public works |
| B. military branches | D. new housing |

Lesson Quiz 26-2

**networks**

The Depression and the New Deal

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Democrats believed they could win the 1932 election because the economy was worsening under the Republican president in office.
- _____ 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a distant cousin of former president Theodore Roosevelt.
- _____ 3. The nation's economy began to improve during the time between Roosevelt's election and inauguration.
- _____ 4. Fireside chats were meetings in which Roosevelt's top advisers gathered around a fire and discussed possible solutions to the nation's economic problems.
- _____ 5. Subsidies are grants of money, often from the government, for an action intended to benefit the public.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which program encouraged businesses to set a minimum wage and abolish child labor?
- A. Securities and Exchange Commission
 - B. Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - C. National Recovery Administration
 - D. Public Works Administration
- _____ 7. Which legislation helped banks to reorganize and reopen?
- A. Social Security Act
 - B. Federal Emergency Relief Act
 - C. National Recovery Administration
 - D. Emergency Banking Relief Act
- _____ 8. Which program helped to control flooding and bring electricity to rural areas?
- A. Federal Emergency Relief Act
 - B. Public Works Administration
 - C. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - D. Agricultural Adjustment Act
- _____ 9. To which organization did Congress grant the power to punish dishonest dealers of stocks?
- A. Securities and Exchange Commission
 - B. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - C. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 - D. Agricultural Adjustment Act

Lesson Quiz 26-3**The Depression and the New Deal****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. As Secretary of Labor, _____ became the first woman to serve in the cabinet.
2. About 400,000 _____ migrated to northern cities in the 1930s.
3. _____ won some support with promises to end economic and racial injustice.
4. During the 1930s, movies offered Americans a(n) _____ from worries during the Great Depression.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 5. Which U.S. region suffered an environmental disaster and became known as the Dust Bowl?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. New England | C. Southwest |
| B. Great Plains | D. West Coast |
- _____ 6. Traditional Native American tribal governments were restored with which of the following acts?
- A. Native American Act
 - B. Indian New Deal Act
 - C. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934
 - D. Indian Removal Act
- _____ 7. Farmers who moved from place to place to harvest fruits and vegetables became known as which of the following?
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. migrant workers | C. nomads |
| B. sharecroppers | D. Dust Bowl workers |
- _____ 8. Who wrote the novel *The Grapes of Wrath* about a family fleeing the Dust Bowl?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Margaret Mitchell | C. Dorothea Lange |
| B. Richard Wright | D. John Steinbeck |
- _____ 9. By 1930 about 80 million people per week took part in which form of Depression-era entertainment?
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. movies | C. radio |
| B. painting | D. reading |

Lesson Quiz 26-4

**networks**

The Depression and the New Deal

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had few critics among business leaders.
- _____ 2. A monthly pension usually provides retired people with income.
- _____ 3. Huey Long wanted to tax the rich and give every American a home and \$2,500 a year.
- _____ 4. The New Deal included laws that made it difficult for workers to form unions.
- _____ 5. A new economic downturn began in 1937 and lasted into 1938, costing Roosevelt some support.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following criticized Roosevelt on a weekly radio show that reached millions of listeners?
- A. Father Charles Coughlin C. Huey Long
B. Francis Townsend D. John L. Lewis
- _____ 7. Which 1935 act raised taxes on wealthy people and corporations?
- A. Revenue Act C. Income Tax Act
B. National Labor Relations Act D. Social Security Act
- _____ 8. Which of the following placed a tax on workers and employers?
- A. Works Progress Administration
B. Second New Deal
C. Income Tax Act
D. Social Security Act
- _____ 9. The National Labor Relations Act was also known by which of the following names?
- A. Wagner Act C. Fair Labor Standards Act
B. Social Security Act D. Lewis Act
- _____ 10. What did Roosevelt hope to accomplish through his Court-packing plan?
- A. to become a member of the Supreme Court
B. to increase the number of seats on the Supreme Court
C. to decrease the number of seats on the Supreme Court
D. to gain the power to review Supreme Court decisions

Lesson Quiz 27-1**America and World War II****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. A(n) _____ controls a nation by force.
2. Hitler and the Nazis believed that the _____ people were superior to all others.
3. Economic problems caused _____ leaders to take control of Japan.
4. Between 1935 and 1937, to keep the nation out of wars, Congress passed the _____.
5. Hitler's treaty with _____ freed Hitler to invade Poland.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What was the first country Benito Mussolini invaded?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. Albania | C. Ethiopia |
| B. Egypt | D. India |
- _____ 7. Adolf Hitler established a single party that suppressed opposition. This action made Germany which of the following?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. a totalitarian state | C. a capitalist country |
| B. a Communist country | D. a military state |
- _____ 8. Which country invaded Manchuria in the 1930s?
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. China | C. Italy |
| B. Germany | D. Japan |
- _____ 9. How was the Sudetenland turned over to Germany?
- A. with the Neutrality Act
 - B. with the Chamberlain Act
 - C. at the Munich Conference
 - D. with the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact
- _____ 10. Which agreement freed Hitler to use force against Poland without fear of Soviet intervention?
- A. Munich Conference
 - B. Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact
 - C. Versailles Treaty
 - D. Neutrality Act

Lesson Quiz 27-2

**networks**

America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. lightning war | A. America First Committee |
| _____ 2. Great Britain's prime minister | B. disarmament |
| _____ 3. isolationists | C. Winston Churchill |
| _____ 4. giving up military weapons | D. attack on Pearl Harbor |
| _____ 5. December 7, 1941 | E. blitzkrieg |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. France and Great Britain declared war on Germany after which of the following?
- A. invasion of Ethiopia
 - B. invasion of Poland
 - C. invasion of the Soviet Union
 - D. invasion of the United States
- _____ 7. Allied troops retreated to the port of Dunkirk after the collapse of which area?
- A. Belgium
 - B. Denmark
 - C. Norway
 - D. the Netherlands
- _____ 8. After the fall of France, what stood in the way of Adolf Hitler's domination of western Europe?
- A. Belgium
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. Greece
- _____ 9. Frustrated by his failure in Great Britain, where did Hitler launch an attack?
- A. France
 - B. South Africa
 - C. Soviet Union
 - D. United States
- _____ 10. When did American neutrality end?
- A. after the attack on France
 - B. after the attack on Great Britain
 - C. after the attack on Mexico
 - D. after the attack on the United States

Lesson Quiz 27-3

**networks**

America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Under the _____ Act, the United States began raising an army.
2. The Revenue Act of 1942 required most Americans to pay _____.
3. _____, who trained at the Tuskegee flying school, became the first African American general in the United States Air Force.
4. The Supreme Court upheld the order providing for the relocation of Japanese Americans in the case called _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 5. Who served in the WAC and in the WAVES?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. African Americans | C. Native American men |
| B. Hispanic Americans | D. women |
- _____ 6. What did many people do because of rationing?
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. die of starvation | C. steal food |
| B. eat in restaurants | D. plant victory gardens |
- _____ 7. What was the name of a unit of African American pilots?
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Tuskegee Airmen | C. Combat Team |
| B. Blue Angels | D. Flying Tigers |
- _____ 8. How did a group of Navajo soldiers use a code based on their native language?
- | |
|--|
| A. to communicate with other Navajo soldiers |
| B. to recruit other soldiers |
| C. to send military messages about battle plans |
| D. to force other soldiers to learn their language |
- _____ 9. Where did the army force Japanese Americans to move during the war?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A. retirement camps | C. army camps |
| B. internment camps | D. labor camps |

Lesson Quiz 27-4

**networks**

America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. On January 1, 1942, the United States joined the Axis Powers.
- _____ 2. Erwin Rommel was known as “Desert Fox” because of his success in desert warfare.
- _____ 3. As soon as the Allies took the island of Sicily, the Italians surrendered.
- _____ 4. The Germans destroyed the city of Leningrad in June 1941.
- _____ 5. Concentration camps are large prison camps used to hold people for political reasons.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which victory prevented the Germans from capturing the Suez Canal?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. El Alamein | C. Omaha |
| B. Normandy | D. Stalingrad |
- _____ 7. Which city did the Germans siege for 900 days?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Leningrad | C. Stalingrad |
| B. Moscow | D. Warsaw |
- _____ 8. Which German defeat marked a major turning point in the war?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Leningrad | C. Stalingrad |
| B. Moscow | D. Warsaw |
- _____ 9. Dwight D. Eisenhower landed his Allied troops on the Normandy coast on June 6, 1944. What was this day known as?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Battle of Leningrad | C. V-E Day |
| B. D-Day | D. Battle of the Bulge |
- _____ 10. During the war, the Nazis killed as many as 6 million Jews. What has this become known as?
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. the Holocaust | C. Hitler’s horror |
| B. <i>Kristallnacht</i> | D. Nuremberg laws |

Lesson Quiz 27-5

America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The islands of Wake and Guam were occupied by the Germans.
- _____ 2. The Allied troops defending Bataan surrendered in April 1942.
- _____ 3. After the Battle of Midway, the United States adopted the strategy of island hopping.
- _____ 4. The atomic bomb was tested in the New Mexico desert.
- _____ 5. V-J Day occurred before the destruction in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who was the Allied commander in the Philippines?
A. Douglas MacArthur C. Dwight D. Eisenhower
B. Erwin Rommel D. George Patton
- _____ 7. Four Japanese aircraft carriers were destroyed in which battle?
A. Battle of Tokyo C. Battle of the Coral Sea
B. Battle of Midway D. Battle of Leyte Gulf
- _____ 8. Where did American ships destroy most of the Japanese fleet?
A. Battle of Guadalcanal C. Battle of Iwo Jima
B. Battle of Okinawa D. Battle of Leyte Gulf
- _____ 9. Where did the United States drop the first atomic bomb?
A. Berlin, Germany C. Hiroshima, Japan
B. Nagasaki, Japan D. Paris, France
- _____ 10. Where were Nazi war criminals tried?
A. Nuremberg C. Potsdam
B. Paris D. United States

Lesson Quiz 28-1

**networks**

The Cold War Era

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Stalin kept his promise to hold elections in occupied Eastern Europe.
- _____ 2. The iron curtain divided the United States into the East and the West.
- _____ 3. The plan by the United States to “contain” Soviet expansion is known as the policy of containment.
- _____ 4. The Cold War was named after its biggest battle in Iceland.
- _____ 5. NATO was established by the United States and other Western democracies.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who was not present at Yalta?
- A. Joseph Stalin C. Franklin D. Roosevelt
B. Harry S. Truman D. Winston Churchill
- _____ 7. One of Harry S. Truman’s first decisions as president was to go ahead with the meeting to form the
- A. Yalta agreement. C. United Nations.
B. Marshall Plan. D. League of Nations.
- _____ 8. Which of these was a program of economic aid for Europe?
- A. United Nations C. Truman Doctrine
B. Roosevelt Plan D. Marshall Plan
- _____ 9. Which two countries opposed one another in a cold war?
- A. Soviet Union and Great Britain
B. Great Britain and Germany
C. United States and Soviet Union
D. United States and Germany
- _____ 10. Which region did both Jews and Arabs claim?
- A. Israel C. Berlin
B. Palestine D. Pakistan

Lesson Quiz 28-2

**networks**

The Cold War Era

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Another name for the States' Rights Democratic Party was _____.
2. The _____ allowed the government to stop any strike that endangered public health or safety.
3. President _____ won reelection in 1948.
4. After the 1948 election, Truman reintroduced his Fair Deal legislation because the _____ regained control of the House and the Senate.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 5. After the war, industries had to shift from producing war materials to making which product?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. more textiles | C. consumer products |
| B. more farming machinery | D. cold war materials |
- _____ 6. What did President Truman threaten to do to the striking miners and railroad workers?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. fire them | C. draft them |
| B. send them to prison | D. send them to work camps |
- _____ 7. Which slogan helped the Republicans win control of both houses of Congress in the 1946 elections?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Had Enough? | C. A better country with Republicans! |
| B. Stop Communists! | D. No More War! |
- _____ 8. What term is used when prices rise faster than wages?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. deflation | C. inflation |
| B. depression | D. recession |
- _____ 9. Truman took serious steps to improve the civil rights of which group of people?
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. women | C. Native Americans |
| B. immigrants | D. African Americans |

Lesson Quiz 28-3

networks

The Cold War Era

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. sought United Nations approval to invade North Korea | A. Soviet Union |
| _____ 2. once controlled North Korea | B. Douglas MacArthur |
| _____ 3. once controlled South Korea | C. United States |
| _____ 4. commander of UN forces in Korea | D. China |
| _____ 5. attacked UN forces in North Korea | E. Harry S. Truman |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. The original goal of the UN forces in Korea was to push the North Koreans back across which parallel?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 29th parallel | C. 32nd parallel |
| B. 38th parallel | D. 42nd parallel |
- _____ 7. What is the capital of South Korea?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. Inchon | C. Pyongyang |
| B. Pusan | D. Seoul |
- _____ 8. What became a new goal for the war after the North Koreans were pushed back?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. democratic Korea | C. Communist Korea |
| B. fascist Korea | D. socialist Korea |
- _____ 9. What was the duration of the stalemate at the 38th parallel?
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. one month | C. almost two years |
| B. two months | D. almost five years |
- _____ 10. What did the agreement ending the Korean War create?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. another war | C. a demilitarized zone |
| B. a unified Korea | D. the 42nd parallel |

Lesson Quiz 28-4

**networks**

The Cold War Era

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. After Eisenhower's second term in office, the federal budget had a(n) _____ of \$300 million.
2. During the 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a(n) _____ race.
3. The increased birthrate during the late 1940s and the 1950s was called the _____.
4. _____ was the phrase used for the departure of whites from cities to the suburbs.
5. More than 900,000 U.S. households had _____ by 1949.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who was elected president in 1952?

A. Adlai Stevenson	C. Strom Thurmond
B. Dwight D. Eisenhower	D. Richard M. Nixon
- _____ 7. What was the name of the world's first artificial satellite?

A. <i>Voyager</i>	C. <i>Sputnik</i>
B. <i>Challenger</i>	D. <i>Yalta</i>
- _____ 8. The United States and the Soviet Union met to ease Cold War tensions at which location?

A. Seoul, Korea	C. Suez Canal
B. Berlin, Germany	D. Geneva, Switzerland
- _____ 9. Which percentage of Americans still lived in poverty in the 1950s?

A. more than 10%	C. more than 30%
B. more than 20%	D. more than 50%
- _____ 10. Which industry's decline plunged thousands of Appalachian people into desperate poverty?

A. automotive	C. oil
B. coal	D. textile

Lesson Quiz 29-1

networks

The Civil Rights Era

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding segregation | A. Thurgood Marshall |
| _____ 2. attorney who challenged the practice of "separate but equal" schools | B. A. Philip Randolph |
| _____ 3. group that works for civil rights equality | C. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> |
| _____ 4. prominent African American labor leader | D. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> |
| _____ 5. U.S. Supreme Court decision ruling school segregation unconstitutional | E. NAACP |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of these words refers to separating people by race?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. boycott | C. integration |
| B. civil disobedience | D. segregation |
- _____ 7. Where did President Eisenhower convene federal troops to enforce school integration?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. New York City | C. Little Rock, Arkansas |
| B. Montgomery, Alabama | D. Charlotte, North Carolina |
- _____ 8. Whose defiance of segregation led to a city bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Rosa Parks | C. Orval Faubus |
| B. Elizabeth Eckford | D. Malcolm X |
- _____ 9. Who, along with 60 other ministers, organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Thurgood Marshall | C. Earl Warren |
| B. Rosa Parks | D. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. |
- _____ 10. Which of these is associated with the nonviolent protests of Mohandas Gandhi?
- | |
|---|
| A. seizing public buildings |
| B. practicing civil disobedience |
| C. arming citizen groups |
| D. practicing segregation |

Lesson Quiz 29-2

**networks**

The Civil Rights Era

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon took part in the first televised presidential debates.
- _____ 2. President Kennedy pushed forward a program known as the "Great Society."
- _____ 3. President Kennedy submitted a civil rights bill to Congress.
- _____ 4. The poverty line refers to the minimum income needed to survive.
- _____ 5. The Job Corps trained retirees seeking new careers.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Why were some people fearful of the idea of a Kennedy presidency?
- A. Kennedy was an African American.
 - B. Kennedy opposed U.S. involvement in World War II.
 - C. Kennedy was a Roman Catholic.
 - D. Kennedy was from a wealthy family.
- _____ 7. Who was charged with assassinating President Kennedy?
- A. Earl Warren
 - B. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - C. Joseph P. Kennedy
 - D. Lee Harvey Oswald
- _____ 8. Which of these government programs provides preschool education for poor children?
- A. Head Start
 - B. AIM
 - C. HUD
 - D. Model Schools
- _____ 9. Which of these programs provided money to restore urban areas?
- A. Head Start
 - B. Job Corps
 - C. AIM
 - D. Model Cities
- _____ 10. Which of the following banned racial discrimination in employment, voting, and public accommodations?
- A. Head Start Act
 - B. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - C. Warren Commission Report
 - D. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Lesson Quiz 29-3

**networks**

The Civil Rights Era

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Sit-ins helped launch a civil rights group called the _____.
2. _____ buses cross state lines.
3. President Lyndon Johnson signed the _____ Rights Act of 1965 into law.
4. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sent _____ to make certain that bus stations were not segregated by race.
5. _____ was the anthem of the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of these was a philosophy based on racial pride?
A. Black Power C. desegregation
B. civil disobedience D. integration
- _____ 7. Who was the first African American to attend the University of Mississippi?
A. George Wallace C. James Meredith
B. Ella Baker D. Ross Barnett
- _____ 8. In which of these cities did the police use fire hoses against civil rights demonstrators?
A. New Orleans, Louisiana C. Tuscaloosa, Alabama
B. Birmingham, Alabama D. Little Rock, Arkansas
- _____ 9. In which group was Malcolm X a leader?
A. the Freedom Summer
B. the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)
C. the Black Power Group
D. the Black Panthers
- _____ 10. Which African American leader was assassinated on April 4, 1968?
A. Malcolm X C. Stokely Carmichael
B. James Meredith D. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Lesson Quiz 29-4

**networks**

The Civil Rights Era

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Roberto Clemente was the first African American to play major league baseball.
- _____ 2. The term *Latino* refers only to people from Mexico.
- _____ 3. AIM participated in the 1969 takeover of Alcatraz Island.
- _____ 4. Women's rights activists are called feminists.
- _____ 5. UFW stands for "United Farm Workers."

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What prohibits employers from paying women less than men for the same work?
- A. Statutes of Women
 - B. Equal Rights Amendment
 - C. Fair Education Act
 - D. 1963 Equal Pay Act
- _____ 7. Who was the first female Supreme Court justice?
- A. Rosa Parks
 - B. Phyllis Schlafly
 - C. Sandra Day O'Connor
 - D. Betty Friedan
- _____ 8. Which organization works on behalf of migrant workers?
- A. UFW
 - B. ERA
 - C. NOW
 - D. NCAI
- _____ 9. Which of these was seized by AIM in February 1973?
- A. Fort Knox
 - B. Cape Canaveral
 - C. Wounded Knee, South Dakota
 - D. Sand Creek, Florida
- _____ 10. Which of these acknowledges the right of Native Americans to make laws on their reservations?
- A. NOW
 - B. NCAI
 - C. Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968
 - D. American Indian Movement

Lesson Quiz 30-1

The Vietnam Era

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

- _____ developed the strategy of flexible response to provide special military units ready to fight guerrilla warfare anywhere around the world.
- Kennedy's economic development plan for Latin America, called the _____, was an attempt to stop the spread of communism.
- In October 1962, a spy plane over Cuba discovered that the Soviets were building _____.
- The _____ closed the border and cut communications between West Berlin and East Berlin.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 5. Which of the following plans was a failed attempt to overthrow a Communist dictatorship?
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Alliance for Progress | C. Cuban Missile Crisis |
| B. Bay of Pigs | D. Flexible Response Plan |
- _____ 6. What is the name for a kind of warfare that uses small groups of fighters and tactics such as sudden ambushes?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. blockade warfare | C. Special Forces warfare |
| B. guerrilla warfare | D. sudden response warfare |
- _____ 7. Which of the following became a symbol of Communist oppression?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Berlin Wall | C. Vienna, Austria |
| B. Fidel Castro's Cuba | D. West Berlin |
- _____ 8. Which of the following is a foreign aid organization that employs American volunteers to work as teachers, health workers, and advisers in countries around the world?
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. Alliance for Progress | C. Peace Corps |
| B. Green Berets | D. Navy SEALs |
- _____ 9. Who said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" after he took the first human step on the moon?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Alan Shepard, Jr. | C. John Glenn |
| B. Yuri Gagarin | D. Neil Armstrong |

Lesson Quiz 30-2

**networks**

The Vietnam Era

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. France's colonial territories in Southeast Asia included present-day Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
- _____ 2. The Geneva Accords divided Vietnam into North Vietnam and South Vietnam.
- _____ 3. Ngo Dinh Diem was popular with the people of Vietnam and had the strong support of the American people.
- _____ 4. To escalate means to gradually decrease.
- _____ 5. The Vietcong took orders from Ho Chi Minh.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which theory influenced U.S. policy in Vietnam for 20 years?
- A. domino theory C. Kennedy theory
B. escalation theory D. Vietnamization theory
- _____ 7. Which group did President Kennedy send to train and advise South Vietnamese troops?
- A. Army Corps of Engineers C. navy
B. Green Berets D. marines
- _____ 8. Which act of Congress gave President Lyndon B. Johnson broad power to use American forces in Vietnam?
- A. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution C. Operation Rolling Thunder
B. Ho Chi Minh Resolution D. Geneva Accords
- _____ 9. Which chemical used by the United States during the Vietnam War is believed to have contaminated many Americans and Vietnamese?
- A. Agent Orange C. Red Salve
B. napalm D. tear gas
- _____ 10. As the Vietnam War dragged on, which U.S. government official began to argue that the war could not be won?
- A. Dwight D. Eisenhower C. Lyndon Johnson
B. John F. Kennedy D. Robert McNamara

Lesson Quiz 30-3

networks

The Vietnam Era

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. After President Johnson decided not to run for reelection in 1968, the Democratic Party nominated _____.
2. During the Tet Offensive, the Vietcong attacked both _____, the ancient capital of Vietnam, and Saigon, the current capital of South Vietnam.
3. The series of attacks that began on _____ marked a turning point in the Vietnam War.
4. In April 1968, rioting in many cities followed the assassination of _____.
5. The Johnson administration developed a _____, meaning fewer people trusted its statements about the war.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Much of the division in the United States created by the war resulted from what?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. counterculture | C. generation gap |
| B. credibility gap | D. silent majority |
- _____ 7. Supporters of the Vietnam War were nicknamed after which bird of prey?
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A. eagle | C. hawk |
| B. falcon | D. owl |
- _____ 8. What excused some young men, such as full-time college students, from the draft?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. deferments | C. disqualifications |
| B. detachments | D. exclusions |
- _____ 9. At which event did antiwar protestors confront Chicago police?
- | |
|-------------------------------|
| A. 1968 Democratic convention |
| B. 1968 primary election |
| C. Tet Offensive |
| D. Vietnamese New Year |
- _____ 10. Which candidate in the 1968 presidential election claimed to represent the silent majority?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. George C. Wallace | C. Eugene McCarthy |
| B. Richard M. Nixon | D. Robert F. Kennedy |

Lesson Quiz 30-4**networks****The Vietnam Era****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. emergency military rule over the public | A. Jackson State University |
| _____ 2. where large October 1969 antiwar demonstration took place | B. Washington, D.C. |
| _____ 3. site of tragic encounter between students and police | C. martial law |
| _____ 4. American soldiers missing in action | D. MIAs |
| _____ 5. gave proof of how officials misled the public | E. Pentagon Papers |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What was the third part of President Nixon's "peace with honor" Vietnam policy?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. decreased bombing | C. expansion of the bombing campaign |
| B. draft reform | D. immediately pulling out of the war |
- _____ 7. How were draftees chosen under President Nixon's reformed draft system?
- | |
|--|
| A. by Social Security number |
| B. by lottery based on birth date |
| C. by lottery based on last name |
| D. by volunteering only |
- _____ 8. Richard Nixon's critics charged that he overstepped his authority as president when he secretly sent American troops to which country?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Cambodia | C. Japan |
| B. China | D. South Vietnam |
- _____ 9. What was the name of Henry Kissinger's policy aimed at ending the Vietnam War through diplomacy?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. diplomatic authority | C. martial law |
| B. linkage | D. Vietnamization |
- _____ 10. How did the conflict in Vietnam end?
- | |
|---|
| A. with the Paris peace accords |
| B. with a formal agreement to stop bombing |
| C. with the Communist capture of Saigon |
| D. with an American victory |

Lesson Quiz 31-1

**networks**

A Troubled Nation

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Nixon hoped that power among nations could be distributed so that any one nation would not dominate the others.
- _____ 2. Nixon's visit to China in 1972 was the first formal U.S. contact with China in 25 years.
- _____ 3. SALT I is the name of the first Soviet American Leadership Talks.
- _____ 4. An embargo is a ban on shipments.
- _____ 5. Golda Meir was president of Egypt in 1974.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who was the first U.S. president to visit a country behind the iron curtain?
- A. George H. W. Bush C. Richard M. Nixon
B. John F. Kennedy D. Ronald Reagan
- _____ 7. What did Salvador Allende do that angered the United States?
- A. banned the export of Chilean goods to the United States
B. led a coup that overthrew General Pinochet
C. started an embargo of U.S. goods
D. took over American-owned companies in Chile
- _____ 8. Which was a result of the Six-Day War in the Middle East?
- A. Israel and Syria developed closer relations and exchanged ambassadors.
B. Israel was forced to give up territory to Iraq.
C. Israel gained control of territory in which many Palestinians lived.
D. Iran became the dominant power in the region.
- _____ 9. Henry Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" repaired relations between which countries?
- A. Chile and Argentina C. Israel and Iran
B. Egypt and Israel D. the United States and the Soviet Union
- _____ 10. Which war caused Arab oil-producing states to impose an embargo on oil shipments to the United States?
- A. Six-Day War C. Syrian-Israeli War
B. Soviet-Egyptian War D. Yom Kippur War

Lesson Quiz 31-2**networks****A Troubled Nation****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. In 1973 a(n) _____ hurt the U.S. economy and led to efforts to conserve energy.
2. Nixon resigned as president to avoid _____.
3. The United States suffered a _____ when the value of foreign imports exceeded the value of American exports.
4. Islamic _____ believe in strict obedience to religious laws.
5. Formally under U.S. control, the _____ is a neutral waterway open to all shipping.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which scandal eventually forced President Richard Nixon to resign?

A. CREEP	C. Watergate
B. Teapot Dome	D. White House break-in
- _____ 7. What caused President Gerald Ford a loss of popularity and trust with the American people?

A. environmental crisis	C. low unemployment rate
B. lack of inflation	D. Nixon's pardon
- _____ 8. What was President Ford unable to solve despite his efforts?

A. economic problems	C. Vietnam War
B. illegal immigration	D. Watergate crisis
- _____ 9. President Carter suggested the United States should not support nations that

A. attacked other countries.	C. used nuclear power.
B. had a trade deficit.	D. violated human rights.
- _____ 10. Which crisis politically hurt President Carter during the presidential election of 1980?
 - A. North Korea's conflict with South Korea
 - B. the oil embargo
 - C. the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran
 - D. Syria's invasion of Israel

Lesson Quiz 31-3

A Troubled Nation

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Ronald Reagan believed that the federal government made too many rules.
- _____ 2. Sandra Day O'Connor was the first woman to run for vice president.
- _____ 3. During Reagan's presidency, the federal debt increased.
- _____ 4. President Reagan supported the removal of rules and regulations that government places on businesses.
- _____ 5. President Reagan hoped to appoint Supreme Court justices who would interpret the Constitution loosely.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Critics nicknamed President Reagan's economic policy
- A. left-side economics. C. right-side economics.
B. Reaganomics. D. the trickle-down theory.
- _____ 7. Congress held hearings to find out about the Reagan administration's dealings in the country of
- A. Lebanon. C. Nicaragua.
B. Mexico. D. the Soviet Union.
- _____ 8. Who was the 1984 Democratic candidate for vice president?
- A. George H. W. Bush C. Ronald Reagan
B. Geraldine Ferraro D. Walter Mondale
- _____ 9. In 1980 Reagan appealed to voters who were frustrated with the economy and worried that the United States
- A. was paying too little in taxes.
B. was too conservative.
C. was too weak internationally.
D. was too weak nationally.
- _____ 10. While Reagan wanted to cut many programs, he favored a sharp increase in which of the following?
- A. low-income housing C. taxes
B. military spending D. welfare

Lesson Quiz 31-4**networks****A Troubled Nation****DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. In 1991 coalition forces launched Operation Desert Storm, an invasion of the country of _____.
2. In 1989 President Bush sent U.S. troops to _____ to overthrow the corrupt dictator Manuel Noriega.
3. The democratic movement spread across Eastern _____ as a result of a relaxation of Soviet control.
4. In 1989 the Communist government opened the _____, and East Germany and West Germany were finally united.
5. In May 1989, students and workers staged protests in Tiananmen Square, calling for democracy in the country of _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who won the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination?

A. George H. W. Bush	C. Michael Dukakis
B. Geraldine Ferraro	D. Walter Mondale
- _____ 7. The United States and the Soviet Union agreed to destroy existing nuclear weapons in an agreement called

A. INF.	C. Star Wars.
B. SDI.	D. START.
- _____ 8. Who was the leader of Solidarity, a labor union of Poland?

A. Boris Yeltsin	C. Mikhail Gorbachev
B. Lech Walesa	D. Saddam Hussein
- _____ 9. Who banned the Communist Party in Russia?

A. Boris Yeltsin	C. Mikhail Gorbachev
B. George H. W. Bush	D. Ronald Reagan
- _____ 10. What was the result of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait?
 - A. a coup
 - B. breaking of diplomatic ties
 - C. Persian Gulf War
 - D. withdrawal of American troops

Lesson Quiz 31-5**networks****A Troubled Nation****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. vice president under Clinton | A. Al Gore |
| _____ 2. senator who was first Jewish American to run on a national ticket | B. Brady Law |
| _____ 3. gun-control legislation | C. Contract with America |
| _____ 4. Republican plan led by Newt Gingrich | D. Joseph Lieberman |
| _____ 5. trade agreement to drop trade barriers | E. NAFTA |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What third-party candidate made a strong showing in the presidential election of 1992?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. H. Ross Perot | C. George H. W. Bush |
| B. Bill Clinton | D. Theodore Roosevelt |
- _____ 7. What was the reaction to Clinton's health care reform plan?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. applauded by the people | C. rejected by Congress |
| B. passed by Congress | D. ratified as a constitutional amendment |
- _____ 8. Which two leaders did Clinton bring together for the signing of a historic peace agreement in 1993?
- | |
|--|
| A. Saddam Hussein and Yassir Arafat |
| B. Yitzhak Rabin and Boris Yeltsin |
| C. Yitzhak Rabin and Saddam Hussein |
| D. Yitzhak Rabin and Yassir Arafat |
- _____ 9. What was the result of the presidential election of 2000 after the dispute over the vote in Florida was resolved?
- | |
|--|
| A. The Senate chose the president. |
| B. Bill Clinton was reelected. |
| C. George W. Bush became president. |
| D. Al Gore became president. |
- _____ 10. Who was the Republican nominee for president in 1996?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. George H. W. Bush | C. Ralph Nader |
| B. H. Ross Perot | D. Bob Dole |

Lesson Quiz 32-1

New Challenges

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. target of terrorism | A. Guantanamo Bay |
| _____ 2. American military base in Cuba where suspected terrorists were denied certain personal rights | B. Katrina |
| _____ 3. hurricane that devastated the city of New Orleans | C. John Kerry |
| _____ 4. democratic presidential candidate in 2004 | D. World Trade Center |
| _____ 5. nominated to the Supreme Court by President George W. Bush | E. John J. Roberts |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who plotted the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2011?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Iraq | C. Saddam Hussein |
| B. Osama bin Laden | D. Yassir Arafat |
- _____ 7. In the war on terror, the United States targeted the terrorist group Al-Qaeda and
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Afghani civilians. | C. Russian nationalists. |
| B. the Taliban. | D. Northern Alliance troops. |
- _____ 8. What was the result of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003?
- | |
|---|
| A. Al-Qaeda was driven out of the country. |
| B. Weapons of mass destruction were discovered. |
| C. The Iraqi army was defeated and Saddam Hussein was driven from power. |
| D. Iraq and Afghanistan merged into one nation. |
- _____ 9. In 2006 Democrats elected which woman as the first female Speaker of the House of Representatives?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Hillary Rodham Clinton | C. Nancy Pelosi |
| B. Madeleine Albright | D. Sandra Day O'Connor |
- _____ 10. Which of these statements is true concerning terrorists?
- | |
|--|
| A. Terrorists always act alone. |
| B. All terrorists are supported by anti-American governments. |
| C. Terrorists always use violence. |
| D. Terrorists are motivated by a desire for wealth. |

Lesson Quiz 32-2



New Challenges

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Running mate of Barack Obama | A. ISIS |
| _____ 2. President Obama's Secretary of State | B. Budget Control Act |
| _____ 3. Called Obamacare by critics | C. Joseph Biden |
| _____ 4. Enacted to reduce the deficit | D. Hillary Rodham Clinton |
| _____ 5. Islamic militants | E. The Affordable Care Act |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. In addition to the war in Iraq, which issue was critical as candidates approached the presidential election of 2008?
- the war on drugs
 - the economy
 - vacancies on the Supreme Court
 - airstrikes against ISIS
- _____ 7. What problem did the Affordable Care Act hope to address?
- healthcare reform
 - a reduction in the deficit
 - humanitarian assistance to victims of ISIS
 - assistance to homeowners unable to pay mortgages
- _____ 8. Who was President Obama's opponent in the election of 2012?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Sarah Palin | C. Mitt Romney |
| B. John McCain | D. Hillary Clinton |
- _____ 9. What action did President Obama take to rescue companies in financial crisis?
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. jobless benefits | C. tax cuts for workers |
| B. a bailout | D. cuts in defense spending |
- _____ 10. Which of these actions was intended to stimulate the economy?
- passage of Obamacare
 - withdrawal of troops from Iraq
 - passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
 - downsizing of government agencies

Lesson Quiz 32-3

networks

New Challenges

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. large ocean waves caused by earthquakes | A. acid rain |
| _____ 2. needed to control illegal immigration | B. border enforcement |
| _____ 3. transfer of work to other countries | C. EPA |
| _____ 4. makes rules about environmental issues | D. outsourcing |
| _____ 5. contains high amounts of chemical pollutants | E. tsunamis |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. What crisis in 2008 sent the economy into decline?
- A.** a major financial crisis
B. a major technology crisis
C. free trade
D. Hurricane Katrina
- _____ 7. What helped the global economy grow in the 2000s?
- A.** a cultural revolution **C.** a technology revolution
B. a financial revolution **D.** a trade revolution
- _____ 8. A trade deficit occurs when a country does which of the following?
- A.** earns more from exports than imports
B. engages in free trade
C. imports more than it earns from exports
D. engages in globalization
- _____ 9. In 2010 which event had a major impact on fish and wildlife in the Gulf of Mexico?
- A.** earthquake **C.** oil leak
B. hurricane **D.** tsunami
- _____ 10. Which location was rocked in 2011 by a major earthquake?
- A.** Japan **C.** New Orleans
B. Mexico **D.** Gulf of Mexico

20th & 21st Century Unit Study Guide

Instructions: Use this completed study guide along with your notes, worksheets, and textbook from class to help you prepare for your chapter test.

1. Mobilization-
2. Franz Ferdinand-
3. Triple Alliance-
4. German Armistice-
5. Propaganda-
6. Triple Entente-
7. Treaty of Versailles-
8. Capitalism-
9. Pacifists-
10. Anarchist-
11. League of Nations-
12. Treaty of Versailles in 1920-
13. Great Migration-
14. Nancy Pelosi-
15. Osama bin Laden-
16. George W. Bush-
17. War on Terror-
18. START- (S**T**rategic Arms **R**eduction Treaty)
19. Watergate-
20. Yitzhak Rabin & Yassir Arafat-
21. Reaganomics
22. Boris Yeltsin-
23. Nixon's Pardon-
24. Persian Gulf War-
25. Five-Power Treaty-

26. Gross National Product (GNP)-
27. Flapper-
28. Williams Jennings Bryan-
29. Emergency Quota Act-
30. Detroit, Michigan-
31. Nineteenth Amendment-
32. U.S. Hostages in Iran-
33. Generation Gap-
34. Richard M. Nixon-

35. Violation of Human Rights-
36. Communist capture of Saigon-
37. Six-Day War in the Middle East-
38. Deferments-
39. Domino Theory-
40. Berlin Wall-
41. Peace Corps-
42. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution-
43. Bay of Pigs-
44. Agent Orange-
45. Great Depression-
46. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934-
47. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)-
48. National Recovery Administration (NRA)-
49. FDR as President-
50. Emergency Banking Relief Act-

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Instructions: Use this completed study guide along with your notes, worksheets, and textbook from class to help you prepare for your chapter test.

51. Great Plains-
52. *Grapes of Wrath*-
53. Sudetenland-
54. Invasion of Poland-
55. Depression-Era Entertainment-
56. Court-Packing Plan-
57. Totalitarian State-
58. Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact-
59. 1963 Equal Pay Act-
60. Neil Armstrong-
61. Birmingham, Alabama-
62. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.-
63. Wounded Knee, South Dakota-
64. Sandra Day O'Connor-
65. Malcolm X-
66. Navajo Code-
67. Victory Gardens-
68. American Neutrality-
69. Hitler's Domination of Western Europe-
70. Tuskegee Airmen-
71. WAC(Women's Army Corps) & WAVES(Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service)-
72. Hitler's Failure in Great Britain-
73. Internment Camps-
74. Hiroshima, Japan-
75. Douglas MacArthur-

76. Leningrad-
77. Holocaust-
78. Stalingrad-
79. D-Day-
80. Civil Rights Act of 1964-
81. Segregation-
82. Southern Christian Leadership Conference-
83. Rosa Parks-
84. Fear of Kennedy Presidency-
85. Little Rock, Arkansas-
86. Lee Harvey Oswald-
87. Nuremberg-
88. Harry S. Truman-
89. Truman & Civil Rights-
90. Marshall Plan-
91. Inflation-
92. Palestine-
93. Cold War-
94. 38th Parallel-
95. Democratic Korea-
96. *Sputnik*-
97. Demilitarized Zone-
98. Seoul-
99. United Nations' Original Goal in Korea-
100. Presidential Election of 1952-