



*United States
History & Government
Regents Review Packet
Part Two*

TEST DATE: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 2008 – 7:30 A.M.

PLEASE ARRIVE NO LATER THAN 7:15 A.M.

NAME: _____

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Article Six – AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER

<i>Key Terms & Concepts</i>		
Imperialism Open Door Policy Spanish-American War Yellow Journalism Jingoism Roosevelt Corollary Big Stick Diplomacy Panama Canal	Dollar Diplomacy Moral Diplomacy Good Neighbor Policy World War I Unrestricted Submarine Warfare Lusitania Zimmermann Telegram Selective Service Act	<i>Schenck v. United States</i> (1919) Red Scare Fourteen Points Self-Determination Treaty of Versailles League of Nations

1. During the first 100 years of its history, the United States followed a foreign policy of
 - a. forming military alliances with European nations
 - b. establishing overseas spheres of influence
 - c. remaining neutral from political connections with other nations
 - d. providing leadership in international organizations

2. In the late 1800s, which reason led to the United States to give greater attention to the world beyond its borders?
 - a. fear of revolution in Latin America
 - b. fear of Russian expansion in Alaska
 - c. interest in finding places to settle surplus population
 - d. interest in obtaining markets for surplus goods

3. Which pair of terms represent two major causes of imperialism in the 19th century?
 - a. industrialism and communism
 - b. communism and fascism
 - c. nationalism and industrialism
 - d. collectivism and missionary zeal

4. The main reason the United States developed the Open Door Policy was to
 - a. allow the United States to expand trade with China
 - b. demonstrate the positive features of democracy to Chinese leaders
 - c. aid the Chinese Nationalists in their struggle with the Chinese Communists
 - d. encourage Chinese workers to come to the United States

5. The Spanish-American War (1898) marked a turning point in United States foreign policy because the United States
 - a. developed a plan for peaceful coexistence
 - b. emerged as a major world power
 - c. pledged neutrality in future European conflicts
 - d. refused to become a colonial power

6. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some United States newspapers printed exaggerated accounts of Spanish cruelty in Cuba. These reports helped bring about the Spanish-American War primarily by
 - a. arousing the public anger against Spain
 - b. provoking the anger of the business community
 - c. alienating the Spanish government
 - d. encouraging the formation of Spanish revolutionary groups

7. Which statement reflects a foreign policy view held by both President James Monroe and President Theodore Roosevelt?
 - a. Revolutionary movements in western Europe must be stopped.
 - b. Close economic ties with Asia must be maintained.
 - c. Noninvolvement in world affairs is the wisest policy for the United States.
 - d. United States influence in Latin America must be accepted by other countries.

8. “I have always been fond of the...proverb: ‘Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.’”
- Theodore Roosevelt

This philosophy was used by President Roosevelt primarily to
 - a. deal with problems of racial segregation
 - b. conduct his foreign policy
 - c. expand the western frontier
 - d. win the Spanish-American War

9. The principle that the United States has the right to act as the “policeman of the Western Hemisphere” and intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations was established by the
 - a. Good Neighbor Policy
 - b. Open Door Policy
 - c. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
 - d. Marshall Plan

10. “I took the Canal and let Congress debate.”
- Theodore Roosevelt

This quotation best demonstrates

- a. an effort by a President to maintain a policy of isolationism
 - b. a decline in the use of militarism as a defense policy
 - c. an increased reliance on the legislative process
 - d. a Presidential action that achieved a foreign policy objective.
11. The main reason President Theodore Roosevelt supported a Panamanian rebellion against Colombia in 1903 was to
- a. increase the number of democratic nations in Latin America
 - b. gain the right to complete a canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
 - c. reduce European colonialism in the Western Hemisphere
 - d. prevent a foreign power from seizing land in Central America.
12. Early in the 20th century, Presidents William Taft and Woodrow Wilson used the concept of dollar diplomacy to
- a. help European nations avoid war
 - b. expand United States influence in China
 - c. protect United States investments in Latin America
 - d. support welfare programs for immigrants to the United States
13. From 1914 to 1916, as World War I raged in Europe, Americans were not able to remain neutral in thought as well as action mainly because
- a. United States membership in military alliances required the nation to fight
 - b. United States newspapers encouraged a policy of imperialist expansion
 - c. the warring powers interfered with the United States right to freedom of the seas
 - d. President Woodrow Wilson supported the war aims of Germany and Austria-Hungary
14. “Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?”
- Which action by the United States best reflects the philosophy expressed in this quotation?
- a. passage of legislation restricting immigration
 - b. rejection of the Treaty of Versailles
 - c. enactment of the Lend-Lease Act
 - d. approval of the United Nations Charter.

15. The main objective of President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points was to
- a. establish a military alliance with European nations
 - b. punish Germany for causing World War I
 - c. provide for a just and lasting peace
 - d. encourage open immigration in industrial nations
16. The principle reason the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles after World War I was the belief that the treaty
- a. failed to reduce international tariffs
 - b. provided little incentive to end colonialism
 - c. threatened the United State sovereignty
 - d. rejected many of the Fourteen Points
17. Immediately following World War I, the emphasis of United States foreign policy was on
- a. a return to isolationism
 - b. the acquisition of colonies
 - c. containment of communism and collective security
 - d. formation of international peacekeeping organizations
18. The “clear and present danger” ruling in the Supreme Court case *Schenck v. United States* (1919) confirmed the idea that
- a. prayer in public schools is unconstitutional
 - b. racism in the United States is illegal
 - c. interstate commerce can be regulated by state governments
 - d. constitutional rights are not absolute
19. Which factors were the major causes of the Red Scare and the Palmer Raids, which followed World War I?
- a. success of the Communist Party in congressional and Presidential elections
 - b. race riots in Los Angeles and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan
 - c. failure of the United States to join the League of Nations and the unpaid German war debts
 - d. the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia and workers’ strikes in the United States

Article Seven – PROSPERITY & DEPRESSION

Key Terms & Concepts		
Great Migration “Return to Normalcy” Isolation 19 th Amendment Flapper Teapot Dome Scandal Coolidge Prosperity Prohibition Ku Klux Klan	Sacco & Vanzetti Immigration Quotas Fundamentalism Scopes Trial Harlem Renaissance On Margin Stock Market Crash Bonus Army Hoovervilles	Dust Bowl New Deal & Programs Social Security Act John Steinbeck, <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act Court Packing Plan <i>Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S. (1935)</i>

- The 1920s are often called the “Roaring Twenties” because the decade was noted for
 - overseas expansion
 - economic depression
 - political reform
 - changing cultural values
- An important goal of United States foreign policy in the 1920s was to
 - make the League of Nations successful
 - build a large colonial empire
 - avoid involvement in foreign conflicts
 - end the policy of Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America
- The “boom” years of the 1920s were characterized by
 - decreases in both agricultural surpluses and farm foreclosures
 - limited investment capital and declining numbers of worker in the labor force
 - widespread use of the automobile and an increase in buying
 - increased regulation of the marketplace by both federal and state governments
- Which long-awaited goal of the women’s rights movement was achieved during the Progressive Era?
 - right to vote
 - right to own property
 - equal pay for equal work
 - equal access to employment and education
- The “flappers” of the 1920s gained public attention mainly because they
 - often refused to conform to society’s expectations
 - fought for the right of women to vote
 - fled the United States to live in Europe
 - worked for equal status in employment
- Which group of Americans generally failed experience the economic prosperity of the 1920s?
 - farmers
 - consumers
 - retailers
 - manufacturers

- Which is most commonly associated with the presidencies of Ulysses S. Grant and Warren G. Harding?
 - depression in business
 - corruption of public officials
 - humanitarian reforms
 - territorial expansion
- “The business of America is business.”

In this 1924 statement, President Calvin Coolidge was expressing the idea that
 - workers should have a greater role in influencing business decisions
 - the United States should end trade with other countries and become economically self-sufficient
 - basic industries should be owned by the Federal government
 - the economy functions best if government allows business to operate freely.
- Which generalization can best be drawn from the experiment with national Prohibition (1919–1933)?
 - Social attitudes can make laws difficult to enforce.
 - Americans resent higher taxes.
 - Morality can be legislated successfully.
 - People will sacrifice willingly for the common good.
- In the 1920s, the growth of the Ku Klux Klan and the passage of restrictive immigration laws reflected a growing American belief in

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> nativism internationalism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> socialism imperialism
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- In the 1920s, the Sacco and Vanzetti case, the Red Scare, and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan all represented
 - threats to civil liberties
 - victories over discrimination and persecution
 - support for the Prohibition movement
 - greater social freedom for Americans

12. A major goal of the immigration acts of the 1920s was to
 - a. allow unlimited immigration from Southeast Asia
 - b. assure equal numbers of immigrants from all nations
 - c. favor wealthy and well-educated immigrants
 - d. use quotas to limit immigration from southern and eastern Europe
13. The conviction of John Scopes in 1925 for teaching about evolution supported the ideas of those Americans who
 - a. believed in religious freedom and the separation of church and state
 - b. hoped to lessen the differences between rural and urban lifestyles
 - c. wanted to promote traditional fundamentalist values
 - d. favored the changes resulting from the new technology of the 1920s.
14. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was a period when African Americans
 - a. left the United States in large numbers to settle in Nigeria
 - b. create noteworthy works of art and literature
 - c. migrated to the West in search of land and jobs
 - d. used civil disobedience to fight segregation in the armed forces.
15. Which situation helped cause the stock market crash of 1929?
 - a. excessive speculation and buying on margin
 - b. unwillingness of people to invest in new industries
 - c. increased government spending
 - d. too much government regulation of business
16. President Herbert Hoover's refusal to provide funds for the unemployed during the Depression was based on his belief that
 - a. the unemployment problem was not serious
 - b. workers could not accept government assistance
 - c. labor unions should provide for the unemployed
 - d. federal relief programs would destroy individual initiative
17. During the Great Depression, expressions such as *Hoovervilles*, and *Hoover blankets* showed that President Hoover
 - a. was seen as a role model
 - b. used the military to aid the unemployed
 - c. was blamed for the suffering of the poor
 - d. supported relief and public housing for the needy.
18. The march of the "Bonus Army" and referring to shantytowns as "Hoovervilles" in the early 1930s illustrate
 - a. growing discontent with Republican efforts to deal with the Great Depression
 - b. state projects that created jobs for the unemployed
 - c. federal attempts to restore confidence in the American economy
 - d. the president's success in solving social problems
19. The rapid, worldwide spread of the Great Depression of the 1930s was evidence of
 - a. the failure of government job programs
 - b. global financial interdependence
 - c. a shortage of American factories making consumer goods
 - d. the negative effects of unrestricted immigration
20. The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency in 1932 reflected the desire of many Americans to
 - a. return to a policy of laissez faire
 - b. abandon capitalism in favor of socialism
 - c. continue the domestic policies of the Hoover administration
 - d. have government take an active role in solving economic problems
21. The major purpose of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's bank holiday of 1933 was to
 - a. restore public confidence in the nation's banks
 - b. reinforce strict laws to punish banks charging high interest rates
 - c. reduce the number of banks to a manageable number
 - d. encourage the nation's banks to loan more money to failing businesses.
22. The main purpose of the New Deal measures such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was to
 - a. provide immediate employment opportunities
 - b. develop rules to limit speculation and safeguard savings
 - c. enable the federal government to take over failing industries
 - d. assure a guaranteed income for American families.
23. A major effect of the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act, 1935) was that labor unions
 - a. were soon controlled by large corporations
 - b. experienced increasing difficulty in gaining new members
 - c. obtained the right to bargain collectively
 - d. lose the right to strike

24. “Section 202. (a) Every qualified individual shall be entitled to receive...on the date he attains the age of sixty-five...and ending on the date of his death, and old-age benefit....”

A major purpose of this section of federal legislation was to

- a. guarantee an annual income to experienced employees
 - b. assure adequate medical care for the elderly
 - c. reward workers for their support of the union movement
 - d. provide economic assistance to retired workers
25. An immediate result of the Supreme Court decision in *Schechter Poultry v. United States* was that
- a. some aspects of the New Deal were declared unconstitutional
 - b. state governments took over relief agencies
 - c. Congress was forced to abandon efforts to improve the economy
 - d. the constitutional authority of the President was greatly expanded
26. During President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration, which situation was viewed by critics as a threat to the principle of separation of powers?
- a. changing the date of the Presidential inauguration
 - b. congressional support on banking legislation
 - c. proposing the expansion of the Supreme Court membership
 - d. passage of Social Security legislation
27. The effectiveness of the New Deal in ending the Great Depression is difficult to measure because
- a. President Franklin D. Roosevelt died during his fourth term
 - b. United States involvement in World War II rapidly accelerated economic growth
 - c. the Supreme Court declared most New Deal laws unconstitutional
 - d. later Presidents failed to support most New Deal reforms.
28. A lasting result of the New Deal in the United States has been the
- a. reduction of the national debt
 - b. control of stock prices by the federal government
 - c. joint effort of business and labor to strengthen the Presidency
 - d. assumption by the federal government of greater responsibility for the nation’s well-being

29. One difference between the administrations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Herbert Hoover is that Roosevelt was
- a. unwilling to allow government agencies to establish jobs programs
 - b. unable to win congressional support for his economic program
 - c. able to ignore economic issues for most of his first term in office
 - d. more willing to use government intervention to solve economic problems

30. *How the Other Half Lives*, Jacob Riis (1890) *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair (1906) *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck (1939) *Unsafe at Any Speed*, Ralph Nader (1965)

What has been the impact of these authors and their books on American society?

- a. Most Americans have developed a preference for escapist and romantic literature.
- b. Most American authors have adopted a conservative viewpoint
- c. American business has corrected poor conditions quickly.
- d. These works have had significant influence on social, political, and economic reforms.

Base your answer to the next question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



31. This cartoon illustrates that President Franklin D. Roosevelt caused a controversy based on
- a. increased military spending in the early 1930s
 - b. a plan to assume some of the powers reserved to the states
 - c. efforts to counter the Dust Bowl with federal conservation measures
 - d. proposals that violated the principle of separation of powers

Article Eight– THE WORLD AT WAR

Key Terms & Concepts

Kellogg-Briand Pact Washington Naval Conference Good Neighbor Policy Munich Conference / Appeasement Cash & Carry vs. Lend-Lease Act “Destroyers for Bases” Allied & Axis Powers Atlantic Charter Meeting Pearl Harbor Holocaust Rosie the Riveter Internment Camps <i>Korematsu v. United States (1944)</i>	Manhattan Project & The Atomic Bomb Nuremberg Trials United Nations Collective Security Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (GI Bill) Baby Boom Cold War Containment Truman Doctrine “Iron Curtain” Marshall Plan Berlin Airlift NATO vs. Warsaw Pact	Korean War House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) Alger Hiss & The Rosenbergs Senator Joseph McCarthy Eisenhower Doctrine Brinkmanship Arms Race Sputnik Suburbs & Levittown Federal Highway System Domino Theory Military-Industrial Complex
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- The League of Nations, the Washington Naval Conference, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact were designed to keep peace in the Northern Hemisphere. Why did these agreements fail to prevent World War II?
 - Independence movements in developing countries were too strong to be stopped.
 - The United States was not a participant in any of the agreements.
 - The agreements lacked enforcement powers.
 - The United States was too involved in military rearmament.
- A major reason for the United States neutrality in the 1930s was the nation’s
 - belief in the domino theory
 - disillusionment resulting from World War I
 - strong approval of the political conditions in Europe
 - military and naval superiority
- Speaker A:** "We must take action even if we are not sure it will work. To do nothing to stop them would be a repeat of the Munich mistake."

Speaker B: "We must recognize the increasing interdependence of nations and join the United Nations."

Speaker C: "Stopping the spread of communism can and must take several forms. We must be willing to do whatever is necessary."

Speaker D: "Involvement in European affairs would be a mistake. We should not jeopardize our peace and prosperity over issues that Europe’s ambitions and rivalries control."

- The "Munich mistake" mentioned by speaker A refers to a policy of
- interdependence
 - appeasement
 - balance of power
 - collective security

- The primary purpose of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Good Neighbor policy was to
 - reduce United States military intervention in Latin America
 - use United States troops to stop Axis aggression in the Western Hemisphere
 - help Latin American nations combat the effects of the Great Depression
 - repeal the principles of the original Monroe Doctrine
- In the early 1940’s, the "destroyers-for-military-bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States
 - recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest
 - followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
 - believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
 - wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I
- The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 is an illustration of the
 - impact a single event can have on public opinion a time of crisis
 - effectiveness of a policy of appeasement in stopping aggression
 - success of the pacifist movement in the United States
 - role of communism as a negative influence in global affairs
- During World War II, women and minorities made economic gains mainly because
 - a shortage of traditional labor created new opportunities in the workplace
 - more educational opportunities increased the number of skilled workers in these groups
 - labor unions successfully demanded equal opportunities for these groups
 - new civil rights legislation forced businesses to change their hiring practices

8. The constitutionality of relocating Japanese-Americans during World War II was upheld by the United States Supreme Court because the Japanese-Americans were
 - a. needed as wartime spies
 - b. critical of United States attacks on Japan
 - c. openly providing military aid to Japan
 - d. considered a threat to national security
9. The rulings of the Supreme Court in *Scott v. Sanford* (1857), *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), and *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) all demonstrate that the Supreme Court has
 - a. continued to extend voting rights to minorities
 - b. protected itself from internal dissent
 - c. sometimes failed to protect the rights of minorities
 - d. often imposed restrictions on free speech during wartime.
10. Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to
 - a. work on the development of an atomic bomb
 - b. increase economic production to meet wartime demands
 - c. defend New York City against a nuclear attack
 - d. recruit men for the military services
11. What was one result of World War II?
 - a. The arms race ended.
 - b. The Cold War ended.
 - c. Communism was eliminated.
 - d. Two superpowers emerged.
12. One reason the Nuremberg trials following World War II were held was to
 - a. bring Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo to justice
 - b. force Japan to pay for the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - c. make German leaders accountable for the Holocaust
 - d. punish the German government for bombing England
13. The GI Bill affected American society after World War II by
 - a. eliminating child labor
 - b. expanding voting rights
 - c. increasing spending on space exploration
 - d. extending educational and housing opportunities
14. Population increases that resulted from the baby boom of the 1950s and 1960s contributed to a
 - a. housing surplus
 - b. drop in immigration
 - c. reduction in government services
 - d. rise in demand for consumer goods
15. The Truman Doctrine and the Eisenhower Doctrine were United States foreign policies concerning
 - a. the international balance of payments
 - b. the containment of communism
 - c. worldwide environmental pollution
 - d. nuclear disarmament
16. The main effect of the Marshall Plan, enacted after World War II, was to
 - a. encourage overseas colonies to seek their independence
 - b. force the United States and the Soviet Union to become allies
 - c. create increasingly restrictive immigration policies
 - d. improve the economies of Western European nations
17. The concept of collective security is best exemplified by the role of the United States in
 - a. granting China most-favored-nation status
 - b. becoming a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 - c. forming the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - d. negotiating the Camp David accords
18. The goal of President Harry Truman’s Fair Deal was to
 - a. continue reforms begun during Franklin D. Roosevelt’s presidency
 - b. decrease government spending on social welfare programs
 - c. reduce taxes on large corporations and wealthy individuals
 - d. restore domestic policies that existed in the 1920s
19. “There shall be a loyalty investigation of every person entering the civilian employment of any department or agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.”

- The Truman Loyalty Order, March 22, 1947

President Harry Truman issued this Executive Order in response to the

 - a. discovery of spies in defense industries
 - b. fear of Communist Party influence in government
 - c. arrest and trial of high-ranking government employees for terrorism
 - d. election of Socialist Party representatives to Congress
20. What was a major outcome of the Korean War (1950–1953)?
 - a. Korea continued to be a divided nation.
 - b. North Korea became an ally of the United States.
 - c. South Korea became a communist nation.
 - d. Control of Korea was turned over to the United Nations.

21. During the Korean War, President Harry Truman removed General Douglas MacArthur from command because MacArthur
- called for an immediate end to the war
 - refused to serve under the United Nations
 - lacked the experience to provide wartime leadership
 - threatened the constitutional principle of civilian control of the military

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



22. The United States carried out the idea expressed in this late 1940s cartoon by
- forming a military alliance with Russia
 - airlifting supplies to West Berlin
 - accepting Russian authority over West Berlin
 - agreeing to turn over control of Berlin to the United Nations
23. During the early 1950s, the tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy were criticized because he
- violated important constitutional liberties
 - displayed racial prejudice in his questions
 - opposed the use of loyalty oaths
 - ignored evidence of Soviet spying
24. 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?
- the belief that there were Communist agents in the federal government
 - excessive spending by the United States military
 - the corruption and bribery of members of Congress
 - actions of President Harry Truman that might have led to his impeachment

25. In the 1950s, the domino theory was used by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to justify
- sending federal troops into Little Rock, Arkansas
 - United States involvement in Vietnam
 - joining the United Nations
 - opposing Britain and France in the Suez Canal crisis.
26. A major cause of the growth of state and Federal highway systems after World War II was the
- increased use of mass transit systems
 - growing prosperity of inner-city areas
 - rapid development of suburbs
 - return of city dwellers to farm areas
27. The rapid growth in personal income in the decade after World War II contributed to
- a decrease in the birthrate
 - a major economic depression
 - expansion of the middle class
 - shortages in the supply of luxury goods
28. The successful launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union in 1957 signaled the beginning of
- American fears that the Soviets had achieved technological superiority
 - the Cold War in the United States
 - Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and China
 - disarmament discussions between the superpowers.
29. In a farewell message to the American public, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned of the growth of the "military-industrial complex." This term refers to the
- influence of defense contractors on Congress
 - threat from the Soviet Army
 - internal danger from Communist spies
 - economy's dependence on oil imported from the Middle East

Article Time – DECADES OF CHANGE: 1945 - 1968

Key Terms & Concepts

Civil Rights The Warren Court <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954) Little Rock Nine Montgomery Bus Boycott Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil Disobedience Civil Rights Act of 1964 Voting Rights Act of 1965 Affirmative Action Women’s Rights Movement Feminism	Betty Friedan, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> Equal Rights Amendment <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) Cesar Chavez & United Farm Workers American Indian Movement <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966) <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) <i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i> (1964) <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> (1962) New Frontier The Space Program The Peace Corps.	The Bay of Pigs Invasion Cuban Missile Crisis The Berlin Wall The Great Society Medicare & Medicaid Vietnam War The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution Guerilla Warfare Vietnamization War Powers Act
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- The major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1960’s was to
 - establish a separate political state for African Americans
 - gain passage of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
 - end segregation based on race
 - permit unlimited immigration to the United States
- In 1948, President Harry Truman showed his support for civil rights by issuing an executive order to
 - end the immigration quota system
 - assure equal status for women in military service
 - ban racial segregation in the military
 - guarantee jobs for Native American Indians
- In the 1950's and 1960's, the decisions of the United States Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren tended to
 - expand the rights of individuals
 - reduce government regulation of businesses
 - deal harshly with persons accused of crimes
 - increase the power of state governments
- "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."
 –*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)

 Which constitutional idea was the basis for this Supreme Court decision?
 - protection against double jeopardy
 - equal protection of the law
 - freedom of speech
 - right of assembly
- In the 1960's, bus boycotts, lunch counter sit-ins, and freedom rides were organized attempts to achieve
 - integration
 - segregation
 - black separatism
 - cultural diffusion
- In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to
 - protect civil rights marchers
 - help African Americans register to vote
 - enforce a Supreme Court decision to desegregate public schools
 - end race riots resulting from a bus boycott
- Which strategy did African-American students use when they refused to leave a “whites only” lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960?
 - economic boycott
 - hunger strike
 - petition drive
 - civil disobedience
- When necessary to achieve justice, which method did Martin Luther King, Jr., urge his followers to employ?
 - using violence to bring about political change
 - engaging in civil disobedience
 - leaving any community in which racism is practiced
 - demanding that Congress pay reparations to African Americans
- During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, activities of the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) illustrated that
 - all civil rights groups use the same tactics
 - different approaches can be used to achieve a common goal
 - organizational differences usually lead to failure
 - violence is the best tool for achieving social change

10. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct
 - a. racial and gender discrimination
 - b. limitations on freedom of speech
 - c. unfair immigration quotas
 - d. segregation in the armed forces
11. The federal voting rights laws passed in the 1950s and 1960s were designed to
 - a. return control of voting regulations to the states
 - b. remove racial barriers to voting
 - c. extend suffrage to American women
 - d. prevent recent immigrants from voting
12. An original purpose of affirmative action programs was to
 - a. increase educational and employment opportunities for women and minorities
 - b. improve the American economy by guaranteeing that employees will be highly skilled
 - c. decrease social welfare costs by requiring recipients of public assistance to work
 - d. reduce the Federal deficit by increasing government efficiency
13. *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan was an influential book in the 1960s because it
 - a. helped strengthen family values
 - b. led directly to the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment
 - c. energized a new women's rights movement
 - d. reinforced the importance of women's traditional roles
14. The Equal Pay Act, the Title IX education amendment, and the proposed Equal Rights amendment (ERA) were primarily efforts to improve the status of
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Native American Indians
 - c. migrant workers
 - d. women
15. The Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) was based on the constitutional principle of
 - a. protection of property rights
 - b. freedom of speech
 - c. right to privacy
 - d. freedom of religion
16. Cesar Chavez created the United Farm Workers Organization Committee (UFWOC) in 1966 primarily to
 - a. secure voting rights for Mexican Americans
 - b. improve working conditions for migrant laborers
 - c. provide legal assistance to illegal aliens
 - d. increase farm income
17. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Miranda v. Arizona*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Escobedo v. Illinois* all advanced the
 - a. voting rights of minorities
 - b. guarantees of free speech and press
 - c. principle of separation of church and state
 - d. rights of accused persons
18. The Supreme Court cases of *Tinker v. Des Moines* and *New Jersey v. TLO* involved the issue of
 - a. freedom of the press
 - b. freedom of religion
 - c. the rights of students in school
 - d. the rights of prison inmates
19. ". . . Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Which conclusion is best supported by this quotation from the Inaugural Address of President John F. Kennedy in 1961?

 - a. The Cold War was over, and the Soviet Union was beginning to unravel.
 - b. President Kennedy was encouraging a very strong presence in foreign policy in the post-World War II period.
 - c. Compromise and appeasement were the best avenues to world peace.
 - d. President Kennedy understood the limitations of power, even for a strong nation like the United States.
20. President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier program was most successful in
 - a. establishing social welfare programs to end poverty
 - b. passing civil rights legislation assuring fair housing and equal employment opportunities
 - c. removing restrictions on the number of immigrants entering the United States
 - d. expanding the United States space program
21. The Peace Corps was established by President John F. Kennedy in an effort to provide
 - a. support to developing nations of the world
 - b. job training for the unemployed
 - c. markets for consumer goods
 - d. teachers for inner-city areas
22. President John F. Kennedy supported the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba as an effort to
 - a. remove a communist dictator from power
 - b. stop the flow of illegal drugs to the United States
 - c. support Fidel Castro's efforts for reform
 - d. rescue hostages held by Cuban freedom fighters

23. Which statement about the Cuban missile crisis (1962) is most accurate?
- The crisis showed that the United States and the Soviet Union could agree on total disarmament.
 - The crisis brought the two major world powers very close to war.
 - The United States wanted to establish missile sites in Cuban territory.
 - The Communist government in Cuba was overthrown.
24. The Great Society programs of the 1960's used the power of the Federal Government to bring about
- an all-volunteer military
 - antipoverty reforms
 - deregulation of business
 - reduced defense spending
25. In 1965, Congress established Medicare to
- provide health care to the elderly
 - assist foreign nations with their health problems
 - grant scholarships to medical students
 - establish universal health care
26. The history of Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom, Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, and Lyndon Johnson's Great Society illustrates that
- domestic reform programs can be reduced by involvement in war
 - proposed reforms can be blocked by a Congress controlled by the opposition party
 - United States citizens are generally hostile to reform programs
 - Presidents are rarely interested in domestic reform movements

27. "The Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

—Tonkin Gulf Resolution
August 7, 1964

The passage of this resolution led to

- the building of the Berlin Wall
 - settlement of the Cuban missile crisis
 - increased United States involvement in the Vietnam War
 - the seizure of American hostages by Iran
28. Most Americans who opposed sending United States troops to fight in the Vietnam War believed that
- nuclear weapons should be used to end the war
 - the war should be extended into China
 - the United States should not police the world
 - international trade would be interrupted

29. A major long-term effect of the Vietnam War has been
- an end to communist governments in Asia
 - a change in United States foreign policy from containment to imperialism
 - a reluctance to commit United States troops for extended military action abroad
 - a continued boycott of trade with Asia
30. A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about United States involvement in the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict was the
- right to regulate commerce with foreign nations
 - use of deficit spending to finance wars
 - lack of a formal declaration of war by Congress
 - Supreme Court's role in foreign policy decision making
31. The primary purpose of the War Powers Act (1973) is to
- limit Presidential power to send troops into combat
 - allow for a quicker response to a military attack
 - assure adequate defense of the Western Hemisphere
 - stop the use of troops for nonmilitary purposes
32. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- The main point of the cartoon is that Fidel Castro has
- tried to spread communism to the United States
 - frustrated many Presidential administrations
 - allowed many Cuban refugees to come to the United States
 - failed to influence United States foreign policy

Article Text – THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: 1968 - PRESENT

Key Terms & Concepts

Détente S.A.L.T. New Federalism Watergate Affair Spiro Agnew Inflation Stagflation	Three Mile Island Camp David Accords Iranian Hostage Crisis Supply-Side Economics “Star Wars” Iran-Contra Affair Glasnost // Perestroika	End of the Cold War Persian Gulf War Heath Care Reform North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 War on Terrorism
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- The main goal of President Richard Nixon’s foreign policy of détente was to
 - assure American victory in Vietnam
 - resolve conflicts in the Middle East
 - abolish the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - improve relations with the Soviet Union
- United States participation in the Washington Conference (1921), in the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and in the SALT talks of the 1970’s is evidence that the United States
 - has followed a free trade policy for most of the 20th century
 - relies on military alliances for defense against aggression
 - has been willing to cooperate with other nations to reduce world tensions
 - believes that cultural exchange programs are a way to promote international understanding
- The main significance of the Watergate affair was that it
 - led to the impeachment and conviction of President Richard Nixon
 - showed that the laws of the United States are superior to the actions of a President
 - was the first time a President had disagreed with Congress
 - proved that Presidential powers are unlimited
- Which principle was most weakened as a result of the Watergate controversy?
 - congressional immunity
 - executive privilege
 - judicial review
 - States’ Rights
- The Presidency of Gerald Ford was different from all previous Presidencies because he was the first President who
 - won the office by running on a third-party ticket
 - resigned from the office of the President
 - ran for office as a nonpartisan candidate
 - was not elected to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency
- "President Nixon Plans Trip to China To Meet with Chairman Mao"
"President Carter Signs New Panama Canal Treaty"
"President Clinton Concludes Trade Agreement with Japan"

Each headline illustrates an action of a President fulfilling his role as
 - head of his political party
 - Commander in Chief
 - chief diplomat
 - chief legislator
- President Richard Nixon’s visit to the People’s Republic of China in 1972 was significant because it
 - convinced the Chinese to abandon communism
 - brought about the unification of Taiwan and Communist China
 - reduced tensions between the United States and Communist China
 - decreased United States dependence on Chinese exports
- Which statement is most accurate about the economy of the United States during the 1970’s and early 1980’s?
 - The increased cost of imported oil hurt economic growth.
 - The Federal budget was balanced.
 - Inflation declined sharply throughout these years.
 - The number of jobs in farming increased while service jobs decreased.
- The Camp David accords negotiated during President Jimmy Carter’s administration were an attempt to
 - decrease United States control of the Panama Canal
 - encourage the use of solar and other nonpolluting energy sources
 - end inflationary oil prices
 - establish peace in the Middle East

10. A major policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration was to
 - a. reduce defense spending
 - b. lower federal income tax rates
 - c. end desegregation of public facilities
 - d. promote regulation of small businesses

11. According to the supply-side economics principles promoted by President Ronald Reagan, economic growth would occur when
 - a. corporate business taxes were reduced
 - b. business was regulated by antitrust legislation
 - c. unemployment benefits were increased
 - d. investment in capital goods was decreased

12. What is the main criticism of affirmative action in recent years?
 - a. The program has been extremely costly to the Federal Government.
 - b. Hiring quotas for minorities may have denied opportunities to other qualified persons.
 - c. Very few minority persons have been hired.
 - d. Most state governments have been unwilling to enforce the program.

13. Rachel Carson and Ralph Nader are similar to the muckrakers of the Progressive Era because they have
 - a. advocated a total change in the structure of government
 - b. attempted to expose societal problems
 - c. failed to influence public opinion
 - d. supported anti-American activities

14. A major goal of the women's movement over the past twenty years has been to gain
 - a. full property rights
 - b. the right to vote
 - c. equal economic opportunity
 - d. better access to Social Security

15. The goal of current Federal Government policies toward Native Americans is to
 - a. make Native Americans more dependent on the Federal Government
 - b. give the states more control over Native American affairs
 - c. eliminate tribal ties and customs
 - d. give Native Americans more control over their own affairs

16. In 1988, Congress voted to pay \$20,000 to each of the surviving Americans of Japanese descent who were interned during World War II because
 - a. the danger of war with Japan no longer existed
 - b. all of the interned Japanese Americans eventually became American citizens
 - c. the World Court ordered the United States to pay reparations
 - d. many Americans believed the internment was unjust and unnecessary

17. For the United States, the breakup of the Soviet Union has had the greatest effect on
 - a. import quotas
 - b. immigration policies
 - c. advances in technology
 - d. defense spending

18. One important conclusion that can be drawn as a result of the United States experience in both the Spanish-American War (1898) and the Persian Gulf War (1991) is that
 - a. only the President should decide issues of war and peace
 - b. the media are a powerful influence in shaping American public opinion toward war
 - c. the public has little confidence in the ability of the American military
 - d. international organizations play a decisive role in determining the outcome of a war

19. One direct result of the Persian Gulf War was that the United States
 - a. gained control of oil resources in the Middle East
 - b. liberated Kuwait from Iraqi control
 - c. brought about peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors
 - d. obtained overseas colonies in the Middle East

20. One similarity between the Korean War and the Persian Gulf War is that in each conflict the
 - a. United States attempted to limit traffic through the Suez Canal
 - b. sentiment of the American public turned against the conflict
 - c. United Nations took action to halt the aggression
 - d. dictators of North Korea and Iraq were removed from office

21. During the 1990s, an increase in Mexican immigration to the United States was caused by the immigrants' desire for
 - a. greater political freedom
 - b. bilingual education
 - c. better economic opportunities
 - d. religious freedom

22. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the United States, Mexico, and Canada is meant to
 - a. increase commerce and eliminate tariffs
 - b. encourage lower labor costs
 - c. raise environmental standards
 - d. allow citizens to move freely from one nation to another

23. The main reason that the United States sent troops to Bosnia in 1995 was to try to
- bring a peaceful end to a civil war
 - contain the spread of communism
 - take over the area as a protectorate
 - resettle refugees in North America
24. Which statement about the impeachment trials of both President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton is most accurate?
- The House of Representatives failed to vote for articles of impeachment.
 - Only President Johnson was convicted and removed from office.
 - Only President Clinton was convicted and removed from office.
 - The Senate failed to convict either president.
25. What was a direct result of the census of 2000?
- Personal income tax rates were changed.
 - New United States District Courts were created.
 - Seats in the House of Representatives were reapportioned.
 - The number of United States Senators was increased.
26. The dispute over counting Florida voter ballots in the presidential election of 2000 was settled by
- an order of the governor of Florida
 - an agreement between the candidates
 - a vote of the United States Senate
 - a United States Supreme Court decision
27. As the average age of the nation's population increases, there will be a need to
- create more child care facilities
 - address the financing of Medicare
 - increase the number of public schools
 - reform immigration laws
28. Reducing interest rates to stimulate economic growth is a function of the
- Department of Commerce
 - Federal Reserve System
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
29. The federal government enforced the antitrust laws in court cases against Northern Securities Company, AT&T, and Microsoft in an effort to
- increase business competition
 - nationalize important industries
 - improve public trust in corporate leaders
 - generate more investment capital
30. The growth of modern technology has resulted in
- a decrease in the population of the world
 - increasing interdependence among nations
 - a growing need for unskilled labor
 - a sharp decline in the need for oil and coal
31. Social scientists use the expression "the graying of America" to describe the
- aging of the nation's population
 - declining political power of older Americans
 - possible failure of the Social Security System
 - increasing number of babies born to older couples
32. One way in which the Watergate controversy, the Iran-Contra affair, and the Whitewater investigation are similar is that each led to
- the addition of new amendments to the Constitution
 - the impeachment of a President
 - a loss of respect for government leaders by the American public
 - convictions of several military leaders for sexual harassment

Article Eleven – SUPREME COURT CASES: 1919 - 1985

SCHENCK V. UNITED STATES (1919)

ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES

Case Specifics:

- Charles Schenck mailed pamphlets to men who were drafted into the war urging them not to report for duty.
- He was arrested for interfering with the war.

Decision:

- Schenck had created a “clear and present danger” to the nation by hindering the war effort.
 - It is comparable to yelling “Fire!” in a crowded theatre, which would cause a dangerous panic and put people’s lives at risk.
- ***Your constitutional rights are not absolute.***
 - In this case, free speech is not absolute when you create a danger for others.

SCHECHEER POULTRY CORPORATION V. UNITED STATES (1935)

ISSUE: SEPARATION OF POWERS

Decision:

- ***Part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, the NRA, was declared unconstitutional.***
 - **United States v. Butler** (1936) – another part of FDR’s New Deal, the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was declared unconstitutional, as well.
- These decisions prompted FDR to add more justices to the Supreme Court in his court packing plan to increase support for New Deal legislation

KOREMATSU V. UNITED STATES (1944)

ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES

Case Specifics:

- President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order #9066 in which Japanese-Americans were forced to internment camps because they were considered a threat to the national security after Pearl Harbor.
- Fred Korematsu was arrested for refusing to report to a Japanese Relocation Centers, saying his civil rights had been violated.

Decision:

- ***The forcible relocation of Japanese-Americans was necessary in light of the events of World War II.***
- It was not based on race.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA, KANSAS (1954)

ISSUE: EQUALITY

Case Specifics:

- Linda Brown, and 8 year-old black girl, lived closer to a white school but was forced to attend a black school further away.
- Linda’s father sued to the Board of Education to allow his daughter to attend the closer white school.

Decision:

- ***“Separate facilities are inherently unequal”*** – Schools across America were forced to desegregate.
 - This helped to spark the civil rights movement.

MAPP V. OHIO (1961)

ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES

Decision:

- ***Evidence obtained without a search warrant cannot be used against the accused in court.***

ENGEL V. VITALE (1962)**ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES****Decision:**

- The decision *reinforced the separation of church and state – prayer in public schools is a violation of this* and therefore, there can be no prayer in public schools.

GIDEON V. WAINWRIGHT (1963)**ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES****Case Specifics:**

- Clarence Earl Gideon was accused on breaking into a pool hall and stealing money and alcohol. He Gideon was poor and could not afford an attorney.
- Gideon was found guilty and sentenced to five years in jail.

Decision:

- *The Supreme Court ruled that if the accused cannot afford a lawyer, one would be appointed to him by the state.* To deny that person a lawyer is a violation of their natural rights.

MIRANDA V. ARIZONA (1966)**ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES****Case Specifics:**

- Ernesto Miranda was accused of kidnapping and raping a woman in Arizona.
- Miranda was arrested and was never made aware of his rights.
- Miranda was sentenced to 20 to 30 years in jail. He appealed the case because he didn't know his rights when he was arrested.

Decision:

- *Created the "Miranda Rights"* – the police must make those accused of crimes aware of their rights (to remain to silent, have a lawyer present during questioning, etc.).

ROE V. WADE (1973)**ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES****Case Specifics:**

- Jane Roe wanted to get an abortion, but her state did not allow it.

Decision:

- *Women have the right to choose whether they want to end their pregnancy.* Laws that outlawed abortion violated a woman's right to privacy.

UNITED STATES V. NIXON (1974)**ISSUE: SEPARATION OF POWERS****Case Specifics:**

- During the Watergate hearings, Congress demanded that Nixon turn over all the tapes that were recorded at the White House. Nixon refused.

Decision:

- *Nixon was ordered to hand over all tapes because he was hindering the case against him with regards to the Watergate scandal.* Those tapes revealed Nixon had tried to cover-up the scandal. He was forced to resign the presidency as a result.

NEW JERSEY V. T.L.O. (1985)**ISSUE: CIVIL LIBERTIES****Case Specifics:**

