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**Section Quizzes and
Chapter Tests**



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HOW THIS BOOK IS ORGANIZED

Section Quizzes and Chapter Tests offers assessment blackline masters at unit, chapter, and section levels. We have organized this book so that all tests and quizzes appear at the point when you will most likely use them—unit pretests followed by section quizzes, followed by chapter tests, followed by unit posttests.

A COMPLETE ANSWER KEY

A complete answer key appears at the back of this book. This answer key includes answers for every test and quiz in this book, in the order in which they appear in the book.

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- Organize by category and chapter (all Chapter 1 activities, all Chapter 1 tests and quizzes, etc.)
- Organize sequentially by lesson (activities, quizzes, tests, for Chapter 1/Section 1, Chapter 1/Section 2, etc.)

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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 024 10 09 08

Table of Contents

Unit 1 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 1 Pretest, Form A	1
Unit 1 Pretest, Form B	3
Section Quiz 1-1	5
Section Quiz 1-2	6
Section Quiz 1-3	7
Section Quiz 1-4	8
Chapter 1 Test, Form A	9
Chapter 1 Test, Form B	13
Section Quiz 2-1	17
Section Quiz 2-2	18
Section Quiz 2-3	19
Section Quiz 2-4	20
Chapter 2 Test, Form A	21
Chapter 2 Test, Form B	25
Section Quiz 3-1	29
Section Quiz 3-2	30
Section Quiz 3-3	31
Section Quiz 3-4	32
Chapter 3 Test, Form A	33
Chapter 3 Test, Form B	37
Unit 1 Posttest, Form A	41
Unit 1 Posttest, Form B	43

Unit 2 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 2 Pretest, Form A	45
Unit 2 Pretest, Form B	47
Section Quiz 4-1	49
Section Quiz 4-2	50
Section Quiz 4-3	51
Chapter 4 Test, Form A	53
Chapter 4 Test, Form B	57
Section Quiz 5-1	61
Section Quiz 5-2	62
Section Quiz 5-3	63
Section Quiz 5-4	64
Chapter 5 Test, Form A	65
Chapter 5 Test, Form B	69
Section Quiz 6-1	73
Section Quiz 6-2	74
Section Quiz 6-3	75
Section Quiz 6-4	76
Section Quiz 6-5	77
Chapter 6 Test, Form A	79
Chapter 6 Test, Form B	83
Unit 2 Posttest, Form A	87
Unit 2 Posttest, Form B	89

Unit 3 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 3 Pretest, Form A	91
Unit 3 Pretest, Form B	93
Section Quiz 7-1	95
Section Quiz 7-2	96
Section Quiz 7-3	97
Chapter 7 Test, Form A	99
Chapter 7 Test, Form B	103
Section Quiz 8-1	107
Section Quiz 8-2	108
Section Quiz 8-3	109
Chapter 8 Test, Form A	111
Chapter 8 Test, Form B	115
Section Quiz 9-1	119
Section Quiz 9-2	120
Section Quiz 9-3	121
Section Quiz 9-4	122
Chapter 9 Test, Form A	123
Chapter 9 Test, Form B	127
Unit 3 Posttest, Form A	131
Unit 3 Posttest, Form B	133

Unit 4 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 4 Pretest, Form A	135
Unit 4 Pretest, Form B	137
Section Quiz 10-1	139
Section Quiz 10-2	140
Section Quiz 10-3	141
Section Quiz 10-4	142
Section Quiz 10-5	143
Chapter 10 Test, Form A	145
Chapter 10 Test, Form B	149
Section Quiz 11-1	153
Section Quiz 11-2	154
Section Quiz 11-3	155
Chapter 11 Test, Form A	157
Chapter 11 Test, Form B	161
Section Quiz 12-1	165
Section Quiz 12-2	166
Section Quiz 12-3	167
Chapter 12 Test, Form A	169
Chapter 12 Test, Form B	173
Unit 4 Posttest, Form A	177
Unit 4 Posttest, Form B	179

Unit 5 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 5 Pretest, Form A	181
Unit 5 Pretest, Form B	183
Section Quiz 13-1	185
Section Quiz 13-2	186
Section Quiz 13-3	187
Section Quiz 13-4	188
Chapter 13 Test, Form A	189
Chapter 13 Test, Form B	193
Section Quiz 14-1	197
Section Quiz 14-2	198
Section Quiz 14-3	199
Section Quiz 14-4	200
Section Quiz 14-5	201
Chapter 14 Test, Form A	203
Chapter 14 Test, Form B	207
Section Quiz 15-1	211
Section Quiz 15-2	212
Section Quiz 15-3	213
Section Quiz 15-4	214
Chapter 15 Test, Form A	215
Chapter 15 Test, Form B	219
Section Quiz 16-1	223
Section Quiz 16-2	224
Section Quiz 16-3	225
Chapter 16 Test, Form A	227
Chapter 16 Test, Form B	231
Unit 5 Posttest, Form A	235
Unit 5 Posttest, Form B	237

Unit 6 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 6 Pretest, Form A	239
Unit 6 Pretest, Form B	241
Section Quiz 17-1	243
Section Quiz 17-2	244
Section Quiz 17-3	245
Chapter 17 Test, Form A	247
Chapter 17 Test, Form B	251
Section Quiz 18-1	255
Section Quiz 18-2	256
Section Quiz 18-3	257
Chapter 18 Test, Form A	259
Chapter 18 Test, Form B	263
Section Quiz 19-1	267
Section Quiz 19-2	268
Section Quiz 19-3	269
Chapter 19 Test, Form A	271
Chapter 19 Test, Form B	275
Section Quiz 20-1	279
Section Quiz 20-2	280
Section Quiz 20-3	281
Chapter 20 Test, Form A	283
Chapter 20 Test, Form B	287
Unit 6 Posttest, Form A	291
Unit 6 Posttest, Form B	293

Unit 7 Tests and Quizzes

Unit 7 Pretest, Form A	295
Unit 7 Pretest, Form B	297
Section Quiz 21-1	299
Section Quiz 21-2	300
Section Quiz 21-3	301
Section Quiz 21-4	302
Section Quiz 21-5	303
Chapter 21 Test, Form A	305
Chapter 21 Test, Form B	309
Section Quiz 22-1	313
Section Quiz 22-2	314
Section Quiz 22-3	315
Section Quiz 22-4	316
Chapter 22 Test, Form A	317
Chapter 22 Test, Form B	321
Section Quiz 23-1	325
Section Quiz 23-2	326
Section Quiz 23-3	327
Section Quiz 23-4	328
Chapter 23 Test, Form A	329
Chapter 23 Test, Form B	333
Section Quiz 24-1	337
Section Quiz 24-2	338
Section Quiz 24-3	339
Section Quiz 24-4	340
Chapter 24 Test, Form A	341
Chapter 24 Test, Form B	345
Unit 7 Posttest, Form A	349
Unit 7 Posttest, Form B	351

Answer Key	353
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Unit 1 Pretest, Form A

Score

A Nation Is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. people who signed contracts agreeing to work in return for passage to America
- _____ 2. American colonists who believed British law should be upheld during the Revolutionary War
- _____ 3. inventor of the cotton gin
- _____ 4. the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws are constitutional
- _____ 5. religious revival movement of the early 1800s
- _____ 6. the act of withdrawing from the Union
- _____ 7. Northerners who traveled to the South during Reconstruction
- _____ 8. white Southerners who supported Reconstruction
- _____ 9. period when philosophers suggested politics and human nature operate according to natural laws
- _____ 10. tenant farmers who paid rent with crops instead of cash

Column B

- A.** loyalists
- B.** judicial review
- C.** scalawags
- D.** sharecroppers
- E.** carpetbaggers
- F.** the Enlightenment
- G.** Eli Whitney
- H.** indentured servants
- I.** secession
- J.** Second Great Awakening

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The colony that offered Quakers religious freedom was
 - A.** Plymouth.
 - B.** Georgia.
 - C.** Pennsylvania.
 - D.** Maryland.
- _____ 12. The Southern colonies developed an economy based on
 - A.** fishing.
 - B.** agriculture.
 - C.** manufacturing.
 - D.** shipbuilding.
- _____ 13. The Constitution created a system of checks and balances that
 - A.** reserves additional powers for the federal government.
 - B.** prevents any branch of government from becoming too powerful.
 - C.** preserves the rights of states over the federal government.
 - D.** gives the chief executive the power to impeach elected officials.



Unit 1 Pretest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** In 1806, Congress began connecting distant regions of the country together by funding
 - A.** the National Road.
 - B.** miles of toll roads.
 - C.** a modern canal system.
 - D.** the transcontinental railroad.

- _____ **15.** Supporters of Manifest Destiny believed that
 - A.** Native Americans should have their own territory to settle.
 - B.** the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific Ocean.
 - C.** Christianity was meant to spread across the country.
 - D.** U.S. borders should be closed to further immigration.

- _____ **16.** Thousands of “Forty-Niners” came to California looking for
 - A.** gold.
 - B.** cheap land.
 - C.** religious freedom.
 - D.** oil.

- _____ **17.** The Civil War began when
 - A.** Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - B.** the Confederacy attacked Washington, D.C.
 - C.** the Confederacy fired on Fort Sumter.
 - D.** John Brown raided Harpers Ferry.

- _____ **18.** Before Robert E. Lee agreed to lead Confederate troops, he was a(n)
 - A.** Mississippi Senator.
 - B.** factory owner.
 - C.** teacher at a military college.
 - D.** officer in the United States Army.

- _____ **19.** Before the Emancipation Proclamation, what was the main purpose of the Civil War to most Republicans?
 - A.** to free enslaved people
 - B.** to save the Union
 - C.** to destroy the Southern way of life
 - D.** to elect a Republican president

- _____ **20.** Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while
 - A.** making a speech.
 - B.** visiting the troops in Virginia.
 - C.** watching a play.
 - D.** strolling on the White House grounds.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** The new Constitution provided for the separation of powers among the branches of the federal government. Name each of the branches and describe their role in government.

- 22.** What do you think were some of the results of the Civil War? What kinds of things would the national government have to resolve to put the nation back together again?



Unit 1 Pretest, Form B

Score

A Nation Is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. developed earliest civilization in the Americas
- _____ 2. system of exchanging goods among the colonies, England, Caribbean sugar planters, and Africa
- _____ 3. first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- _____ 4. author of *Common Sense*
- _____ 5. proposed women’s movement focus on the right to vote
- _____ 6. moderation in the consumption of alcohol
- _____ 7. fall of this Union military base began the Civil War
- _____ 8. this crucial Northern victory convinced Lincoln that it was time to end slavery
- _____ 9. location where Lee surrendered to Grant
- _____ 10. informal network that helped enslaved persons to escape from the South

Column B

- A.** Fort Sumter
- B.** temperance
- C.** Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- D.** triangular trade
- E.** Antietam
- F.** Appomattox Courthouse
- G.** Olmec
- H.** John Marshall
- I.** Underground Railroad
- J.** Thomas Paine

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Pilgrims drew up a plan for self-government called the
 - A.** Massachusetts Bay Charter.
 - B.** Virginia Company.
 - C.** Mayflower Compact.
 - D.** Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.
- _____ 12. Which two world powers struggled for dominance on the American continent in the French and Indian War?
 - A.** France and Spain
 - B.** France and Portugal
 - C.** France and the Netherlands
 - D.** France and Great Britain
- _____ 13. The process of amending the Constitution requires
 - A.** impeachment and conviction.
 - B.** approval by Congress and the states.
 - C.** the president’s approval.
 - D.** a Supreme Court decision.
- _____ 14. In the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, the United States gained
 - A.** Texas from Mexico.
 - B.** New Mexico from Spain.
 - C.** Arizona from Mexico.
 - D.** Florida from Spain.

 **Chapter 1**

Score

Section Quiz 1-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. built elaborate irrigation systems
- _____ 2. broke away from the Anglican Church
- _____ 3. large Mississippian city
- _____ 4. befriended the Pilgrims
- _____ 5. built the Spanish Empire in the Americas

Column B

- A.** Separatists
- B.** conquistadors
- C.** Cahokia
- D.** Hohokam
- E.** Wampanoag

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Anthropologists think the first people to build a civilization in America were the
 - A.** Anasazi.
 - B.** Olmec.
 - C.** Hohokam.
 - D.** Maya.

- _____ 7. Most of the peoples of the Eastern Woodlands were divided into two major language groups, Algonquian and
 - A.** Cherokee.
 - B.** Mesoamerican.
 - C.** Sioux.
 - D.** Iroquoian.

- _____ 8. Who claimed Florida for Spain?
 - A.** Juan Ponce de León
 - B.** Christopher Columbus
 - C.** Francisco Pizarro
 - D.** Amerigo Vespucci

- _____ 9. Which town was founded by Roger Williams?
 - A.** Charleston
 - B.** Hartford
 - C.** Jamestown
 - D.** Providence

- _____ 10. The crop that was grown in South Carolina was
 - A.** sugar cane.
 - B.** vegetables.
 - C.** rice.
 - D.** tobacco.

★ Chapter 1

Score

Section Quiz 1-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Thomas Jefferson relied on his words and ideas
- _____ 2. suggested the separation of government powers
- _____ 3. stressed an individual's devoutness
- _____ 4. exchange of goods among the colonies, England, the Caribbean, and Africa
- _____ 5. document that guaranteed freedom of speech

Column B

- A.** English Bill of Rights
- B.** John Locke
- C.** Baron Montesquieu
- D.** pietism
- E.** triangular trade

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. An emphasis on logic and reasoning happened during
 - A.** the Enlightenment.
 - B.** rationalism.
 - C.** the Great Awakening.
 - D.** colonialism.

- _____ 7. Skilled workers were also known as
 - A.** merchants.
 - B.** artisans.
 - C.** investors.
 - D.** proprietors.

- _____ 8. Laws that kept enslaved Africans from owning property or meeting freely were known as
 - A.** mercantilist laws.
 - B.** navigation acts.
 - C.** slave codes.
 - D.** social contracts.

- _____ 9. Jews in the colonies were not allowed to
 - A.** marry.
 - B.** vote.
 - C.** own property.
 - D.** sign contracts.

- _____ 10. Who became unpopular by rigorously enforcing the Navigation Acts?
 - A.** King James II
 - B.** Sir Edmund Andros
 - C.** John Locke
 - D.** King Charles II

**Chapter 1**

Score

Section Quiz 1-3**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a special unit of militia in the town of Concord
- _____ 2. made Great Britain the dominant power in North America
- _____ 3. stunning American victory that led to a French alliance
- _____ 4. pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that swayed public opinion
- _____ 5. created by colonies to communicate and coordinate strategy

Column B

- A.** Treaty of Paris of 1763
- B.** *Common Sense*
- C.** committee of correspondence
- D.** Saratoga
- E.** minutemen

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Proclamation Act of 1763 declared that colonists could not settle west of the
 - A.** Rocky Mountains.
 - B.** Ohio River.
 - C.** Appalachian Mountains.
 - D.** Mississippi River.
- _____ 7. What was passed by Parliament to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party?
 - A.** Coercive Acts
 - B.** Stamp Act
 - C.** Quebec Act
 - D.** Townshend Acts
- _____ 8. On the night of December 25, 1776, George Washington led approximately 2,400 men across the icy
 - A.** Delaware River.
 - B.** Hudson River.
 - C.** Lake Ontario.
 - D.** St. Lawrence River.
- _____ 9. What became known in the colonies as the Intolerable Acts?
 - A.** the Tea Act and Townshend Acts
 - B.** the Coercive Acts and Quebec Act
 - C.** the Coercive Acts and Tea Act
 - D.** the Coercive Acts and Townshend Acts
- _____ 10. What expressed loyalty to the king, but urged a peaceful compromise?
 - A.** *Common Sense*
 - B.** Olive Branch Petition
 - C.** Declaration of Rights and Grievances
 - D.** Declaration of Independence

★ Chapter 1

Score

Section Quiz 1-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. opponents of the Constitution
- _____ 2. a collection of essays written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay
- _____ 3. power to reject a proposed law
- _____ 4. protest against increased taxes by farmers in western Massachusetts
- _____ 5. economic slowdown

Column B

- A.** Anti-Federalists
- B.** veto
- C.** recession
- D.** Shays’s Rebellion
- E.** *The Federalist*

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. With Americans’ increasing belief in equality, many states extended the right to vote to larger numbers of
 - A.** men.
 - B.** children.
 - C.** African Americans.
 - D.** landowners.
- _____ 7. The system created to prevent any one of the three branches of government from becoming too powerful is called
 - A.** popular sovereignty.
 - B.** amendments.
 - C.** checks and balances.
 - D.** impeachment.
- _____ 8. The Great Compromise proposed that in one house of Congress—the House of Representatives—the states would be represented according to the size of their
 - A.** acreage.
 - B.** state banks.
 - C.** trade income.
 - D.** population.
- _____ 9. What did the Federalists promise to add to the Constitution after ratification?
 - A.** voting regulations
 - B.** more government branches
 - C.** a bill of rights
 - D.** state constitutions
- _____ 10. How many states had to vote in favor of the Constitution in order to put it into effect?
 - A.** 9
 - B.** 10
 - C.** 11
 - D.** 13

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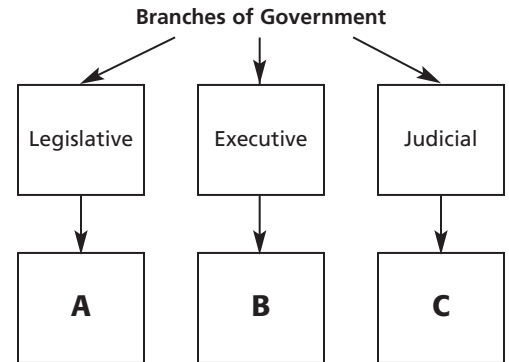
★ Chapter 1 Test, Form A Score

A Nation is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the letters in the chart (A, B, or C). Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. headed by a president
- _____ 2. makes laws
- _____ 3. interprets federal laws
- _____ 4. implements and enforces laws
- _____ 5. renders judgment in cases involving federal laws
- _____ 6. has veto power
- _____ 7. may override vetoes
- _____ 8. may impeach government officials
- _____ 9. once appointed, federal members serve for life
- _____ 10. puts down rebellions



DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Current scientific evidence suggests that people arrived in America between _____ years ago.
 - A. 5,000 and 10,000
 - C. 30,000 and 40,000
 - B. 15,000 and 30,000
 - D. 80,000 and 100,000
- _____ 12. What major advantage did the conquistadors have over the Native Americans?
 - A. territorial ownership
 - C. superior weapons
 - B. agricultural knowledge
 - D. abundant labor supply
- _____ 13. The early settlers of Jamestown survived with the help of the
 - A. Powhatan Confederacy.
 - C. English courts.
 - B. Wampanoag people.
 - D. nearby French settlers.
- _____ 14. The owner of the proprietary colony of Maryland was
 - A. Henry Hudson.
 - C. King Philip.
 - B. James Oglethorpe.
 - D. George Calvert.



Chapter 1 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 15. What prohibited enslaved African Americans in colonial society from owning property?
 - A. triangular trade
 - B. slave codes
 - C. backcountry farmers
 - D. indenture contracts

- _____ 16. Soon after the Glorious Revolution in England, the colonists
 - A. declared their independence.
 - B. voted for new trade laws.
 - C. ousted Governor-General Andros.
 - D. began smuggling goods to Europe.

- _____ 17. Which Enlightenment writer suggested separating executive, legislative, and judicial powers into different branches of government?
 - A. Jonathan Edwards
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - D. Baron Montesquieu

- _____ 18. The French and Indian War began because
 - A. the French organized Native American attacks on settlements.
 - B. both the French and the British wanted the Ohio River valley.
 - C. the French ambushed a British detachment near Quebec City.
 - D. both the French and the British claimed Louisiana.

- _____ 19. What was the first direct tax the British imposed that enraged the colonists?
 - A. the Sugar Act of 1764
 - B. the Quartering Act of 1765
 - C. the Stamp Act of 1765
 - D. the Townshend Acts

- _____ 20. King George III declared the colonies “open and avowed enemies” after
 - A. he read the Olive Branch petition.
 - B. the Battle of Brandywine Creek.
 - C. *Common Sense* was published.
 - D. the attack on British troops in Saratoga.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. Explain the events leading up to and during Bacon’s Rebellion. Discuss what impact the outcome had upon the issues of expansion and slavery.
- 22. How did Thomas Paine’s pamphlet *Common Sense* change public opinion in the colonies? Use the diagram to help you organize your answer.



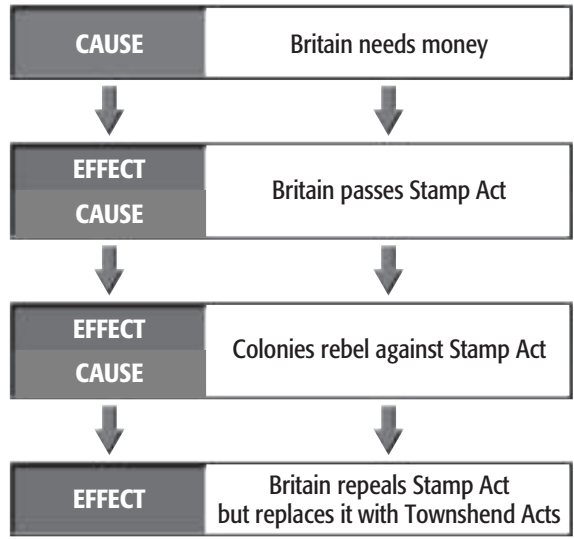
★ Chapter 1 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded . . . [we] had scarcely room to turn . . . [The closeness] almost suffocated us. . . [This] brought on a sickness . . . of which many died. . . ”

—Olaudah Equiano, also known as Gustavus Vassa

- _____ **23.** Equiano’s narrative gives details about the conditions under which enslaved persons were transported on slave ships. In addition to coping with the heat, many of the people
- A.** were so crowded that they could not breathe.
 - B.** helped to prevent others from getting sick.
 - C.** found large areas of space in which to move around.
 - D.** complained about the quality of the food they received.



- _____ **24.** Britain repealed the Stamp Act and replaced it with the _____ Act(s).
- A.** Sugar
 - B.** Townshend
 - C.** Tea
 - D.** Coercive

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**Chapter 1 Test, Form B**

Score

A Nation is Born**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. founded Quebec in 1608
- _____ 2. explorer for whom America was named
- _____ 3. English navigator who was hired by Dutch merchants
- _____ 4. required all colonial imports to come through England
- _____ 5. French thinker who argued that people should make their own laws
- _____ 6. leader of the Great Awakening
- _____ 7. tried to halt colonial expansion into lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
- _____ 8. Britain recognized the United States as a new nation
- _____ 9. proposed each state's representation in Congress depend on its population
- _____ 10. believed the Constitution endangered states' independence and people's rights

Column B

- A.** Staple Act
- B.** Great Compromise
- C.** Jonathan Edwards
- D.** Proclamation Act of 1763
- E.** Henry Hudson
- F.** Amerigo Vespucci
- G.** Treaty of Paris of 1783
- H.** Samuel de Champlain
- I.** Jean Jacques Rousseau
- J.** Samuel Adams

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Which country financed Christopher Columbus's voyage in 1492?
 - A.** Portugal
 - B.** England
 - C.** Spain
 - D.** France
- _____ 12. The Treaty of Tordesillas
 - A.** confirmed Spain's right to control trade with Africa.
 - B.** granted Portugal control over the lands along the Mississippi.
 - C.** granted Portugal the exclusive right to trade with India.
 - D.** confirmed Spain's claim to most of the new lands in America.
- _____ 13. Which colony offered a new chance to the poor who had been imprisoned in England?
 - A.** Virginia
 - B.** Rhode Island
 - C.** Georgia
 - D.** North Carolina



Chapter 1 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ **14.** The change in power in England in which William and Mary became the new rulers is known as
 - A.** the Glorious Revolution.
 - B.** King Philip’s War.
 - C.** Bacon’s Rebellion.
 - D.** the Enlightenment.

- _____ **15.** During the Great Awakening, Southern Baptists
 - A.** allowed only the wealthy to attend revivals.
 - B.** condemned the brutality of slavery.
 - C.** were popular with the majority of white planters.
 - D.** stressed the idea that people were not born sinful.

- _____ **16.** The colonists protested the Stamp Act by
 - A.** refusing to sell goods to Britain.
 - B.** boycotting all goods made in Britain.
 - C.** dumping British tea into Boston Harbor.
 - D.** dissolving the Massachusetts assembly.

- _____ **17.** After the Boston massacre, the British brought peace to the colonies temporarily by repealing the
 - A.** Townshend Acts.
 - B.** Stamp Act.
 - C.** Navigation Acts.
 - D.** Quebec Act.

- _____ **18.** The laws known as the “Intolerable Acts” were the Coercive Acts and the
 - A.** Stamp Act.
 - B.** Tea Act.
 - C.** Townshend Acts.
 - D.** Quebec Act.

- _____ **19.** Who did the delegates of the Constitutional Convention choose as their presiding officer?
 - A.** Benjamin Franklin
 - B.** George Washington
 - C.** Alexander Hamilton
 - D.** James Madison

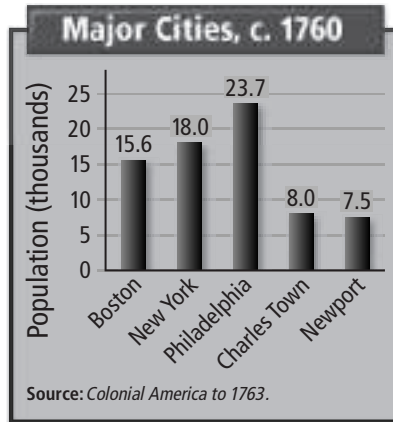
- _____ **20.** To win support in Massachusetts, the Federalists promised to
 - A.** allow the states veto power over acts of Congress.
 - B.** name George Washington as the first president.
 - C.** attach a bill of rights to the Constitution.
 - D.** make it easier to adopt new amendments.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

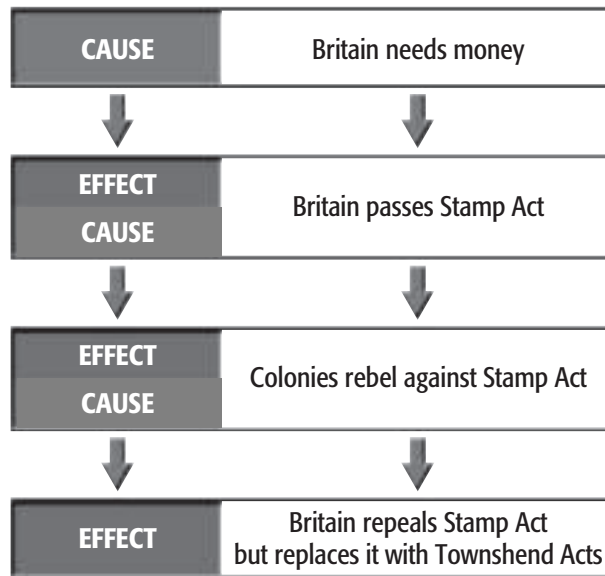
- 21.** Describe triangular trade and its effect on society in large emerging cities.
- 22.** What kinds of people supported ratification of the new Constitution and why?

★ Chapter 1 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Which cities had a population of more than 16,000 in 1760?
- A.** Boston and New York **C.** Philadelphia and Boston
B. Philadelphia and New York **D.** Newport and Charles Town



- _____ **24.** Why did Britain pass the Stamp Act, according to the chart above?
- A.** The colonies were rebelling.
B. The Townshend Acts needed to be replaced.
C. The colonies were smuggling goods.
D. Britain needed money.

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(continued)

**Chapter 2**

Score

Section Quiz 2-1**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. advisors to the president
- _____ 2. authority necessary for the government to do its job NOT explicitly stated in the Constitution
- _____ 3. system for electing the president
- _____ 4. legal power to decide which laws are constitutional
- _____ 5. land the United States bought from France

Column B

- A.** Electoral College
- B.** implied powers
- C.** Louisiana Purchase
- D.** judicial review
- E.** cabinet

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. One of the most important acts of Congress during its first session in 1789 was the introduction of a
 - A.** national bank.
 - B.** bill of rights.
 - C.** tax on whiskey.
 - D.** national capital.
- _____ 7. The members of the Whiskey Rebellion were Western farmers who
 - A.** wanted the government to tax imported whiskey.
 - B.** resisted the tax on whiskey by terrorizing the tax collectors.
 - C.** peacefully protested the tax on whiskey.
 - D.** wanted the government to help boost whiskey sales.
- _____ 8. The nation's first two political parties were the Federalists and the
 - A.** Loyalists.
 - B.** Independents.
 - C.** Democratic-Republicans.
 - D.** Speculators.
- _____ 9. Washington's Farewell Address warned Americans against the dangers of
 - A.** party politics and sectionalism.
 - B.** state sovereignty.
 - C.** concentration of wealth and power.
 - D.** war with France.
- _____ 10. Signed on December 24, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent
 - A.** condemned the practice of impressment.
 - B.** destroyed the Democratic-Republican party.
 - C.** gave the United States former Canadian territory.
 - D.** restored prewar boundaries.

★ Chapter 2

Score

Section Quiz 2-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. introduced a bill proposing the Second Bank of the United States
- _____ 2. established supremacy of the federal government over the states
- _____ 3. popularized the use of interchangeable parts
- _____ 4. established the federal right to control interstate commerce
- _____ 5. established the Supreme Court’s authority to hear appeals of state court decisions

Column B

- A.** *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- B.** John C. Calhoun
- C.** *Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee*
- D.** *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- E.** Eli Whitney

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Spain ceded all of Florida to the United States as a result of the
 - A.** Monroe Doctrine.
 - B.** Jay Treaty.
 - C.** Adams-Onís Treaty.
 - D.** *Gibbons v. Ogden* case.
- _____ 7. What made river travel more reliable and upstream travel easier?
 - A.** canals
 - B.** sails
 - C.** steamboats
 - D.** barges
- _____ 8. Perhaps the most important reason that industry developed quickly in the United States was the American system of free enterprise based on
 - A.** mass production.
 - B.** protective tariff regulations.
 - C.** incorporation laws.
 - D.** private property rights.
- _____ 9. Even though industry and cities expanded in the Northeast during the early 1800s, what was the country’s leading economic activity?
 - A.** ship building
 - B.** manufacturing
 - C.** agriculture
 - D.** mining
- _____ 10. For enslaved African Americans, songs played a key role in their
 - A.** medicine.
 - B.** religion.
 - C.** language.
 - D.** games.



Chapter 2

Score

Section Quiz 2-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. practice of appointing people to jobs based on party loyalty
- _____ 2. directed that payments for public lands be in silver or gold
- _____ 3. called for moderation in the consumption of alcohol
- _____ 4. marked the beginning of an organized women’s movement
- _____ 5. called for an immediate end to slavery

Column B

- A.** abolition movement
- B.** temperance movement
- C.** Specie Circular
- D.** Seneca Falls Convention
- E.** spoils system

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Missouri’s government requested admission into the Union in 1819 as a
 - A.** free state.
 - B.** republican state.
 - C.** slave state.
 - D.** independent state.

- _____ 7. When President Adams named Henry Clay his secretary of state, Andrew Jackson’s supporters accused Adams and Clay of
 - A.** violating the Constitution.
 - B.** striking a corrupt bargain.
 - C.** breaking the law.
 - D.** practicing politics.

- _____ 8. Many South Carolinians threatened to secede, or withdraw, from the Union when Congress imposed what its critics called the
 - A.** Tariff of Abominations.
 - B.** Trail of Tears.
 - C.** Panic of 1837.
 - D.** Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

- _____ 9. After Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, the Cherokee in Georgia responded by
 - A.** appealing to the Supreme Court.
 - B.** threatening to nullify the federal law.
 - C.** negotiating for lands away from settlers.
 - D.** journeying west on the Trail of Tears.

- _____ 10. In the early 1800s, religious leaders organized to revive Americans’ commitment to religion in what became known as the
 - A.** romantic movement.
 - B.** transcendental movement.
 - C.** Second Great Awakening.
 - D.** benevolent societies.

★ Chapter 2

Score

Section Quiz 2-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. idea that the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific
- _____ 2. idea that each new territory should decide if they wanted to permit slavery or not
- _____ 3. informal network that helped enslaved persons
- _____ 4. held that Congress had no authority to prohibit the extension of slavery
- _____ 5. legalized slavery in the Kansas territory

Column B

- A.** Lecompton constitution
- B.** Underground Railroad
- C.** Manifest Destiny
- D.** popular sovereignty
- E.** *Dred Scott* decision

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The annexation of Texas led to the
 - A.** establishment of a republic.
 - B.** onset of war with Mexico.
 - C.** settlement of the region.
 - D.** purchase of lands from Mexico.
- _____ 7. On February 2, 1848, Mexico’s leaders signed the
 - A.** Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 - B.** Treaty of the Bear Flag Republic.
 - C.** Adams-Onís Treaty.
 - D.** Rio Grande Treaty.
- _____ 8. If California entered the Union as a free state, the slaveholding states would become a minority in the
 - A.** House of Representatives.
 - B.** Senate.
 - C.** Western territories.
 - D.** federal courts.
- _____ 9. The Kansas-Nebraska Act enraged many people who opposed the extension of slavery because it repealed the
 - A.** Lecompton constitution.
 - B.** Freeport Doctrine.
 - C.** Missouri Compromise.
 - D.** Fugitive Slave Act.
- _____ 10. Which of the following people used violence to oppose slavery?
 - A.** Henry David Thoreau
 - B.** Robert Toombs
 - C.** Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - D.** John Brown



Chapter 2 Test, Form A

Score

The Young Republic

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. chosen as president after a tie in the presidential election of 1800
- _____ 2. perfected the telegraph
- _____ 3. practice of appointing people to government jobs based on party loyalty and support
- _____ 4. signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830
- _____ 5. proposed a financial program that included the creation of a national bank
- _____ 6. to withdraw from the Union
- _____ 7. declaring that a federal law is not valid
- _____ 8. president during the War of 1812
- _____ 9. president who promised to annex Texas and Oregon
- _____ 10. the idea that citizens of a new territory should decide for themselves whether to allow slavery

Column B

- A.** Andrew Jackson
- B.** popular sovereignty
- C.** Alexander Hamilton
- D.** Samuel F.B. Morse
- E.** James K. Polk
- F.** nullification
- G.** James Madison
- H.** Thomas Jefferson
- I.** secede
- J.** spoils system

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

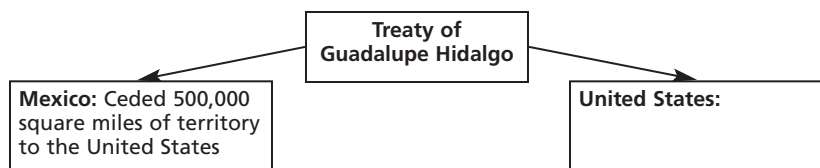
- _____ 11. How many amendments did the Bill of Rights have when it went into effect?
 - A.** eight
 - B.** ten
 - C.** twelve
 - D.** fourteen
- _____ 12. The decision in the *Marbury v. Madison* case established
 - A.** a citizen's right to a trial by jury.
 - B.** a citizen's right to an attorney.
 - C.** the Supreme Court's right of judicial review.
 - D.** the government's right to create a national bank.
- _____ 13. Supreme Court rulings in three important cases between 1816 and 1824 shaped the future of American government by establishing the
 - A.** dominance of the judicial branch over the legislature.
 - B.** right of states to regulate interstate commerce.
 - C.** Supreme Court as the nation's top lawmaking body.
 - D.** dominance of the federal government over the states.



Chapter 2 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 14. The steamboat was an improvement over barges because it could
- A. carry more cargo.
 - B. travel upstream.
 - C. provide onboard entertainment.
 - D. navigate smaller rivers.
- _____ 15. A cotton gin
- A. picks cotton.
 - B. spins cotton into cloth.
 - C. removes cotton seeds.
 - D. bales cotton.
- _____ 16. Abolitionists argued that enslaved African Americans should be
- A. freed immediately.
 - B. freed in the North only.
 - C. kept out of the Northern states.
 - D. returned to Africa.
- _____ 17. Manifest Destiny was the idea that the United States was meant to
- A. work closely with Native Americans.
 - B. avoid military conflicts.
 - C. spread to the Pacific Ocean.
 - D. protect the environment.
- _____ 18. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?



- A. claimed Mexico City
 - B. paid Mexico \$15 million
 - C. paid debts to Mexican citizens
 - D. gave Oregon to Mexico
- _____ 19. In 1849, thousands of people went to California because
- A. it was considered Mexican soil.
 - B. it offered cheap land.
 - C. gold had been discovered there.
 - D. it was a slave state.
- _____ 20. After the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed, Northerners headed for Kansas because
- A. the climate promised better farming than the North could offer.
 - B. they wanted to create an antislavery majority there.
 - C. jobs working on the transcontinental railroad were available there.
 - D. Southern immigrants there were about to secede from the Union.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What was the Monroe Doctrine and what was its purpose?
22. Describe the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* and its significance.



Chapter 2 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Competing National Visions	
Federalists	Democratic-Republicans
Favored a strong national government	Favored limiting federal power and protecting states' rights
Supporters included Northeastern manufacturers, merchants, bankers	Supporters included farmers in South and West
Government should promote manufacturing, trade	Agriculture more important than commerce

- _____ **23.** Which element was part of the Federalists' national vision?
- A.** The national government is the ultimate authority.
 - B.** State governments should have ultimate authority.
 - C.** All property owners should be allowed to govern.
 - D.** Agriculture is the basis of national power.

“I know that sometimes the confinement of the mill became very wearisome to me. In the sweet June weather I would lean far out the window, and try not to hear the unceasing clash of the sound inside. Looking away to the hills, my whole stifled being would cry out, ‘Oh, that I had wings!’”

—Lucy Larcom, quoted in *Ordinary Americans*

- _____ **24.** How did Lucy Larcom feel about her work in the factory?
- A.** She felt imprisoned in the mill and by her work.
 - B.** She wished for some noise to break up the silent monotony of work.
 - C.** She relished her work and the sounds of the factory.
 - D.** She was invigorated by her work and the factory environment.



Chapter 2 Test, Form A

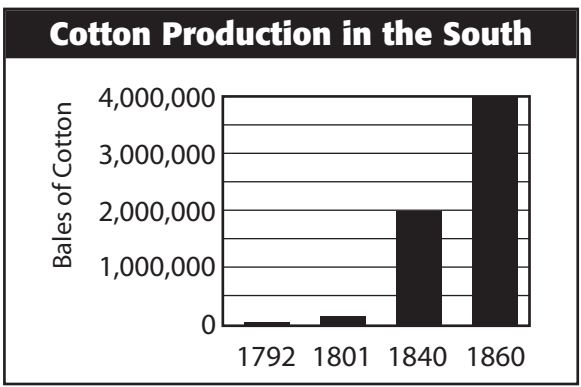
Score

“[I]f you teach that [boy] to read, there would be no keeping him. It would forever unfit him to be a slave. He would at once become unmanageable, and of no value to his master. As to himself, it could do him no good, but a great deal of harm. It would make him discontented and unhappy.’ These words sank deep into my heart. . . . From that moment, I understood the pathway from slavery to freedom.”

—Frederick Douglass, from *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*

- _____ **25.** The “pathway from slavery to freedom” that Frederick Douglass speaks of in this excerpt refers to
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. the Underground Railroad. | C. education. |
| B. voting rights. | D. hard work. |

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



- 26.** According to the chart, what changes occurred in the number of bales of cotton produced in the South from 1792 to 1860?

“We knew not what night or what hour of the night we would be roused from slumber by a gentle rap at the door. . . . Outside in the cold or rain, there would be a two-horse wagon loaded with fugitives, perhaps the greater part of them women and children. I would invite them, in a low tone, to come in, and they would follow me into the darkened house without a word, for we knew not who might be watching and listening.”

— Levi Coffin, from *Reminiscences of Levi Coffin*

- 27.** What do you infer that Coffin is talking about in this passage?

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**Chapter 2 Test, Form B**

Score

The Young Republic**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. ended the War of 1812
- _____ 2. federal powers specifically mentioned in the Constitution
- _____ 3. federal powers not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution
- _____ 4. allowed factories to produce large quantities of products
- _____ 5. funded by Congress in 1806 to connect distant regions of the country
- _____ 6. founded the American Antislavery Society
- _____ 7. an activist who organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848
- _____ 8. proposed the Compromise of 1850
- _____ 9. attempted to start a rebellion against slaveholders
- _____ 10. wrote the antislavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Column B

- A.** interchangeable parts
- B.** Treaty of Ghent
- C.** Lucretia Mott
- D.** National Road
- E.** William Lloyd Garrison
- F.** John Brown
- G.** implied powers
- H.** Harriet Beecher Stowe
- I.** enumerated powers
- J.** Henry Clay

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Some leaders opposed the Bank of the United States because
 - A.** the Constitution did not give the federal government the power to create a bank.
 - B.** the paper money issued by the bank would soon become worthless.
 - C.** Southern planters would own most of the stock because only they could afford it.
 - D.** the Constitution expressly forbade the federal government from creating a bank.
- _____ 12. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from
 - A.** France.
 - B.** Spain.
 - C.** Great Britain.
 - D.** Mexico.
- _____ 13. The solution that emerged in the Missouri Compromise was to admit Missouri
 - A.** and Maine as slave states.
 - B.** as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
 - C.** as a slave state but prohibit slavery in the rest of the western territories.
 - D.** as a slave state and ban free African Americans from entering the state.



Chapter 2 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 14. The Tariff of 1816 protected American manufacturers by
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. taxing imports. | C. banning certain imports. |
| B. taxing exports. | D. banning certain exports. |
- _____ 15. Many Irish immigrants came to the United States in 1845 because they were
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. seeking religious freedom. | C. fleeing famine. |
| B. fleeing political turmoil. | D. seeking better-paying jobs. |
- _____ 16. In 1838, Martin Van Buren sent the army to forcibly move the Cherokee people of Georgia west of the Mississippi River, a journey known as the
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Indian Removal Act. | C. Trail of Tears. |
| B. Westward March. | D. Mississippi Trail. |
- _____ 17. What kind of movement was the Second Great Awakening?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. women’s rights movement | C. abolitionist movement. |
| B. temperance movement | D. religious revival movement |
- _____ 18. An uprising by settlers in northern California resulted in victory for
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. the settlers, who declared the region an independent republic. | C. Mexico, whose army slaughtered the settlers. |
| B. the settlers, who claimed the region for the United States. | D. Mexico, who eventually claimed California as its own. |
- _____ 19. The most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad was
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Harriet Beecher Stowe. | C. Frederick Douglass. |
| B. Harriet Tubman. | D. John Brown. |
- _____ 20. The Supreme Court decision in the *Dred Scott* case
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. did not address the Missouri Compromise. | C. declared that African Americans were citizens. |
| B. declared that African Americans could not sue in the courts. | D. freed an enslaved man. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. What basic developments characterized the Industrial Revolution?
22. Describe the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act.



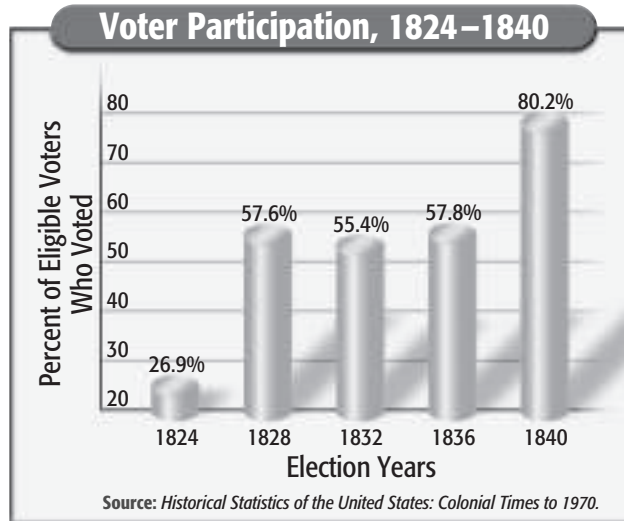
Chapter 2 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The disorders and miseries, which result [from political parties], gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual.”
 —from George Washington’s Farewell Address

- _____ **23.** What is the result of having political parties, according to Washington?
- A.** a peaceful government
 - B.** lively presidential elections
 - C.** the blessings of liberty
 - D.** conflict, which leads to tyranny



- _____ **24.** According to the graph above, during the period of time between 1824 and 1840
- A.** the percentage of eligible voters who voted shrank.
 - B.** the percentage of eligible voters who voted grew.
 - C.** the percentage of eligible voters who voted exceeded expectations.
 - D.** the percentage of eligible voters who did not vote grew.

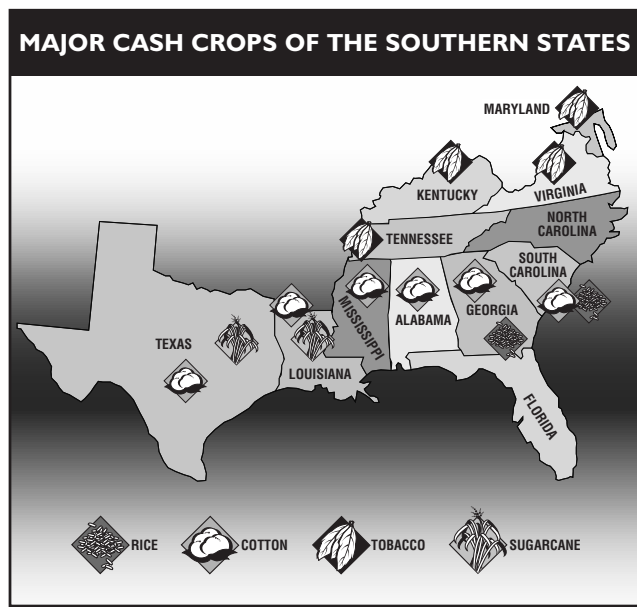
★ Chapter 2 Test, Form B

Score

25. Which of the following is true about the time period from 1790 to 1850?
- A. The number of enslaved people living in the North remained about the same.
 - B. The number of enslaved people was evenly divided between the North and the South.
 - C. The number of enslaved people in the South remained much higher than in the North.
 - D. The total number of enslaved people fell in both the North and South.

Number of Enslaved People in Northern and Southern States: 1790-1850		
Year	Number of Enslaved People in Northern States	Number of Enslaved People in Southern States
1790	164,500	529,500
1810	223,200	907,400
1830	273,800	1.57 million
1850	303,800	2.18 million

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



26. What two major cash crops were grown in both South Carolina and Georgia?

South Carolina's Weakened Economy, Early 1830s		
Dependent on purchasing goods from	High tariffs made imports from England	Tariff of Abominations

27. Using the table above, briefly describe the sequence of events that led to South Carolina's threats to withdraw from the Union.

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**Chapter 3**

Score

Section Quiz 3-1**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a proposed series of amendments to the Constitution concerning slavery issues
- _____ 2. court order requiring government to charge an imprisoned person
- _____ 3. forcing people into military service through a draft
- _____ 4. the wearing down of one side by the other through exhaustion of soldiers and resources
- _____ 5. Winfield Scott's strategy of blockading Confederate ports to force a surrender

Column B

- A.** writ of habeas corpus
- B.** conscription
- C.** Anaconda Plan
- D.** attrition
- E.** Crittenden's Compromise

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Southern Democrats organized their own convention in Richmond in 1860 and nominated
 - A.** John Bell.
 - B.** John C. Breckinridge.
 - C.** Stephen Douglas.
 - D.** Abraham Lincoln.
- _____ 7. Which was the first state to dissolve its ties to the Union?
 - A.** Kansas
 - B.** Georgia
 - C.** Kentucky
 - D.** South Carolina
- _____ 8. When Lincoln announced that he intended to resupply Fort Sumter, Confederate President Davis
 - A.** ordered troops to fire on the supply ship.
 - B.** demanded the surrender of the fort.
 - C.** killed the commander of the fort.
 - D.** allowed the fort to receive supplies.
- _____ 9. In 1860, approximately what percentage of the nation's factories were located in Northern states?
 - A.** 30
 - B.** 50
 - C.** 90
 - D.** 100
- _____ 10. Lacking sufficient money from taxes or bonds, the Confederacy was forced to print paper money to pay its bills, causing rapid
 - A.** increases in Southern trade.
 - B.** purchases of bonds in the South.
 - C.** growth in Southern tax revenues.
 - D.** inflation in the South.

★ Chapter 3

Score

Section Quiz 3-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. small, fast vessels the South used to smuggle goods past the Union navy
- _____ 2. crucial victory for Union forces
- _____ 3. decree freeing all enslaved persons in states still in rebellion against the Union
- _____ 4. to cut off food and supplies and bombard a city until its defenders give up
- _____ 5. path of destruction through Georgia

Column B

- A.** siege
- B.** Battle of Antietam
- C.** March to the Sea
- D.** Emancipation Proclamation
- E.** blockade runners

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. It was clear that a large, well-trained army would be needed to defeat the South after the Union defeat at the
 - A.** Seven Days' Battle.
 - B.** First Battle of Bull Run.
 - C.** Battle of Antietam.
 - D.** Pickett's Charge.
- _____ 7. Early on April 6, 1862, Confederate forces launched a surprise attack on Grant's troops who were camped near a small church named
 - A.** Murfreesboro.
 - B.** Stonewall.
 - C.** Shiloh.
 - D.** Gettysburg.
- _____ 8. Women filled labor shortages in various industries, particularly in
 - A.** lumber mills.
 - B.** shipbuilding yards.
 - C.** patent offices.
 - D.** clothing factories.
- _____ 9. After the Union's major victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, fierce fighting erupted near Chattanooga, Tennessee, a vital
 - A.** sea harbor.
 - B.** source of ammunition.
 - C.** railroad junction.
 - D.** river port.
- _____ 10. What caused Lee to surrender to Grant on April 9, 1865?
 - A.** His support from the government had collapsed.
 - B.** His troops were surrounded and outnumbered.
 - C.** His view of the Confederate cause had changed.
 - D.** His generals had forced him from command.

**Chapter 3**

Score

Section Quiz 3-3**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. group in Congress who resisted Lincoln's plan
- _____ 2. secret society that undermined Republican rule
- _____ 3. given the task of feeding and clothing war refugees
- _____ 4. laws passed by Southern legislatures that limited the rights of African Americans
- _____ 5. ended Reconstruction by withdrawing federal troops from Southern states

Column B

- A.** Ku Klux Klan
- B.** Freedmen's Bureau
- C.** Compromise of 1877
- D.** Radical Republicans
- E.** black codes

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Which group would not be allowed to vote or hold elective office under the provisions of the Wade-Davis Bill?
 - A.** African Americans
 - B.** plantation owners
 - C.** Southern Democrats
 - D.** Confederate officials
- _____ 7. Republican victories in the congressional elections of 1866 meant they were strong enough to override any presidential
 - A.** proclamation.
 - B.** pardon.
 - C.** veto.
 - D.** amendment.
- _____ 8. President Johnson was impeached based on accusations that he had broken the law by refusing to uphold the
 - A.** Fourteenth Amendment.
 - B.** Tenure of Office Act.
 - C.** Fifteenth Amendment.
 - D.** Command of the Army Act.
- _____ 9. During the 1870s, Reconstruction governments in the South built a public
 - A.** transportation system.
 - B.** hospital system.
 - C.** school system.
 - D.** welfare system.
- _____ 10. Republicans who were concerned that interests in making money and selling influence were beginning to dominate the party were called
 - A.** Radical Republicans.
 - B.** Carpetbagger Republicans.
 - C.** Scalawag Republicans.
 - D.** Liberal Republicans.

**Chapter 3 Test, Form A**

Score

The Civil War and Reconstruction**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. supported the *Dred Scott* decision
- _____ 2. nominated Abraham Lincoln for president
- _____ 3. early Union defeat against “Stonewall” Jackson
- _____ 4. declared that no state could deny any person “equal protection of the laws”
- _____ 5. battle that is considered a major turning point of the war
- _____ 6. Southern defeat in this battle led Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- _____ 7. declared that the right to vote “shall not be denied. . . . on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
- _____ 8. divided the former Confederacy into five districts
- _____ 9. High casualties in this battle led newspapers to demand that Lincoln fire Grant.
- _____ 10. banned slavery in the United States

Column B

- A.** Gettysburg
- B.** Battle of Shiloh
- C.** Thirteenth Amendment
- D.** Fifteenth Amendment
- E.** First Battle of Bull Run
- F.** Southern Democrats
- G.** Antietam
- H.** Fourteenth Amendment
- I.** Military Reconstruction Act
- J.** Republicans

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Crittenden’s Compromise proposed Constitutional amendments that would
 - A.** extend the Missouri Compromise line westward.
 - B.** prohibit slavery in Nebraska but allow it in Kansas.
 - C.** prohibit slavery from expanding into the western territories.
 - D.** require new states to enter the Union in free-slave pairs.
- _____ 12. How did President Lincoln address the South in his inaugural speech?
 - A.** He threatened to attack unless they returned to the Union.
 - B.** He promised not to interfere with slavery where it existed.
 - C.** He repeated his commitment to abolishing slavery.
 - D.** He recognized the independence of the Confederacy.

**Chapter 3 Test, Form A**

Score

- _____ 13. Why did Robert E. Lee turn down command of the Union troops?
A. He believed in slavery. **C.** He refused to fight against the South.
B. He supported secession. **D.** He disliked President Lincoln.
- _____ 14. Lincoln suspended writs of habeas corpus. As a result,
A. any man could be drafted into the military.
B. any person could be tried for treason and executed.
C. Southern citizens found in the North could be tried as spies.
D. a person could be imprisoned indefinitely without a trial.
- _____ 15. What was Jefferson Davis's strategy for winning the Civil War?
A. a war of attrition to force the North to exhaust its resources
B. attack only when battles would inflict heavy casualties
C. defend its territory but not invade Northern soil
D. charge enemy lines and strike for a quick, decisive victory
- _____ 16. Why was Chattanooga an important military objective for Union forces?
A. Chattanooga was a major railroad junction south toward Atlanta.
B. Chattanooga controlled traffic on the Ohio River.
C. Chattanooga was the South's largest city and a trade center.
D. Chattanooga cleared the way for an attack on Richmond.
- _____ 17. Lincoln interpreted his reelection as a mandate to
A. make peace with the South quickly.
B. improve relations with Britain and France.
C. end slavery permanently by amending the Constitution.
D. punish Southern states for their secession from the Union.
- _____ 18. To receive a pardon under Lincoln's Reconstruction plan, Southerners had to take an oath of loyalty to the United States and
A. promise to never secede again. **C.** set up schools for freedmen.
B. accept that slavery had ended. **D.** pay monetary damages.
- _____ 19. How did President Johnson challenge the Tenure of Office Act?
A. by running for a third term as president **C.** by firing General Grant
B. by not replacing cabinet members **D.** by firing Secretary of War Stanton
- _____ 20. During President Grant's second term in office, the Republicans suffered politically due to scandals and
A. Southern opposition to Reconstruction.
B. their failure to outlaw Ku Klux Klan activities.
C. the nation's deepening economic depression.
D. Southern dependence on an agricultural economy.



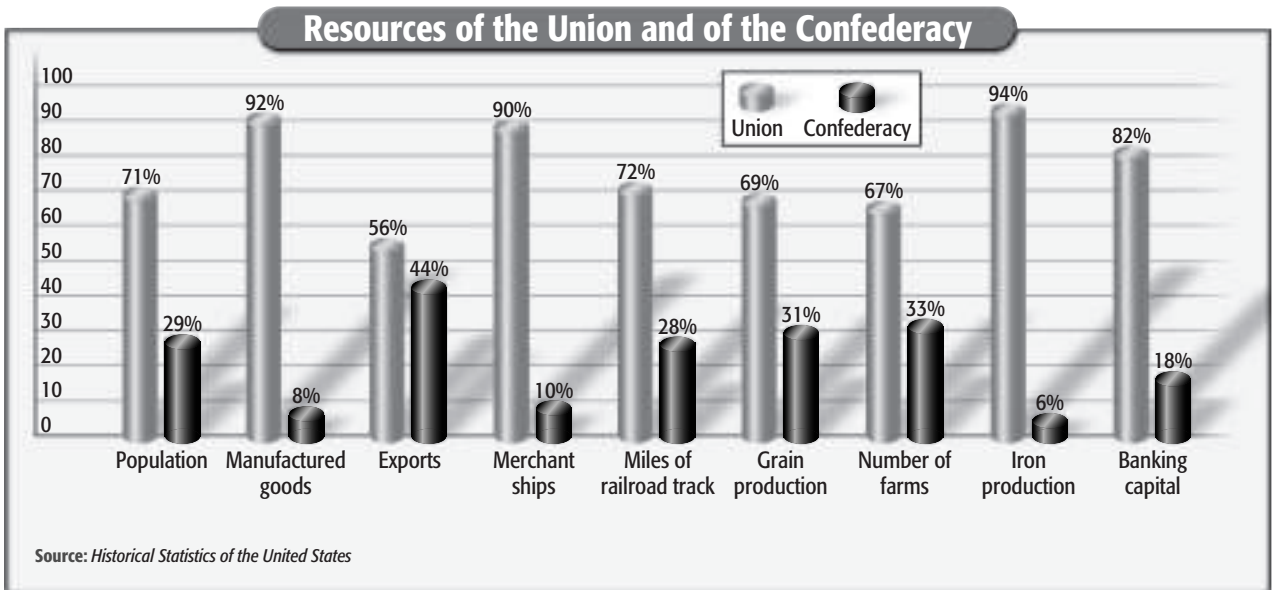
Chapter 3 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Give several reasons why Robert E. Lee decided to invade Maryland during the early part of the Civil War.
22. Describe the establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau and the work it did.

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ 23. According to the graph above, what was the Confederacy’s strongest resource in the Civil War years?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. farm land</p> <p>B. the exportation of products</p> | <p>C. the banking system</p> <p>D. transportation</p> |
|---|---|

“Men fall. . . They are bleeding, torn, and mangled. . . The trees are splintered, crushed, and broken, as if smitten by thunderbolts. . . There is smoke, dust, wild talking, shouting; hissings, howlings, explosions. It is a new, strange, unanticipated experience to the soldiers of both armies, far different from what they thought it would be.”

—Charles Coffin, quoted in *Voices of the Civil War*

- _____ 24. What would be the best term to describe this battlefield?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. quiet</p> <p>B. chaotic</p> | <p>C. orderly</p> <p>D. predictable</p> |
|---|---|

(continued)



Chapter 3 Test, Form A

Score

Wade-Davis Bill
Majority of adult white men in former Confederate states must take an oath of allegiance to the Union.
Former Confederate states must hold a constitutional convention to create a new state government.
State conventions must abolish slavery, reject debts acquired in Confederacy.
Former confederate government officials are prohibited from voting or holding office.

- _____ **25.** According to the chart above, under the proposed terms of the Wade-Davis Bill, restrictions were harshest on
- A.** citizens of former Confederate states. **C.** former Confederate officials.
B. African Americans. **D.** congressional delegates.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier who deserts, while I must not touch the hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?”

—President Abraham Lincoln

- 26.** Explain the meaning of the quotation within its historical context.

“You never saw a people more excited on the subject of politics than are the [African Americans] of the South.”

—anonymous plantation manager

- 27.** Why do you believe African Americans were excited about politics at this time, as the above quotation describes?



Chapter 3 Test, Form B

Score

The Civil War and Reconstruction

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. surrendered to Confederate forces at Fort Sumter
- _____ 2. led troops across Georgia and captured Atlanta
- _____ 3. former Mississippi Senator chosen to be president of the Confederacy
- _____ 4. surrendered to Grant to end the Civil War
- _____ 5. vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill
- _____ 6. ended Radical Reconstruction
- _____ 7. Andrew Johnson's secretary of war
- _____ 8. nominated for president in 1872 by Liberal Republicans
- _____ 9. commanded reinforcements which defeated Union forces during the First Battle of Bull Run
- _____ 10. promoted by Lincoln to lieutenant general

Column B

- A.** Edwin M. Stanton
- B.** "Stonewall" Jackson
- C.** Robert Anderson
- D.** Abraham Lincoln
- E.** Horace Greeley
- F.** Ulysses S. Grant
- G.** Jefferson Davis
- H.** William Tecumseh Sherman
- I.** Rutherford B. Hayes
- J.** Robert E. Lee

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

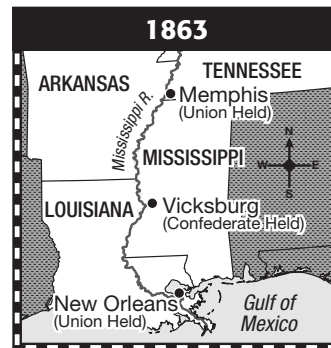
- _____ 11. The Confederate Constitution stated that each state
 - A.** could impose protective tariffs.
 - B.** could decide to halt slavery.
 - C.** was independent.
 - D.** elected its own president.
- _____ 12. Which of the following states was first to secede from the Union?
 - A.** North Carolina
 - B.** Tennessee
 - C.** Arkansas
 - D.** South Carolina
- _____ 13. Which of the following was an advantage the South enjoyed over the North from the beginning of the war?
 - A.** more merchant ships
 - B.** more industry
 - C.** more military colleges
 - D.** more miles of railroad track
- _____ 14. What did Winfield Scott propose in the Anaconda Plan?
 - A.** a blockade of Confederate ports
 - B.** a use of new military technologies
 - C.** an invasion of Richmond, Virginia
 - D.** a diplomatic settlement



Chapter 3 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. The announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation
- A. ended the war immediately.
 - B. freed all enslaved people in the states at war with the Union.
 - C. freed all enslaved people in the loyal border states.
 - D. amended the Constitution to free all enslaved people.



- _____ 16. Study the map of the area around Vicksburg, Mississippi, to help you answer the question: Why was capturing Vicksburg an important objective for the North?
- A. Its location made it an invasion route to the North.
 - B. Its capture gave the North control of the Mississippi River delta.
 - C. It was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River.
 - D. Its capture prevented the South from shipping its cotton to Europe.
- _____ 17. What did the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibit?
- A. war
 - B. discrimination
 - C. secession
 - D. slavery
- _____ 18. Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction called for
- A. trying Confederate leaders for war crimes.
 - B. guaranteeing African American voting rights.
 - C. revolutionizing Southern institutions, habits, and manners.
 - D. reconciling with the South rather than punishing it.
- _____ 19. Why did Ulysses S. Grant win several Southern states in the 1868 election?
- A. Presidential candidates from the South could not enter the race.
 - B. Southern voters respected his leadership abilities.
 - C. Union troops in the South enabled African Americans to vote.
 - D. Robert E. Lee endorsed Grant for the presidency.
- _____ 20. What did Ulysses S. Grant consider the primary role of the president?
- A. making policy
 - B. carrying out the laws
 - C. taking the lead in all areas of government
 - D. serving as a role model for all citizens

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. What were some of the effects of the Civil War on the nation and American society?
- 22. Describe some of the requirements established by black codes in the South.

**Chapter 3 Test, Form B**

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“A house divided against itself cannot stand.’ I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery, will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new — North as well as South. . . .”

—Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois, June 16, 1858

- _____ **23.** What idea does Lincoln defend in this passage?
- A.** The Union is likely to be dissolved in the near future.
 - B.** The Union cannot remain divided on the question of slavery.
 - C.** Slavery is very likely to become extinct.
 - D.** Legalizing slavery in all the States would help unite the country.

“We thought we was goin’ to be richer than the white folks, ‘cause we was stronger and knowed how to work, and the whites didn’t and they didn’t have us to work for them anymore. But it didn’t turn out that way. We soon found out that freedom could make folks proud but it didn’t make ‘em rich.”

—Felix Haywood, former enslaved worker

- _____ **24.** What did Haywood think would happen after African Americans were emancipated?
- A.** African Americans would not really be free.
 - B.** African Americans would be less successful than their former white slaveholders.
 - C.** Whites would not be successful without enslaved African Americans to help them.
 - D.** African Americans were destined to fail, free or enslaved.



Chapter 3 Test, Form B

Score

Wade-Davis Bill
Majority of adult white men in former Confederate states must take an oath of allegiance to the Union.
Former Confederate states must hold a constitutional convention to create a new state government.
State conventions must abolish slavery, reject debts acquired in Confederacy.
Former confederate government officials are prohibited from voting or holding office.

- _____ **25.** Under the Wade-Davis Bill, the chief objectives were to end slavery forever and to
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. punish former slaveholders. | C. ensure African American rights. |
| B. ensure loyalty to the Union. | D. rebuild the South. |

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (*4 points each*)

“...With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and, save in defense of my native state. . . I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword. I know you will blame me; but you must think as kindly of me as you can.”

—General Robert E. Lee

- 26.** Why was Lee conflicted over the Civil War?

“In the South, the [Civil] war is what A.D. is elsewhere; they date from it.”

—Mark Twain

- 27.** What does Twain mean by his statement above?



Unit 1 Posttest, Form A

Score

A Nation Is Born

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. laws that restricted the rights of African captives brought to the American colonies
- _____ 2. makes laws
- _____ 3. interprets laws
- _____ 4. implements and enforces laws
- _____ 5. Chief Justice who made the Supreme Court into a powerful, independent branch of the federal government
- _____ 6. the beginning of the women’s movement
- _____ 7. crucial port on the Mississippi River
- _____ 8. Union defeat early in the war
- _____ 9. laws intended to combat the activities of the Ku Klux Klan
- _____ 10. president when Reconstruction ended

Column B

- A.** Vicksburg
- B.** First Battle of Bull Run
- C.** John Marshall
- D.** Seneca Falls Convention
- E.** Rutherford B. Hayes
- F.** judicial branch
- G.** legislative branch
- H.** Enforcement Acts
- I.** slave codes
- J.** executive branch

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. What crime did the Puritan leaders of Boston banish Anne Hutchinson for?
 - A.** heresy
 - B.** marrying a Catholic
 - C.** committing adultery
 - D.** stealing
- _____ 12. Which of the following is a role the committees of correspondence played in resisting the British?
 - A.** helped each colony raise a militia
 - B.** maintained the boycott of British goods
 - C.** ousted officials appointed by Great Britain
 - D.** helped the colonies communicate with one another
- _____ 13. The Great Compromise called for a House of Representatives, in which
 - A.** each state would have equal representation.
 - B.** states would be represented according to population size.
 - C.** states would be represented according to land area.
 - D.** state legislators would choose the representatives.



Unit 1 Posttest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** How do protective tariffs, such as the Tariff of 1816, help to nurture industry?
 - A.** by taxing imports to drive up their prices
 - B.** by taxing exports to drive up their prices
 - C.** by setting quotas to limit certain imports entering the country
 - D.** by setting quotas on exports to encourage increased production

- _____ **15.** Advising the great powers to respect Latin American sovereignty was the purpose of the
 - A.** Seneca Falls Convention.
 - B.** Enforcement Acts.
 - C.** Monroe Doctrine.
 - D.** slave codes.

- _____ **16.** What were the nation’s first two political parties?
 - A.** Federalists and Tories
 - B.** Independents and the American Party
 - C.** Jeffersonians and Republicans
 - D.** Democratic-Republicans and Federalists

- _____ **17.** How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act bring the nation closer to civil war?
 - A.** It undid the Missouri Compromise.
 - B.** It forbade slavery in new territories.
 - C.** It made both states slave states.
 - D.** It undid the Compromise of 1850.

- _____ **18.** In his inaugural speech, President Lincoln told seceding states he would
 - A.** seize their forts and arsenals.
 - B.** not interfere with slavery where it already existed.
 - C.** abolish slavery everywhere it existed.
 - D.** declare war if they did not return to the Union.

- _____ **19.** President Lincoln’s plan offered pardons to Southerners who took a loyalty oath to the Union and
 - A.** gave a percentage of their land to newly freed African Americans.
 - B.** accepted the Union’s proclamations concerning slavery.
 - C.** agreed to set up schools to educate former slaves.
 - D.** promised to pay part of the cost of property damage in the North.

- _____ **20.** What goal did Southern leaders have for the postwar “New South”?
 - A.** developing a strong industrial economy
 - B.** rebuilding its agricultural economy
 - C.** embracing equal rights for all
 - D.** rebuilding to its prewar splendor

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Describe the lifestyle of the first people to arrive on the American continent. How did agriculture change the way these people lived?
- 22.** What was Lincoln’s goal for Reconstruction? How did the Radical Republican view differ from Lincoln’s? Describe Radical Republicans’ goals.

**Unit 1 Posttest, Form B**

Score

A Nation Is Born**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. drew up a plan for self-government
- _____ 2. laws controlling the shipping of goods to and from the English colonies
- _____ 3. group that organized protests against the Stamp Act
- _____ 4. laws that kept enslaved Africans from moving about freely or owning property
- _____ 5. popularized the concept of interchangeable parts
- _____ 6. Congressman who engineered passage of the Missouri Compromise
- _____ 7. idea that states could declare a federal law invalid
- _____ 8. nativist party that opposed immigration
- _____ 9. grew crops using elaborate irrigation systems
- _____ 10. Union strategy that included a blockade of Southern ports

Column B

- A.** Sons of Liberty
- B.** nullification
- C.** slave codes
- D.** Pilgrims
- E.** Henry Clay
- F.** Eli Whitney
- G.** Anasazi
- H.** Navigation Acts
- I.** Anaconda Plan
- J.** Know-Nothings

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. What happened as a result of King Philip's War?
 - A.** A Protestant took the throne in England.
 - B.** The Royal Africa Company was chartered.
 - C.** England adopted the English Bill of Rights.
 - D.** Few Native Americans were left in New England.
- _____ 12. What was the wave of religious feeling of the 1700s called?
 - A.** Great Revival
 - B.** the Enlightenment
 - C.** Great Awakening
 - D.** Glorious Revolution
- _____ 13. Which event MOST CLEARLY demonstrated the ineffectiveness of government under the Articles of Confederation?
 - A.** the passage of the Northwest Ordinance
 - B.** Shays's Rebellion
 - C.** the issue of African American emancipation
 - D.** the issuing of paper money by the states



Unit 1 Posttest, Form B

Score

- _____ **14.** The Supreme Court, under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall, shaped the future of American government by establishing
 - A.** dominance of the judicial branch over the legislative branch.
 - B.** the rights of states to regulate interstate commerce.
 - C.** the Supreme Court as the nation’s top lawmaking body.
 - D.** dominance of the federal government over the states.

- _____ **15.** What did Andrew Jackson believe about the spoils system?
 - A.** It attracted the country’s brightest minds into public service.
 - B.** It opened up government to more ordinary people.
 - C.** It led to bribery and corruption.
 - D.** It led to a government by the wealthy.

- _____ **16.** What are the president’s department heads and advisers officially called?
 - A.** the directorate
 - B.** the council
 - C.** the cabinet
 - D.** the braintrust

- _____ **17.** How did Lincoln try to prevent Maryland’s secession?
 - A.** by respecting the state government’s declaration of neutrality
 - B.** by declaring martial law in Baltimore
 - C.** by promising to allow slavery to remain in Maryland
 - D.** by sending Union troops to protect the state from invasion

- _____ **18.** Which of the following had the largest influence on the North’s economy during the war?
 - A.** emancipation
 - B.** medical advances
 - C.** industrial production
 - D.** immigration

- _____ **19.** Where did the turning point of the Civil War take place?
 - A.** Atlanta
 - B.** Chickamauga
 - C.** Bull Run
 - D.** Gettysburg

- _____ **20.** How did the Democrats regain power in the South by the 1870s?
 - A.** by appeals to white racism
 - B.** by promising to build new railroads and industry
 - C.** by blaming Republicans for high taxes
 - D.** by bringing in more federal troops

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Under the Articles of Confederation, what powers did the new national government NOT have?
- 22.** Why did Stephen A. Douglas propose the bill that became the Kansas-Nebraska Act? What were the consequences?

**Unit 2 Pretest, Form A**

Score

The Birth of Modern America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. wild cattle that roamed the Texas grasslands
- _____ 2. volunteers who enforced laws in the West
- _____ 3. proposed creating two large reservations on the Plains
- _____ 4. leader in the movement to create African American schools
- _____ 5. the pen name of Samuel Clemens
- _____ 6. intended to make train service safer and more reliable
- _____ 7. enforced and perpetuated discrimination
- _____ 8. journey across the Plains to bring cattle to railroad shipping centers
- _____ 9. often lived in ethnic neighborhoods
- _____ 10. corrupt Democratic political machine in New York City

Column B

- A.** Booker T. Washington
- B.** long drive
- C.** Mark Twain
- D.** time zones
- E.** vigilance committees
- F.** Indian Peace Commission
- G.** immigrants
- H.** longhorn
- I.** Tammany Hall
- J.** Jim Crow laws

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Many of the first Colorado miners did not find gold or silver because
 - A.** usually the reports of such strikes were false.
 - B.** the miners could not reach the remote areas where the gold and silver lay.
 - C.** mining companies had beaten them to the claims.
 - D.** the gold or silver lay hidden below the surface.
- _____ 12. People who would move into an area, hoping to become rich from finding minerals, were known as
 - A.** settlers.
 - B.** prospectors.
 - C.** frontiersmen.
 - D.** ranchers.
- _____ 13. On the Great Plains, wheat was grown because
 - A.** it could withstand drought better than the other crops.
 - B.** no other crops could survive on the land.
 - C.** large amounts of it could grow on a relatively small plot of land.
 - D.** it could bring higher prices than other crops suitable for cultivation there.



Unit 2 Pretest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** Corporations issue stock to
 - A.** allow them to open factories in rural areas.
 - B.** allow them to lower prices on their products.
 - C.** raise large amounts of money and spread financial risk.
 - D.** create a large business by buying many small businesses.

- _____ **15.** During the 1800s companies generally paid women less than men because they believed women
 - A.** could not do as much work as men.
 - B.** had men to support them.
 - C.** would soon leave to have children.
 - D.** could live on less money than men.

- _____ **16.** At the end of a long journey across the sea, most European immigrants to the United States disembarked at
 - A.** Angel Island.
 - B.** Manhattan Island.
 - C.** Ellis Island.
 - D.** Alcatraz Island.

- _____ **17.** Often labor unions were not happy about immigration, believing that most immigrants
 - A.** had no marketable skills.
 - B.** would work for low wages.
 - C.** would not join a union.
 - D.** did not understand English.

- _____ **18.** In 1869, Cincinnati became the first city to have a professional team in
 - A.** hockey.
 - B.** football.
 - C.** basketball.
 - D.** baseball.

- _____ **19.** With new technology, factories could
 - A.** produce more goods at lower prices.
 - B.** produce more goods at higher prices.
 - C.** produce fewer goods at lower prices.
 - D.** produce fewer goods at higher prices.

- _____ **20.** Segregation in the South, unlike the North, was
 - A.** enforced by law.
 - B.** enforced by violence.
 - C.** not limited to public places.
 - D.** not limited to private clubs.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Mark Twain called the period between about 1870 and 1900 the “Gilded Age.” Something is “gilded” if it is covered in gold on the outside but made of cheaper material inside. What do you think Twain was trying to say about this era?
- 22.** Mining in the mountainous West in the late 1800s was a story of boomtowns followed by ghost towns. What do you think caused this cycle of boom and bust?



Unit 2 Pretest, Form B

Score

The Birth of Modern America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. cycle of many people moving to a town and then leaving it when the mines were played out
- _____ 2. stray calves with no identifying brands
- _____ 3. government regulation of the economy is not helpful to society
- _____ 4. linked distant regions of the United States
- _____ 5. combines many firms in the same type of business into one large firm
- _____ 6. resulted when sheep herders or farmers blocked cattle trails
- _____ 7. disembarkation point for immigrants crossing the Atlantic
- _____ 8. place where Louis Sullivan built skyscrapers
- _____ 9. offered practical aid and religious counseling to the urban poor
- _____ 10. originally organized for social and educational purposes; grew to 800,000 members

Column B

- A.** Chicago
- B.** mavericks
- C.** laissez-faire
- D.** boom and bust
- E.** the Grange
- F.** Salvation Army
- G.** horizontal integration
- H.** Ellis Island
- I.** range wars
- J.** transcontinental railroad

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Corporations used _____ to find mineral deposits that lay far underground.
 - A.** placer mining
 - B.** quartz mining
 - C.** strip mining
 - D.** diamond mining
- _____ 12. George Custer attacked a large group of Lakota and Cheyenne warriors at
 - A.** the Black Hills.
 - B.** Sand Creek.
 - C.** the Little Bighorn River.
 - D.** Wounded Knee.
- _____ 13. One reason for America’s industrial success is its
 - A.** small workforce.
 - B.** abundant raw materials.
 - C.** wide open spaces.
 - D.** access to oceans.
- _____ 14. Some railroad investors discovered they could make more money by
 - A.** leaking information.
 - B.** selling stock.
 - C.** trading on margin.
 - D.** obtaining and selling government land grants.



Unit 2 Pretest, Form B

Score

- _____ **15.** According to the concept of laissez-faire, prices and wages are best determined by the
 - A.** individual states.
 - B.** federal government.
 - C.** gross national product.
 - D.** free market.

- _____ **16.** In the late 1800s, _____ became a popular way to sell products to people living in rural areas.
 - A.** door-to-door salespeople
 - B.** chain stores
 - C.** department stores
 - D.** mail-order catalogs

- _____ **17.** Workers were often _____ if they tried to organize a union.
 - A.** put under contract
 - B.** sent to another factory
 - C.** promoted
 - D.** blacklisted

- _____ **18.** What was one of the primary reasons that poor Europeans emigrated to the United States?
 - A.** to ride on a comfortable ship
 - B.** to break away from the social class system
 - C.** to get an education
 - D.** to gain a sense of individualism

- _____ **19.** Which of these functioned as community and political centers?
 - A.** cooperatives
 - B.** amusement parks
 - C.** saloons
 - D.** baseball fields

- _____ **20.** During the Civil War, the United States issued millions of dollars in
 - A.** redbacks.
 - B.** greenbacks.
 - C.** gold and silver coins.
 - D.** national bank notes.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** What role did railroads play in settling the Great Plains?
- 22.** What are corporations? Who owns them, and how do they raise money for large projects?

 **Chapter 4**

Score

Section Quiz 4-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. the major route north to Abilene, Kansas
- _____ 2. declared a “public and private nuisance”
- _____ 3. self-appointed volunteers to track down and punish wrongdoers
- _____ 4. vast areas of grassland owned by the federal government
- _____ 5. process of extracting shallow deposits of ore largely by hand

Column B

- A.** open range
- B.** placer mining
- C.** vigilance committees
- D.** Chisholm Trail
- E.** hydraulic mining

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What brought the first wave of settlers to the West?
 - A.** ranching
 - B.** fur trading
 - C.** farming
 - D.** mining

- _____ 7. Although only a fraction of the herds survived when ranchers rounded up their cattle in 1866, it was the first
 - A.** long drive.
 - B.** range war.
 - C.** open range.
 - D.** wagon train.

- _____ 8. In 1859, when prospector Henry Comstock staked a claim in Six-Mile Canyon, Nevada, the sticky blue-gray mud there turned out to be
 - A.** iron ore.
 - B.** fool’s gold.
 - C.** silver ore.
 - D.** lead.

- _____ 9. Deep deposits of minerals led to the creation of one of the most legendary boomtowns that dotted the mining frontier, known as
 - A.** Pike’s Peak.
 - B.** Nevada City.
 - C.** Comstock.
 - D.** Leadville.

- _____ 10. Eventually, and after considerable loss of life, the open range was largely fenced off with a new invention called
 - A.** barbed wire.
 - B.** lariats.
 - C.** electric fences.
 - D.** range barriers.

★ Chapter 4

Score

Section Quiz 4-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a tract of public land available for settlement
- _____ 2. often brought their owners big profits
- _____ 3. productive farm area that began at the eastern edge of the Great Plains
- _____ 4. explored the Great Plains in 1819
- _____ 5. planting seeds deep in the ground where there was enough moisture for them to grow

Column B

- A.** bonanza farms
- B.** Stephen Long
- C.** Wheat Belt
- D.** dry farming
- E.** homestead

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Threshing machines were used for
 - A.** harvesting wheat.
 - B.** planting crops.
 - C.** clearing homesteads.
 - D.** improving irrigation.

- _____ 7. Which of the following were hardships that early settlers on the Great Plains faced?
 - A.** too many trees
 - B.** scorching summers
 - C.** crowded cities
 - D.** dangerous factories

- _____ 8. Settlement in the Great Plains was promoted by the railroads and supported by
 - A.** the mining industry.
 - B.** cattle ranchers.
 - C.** plow manufacturers.
 - D.** the government.

- _____ 9. The Great Plains extends westward to the
 - A.** Mississippi River.
 - B.** Gulf of Mexico.
 - C.** Rocky Mountains.
 - D.** Pacific Ocean.

- _____ 10. What name did the first explorers of the Great Plains give the area?
 - A.** Great American Desert
 - B.** Wheat Belt
 - C.** Unfit Frontier
 - D.** Indian Territory

 **Chapter 4**

Score

Section Quiz 4-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. leader of the Nez Perce people
- _____ 2. site of a battle between U.S. soldiers and Lakota men, women, and children
- _____ 3. to be absorbed into another society
- _____ 4. main source of food for many Native Americans
- _____ 5. government payments to reservation dwellers

Column B

- A.** Chief Joseph
- B.** assimilate
- C.** annuities
- D.** Wounded Knee Creek
- E.** buffalo

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Lakota Sioux fought to keep control of their
 - A.** farm fields.
 - B.** roads and bridges.
 - C.** religious shrines.
 - D.** hunting grounds.

- _____ 7. A serious toll was taken on Native Americans from the advancing American settlers, forced movement, and
 - A.** broken treaties.
 - B.** drought.
 - C.** the Civil War.
 - D.** immigration.

- _____ 8. Native Americans who roamed vast distances were considered
 - A.** farmers.
 - B.** nomads.
 - C.** trappers.
 - D.** miners.

- _____ 9. Who proposed creating two large reservations in 1867, one for the Sioux and another for the southern Plains Indians?
 - A.** Chief Little Crow
 - B.** George A. Custer
 - C.** Indian Peace Commission
 - D.** General Nelson Miles

- _____ 10. Defying the orders of the government agent at the reservation, the Lakota continued to perform a ritual called the
 - A.** Buffalo Dance.
 - B.** Peace Dance.
 - C.** Bighorn Dance.
 - D.** Ghost Dance.

**Chapter 4 Test, Form A**

Score

Settling the West**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Lakota Sioux chief killed at Wounded Knee
- _____ 2. war chief who lured an army detachment into an ambush
- _____ 3. cavalry commander at Little Bighorn
- _____ 4. chief who led a Dakota Sioux uprising in Minnesota
- _____ 5. leader of the Cheyenne who were massacred at Sand Creek
- _____ 6. places where many jobs are available
- _____ 7. historian who studied the frontier
- _____ 8. Nez Perce chief who surrendered after a flight of 1,300 miles
- _____ 9. occurred when farmers blocked cattle trails
- _____ 10. located near the Comstock Lode

Column B

- A.** Black Kettle
- B.** Frederick Jackson Turner
- C.** Little Crow
- D.** boomtowns
- E.** Sitting Bull
- F.** Crazy Horse
- G.** George Custer
- H.** Chief Joseph
- I.** range wars
- J.** Virginia City

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Early prospectors would extract shallow deposits of ore by
 - A.** quartz mining.
 - B.** hydraulic mining.
 - C.** placer mining.
 - D.** tunnel mining.
- _____ 12. The Comstock Lode was a rich deposit of
 - A.** gold.
 - B.** silver.
 - C.** copper.
 - D.** diamonds.
- _____ 13. Many of the first miners in the Colorado mountains did not find any minerals because
 - A.** there were no minerals to find.
 - B.** the areas were too hard to reach.
 - C.** mining companies had claimed them.
 - D.** the minerals were buried too deep.
- _____ 14. In the early 1800s, Americans did not think cattle ranches on the Great Plains were practical because
 - A.** there was not enough grass to support large cattle herds.
 - B.** eastern cattle could not survive on tough prairie grasses.
 - C.** wagon trains had stripped the land of needed resources.
 - D.** there was no demand for beef in the eastern states.

(continued)



Chapter 4 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 15. The Chisholm Trail was a trail that
 - A. wagon trains followed through the Rocky Mountains.
 - B. Native Americans traveled on their forced westward migration.
 - C. cowboys used to drive cattle to a railroad line.
 - D. Lewis and Clark mapped on their journey to the Pacific Ocean.

- _____ 16. At first, ranchers saw barbed wire as a threat because it
 - A. harmed their cattle.
 - B. kept their herds from roaming freely.
 - C. required much effort to maintain.
 - D. prevented cattle from finding food.

- _____ 17. The Homestead Act gave land to homesteaders if they _____ for five years.
 - A. fenced it off
 - B. planted crops on it
 - C. lived on it
 - D. cut down trees on it

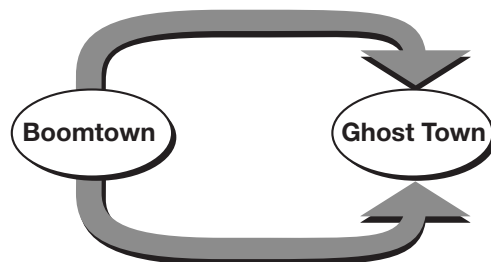
- _____ 18. One approach to farming on the Great Plains was “dry farming,” in which farmers
 - A. cooperated to build community irrigation ditches.
 - B. dug out depressions to create ponds for irrigation.
 - C. grew crops that could withstand long periods without rain.
 - D. planted seeds deep in the ground.

- _____ 19. In the 1890s, when a glut of wheat on the world market caused prices to drop, some farmers tried to survive by
 - A. planting corn and other crops.
 - B. forming cooperatives.
 - C. mortgaging their land.
 - D. buying more land on credit.

- _____ 20. The Dawes Act attempted to help Native Americans by
 - A. giving them land for farming.
 - B. returning them to their native lands.
 - C. reintroducing the buffalo to native lands.
 - D. sustaining their previous way of life.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the cycle illustrated in the diagram below.



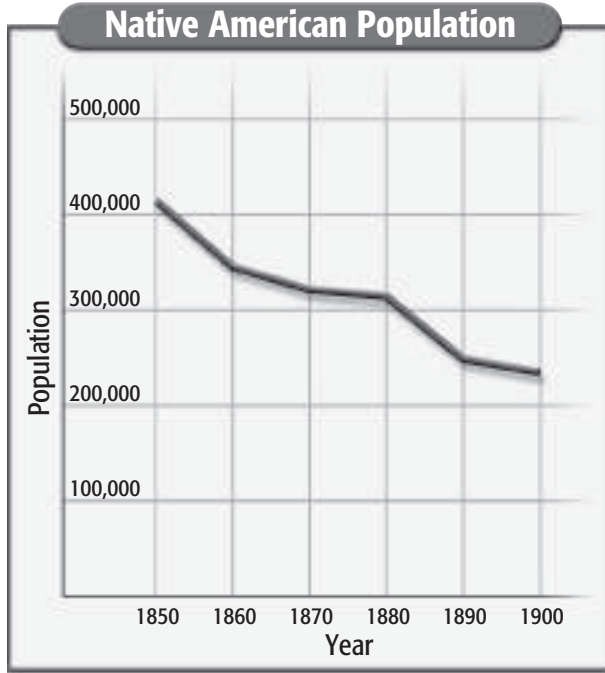
22. How did railroads help to settle the Great Plains?



Chapter 4 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Which of the following answer choices offers the best reason to explain the change shown on this graph?
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. implementation of the Dawes Act | C. the popularity of the Ghost Dance |
| B. the Sand Creek Massacre | D. a decline in the buffalo population |

Native American Population and the Railroad					
Year	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Approximate miles of railroad track in U.S.	30,000	53,000	116,000	208,000	259,000
Approximate Native American population	351,000	323,000	318,000	265,000	248,000

- _____ **24.** According to the chart above, from 1860 to 1900 there were approximately _____ miles of railroad track laid in the United States.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. 53,000 | C. 208,000 |
| B. 123,000 | D. 229,000 |

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(continued)

★ Chapter 4 Test, Form A Score

“If you want to be treated with respect you must know how to speak English,” he explained to her. “It won’t take you more than ten minutes, dear. When you have lived in America for some time you will understand how necessary it is to know how to say ‘all right,’ ‘hurry up,’ ‘street’ and such words. . . .”

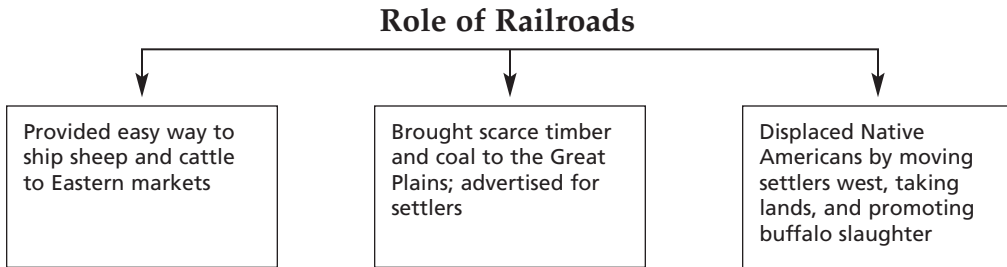
—Abraham Cahan

- _____ **25.** The quote stresses the speaker’s belief in the importance of
- A. assimilation.
 - C. diversity.
 - B. segregation.
 - D. resistance.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



- 26.** After studying the time line above, describe what drew people to the West during this period.



- 27.** What positive effects did the railroads have for western settlers?



Chapter 4 Test, Form B

Score

Settling the West

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. supply point for mining areas in the Rocky Mountains
- _____ 2. closed with the rapid settlement of western lands
- _____ 3. prospector who staked a claim in Six-Mile Canyon, Nevada
- _____ 4. destination for those using the Chisholm Trail
- _____ 5. self-appointed law enforcers
- _____ 6. destination for the first cattle drive
- _____ 7. writer who sparked discussion of better treatment for Native Americans
- _____ 8. cattle that roamed wild on the grasslands of Texas
- _____ 9. invention that helped end the cowboy lifestyle
- _____ 10. journey of cattle across the Great Plains

Column B

- A.** Sedalia
- B.** barbed wire
- C.** Henry Comstock
- D.** Abilene
- E.** frontier
- F.** Helen Hunt Jackson
- G.** vigilance committees
- H.** long drive
- I.** Denver
- J.** longhorns

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. After ore deposits near the surface dwindled, mining corporations began using
 - A.** quartz mining.
 - B.** strip mining.
 - C.** placer mining.
 - D.** tunnel mining.
- _____ 12. People using the phrase "Pikes Peak or Bust" were
 - A.** mountain climbers.
 - B.** cattle ranchers.
 - C.** gold miners.
 - D.** dry farmers.
- _____ 13. Huge ranches that covered thousands of acres were called
 - A.** stampedes.
 - B.** haciendas.
 - C.** lariats.
 - D.** barrios.
- _____ 14. What describes the historical significance of *vaqueros*?
 - A.** They signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 - B.** They taught their trade to American cowboys.
 - C.** They served in many state and local offices.
 - D.** They excluded English-speaking prospectors from gold mines.



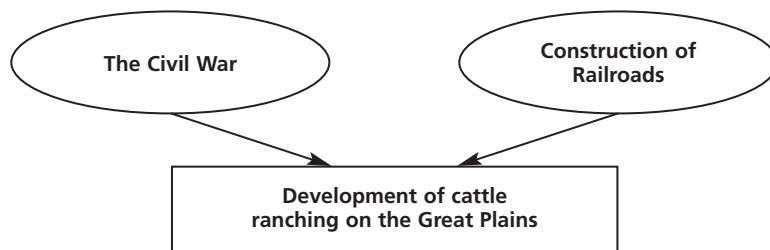
Chapter 4 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. The fencing of the open range resulted in
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. lower demand for beef. | C. an influx of gold miners. |
| B. increased sheep herding. | D. the end of long cattle drives. |
- _____ 16. Large landholders on the Great Plains were able to
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. invest in the tools they needed. | C. grow any crops they wanted. |
| B. prevent droughts from happening. | D. determine their own prices. |
- _____ 17. Which of the following was a hardship faced by settlers on the Great Plains?
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. prairie fires | C. too many trees |
| B. flooding | D. loose soil |
- _____ 18. Before the Sand Creek Massacre, the Cheyenne had come to Fort Lyon to
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. negotiate. | C. attack. |
| B. surrender. | D. defend their land. |
- _____ 19. The army encouraged the killing of buffalo in order to
- | |
|---|
| A. protect crops. |
| B. starve Native Americans. |
| C. force Native Americans onto reservations. |
| D. make way for new railroad lines. |
- _____ 20. The confrontation at Wounded Knee occurred because the chief's followers
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. left their reservation. | C. continued hunting buffalo. |
| B. raided nearby farms. | D. performed a ritual. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the cause-and-effect diagram below about cattle ranching on the Great Plains.



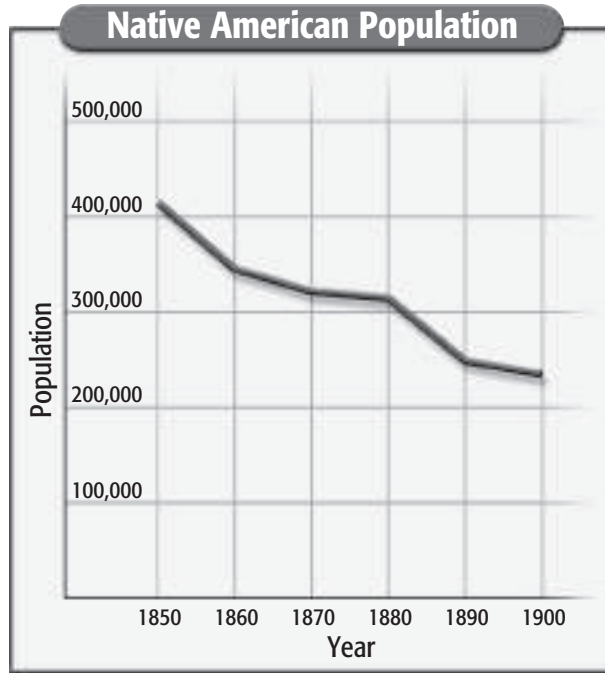
22. Describe the agreement the Dakota Sioux had made with the U.S. government and the reason for their uprising.



Chapter 4 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to the graph, the decline in the Native American population is closest to
- A.** 100,000.
 - B.** 200,000.
 - C.** 300,000.
 - D.** 400,000.

Manufacturing Establishments: Top Five States in 1870	
State	Number of Manufacturing Establishments
Pennsylvania	37,200
New York	36,206
Ohio	22,773
Massachusetts	13,212
Illinois	12,597

- _____ **24.** According to the chart above, the states of _____ and _____ held the most manufacturing facilities in 1870.
- A.** New York, Pennsylvania
 - B.** Pennsylvania, Ohio
 - C.** New York, Ohio
 - D.** Massachusetts, Illinois

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★ Chapter 4 Test, Form B Score

“ . . . The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. . . . Especial care is recommended to provide for Indians settled on their reservations cattle and agricultural implements, to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences.”

—Rutherford B. Hayes

- _____ **25.** According to this excerpt, President Hayes believed that it was important for the government to be on good terms with Native Americans and to do so by first
- A.** establishing schools.
 - B.** providing farm tools.
 - C.** fulfilling its pledges.
 - D.** providing cattle.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



- 26.** After studying the time line above, describe how the events that occurred between the late 1870s and late 1880s might have affected settlers on the Great Plains.

Native American Population and the Railroad					
Year	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Approximate miles of railroad track in U.S.	30,000	53,000	116,000	208,000	259,000
Approximate Native American population	351,000	323,000	318,000	265,000	248,000

- 27.** Examine the figures in the chart that list the approximate number of miles of railroad and the approximate Native American population in the United States between 1860 and 1900. What is a possible reason for the trends shown on this chart?

 **Chapter 5**

Score

Section Quiz 5-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. people who risk their capital in organizing and running a business
- _____ 2. the total value of all goods and services produced by a country
- _____ 3. act that reversed years of declining tariffs
- _____ 4. a French phrase meaning “let people do as they choose”
- _____ 5. resource that can be turned into kerosene

Column B

- A.** Morrill Tariff
- B.** laissez-faire
- C.** gross national product
- D.** petroleum
- E.** entrepreneurs

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Supporters of laissez-faire generally favor
 - A.** tariffs.
 - B.** high prices.
 - C.** free trade.
 - D.** government protections.

- _____ 7. By the early 1900s, Americans had transformed the United States into the world’s leading
 - A.** gross national product.
 - B.** industrial nation.
 - C.** laissez-faire country.
 - D.** military establishment.

- _____ 8. Who invented the telephone, which revolutionized both business and personal communication?
 - A.** Alexander Graham Bell
 - B.** Thomas Alva Edison
 - C.** Edwin Drake
 - D.** George Pullman

- _____ 9. _____ was equally as important as natural resources in the nation’s rapid industrialization.
 - A.** The political system
 - B.** A new tariff law
 - C.** New technology
 - D.** Increased population

- _____ 10. The first oil well was drilled near Titusville, Pennsylvania, by
 - A.** Alexander Graham Bell.
 - B.** Edwin Drake.
 - C.** Thomas Alva Edison.
 - D.** Elisha Otis.

★ Chapter 5

Score

Section Quiz 5-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. one of the most famous and successful railroad consolidators
- _____ 2. regions where the same time is kept
- _____ 3. notoriously corrupt railroad owner
- _____ 4. built the Great Northern Railroad
- _____ 5. given to the railroad companies by the government to encourage railroad construction

Column B

- A.** time zones
- B.** James J. Hill
- C.** land grants
- D.** Cornelius Vanderbilt
- E.** Jay Gould

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Which transcontinental railroad operated without government subsidies and was the only one not forced into bankruptcy?
 - A.** Central Pacific Railroad
 - B.** Great Northern Railroad
 - C.** Pennsylvania Railroad
 - D.** Union Pacific Railroad

- _____ 7. The railroad boom began in 1862 when President Abraham Lincoln signed the
 - A.** time zone legislation.
 - B.** Gettysburg Address.
 - C.** Land Grant Law.
 - D.** Pacific Railway Act.

- _____ 8. By linking the nation, railroads helped increase the size of markets for
 - A.** products.
 - B.** cities.
 - C.** Native Americans.
 - D.** homesteaders.

- _____ 9. The Central Pacific Railroad began as the dream of engineer
 - A.** Leland Stanford.
 - B.** Charley Crocker.
 - C.** Theodore Dehone Judah.
 - D.** Collis P. Huntington.

- _____ 10. What railroad began pushing westward under the direction of engineer Grenville Dodge?
 - A.** Central Pacific
 - B.** Southern Railway
 - C.** Crédit Mobilier
 - D.** Union Pacific

**Chapter 5**

Score

Section Quiz 5-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. used for making high-quality steel efficiently and cheaply
- _____ 2. agreements to maintain prices at a certain level
- _____ 3. when a company owns all of the different businesses on which it depends for its operation
- _____ 4. became one of the most successful retail chains in American history
- _____ 5. when a single company achieves control of an entire market

Column B

- A.** Woolworth's
- B.** pools
- C.** Bessemer process
- D.** monopoly
- E.** vertical integration

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person?
 - A.** a corporation
 - B.** an organized pool
 - C.** a holding company
 - D.** a trust
- _____ 7. Loans, mortgages, and taxes are an example of a company's
 - A.** stock.
 - B.** pools.
 - C.** fixed costs.
 - D.** vertical integration.
- _____ 8. Combining many firms engaged in the same type of business into one corporation is called
 - A.** vertical integration.
 - B.** a holding company.
 - C.** horizontal integration.
 - D.** a monopoly.
- _____ 9. What type of business does not produce anything itself?
 - A.** a corporation
 - B.** a holding company
 - C.** a monopoly
 - D.** a stock fund
- _____ 10. N.W. Ayer and Son developed bold new formats for
 - A.** chain stores.
 - B.** steel companies.
 - C.** trusts.
 - D.** advertising.

★ Chapter 5

Score

Section Quiz 5-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. process whereby an impartial third party helps workers and management reach an agreement
- _____ 2. a rise in the value of money
- _____ 3. first national association dedicated to women’s labor issues
- _____ 4. unions limited to people with specific skills
- _____ 5. first nationwide union

Column B

- A.** Knights of Labor
- B.** Women’s Trade Union League
- C.** arbitration
- D.** deflation
- E.** trade unions

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What did several railroads announce in July of 1877 that triggered the first nationwide labor protest?
 - A.** employee layoffs
 - B.** wage cuts
 - C.** blacklists
 - D.** sixteen-hour workdays
- _____ 7. The first leader of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, believed that unions should stay out of
 - A.** arbitration.
 - B.** riots.
 - C.** corporations.
 - D.** politics.
- _____ 8. Workers who tried to organize a union or strike were often fired and placed on a list of “troublemakers” called the
 - A.** unionlist.
 - B.** blacklist.
 - C.** outlist.
 - D.** strikelist.
- _____ 9. Who claimed that after a workers’ revolution, the government would seize all private property and create a socialist society?
 - A.** Knights of Labor
 - B.** Pullman Company
 - C.** Marxists
 - D.** Anarchists
- _____ 10. What incident occurred in 1886 that badly hurt the Knights of Labor’s reputation?
 - A.** Haymarket Riot
 - B.** formation of the American Federation of Labor
 - C.** Pullman Strike
 - D.** Great Railroad Strike



Chapter 5 Test, Form A

Score

Industrialization

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. wages, shipping charges, and supplies
- _____ 2. Iron Molders' International Union, for example
- _____ 3. Knights of Labor, for example
- _____ 4. began the railroad boom
- _____ 5. loans, mortgages, and taxes
- _____ 6. changed bobbins without stopping
- _____ 7. enabled longer and heavier trains
- _____ 8. owns stock in companies that produce goods
- _____ 9. "let people do as they choose"
- _____ 10. manages property for others

Column B

- A.** fixed costs
- B.** holding company
- C.** industrial union
- D.** air brakes
- E.** operating costs
- F.** trade union
- G.** automatic loom
- H.** Pacific Railway Act
- I.** trust
- J.** laissez-faire

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Even before the invention of the automobile, petroleum was in high demand because it could
 - A.** lubricate moving parts in a machine.
 - B.** be made into plastics.
 - C.** be turned into kerosene.
 - D.** power locomotives.
- _____ 12. Laissez-faire relies on _____ to regulate prices and wages.
 - A.** businesses
 - B.** government
 - C.** the GNP
 - D.** a free market
- _____ 13. During the early days of industrialization, many members of Congress believed that tariffs were necessary to
 - A.** raise money to run the government.
 - B.** protect new industries from foreign competition.
 - C.** increase the prices that Europeans paid for American products.
 - D.** entice European consumers to buy American goods.
- _____ 14. Economies of scale resulted in
 - A.** a wider variety of products.
 - B.** lower costs and higher prices.
 - C.** higher costs and higher prices.
 - D.** lower costs and increased production.



Chapter 5 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 15. The government offered each railroad company building the transcontinental railroad land along its right-of-way to
 - A. give railroad workers a place to live.
 - B. encourage rapid construction of the tracks.
 - C. allow the companies to build stations along the way.
 - D. encourage the growth of towns along the tracks.

- _____ 16. A shortage of workers in California forced the Central Pacific Railroad to hire about 10,000 workers from
 - A. China.
 - B. Japan.
 - C. Ireland.
 - D. Mexico.

- _____ 17. Railroad companies raised most of the money that they needed to build their railroads from
 - A. private investors.
 - B. selling government land grants.
 - C. subsidies from tax revenues.
 - D. hauling freight to market.

- _____ 18. Corporations bought new machines in order to achieve
 - A. high fixed costs.
 - B. high operating costs.
 - C. economies of scale.
 - D. stockholders.

- _____ 19. A steel company that owns the coal mines, limestone quarries, and iron ore fields it depends on is an example of
 - A. capital integration.
 - B. vertical integration.
 - C. business integration.
 - D. stock integration.

- _____ 20. In the late 1800s, workers' buying power generally increased because
 - A. factories often increased wages.
 - B. wages increased faster than prices.
 - C. prices fell faster than wages.
 - D. factories often increased prices.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. What causes contributed to the tripling of the American population between 1860 and 1910, and how did this population growth aid industrialization?
- 22. What is a corporation, who owns it, and how does it raise money?



Chapter 5 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

The Struggle to Organize Workers		
Date	Event	Outcome
1877	Great Railroad Strike	After railroads announce wage cuts, the nationwide strike that follows involves 80,000 railroad workers. President Hayes orders the army to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. Troops restore order, but more than 100 people are killed and millions of dollars of property is destroyed.
1886	Haymarket Riot	Seven police officers and four workers are killed in Chicago's Haymarket Square after a bomb goes off following a clash between strikers and police.
1894	Pullman Strike	A strike is called by the American Railway Union after the Pullman Company cuts wages. A formal court order ends the strike.

- _____ **23.** According to the chart above, the government reacted to disgruntled railroad employees in 1877 by
- A.** calling out troops to restore order.
 - B.** following the wishes of the railroad workers.
 - C.** issuing a court order.
 - D.** resolving to raise wages.
- _____ **24.** According to the graph, when did the production of steel begin to rise significantly in the United States?
- A.** in 1865
 - B.** between 1870 and 1875
 - C.** between 1885 and 1895
 - D.** between 1895 and 1900



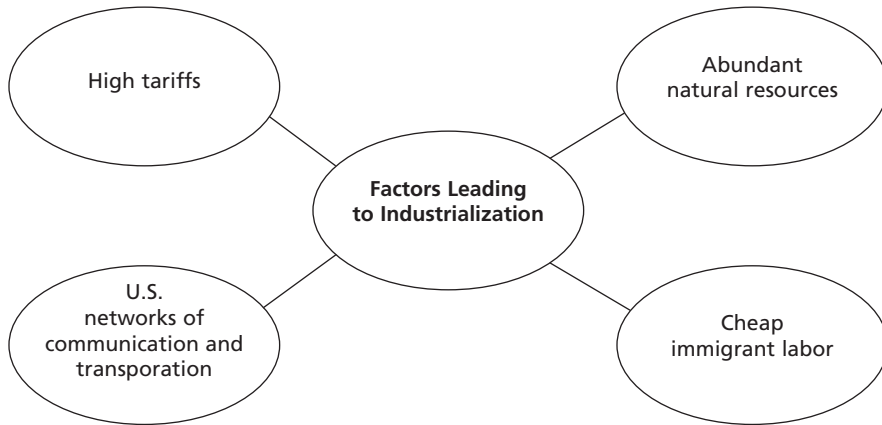
★ Chapter 5 Test, Form A Score

“Man must have an idol—The amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares . . . must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery.”

—Andrew Carnegie

- _____ **25.** Based on the quote, which of the following would MOST likely reflect Andrew Carnegie’s actions?
- A.** He created companies that failed to make any profits.
 - B.** He did not receive any income from the companies he ran.
 - C.** He amassed the largest amount of personal wealth that he could.
 - D.** He donated much of his money to charitable causes.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



- 26.** Study the chart above, and then explain why high tariffs were a factor in the growth of industrialization in the United States.

“We sat and looked and the lamp continued to burn and the longer it burned the more fascinated we were. None of us could go to bed and there was no sleep for over 40 hours; we sat and just watched it with anxiety growing into elation.”

—Thomas Edison, quoted in *Edison As I Know Him*, by Henry Ford

- 27.** Identify the emotions that Thomas Edison and his team of workers probably experienced as they watched the first lamp burn.

**Chapter 5 Test, Form B**

Score

Industrialization**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. set up a research laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey
- _____ 2. known for manipulating stock prices
- _____ 3. inventor of the telephone
- _____ 4. saw capitalism as a struggle between workers and owners
- _____ 5. began the first direct rail service between New York City and Chicago
- _____ 6. operated Standard Oil
- _____ 7. drilled the first oil well
- _____ 8. founder of a steel company in Pittsburgh
- _____ 9. head of the American Railway Union
- _____ 10. head of the American Federation of Labor

Column B

- A.** Andrew Carnegie
- B.** Karl Marx
- C.** Cornelius Vanderbilt
- D.** Edwin Drake
- E.** Samuel Gompers
- F.** Alexander Graham Bell
- G.** Jay Gould
- H.** Thomas Alva Edison
- I.** Eugene V. Debs
- J.** John D. Rockefeller

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Supporters of laissez-faire believed the government should interfere in the economy only to
 - A.** protect property rights and maintain peace.
 - B.** protect new domestic businesses from foreign competition.
 - C.** keep prices from rising too much.
 - D.** bring the country out of an economic crisis.
- _____ 12. Measurements taken of Union soldiers during the Civil War led to the development of
 - A.** practical military uniforms.
 - B.** the science of physiology.
 - C.** rifles made to arm's length.
 - D.** ready-made clothes.
- _____ 13. The two railroads that built the transcontinental railroad were the
 - A.** Southern Railway and Union Pacific.
 - B.** Southern Railway and Great Northern.
 - C.** Union Pacific and Great Northern.
 - D.** Union Pacific and Central Pacific.
- _____ 14. Construction of the Union Pacific railroad pushed west from
 - A.** St. Louis, Missouri.
 - B.** Ogden, Utah.
 - C.** Omaha, Nebraska.
 - D.** Chicago, Illinois.

(continued)



Chapter 5 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ **15.** To make rail service more reliable, in 1883 the American Railway Association
 - A.** set standards for materials used in the construction of railroad lines.
 - B.** set a maximum number of cars that a train could pull.
 - C.** drew latitude and longitude lines for the country.
 - D.** divided the country into standardized time zones.

- _____ **16.** In the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Union Pacific investors got rich by
 - A.** accepting bribes from business owners to route railroad tracks through their towns.
 - B.** achieving a monopoly in hauling freight along their railroad’s tracks.
 - C.** paying inflated bills from a construction company that they controlled.
 - D.** conspiring with other railroads to set high prices.

- _____ **17.** It made sense for big corporations to continue operating during poor economic times because
 - A.** their operating costs were small, compared to their fixed costs.
 - B.** their fixed costs were small, compared to their operating costs.
 - C.** their stock provided a continuous source of income.
 - D.** their prices were raised to bring in more money.

- _____ **18.** When a single company achieves control of an entire market, it is known as

A. a monopoly.	C. an oligarchy.
B. a corporation.	D. an integration.

- _____ **19.** Department stores changed the idea of shopping by
 - A.** locating in rural areas.
 - B.** offering low prices instead of elaborate service.
 - C.** bringing together a huge array of different products.
 - D.** coming together to form shopping malls.

- _____ **20.** A _____ was a technique for breaking a union in which the company refused to allow workers onto their property.

A. blacklist	C. sitdown
B. strike	D. lockout

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** How did the expansion of railroads spur America’s industrial growth?
- 22.** What were the basic ideas of Marxism?

★ Chapter 5 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

The Struggle to Organize Workers		
Date	Event	Outcome
1877	Great Railroad Strike	After railroads announce wage cuts, the nationwide strike that follows involves 80,000 railroad workers. President Hayes orders army to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago to restore order.
1886	Haymarket Riot	Seven police officers and four workers were killed in Chicago's Haymarket Square after a bomb went off following a clash between strikers and police.
1894	Pullman Strike	Strike called by the American Railway Union after the Pullman Company cut wages. A formal court order ended the strike.

- _____ **23.** The 1894 Pullman strike was halted by _____, according to the chart.
- A.** the Pullman Company **C.** federal troops
B. the American Railway Union **D.** a court order



- _____ **24.** Which of the following choices best describes the diagram above?
- A.** horizontal integration **C.** trust company
B. vertical integration **D.** holding company

“. . . the man who owns eight or nine hundred thousand dollars will want a hundred thousand dollars more to make it a million, while the man who has his millions will want every thing he can lay his hands on and then raise his voice against the poor devil who wants ten cents more a day.”

—Samuel Gompers

- _____ **25.** Based on this quote, Samuel Gompers
- A.** supported unregulated capitalism.
B. wanted everyone to be wealthy.
C. argued for laissez-faire economics.
D. tended to support socialist reforms.

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(continued)

★ Chapter 5 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Study the chart and explain why steel production was flat between 1865 and 1875.



“Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community, should be made to feel that the community . . . cannot thus be deprived of its proper share. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire’s unworthy life.”

—Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*

27. How does Carnegie believe the state condemns a selfish millionaire, according to the excerpt?

**Section Quiz 6-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. the cheapest accommodations on a steamship
- _____ 2. an anti-immigrant organization
- _____ 3. caused an increase in Chinese immigration
- _____ 4. location of a barracks in California to accommodate Asian immigrants
- _____ 5. an extreme dislike for foreigners by native-born people

Column B

- A.** Angel Island
- B.** steerage
- C.** American Protective Association
- D.** nativism
- E.** Taiping Rebellion

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Nativism in the late 1800s was focused on Asians, Jews, and
 - A.** Canadians.
 - B.** eastern Europeans.
 - C.** the British.
 - D.** Scandinavians.
- _____ 7. By the 1890s, immigrants made up a significant percentage of some of the country's largest
 - A.** plantations.
 - B.** cities.
 - C.** farms.
 - D.** suburbs.
- _____ 8. Where did many Chinese immigrants settle?
 - A.** western cities
 - B.** eastern cities
 - C.** southern cities
 - D.** in New England
- _____ 9. What law prevented Chinese immigrants already in the United States from becoming citizens?
 - A.** Workingman's Act
 - B.** Chinese Immigration Act
 - C.** Taiping Act
 - D.** Chinese Exclusion Act
- _____ 10. The processing center for the vast majority of immigrants arriving on the East Coast was at
 - A.** Angel Island.
 - B.** Staten Island.
 - C.** Ellis Island.
 - D.** Long Island.

★ Chapter 6

Score

Section Quiz 6-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. an informal political group designed to gain and keep power
- _____ 2. invented the electric trolley car
- _____ 3. led the New York City Democratic political machine during the 1860s and 1870s
- _____ 4. a railroad car pulled by horses
- _____ 5. tall steel frame buildings

Column B

- A.** William “Boss” Tweed
- B.** skyscrapers
- C.** Frank J. Sprague
- D.** horsecar
- E.** political machine

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What was the famous New York Democratic political machine called?
 - A.** Tammany Hall
 - B.** Tammany Tweed
 - C.** Thomas Pendergast Machine
 - D.** William Tweed Hall
- _____ 7. No one contributed more to the design of skyscrapers than Chicago’s
 - A.** Frank Lloyd Wright.
 - B.** Potter Palmer.
 - C.** Louis Sullivan.
 - D.** Frank Sprague.
- _____ 8. America’s industrialization made some people wealthy and created a growing
 - A.** federal government.
 - B.** middle class.
 - C.** agricultural system.
 - D.** political machine.
- _____ 9. In response to urban congestion, Boston and New York built the first
 - A.** trolley cars.
 - B.** tunnels.
 - C.** overpasses.
 - D.** subway systems.
- _____ 10. Who rose to become one of New York’s most powerful party bosses?
 - A.** Thomas Pendergast
 - B.** Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - C.** George Plunkitt
 - D.** Zalmen Yoffeh

**Chapter 6**

Score

Section Quiz 6-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. entertainment adapted from French theater
- _____ 2. belief that a person could rise in society and go as far as their talents and commitment would take them
- _____ 3. law that reformed social service
- _____ 4. salaried baseball team formed in 1869
- _____ 5. the idea that people succeed because of their ability to cooperate

Column B

- A.** Pendleton Act
- B.** vaudeville
- C.** Reform Darwinism
- D.** individualism
- E.** Cincinnati Red Stockings

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. When President Rutherford B. Hayes attacked the practice of patronage, his supporters were called
 - A.** Halfbreeds.
 - B.** Stalwarts.
 - C.** Mugwumps.
 - D.** Tammany Hall.
- _____ 7. By calling their era the “Gilded Age,” Mark Twain and Charles Warner were
 - A.** pleading for individualism.
 - B.** warning against realism.
 - C.** sounding an alarm.
 - D.** demanding voter’s rights.
- _____ 8. The Gospel of Wealth was a philosophy that wealthy Americans were responsible for using their fortunes to engage in
 - A.** gentility.
 - B.** culture.
 - C.** laissez-faire.
 - D.** philanthropy.
- _____ 9. During the presidential campaign of 1888, Benjamin Harrison received large contributions from
 - A.** industrialists.
 - B.** realists.
 - C.** immigrants.
 - D.** labor unions.
- _____ 10. Popular culture changed in the late 1800s because industrialization improved the standard of living for many people, enabling them to spend more money on
 - A.** entertainment.
 - B.** travel.
 - C.** clothing.
 - D.** houses.

★ Chapter 6

Score

Section Quiz 6-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. how farmers referred to the decision to stop minting silver
- _____ 2. popular name for the Patrons of Animal Husbandry
- _____ 3. transformed the campaign for silver into a crusade
- _____ 4. marketing organizations that worked for the benefit of their members
- _____ 5. a movement to increase farmers' political power

Column B

- A.** cooperatives
- B.** "The Crime of '73"
- C.** William Jennings Bryan
- D.** populism
- E.** the Grange

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The purpose of the cooperatives was to
 - A.** put farmers out of business.
 - B.** raise the prices of crops.
 - C.** find a quicker way of transporting goods to market.
 - D.** increase the amount of crops produced.
- _____ 7. What organization formed exchanges?
 - A.** The Kansas Alliance
 - B.** The Grange
 - C.** The Farmers' Alliance
 - D.** the subtresury
- _____ 8. In 1892 the People's Party called for a
 - A.** graduated income tax.
 - B.** new tariff law.
 - C.** gold-based currency.
 - D.** tax break to big businesses.
- _____ 9. The People's Party was also known as the
 - A.** Sodbusters.
 - B.** Grange.
 - C.** Stalwarts.
 - D.** Populists.
- _____ 10. How many Populists were elected to the two houses of Congress?
 - A.** twenty
 - B.** ten
 - C.** five
 - D.** zero



Chapter 6

Score

Section Quiz 6-5

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. separation of the races
- _____ 2. fought against lynching
- _____ 3. landless farmers who paid rent with crops
- _____ 4. proposed that African Americans concentrate on achieving economic goals
- _____ 5. allowed a man to vote only if he had an ancestor on the voting rolls in 1867

Column B

- A. Booker T. Washington
- B. grandfather clause
- C. Ida B. Wells
- D. segregation
- E. sharecroppers

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Between 1890 and 1899, the majority of lynchings each year occurred in
 - A. northern states.
 - B. southern states.
 - C. urban tenements.
 - D. western territories.
- _____ 7. In 1886, African American farmers formed the
 - A. Populist Party.
 - B. People's Party.
 - C. Exodusters.
 - D. Colored Farmers' National Alliance.
- _____ 8. Mississippi took the first step to prohibit African Americans from voting when it required that all citizens registering to vote pay a
 - A. Jim Crow tax.
 - B. poll tax.
 - C. head tax.
 - D. voting fee.
- _____ 9. To win the votes of poor whites, Democratic leaders in the South began appealing to
 - A. racism.
 - B. Northerners.
 - C. Populists.
 - D. diversity.
- _____ 10. In 1883, the Supreme Court set the stage for legalized segregation by overturning the
 - A. Civil Rights Act of 1875.
 - B. Fifteenth Amendment.
 - C. Bill of Rights.
 - D. Plessy v. Ferguson decision.



Chapter 6 Test, Form A

Score

Urban America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. developed the theory of evolution and natural selection
- _____ 2. argued that society progressed because only the fittest people survived
- _____ 3. wrote "rags-to-riches" novels
- _____ 4. believed that those who profited from society owed it something in return
- _____ 5. expressed ideas that became known as the Atlanta Compromise
- _____ 6. assassinated a few months into his presidency
- _____ 7. a Stalwart who became president in 1881
- _____ 8. established the doctrine of "separate but equal"
- _____ 9. wrote that "color discrimination is barbarism"
- _____ 10. the "King of Ragtime"

Column B

- A. Horatio Alger
- B. Andrew Carnegie
- C. Chester A. Arthur
- D. W.E.B. DuBois
- E. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- F. Charles Darwin
- G. Scott Joplin
- H. Herbert Spencer
- I. James A. Garfield
- J. Booker T. Washington

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. By the 1890s, more than half of all immigrants in the United States were
 - A. European Jews.
 - B. eastern and southern Europeans.
 - C. Chinese.
 - D. Japanese.
- _____ 12. In response to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Wabash v. Illinois*, Congress created the
 - A. McKinley Tariff.
 - B. Sherman Antitrust Act.
 - C. Pendleton Act.
 - D. Interstate Commerce Commission.
- _____ 13. Many labor unions opposed immigration, arguing that most immigrants
 - A. had no marketable skills.
 - B. would work for low wages.
 - C. would not join a union.
 - D. did not understand English.
- _____ 14. The Workingman's Party of California was formed to
 - A. fight Chinese immigration.
 - B. improve working conditions.
 - C. establish a minimum wage.
 - D. help immigrants find jobs.



Chapter 6 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ **15.** In the late 1800s, the most common form of mass transit in cities was the
 - A.** cablecar.
 - B.** trolley.
 - C.** horsecar.
 - D.** subway.

- _____ **16.** New technology helped farmers produce more crops, which tended to
 - A.** lower prices.
 - B.** raise prices.
 - C.** raise quality.
 - D.** lower quality.

- _____ **17.** William M. Tweed was
 - A.** the inventor of the electric trolley car.
 - B.** the leader of the Workingman’s Party.
 - C.** the designer of the first skyscraper.
 - D.** the party boss of a political machine.

- _____ **18.** _____ was the philosophy that Americans with a great deal of money should use it for social progress.
 - A.** Social Darwinism
 - B.** Gospel of Wealth
 - C.** Realism
 - D.** Marxism

- _____ **19.** The Populists posed a challenge for Democrats in the South by
 - A.** appealing to new immigrants.
 - B.** promising to legalize segregation.
 - C.** promising jobs to African Americans.
 - D.** appealing to poor whites.

- _____ **20.** The Supreme Court set the stage for legalized segregation by overturning the
 - A.** Civil Rights Act of 1875.
 - B.** Pendleton Act.
 - C.** Fourteenth Amendment.
 - D.** Interstate Commerce Commission.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

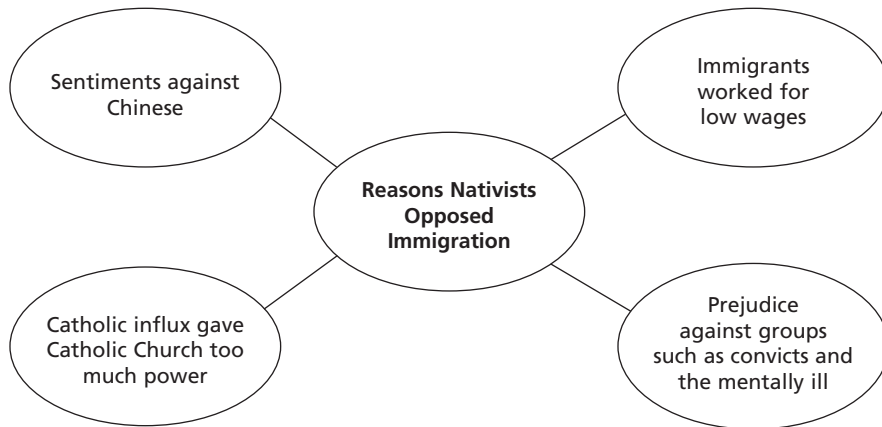
- 21.** Describe several reasons why Europeans immigrated to the United States in the late 1800s.
- 22.** Define “deflation” and explain why it hurts farmers.

★ Chapter 6 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Sports and Recreation	
Date	Event
1872	First U.S. ski club is founded in Berlin, New Hampshire.
1874	Mary E. Outerbridge sees English officers play tennis while vacationing and introduces the game of tennis to America.
1891	James Naismith, a Canadian working in Massachusetts, invents basketball.
1882	The American Baseball Association is founded.
1893	The longest recorded boxing match—110 rounds in 7 hours, 4 minutes—takes place in New Orleans.

- _____ **23.** Based on your knowledge and the events outlined in the table above, you can conclude that in the late 1800s
- A.** professional sports declined in popularity.
 - B.** people had more leisure time available to them.
 - C.** Americans were not interested in sports.
 - D.** skiing became the most popular sport in the United States.



- _____ **24.** Study the chart above. Which state received the most immigration from China?
- A.** Florida
 - B.** California
 - C.** New York
 - D.** Illinois

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★ Chapter 6 Test, Form A Score

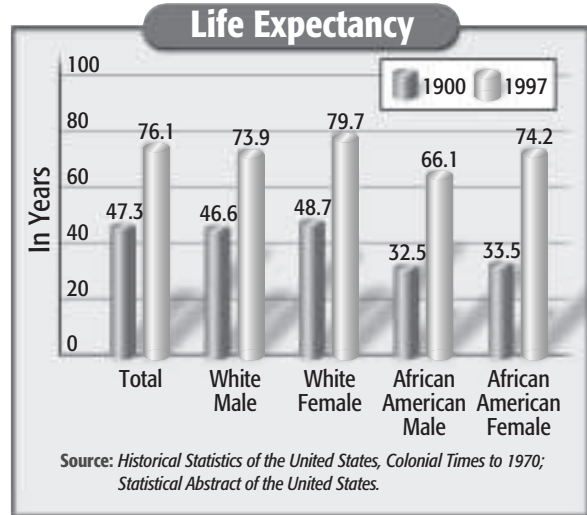
“ . . . We say not one word against those who live on the Atlantic coast, but the hardy pioneers who have braved all of the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert blossom as the rose . . . it is for these that we speak.”

—William Jennings Bryan

- _____ **25.** Who was Bryan giving this speech for?
- A.** New Yorkers
 - C.** Desert nomads
 - B.** Western settlers
 - D.** Southerners

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

- 26.** Study the chart on the right, and then list the life expectancies for white men and for African American men. What conclusion can be drawn from this comparison?



“Where God builds a church the devil builds next door—a saloon. . . . I tried once to find out how the account stood, and counted to 111 Protestant churches, chapels, and places of worship of every kind below Fourteenth Street, 4,065 saloons. . . . There are easily ten saloons to every church today. I am afraid, too, that the [saloon] congregations are larger by a good deal. . . .”

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

- 27.** What is the main idea of the statement above?

**Chapter 6 Test, Form B**

Score

Urban America**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. launched a crusade against lynching
- _____ 2. argued that government could solve society's problems more efficiently than competition in the marketplace
- _____ 3. revivalist who believed the way to help the poor was by redeeming their souls
- _____ 4. founder of Tuskegee Institute
- _____ 5. opened Hull House in Chicago
- _____ 6. organized a mass migration of African Americans to Kansas
- _____ 7. supported public libraries, believing that access to knowledge was the key to getting ahead in life
- _____ 8. operated Henry Street Settlement in New York City
- _____ 9. Populist and Democratic presidential nominee in 1896
- _____ 10. published a book describing a perfect society in the year 2000

Column B

- A.** Jane Addams
- B.** Edward Bellamy
- C.** Booker T. Washington
- D.** William Jennings Bryan
- E.** Lillian Wald
- F.** Andrew Carnegie
- G.** Ida B. Wells
- H.** Dwight L. Moody
- I.** Benjamin "Pap" Singleton
- J.** Lester Frank Ward

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In the election of 1888, the presidential candidate with the most popular votes
 - A.** was the sitting vice president.
 - B.** lost the election in the Electoral College.
 - C.** was a Populist who supported farmers' causes.
 - D.** suffered scandals while in office.
- _____ 12. The world's first skyscraper, built in 1885, was
 - A.** 10 stories tall.
 - B.** 20 stories tall.
 - C.** 25 stories tall
 - D.** 40 stories tall.
- _____ 13. Nativists wanted to
 - A.** group immigrants into their own sections of a city.
 - B.** assimilate immigrants into American society.
 - C.** limit or cut off immigration.
 - D.** convert immigrants to Protestantism.



Chapter 6 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ **14.** Subway systems were first developed to
 - A.** transport people away from cities.
 - B.** carry people from one city to another.
 - C.** relieve congestion on city streets.
 - D.** eliminate polluted air in the cities.

- _____ **15.** Passed in several western states, Granger laws
 - A.** required railroads to lay more track.
 - B.** limited the rates that railroads could charge.
 - C.** allowed greenbacks to be printed.
 - D.** set interest rates charged by banks.

- _____ **16.** Political machines provided new city dwellers with necessities such as jobs, housing, and police protection in exchange for
 - A.** kickbacks.
 - B.** graft.
 - C.** votes.
 - D.** wages.

- _____ **17.** Individualism was the belief that
 - A.** it is important to do things for other people.
 - B.** a person can rise as far as their talents will take them.
 - C.** other people’s opinions are not important.
 - D.** happiness comes from personal satisfaction.

- _____ **18.** The first salaried baseball team played in
 - A.** Boston.
 - B.** Cincinnati.
 - C.** New York.
 - D.** Pittsburgh.

- _____ **19.** What philosophy stated that people failed in life because of circumstances beyond their control?
 - A.** Realism
 - B.** Naturalism
 - C.** Social Darwinism
 - D.** Individualism

- _____ **20.** Supporters of the subtreasury plan believed that it would
 - A.** increase the money supply.
 - B.** force crop prices upward.
 - C.** decrease interest rates.
 - D.** limit railroad costs.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Describe the problems of urban living in the late 1800s, and explain their causes.
- 22.** Summarize the ideas of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois on how to address discrimination against African Americans.

★ Chapter 6 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Which choice below best completes the diagram above?
- A.** Angel Island
 - B.** Manhattan Island
 - C.** Whidbey Island
 - D.** Alcatraz Island

- _____ **24.** According to the chart on the right, the Democratic Party controlled the executive branch for
- A.** two years.
 - B.** four years.
 - C.** eight years.
 - D.** sixteen years.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES

YEAR	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
1876		Rutherford B. Hayes
1880		James A. Garfield Chester Arthur
1884	Grover Cleveland	
1888		Benjamin Harrison
1892	Grover Cleveland	
1896		William McKinley



Chapter 6 Test, Form B

Score

“This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of Wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community. . . .”

—Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*

- _____ 25. Carnegie outlines the main ideas of
- A. Social Darwinism.
 - B. realism.
 - C. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - D. individualism.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Presidential Election, 1884			
Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Party
Cleveland	219	4,879,507	Democratic
Blaine	182	4,850,293	Republican

26. Study the election results above, and explain whether or not the 1884 presidential election was close. Give details to support your answer.

“The farmers of the United States are up in arms. . . . (T)hey are getting, they say, the smallest share (of the nation’s wealth) for themselves. The American farmer is steadily losing ground.”

—Washington Gladden, *The Embattled Farmers*

27. Describe how farmers responded to their situation, both politically and economically, in the late 1800s.

**Unit 2 Posttest, Form A**

Score

The Birth of Modern America**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. owning all of the different businesses a company depends on for its operation
- _____ 2. a person who cultivated the soil on the Great Plains
- _____ 3. first leader of the American Federation of Labor
- _____ 4. the spoils system
- _____ 5. called the Plains region the "Great American Desert"
- _____ 6. Lakota Sioux chief killed at Wounded Knee
- _____ 7. built the Great Northern Railroad without any federal land grants or subsidies
- _____ 8. involved in the Cr dit Mobilier scandal
- _____ 9. a way of merging businesses that did not violate laws against owning other companies
- _____ 10. set up by Farmers' Alliance to provide economic help to members

Column B

- A.** Sitting Bull
- B.** James J. Hill
- C.** sodbuster
- D.** Stephen Long
- E.** patronage
- F.** trust
- G.** vertical integration
- H.** cooperatives
- I.** Samuel Gompers
- J.** Oakes Ames

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The process used by prospectors to extract shallow deposits of ore was called
 - A.** quartz mining.
 - B.** strip mining.
 - C.** placer mining.
 - D.** surface mining.
- _____ 12. The open range was a large area of grassland where cattle ranchers could
 - A.** claim land within limits set by the government.
 - B.** graze their herds in exchange for a small fee.
 - C.** graze their herds for free.
 - D.** buy land from the government.
- _____ 13. The Homestead Act allowed western settlers to
 - A.** receive land for free after living on it for five years.
 - B.** sell their land to European investors.
 - C.** control the best land on the Great Plains.
 - D.** determine where the railroads would build new tracks.



Unit 2 Posttest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** The confrontation at Wounded Knee began because the government wanted the Lakota Sioux to stop
 - A.** hunting outside of their reservation.
 - B.** raiding nearby farms.
 - C.** violating a treaty.
 - D.** performing the Ghost Dance.

- _____ **15.** As the nation was industrializing, Congress used tariffs to
 - A.** raise money to operate the government.
 - B.** help American industries compete with Europe.
 - C.** raise the prices that Europeans would pay for American products.
 - D.** entice Europeans to buy American products.

- _____ **16.** Supporters of free enterprise believed that one reason the United States industrialized so rapidly in the 1800s was because it
 - A.** used tariffs.
 - B.** subsidized industries.
 - C.** paid high wages.
 - D.** offered free trade.

- _____ **17.** As city populations grew in the late 1800s, the rising price of land provided an incentive for businesses to
 - A.** move outside of urban areas.
 - B.** move from farms to large cities.
 - C.** install cable cars.
 - D.** build skyscrapers.

- _____ **18.** Individualism was the belief that
 - A.** if you want something done right, you should do it yourself.
 - B.** no matter how humble your origins, you can rise in society.
 - C.** you should do whatever you want, no matter what other people think.
 - D.** you do not need others in order to be happy.

- _____ **19.** According to a Supreme Court ruling in 1883, the Fourteenth Amendment did not offer protection from actions by
 - A.** Congress.
 - B.** state legislatures.
 - C.** local government.
 - D.** private businesses.

- _____ **20.** The McKinley Tariff resulted in
 - A.** a budget deficit.
 - B.** a trade surplus.
 - C.** sharply increased government revenue.
 - D.** lower tax rates on all goods.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** What methods did some states use to disenfranchise African Americans in the late 1800s?
- 22.** What were some of the problems of city living in the late 1800s, and what caused these problems?



Unit 2 Posttest, Form B

Score

The Birth of Modern America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. invention that helped end the cowboy lifestyle
- _____ 2. money that could not be exchanged for gold or silver coins
- _____ 3. refusing to allow workers into a workplace
- _____ 4. invented basketball
- _____ 5. separation of races
- _____ 6. closed with the settlement of the West
- _____ 7. invented a process for making steel cheaply and efficiently
- _____ 8. people who own corporations
- _____ 9. doctrine opposed to any government programs that interfere with business
- _____ 10. battled the Lakota Sioux at Little Bighorn

Column B

- A.** lockout
- B.** frontier
- C.** George Custer
- D.** Henry Bessemer
- E.** segregation
- F.** James Naismith
- G.** stockholders
- H.** greenbacks
- I.** barbed wire
- J.** laissez-faire

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. At the Comstock Lode, miners found rich deposits of
 - A.** gold.
 - B.** silver.
 - C.** copper.
 - D.** diamonds.
- _____ 12. A business incurs operating costs by paying
 - A.** interest on a bank loan.
 - B.** property taxes to the government.
 - C.** rent to a landlord.
 - D.** wages to hourly employees.
- _____ 13. To enforce law and order, many boomtowns formed
 - A.** vigilance committees.
 - B.** volunteer fire departments.
 - C.** settlement houses.
 - D.** commission forms of government.

**Unit 2 Posttest, Form B**

Score

- _____ 14. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court
- A. overturned Jim Crow laws.
 - B. ordered the desegregation of schools.
 - C. implemented a “one man, one vote” philosophy.
 - D. established the “separate but equal” doctrine.
- _____ 15. To achieve economies of scale, corporations
- A. kept their fixed costs as low as possible.
 - B. only hired workers when they needed them.
 - C. built larger manufacturing facilities.
 - D. invested in foreign nations.
- _____ 16. In public schools, immigrant children were taught English and learned about the culture of their new country, a process called
- A. segregation.
 - B. philanthropy.
 - C. settlement.
 - D. Americanization.
- _____ 17. Mark Twain and Charles Warner called their period the “Gilded Age” to
- A. celebrate the general prosperity of the times.
 - B. comment on the mansions built by wealthy entrepreneurs.
 - C. sound an alarm that all was not well in society.
 - D. inspire young people to work toward success.
- _____ 18. “Survival of the fittest” was a term associated with
- A. Social Darwinism.
 - B. the Gospel of Wealth.
 - C. realism.
 - D. socialism.
- _____ 19. The Pendleton Act required government jobs to be distributed according to
- A. a quota for members of each party.
 - B. the spoils system.
 - C. competitive written examinations.
 - D. a rotation system among members of each party.
- _____ 20. The first nationwide labor protest was the
- A. Haymarket Riot.
 - B. Great Railroad Strike.
 - C. Pullman Strike.
 - D. Panic of 1873.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Why do you think large cities grew and flourished after the Civil War?
22. Select one of the themes that was popular in the literature of the late 1800s. Who wrote using that theme, and how did they express that theme?

**Unit 3 Pretest, Form A**

Score

Imperialism and Progressivism**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. yellow journalist
- _____ 2. Communists who overthrew the Russian government
- _____ 3. "fit as a bull moose"
- _____ 4. panic that Communists might seize power in the U.S.
- _____ 5. proposed legislation submitted to the voters for approval
- _____ 6. wrote a book about scientific management principles
- _____ 7. prohibited materials
- _____ 8. journalists who investigated social conditions and political corruption
- _____ 9. region in southeastern Europe that included the Serbs, Bosnians, Croats, and Slovenes
- _____ 10. special election to remove an elected official from office before his or her term had expired

Column B

- A.** recall
- B.** muckrakers
- C.** contraband
- D.** Balkans
- E.** Theodore Roosevelt
- F.** Red Scare
- G.** William Randolph Hearst
- H.** Bolsheviks
- I.** referendum
- J.** Frederick W. Taylor

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Hawaii became part of the United States
 - A.** as part of the treaty ending the Spanish-American War.
 - B.** because the Hawaiian government applied for statehood.
 - C.** after a group of planters and U.S. Marines overthrew the Hawaiian queen.
 - D.** after the United States bought Hawaii from Spain.
- _____ 12. Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt commanded a volunteer cavalry unit known as the
 - A.** Rough Riders.
 - B.** Wild Bunch.
 - C.** Regulators.
 - D.** Stalwarts.
- _____ 13. Before the United States could build the Panama Canal,
 - A.** Colombia had to agree to a price for use of the land.
 - B.** Nicaragua had to agree to a price for use of the land.
 - C.** Panama had to gain independence from Nicaragua.
 - D.** Panama had to gain independence from Colombia.



Unit 3 Pretest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** A direct primary is a vote of
 - A.** all party members for delegates to the party’s convention.
 - B.** the party’s state legislators for delegates to the party’s convention.
 - C.** all party members for a candidate to run in the election.
 - D.** the party’s state legislators for a candidate to run in the election.

- _____ **15.** Socialists are in favor of
 - A.** government investment in businesses.
 - B.** government interference in businesses.
 - C.** government regulation of businesses.
 - D.** government ownership of businesses.

- _____ **16.** The reform programs of Theodore Roosevelt were known as the
 - A.** Red Scare.
 - B.** Square Deal.
 - C.** Hepburn Act.
 - D.** Adamson Act.

- _____ **17.** In World War I, the Central Powers included
 - A.** Germany and Austria-Hungary.
 - B.** Germany and Russia.
 - C.** Britain and France.
 - D.** Britain and the United States.

- _____ **18.** The idea proposed by John Fiske that English-speaking nations would one day dominate the world is known as
 - A.** imperialism.
 - B.** Anglo-Saxonism.
 - C.** nativism.
 - D.** English protectionism.

- _____ **19.** Trenches were dug during World War I to protect soldiers from
 - A.** tanks.
 - B.** airplanes.
 - C.** artillery fire.
 - D.** poison gas.

- _____ **20.** In 1898 Germany began to build a navy to challenge _____ naval strength.
 - A.** America’s
 - B.** Great Britain’s
 - C.** France’s
 - D.** Spain’s

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Theodore Roosevelt once wrote of his fondness for a West African proverb that states “speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.” How could this approach be applied to a nation’s foreign policy?
- 22.** The Progressive Era was a time of reform in American society. Who do you think the progressives were? What kinds of problems did they see in society?



Unit 3 Pretest, Form B

Score

Imperialism and Progressivism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. writers who exposed corruption, scandal, and social problems
- _____ 2. headed the Justice Department’s General Intelligence Division, which later became the FBI
- _____ 3. the U.S. president at the end of World War I
- _____ 4. leader of a naval expedition to Japan
- _____ 5. banned price discrimination
- _____ 6. improving efficiency by managing time, breaking tasks down into small parts, and using standardized tools
- _____ 7. Hawaiian queen
- _____ 8. ship that exploded in Havana harbor
- _____ 9. famous anti-imperialist
- _____ 10. won World War I

Column B

- A.** Liliuokalani
- B.** Allies
- C.** scientific management
- D.** J. Edgar Hoover
- E.** Mark Twain
- F.** *Maine*
- G.** Clayton Antitrust Act
- H.** muckrakers
- I.** Woodrow Wilson
- J.** Matthew C. Perry

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Rough Riders attacked San Juan Hill with the help of
 - A.** a Cuban rebel unit.
 - B.** a group of Spanish deserters.
 - C.** a group of women volunteers.
 - D.** an African American unit.
- _____ 12. The _____ was built in Central America to save time and money in commercial and military shipping.
 - A.** Federal Reserve System
 - B.** Hoover Dam
 - C.** Suez Canal
 - D.** Panama Canal
- _____ 13. President _____ was concerned with protecting the environment.
 - A.** William McKinley
 - B.** Grover Cleveland
 - C.** Woodrow Wilson
 - D.** Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ 14. By lowering tariffs, Woodrow Wilson believed that the pressure from foreign competition would
 - A.** increase.
 - B.** turn to other markets.
 - C.** stay the same.
 - D.** decrease.



Unit 3 Pretest, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. The Constitution originally stated that U.S. senators would be elected by
 - A. the voters of each state.
 - B. the legislature of each state.
 - C. a vote of the members of the majority party in each state.
 - D. the majority of party bosses in each state.

- _____ 16. One function of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system is to
 - A. set interest rates that the government charges to its borrowers.
 - B. keep the United States from having another depression.
 - C. decide all banking regulations for the United States.
 - D. set interest rates that the reserve banks could charge other banks.

- _____ 17. Before the Mexican Revolution, most Mexicans
 - A. favored entering World War I.
 - B. enjoyed a high standard of living.
 - C. were unhappy with their democratic government.
 - D. did not own land.

- _____ 18. A region in southeastern Europe ruled at different times by the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire is

A. the Balkans.	C. Russia.
B. Ukraine.	D. Greece.

- _____ 19. How did the Germans sink the *Lusitania*?

A. airplanes	C. Z-boats
B. contraband	D. U-boats

- _____ 20. During World War I, which of the following groups faced persecution?

A. Irish Americans	C. German Americans
B. British Americans	D. Russian Americans

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21. Describe the role the United States took in Latin American affairs during the late 1800s and early 1900s.
- 22. How do you think politics has changed since women gained the right to vote?

**Chapter 7**

Score

Section Quiz 7-1**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. wrote a best-selling book that helped to build public support for a big navy
- _____ 2. the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations
- _____ 3. the idea that Latin America and the United States should work together
- _____ 4. the idea that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government
- _____ 5. took a naval expedition to Japan to negotiate a trade treaty

Column B

- A.** Pan-Americanism
- B.** Alfred T. Mahan
- C.** imperialism
- D.** Matthew C. Perry
- E.** Anglo-Saxonism

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What was a territory called when an imperial power allowed local rulers to stay in control?
 - A.** a colony
 - B.** a protectorate
 - C.** an unincorporated territory
 - D.** a state
- _____ 7. A tariff passed in 1890 demonstrated the Hawaiian economy's dependence on
 - A.** wheat.
 - B.** corn.
 - C.** gold.
 - D.** sugar.
- _____ 8. In the 1880s, American opinion began to shift and more people wanted to make the United States
 - A.** a world power.
 - B.** more isolated.
 - C.** a protectorate.
 - D.** part of Pan-America.
- _____ 9. When Americans began looking overseas for new markets in the 1800s, they naturally tended to look toward
 - A.** Mexico.
 - B.** Spain.
 - C.** the Pacific
 - D.** the Mediterranean.
- _____ 10. The Commercial Bureau of the American Republics was formed in order to promote
 - A.** cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.
 - B.** democracy in all parts of the world.
 - C.** increased trade with European nations.
 - D.** widespread use of the United States dollar.

★ Chapter 7

Score

Section Quiz 7-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. governed relations between the United States and Cuba
- _____ 2. commander of the naval squadron that attacked Manila Bay
- _____ 3. a volunteer cavalry regiment
- _____ 4. exiled leader committed to the cause of Cuban independence
- _____ 5. aggressive nationalism

Column B

- A.** José Martí
- B.** jingoism
- C.** Rough Riders
- D.** Platt Amendment
- E.** George Dewey

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Shortly after midnight on May 1, 1898, Commodore George Dewey led his squadron into Manila Bay in
 - A.** Cuba.
 - B.** Hawaii.
 - C.** the Philippines.
 - D.** Spain.
- _____ 7. When the explosion of the *Maine* happened, many Americans blamed it on
 - A.** Cuba.
 - B.** Hawaii.
 - C.** the Philippines.
 - D.** Spain.
- _____ 8. Under the Treaty of Paris, Cuba became an independent nation, the United States agreed to pay Spain \$20 million for the Philippines, and the United States acquired Puerto Rico and
 - A.** Guam.
 - B.** Hawaii.
 - C.** the Bahamas.
 - D.** Mexico.
- _____ 9. On April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize the use of force to end the conflict in
 - A.** Panama.
 - B.** Cuba.
 - C.** Colombia.
 - D.** British Hong Kong.
- _____ 10. Until 1886, about one-third of the Cuban population was
 - A.** from the United States.
 - B.** enslaved.
 - C.** from England.
 - D.** part of the Spanish military.

 **Chapter 7**

Score

Section Quiz 7-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. belief that American business leaders would benefit from Latin American development
- _____ 2. declaration that the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere
- _____ 3. said all countries should be allowed to trade with China
- _____ 4. gave the United States the exclusive right to build and control any proposed canal through Central America
- _____ 5. an area where a foreign nation controlled economic development

Column B

- A.** Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
- B.** Roosevelt Corollary
- C.** sphere of influence
- D.** Open Door policy
- E.** dollar diplomacy

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. A group in China killed more than 200 foreigners in what came to be known as the
 - A.** Boxer Rebellion.
 - B.** Beijing Rebellion.
 - C.** China Rebellion.
 - D.** Secret Rebellion.
- _____ 7. For his efforts in ending the war between Japan and Russia, Theodore Roosevelt won
 - A.** favor with the Japanese.
 - B.** the presidential election.
 - C.** the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - D.** new trade agreements.
- _____ 8. In 1899, the United States was a major power in
 - A.** Africa.
 - B.** Asia.
 - C.** Europe.
 - D.** Australia.
- _____ 9. The United States considered a possible canal site in
 - A.** Mexico.
 - B.** the Caribbean islands.
 - C.** Brazil.
 - D.** Nicaragua.
- _____ 10. Who arranged for a small army to stage an uprising in Panama?
 - A.** Philippe Bunau-Varilla
 - B.** President Roosevelt
 - C.** John Hay
 - D.** the Boxers

**Chapter 7 Test, Form A**

Score

Becoming a World Power**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. belief that if American business leaders supported Latin American development, everyone would benefit
- _____ 2. ensured that Cuba would remain tied to the United States
- _____ 3. the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary
- _____ 4. gave the United States the right to build and control a canal through Central America
- _____ 5. kept Chinese ports open to vessels of all nations
- _____ 6. established a civil government for Puerto Rico
- _____ 7. the U.S. had a duty to shape "less civilized" areas
- _____ 8. idea that the U.S. and Latin America should work together
- _____ 9. local rulers had to accept advice from an imperial power
- _____ 10. led a naval expedition to Japan in 1853

Column B

- A.** Open Door Policy
- B.** Roosevelt Corollary
- C.** Pan-Americanism
- D.** Anglo-Saxonism
- E.** Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
- F.** Matthew C. Perry
- G.** Platt Amendment
- H.** Foraker Act
- I.** protectorate
- J.** dollar diplomacy

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In the late 1800s, Europeans were looking overseas for places to sell their products because
 - A.** they were producing more products than other industrialized countries wanted.
 - B.** tariffs had reduced trade among industrialized countries.
 - C.** they could sell their products at higher prices in Asia and Africa.
 - D.** Asia and Africa were producing products that Europeans wanted.
- _____ 12. President Millard Fillmore sent a naval expedition to Japan to
 - A.** conquer the islands around Japan.
 - B.** convince Japan to become an American protectorate.
 - C.** force Japan to trade with the United States.
 - D.** bring Western civilization to Japan.
- _____ 13. At the first Pan-American Conference, the United States wanted Latin American delegates to agree to a customs union, which would
 - A.** set up a cultural exchange to learn about each other's history.
 - B.** require nations to reduce their tariffs.
 - C.** make Latin American countries protectorates of the United States.
 - D.** set up an organization for mutual defense.



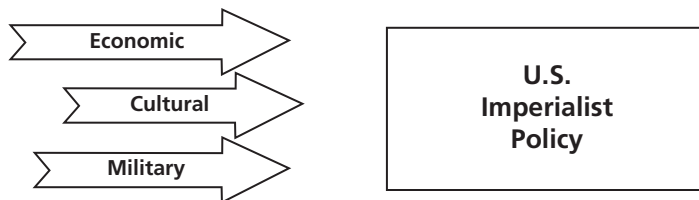
Chapter 7 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 14. In the late 1800s, support grew in the U.S. for building a large modern navy to
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. protect the U.S. from invasion. | C. conquer islands in the Pacific. |
| B. conquer Latin American countries. | D. defend American interests. |
- _____ 15. The United States caused an economic crisis in Cuba by
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. preventing trade with Spain. | C. passing a tariff on sugar. |
| B. blockading the island. | D. withdrawing American investments. |
- _____ 16. The Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the Spanish-American War, granted independence to
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| A. Guam. | C. Puerto Rico. |
| B. Cuba. | D. Hawaii. |
- _____ 17. The Philippines are now
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. an American protectorate. | C. an unincorporated territory. |
| B. an American commonwealth. | D. an independent country. |
- _____ 18. Theodore Roosevelt was chosen as McKinley’s running mate in the 1900 election because of his
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. reform-minded spirit. | C. status as a war hero. |
| B. skill in foreign policy. | D. rise from poverty. |
- _____ 19. As a result of a war between Japan and China in 1894, Japan acquired
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. territory in Manchuria. | C. a leasehold in China. |
| B. Korea. | D. an exclusive right to trade with China. |
- _____ 20. When the U.S. assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, it was applying
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. the Open Door Policy. | C. dollar diplomacy. |
| B. the Roosevelt Corollary. | D. the Platt Amendment. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain three general factors that were fueling U.S. imperialist policy in the 1880s, as depicted in the diagram.



22. What factors contributed to President Wilson’s intervention in Mexico in 1916?



Chapter 7 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

U.S. Actions in the Pacific	U.S. Actions in Latin America
Opened Japanese markets	Invited Latin American countries to trade with United States at Pan-American Conference
Supported the Open Door policy	Supported Cuba's rebellion against Spain
Built coaling stations on Samoan Islands	Built the Panama Canal
Led successful campaign for Hawaiian annexation	Issued the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that the United States would intervene in Latin America to maintain stability

- _____ **23.** The Roosevelt Corollary was seen as a statement which was built upon the
- A.** Open Door Policy.
 - B.** Platt Amendment.
 - C.** Monroe Doctrine.
 - D.** Declaration of Independence.

“Palanan is a little village . . . situated on the banks of the river which bears the same name, and some six miles distant from the seashore. It is one of the most isolated places in the province of Isabela, in northern Luzon.”

—from *Filipinos Fight for Independence*

- _____ **24.** The United States gained control over Palanan and the rest of the Philippines as a result of the
- A.** destruction of the U.S.S. *Maine*.
 - B.** Spanish-American War.
 - C.** Progressive movement.
 - D.** assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

“We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty. . . . We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

—from “Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League”

- _____ **25.** What does the excerpt imply about the Anti-Imperialist League’s views on American imperialism?
- A.** It brought life, liberty, and happiness to more people.
 - B.** It reaffirmed the United States as a world power.
 - C.** It was similar to British actions against the American colonists.
 - D.** It preserved the traditions of Washington and Lincoln.

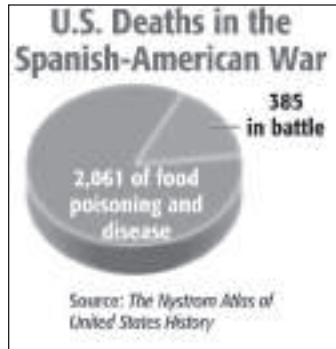
(continued)



Chapter 7 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



26. Based on the graph above, what can you infer about the effectiveness of the Spanish military during the Spanish-American War?

“There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese . . . shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.”

—from a resolution of the United States Congress, 1898

27. According to the excerpt, how did the annexation of Hawaii affect the Chinese?

**Chapter 7 Test, Form B**

Score

Becoming a World Power**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. practiced "dollar diplomacy"
- _____ 2. unsuccessfully sought a new Hawaiian constitution
- _____ 3. linked Anglo-Saxonism to Christian missionary ideas
- _____ 4. "Speak softly and carry a big stick."
- _____ 5. led a revolt in Panama
- _____ 6. negotiated an Open Door policy with European powers and Japan
- _____ 7. ambassador whose intercepted letter fueled American feelings toward war with Spain
- _____ 8. naval officer whose book built public support for a large navy
- _____ 9. Filipino revolutionary leader
- _____ 10. invited Latin American nations to a Pan-American Conference

Column B

- A.** Philippe Bunau-Varilla
- B.** Theodore Roosevelt
- C.** Emilio Aguinaldo
- D.** William Howard Taft
- E.** Enrique Dupuy de Lôme
- F.** John Hay
- G.** James G. Blaine
- H.** Josiah Strong
- I.** Liliuokalani
- J.** Alfred T. Mahan

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. By the late 1800s, growth of investment opportunities in western Europe had slowed because
 - A.** most of the industries that Europe's economy needed had been built.
 - B.** Europe was experiencing an economic depression.
 - C.** most of Europe's land had been settled.
 - D.** Europe's factories were making good profits and no longer needed loans.
- _____ 12. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown by
 - A.** a group of Hawaiian peasants.
 - B.** the United States military.
 - C.** a group of planters supported by United States Marines.
 - D.** a group of Hawaiian peasants supported by United States Marines.
- _____ 13. Secretary of State James G. Blaine led efforts to
 - A.** increase popular support for a war against Spain.
 - B.** overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy.
 - C.** open trade between Japan and the United States.
 - D.** expand American influence into Latin America.

(continued)



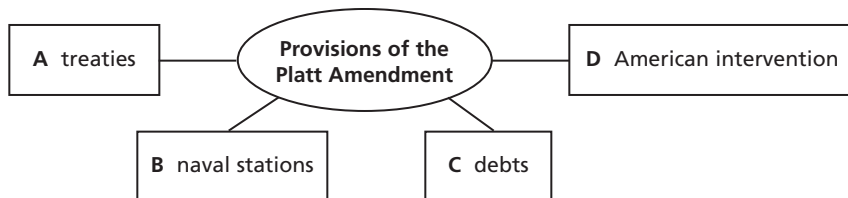
Chapter 7 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 14. American support for Cuban rebels was fueled by
- A. the desire to protect American sugar interests on the island.
 - B. popular interest in starting an American empire.
 - C. sensational stories published by rival newspapers.
 - D. the fear of having a Spanish colony so close to the United States.
- _____ 15. In 1898 President McKinley sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana to
- A. evacuate Americans if necessary.
 - B. put down riots by Spanish loyalists.
 - C. put down the Cuban rebellion.
 - D. negotiate peace with Spain.
- _____ 16. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed that
- A. the islands would provide the United States with a naval base in Asia.
 - B. the United States could profit from the islands' rich mineral resources.
 - C. the islands had no potential as a market for American goods.
 - D. Filipino culture was similar to that of the United States.
- _____ 17. The Platt Amendment effectively made Cuba into an American
- A. protectorate.
 - B. colony.
 - C. enemy.
 - D. state.
- _____ 18. Theodore Roosevelt became president
- A. by defeating Woodrow Wilson.
 - B. by defeating William McKinley.
 - C. when McKinley died of pneumonia.
 - D. when McKinley was assassinated.
- _____ 19. The purpose of the Open Door policy was to
- A. end the Boxer Rebellion.
 - B. gain leaseholds.
 - C. establish spheres of influence.
 - D. ensure trading rights with China.
- _____ 20. Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906 for negotiating peace
- A. between Russia and Japan.
 - B. between China and Japan.
 - C. among Russia and European powers.
 - D. among factions in Korea.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. The diagram gives the four topics of the Platt Amendment. Explain each provision.



22. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" policy and give an example of how it was applied.



Chapter 7 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

U.S. Actions in the Pacific	U.S. Actions in Latin America
Opened Japanese markets	Invited Latin American countries to trade with United States at Pan-American Conference
Supported the Open Door policy	Supported Cuba's rebellion against Spain
Built coaling stations on Samoan Islands	Built the Panama Canal
Led successful campaign for Hawaiian annexation	Issued the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that the United States would intervene in Latin America to maintain stability

- _____ **23.** U.S. actions in the Pacific and in Latin America were primarily focused on
- A.** improving the United States economically.
 - B.** shifting resources from the Pacific to Latin America.
 - C.** improving the lives of U.S. farmers.
 - D.** driving European powers from Latin America and the Pacific.

“The sound of shots from our batteries and those from the enemy’s ships, which awakened the citizens of Manila . . . transformed the character of our usual peaceful and happy surroundings. . . . [W]omen and children . . . sought refuge outside the city, while all the men . . . repaired to their posts and took up arms. . . .”

—from *How the Spanish Saw the Battle of Manila Bay*

- _____ **24.** Why were Commodore Dewey’s ships firing on the Spanish ships in Manila Bay?
- A.** to prevent them from attacking the United States
 - B.** to prevent them from resupplying the Filipino rebels
 - C.** to prevent them from attacking Cuba
 - D.** to prevent them from resupplying the Hawaiian rebels

★ Chapter 7 Test, Form B

Score

“And one night late it came to me this way . . . (1) that we could not give them back to Spain—that would be cowardly and dishonorable; (2) that we could not turn them over to France or Germany . . . that would be bad for business and discreditable; (3) that we could not leave them to themselves—they were unfit for self-government . . . and (4) that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them.”

—from *A Diplomatic History of the American People*

- _____ **25.** The last two sentences in this excerpt represent _____, an idea that sought to justify imperialist expansion.
- A.** industrial expansion
 - B.** Anglo-Saxonism
 - C.** New Federalism
 - D.** Conservatism

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)



- 26.** Study the chart above, and then identify the countries that accounted for less than \$2 billion of U.S. exports from 1890 to 1910.

“Thus the Finns were supplanted by the Aryan races in Europe and Asia, the Tartars by the Russians, and thus the aborigines of North America, Australia, and New Zealand are now disappearing before the all-conquering Anglo-Saxons.”

—from *Our Country*

- 27.** Based on this excerpt, how can you describe the theory of Anglo-Saxon imperialism?

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 **Chapter 8**

Score

Section Quiz 8-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. laws banning the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol
- _____ 2. progressives campaigned against this emotional issue
- _____ 3. allowed a group of citizens in a state to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it
- _____ 4. journalists who investigated social conditions and political corruption
- _____ 5. the right to vote

Column B

- A.** suffrage
- B.** prohibition
- C.** muckrakers
- D.** child labor
- E.** initiative

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Wisconsin became a model of political reform under the leadership of
 - A.** Charles Edward Russell.
 - B.** Frederick W. Taylor.
 - C.** Jacob Riis.
 - D.** Robert La Follette.

- _____ 7. What did progressives think needed to play a more active role in solving society's problems?
 - A.** the government
 - B.** the churches
 - C.** social welfare organizations
 - D.** big business

- _____ 8. Who formed the National Woman's Party and wanted to use protests to force President Wilson to take action on suffrage?
 - A.** Lucretia Mott
 - B.** Carrie Chapman Catt
 - C.** Lucy Stone
 - D.** Alice Paul

- _____ 9. What divides a town or city into areas for commercial, residential, or other development?
 - A.** referendum
 - B.** temperance
 - C.** zoning
 - D.** recall

- _____ 10. Efficiency progressives wanted the selection of the heads of city departments to be made by a city manager or
 - A.** the mayor.
 - B.** a board of commissioners.
 - C.** the city council.
 - D.** a political party.

★ Chapter 8

Score

Section Quiz 8-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. wrote *The Jungle*, a book describing conditions in the meatpacking industry
- _____ 2. disobedience to authority
- _____ 3. appointed to head the United States Forest Service
- _____ 4. a settlement negotiated by an outside party
- _____ 5. Roosevelt's reform programs

Column B

- A.** Gifford Pinchot
- B.** Square Deal
- C.** Upton Sinclair
- D.** arbitration
- E.** insubordination

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What incident did Roosevelt criticize as an example of groups pursuing their private interests at the expense of the nation?
 - A.** formation of the Northern Securities
 - B.** coal strike of 1902
 - C.** irrigation in the West
 - D.** strengthening of the Interstate Commerce Commission

- _____ 7. In early 1902, Roosevelt ordered his attorney general to file a lawsuit under the Sherman Antitrust Act against
 - A.** the New York Stock Exchange.
 - B.** the Union Pacific Railroad.
 - C.** the Burlington Railroad.
 - D.** Northern Securities.

- _____ 8. In what area did Taft's contributions equal or surpass Roosevelt's?
 - A.** prohibition
 - B.** muckraking
 - C.** suffrage
 - D.** conservation

- _____ 9. In October 1911, Taft announced an antitrust lawsuit against
 - A.** the Burlington Railroad.
 - B.** Standard Oil.
 - C.** U.S. Steel.
 - D.** J.P. Morgan.

- _____ 10. Taft set up the Bureau of Mines to monitor the activities of mining companies, protect waterpower sites from private development, and
 - A.** create national seashores.
 - B.** expand the national forests.
 - C.** encourage hunting laws.
 - D.** curb industrial pollution.

**Chapter 8**

Score

Section Quiz 8-3**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Theodore Roosevelt's program
- _____ 2. was allowed by ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment
- _____ 3. established an eight-hour workday for railroad workers
- _____ 4. created by Congress to monitor American business
- _____ 5. Woodrow Wilson's program

Column B

- A.** Federal Trade Commission
- B.** New Freedom
- C.** Adamson Act
- D.** New Nationalism
- E.** direct income tax

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What law reduced the average tariff on imported goods to about 30 percent of the value of the goods?
 - A.** Clayton Antitrust Act
 - B.** Underwood Tariff Act
 - C.** Keating-Owen Act
 - D.** Adamson Act
- _____ 7. A meeting in 1905 that included W.E.B. Du Bois and other African American leaders to demand full political rights and responsibilities for African Americans resulted in the founding of the
 - A.** Progressive Party.
 - B.** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - C.** Colored Farmers' National Alliance.
 - D.** Federal Trade Commission.
- _____ 8. To restore public confidence in the banking system, Wilson supported the establishment of a
 - A.** loan system.
 - B.** gold-based currency system.
 - C.** Federal Reserve system.
 - D.** Federal Trade Commission.
- _____ 9. In the election of 1912, Theodore Roosevelt became the presidential candidate for the newly formed
 - A.** Progressive Party.
 - B.** Independent Party.
 - C.** Libertarian Party.
 - D.** Populist Party.
- _____ 10. One provision of the Clayton Antitrust Act banned
 - A.** racial discrimination.
 - B.** income tax.
 - C.** child labor.
 - D.** price discrimination.

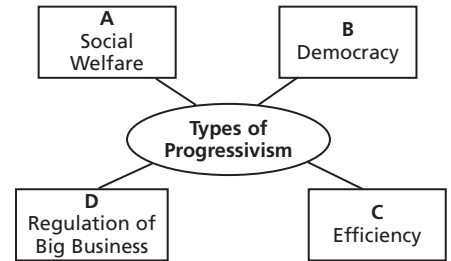
★ Chapter 8 Test, Form A Score

The Progressive Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with its type of progressivism in the diagram. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Interstate Commerce Commission
- _____ 2. referendum
- _____ 3. scientific management
- _____ 4. Woman’s Christian Temperance Union



Matching Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 5. allowed a group of citizens to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it
- _____ 6. divides a city’s government into several departments
- _____ 7. movement for moderation or elimination of alcohol consumption
- _____ 8. allowed proposed legislation to be submitted to the voters for approval
- _____ 9. insurance fund financed by employers
- _____ 10. journalist who investigated corruption and scandal

Column B

- A.** commission plan
- B.** referendum
- C.** muckraker
- D.** workers’ compensation
- E.** initiative
- F.** temperance

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Progressives had a strong faith in
 - A.** the basic goodness of humanity.
 - B.** politicians’ service to people.
 - C.** science and technology.
 - D.** foreign trade.
- _____ 12. Efficiency progressives believed that cities should be run by a
 - A.** city manager or commissioners.
 - B.** mayor elected by the people.
 - C.** mayor appointed by a party.
 - D.** city council elected by the people.
- _____ 13. In the *Northern Securities v. the United States* case, the Supreme Court ruled that Northern Securities
 - A.** violated the Clayton Antitrust Act.
 - B.** violated the Sherman Antitrust Act.
 - C.** would be supervised by the Department of Labor and Commerce.
 - D.** would be supervised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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(continued)

**Chapter 8 Test, Form A**

Score

- _____ **14.** Wisconsin became known as “the laboratory of democracy” because of its
- A.** consumer protection laws. **C.** efforts for woman suffrage.
B. support for direct primaries. **D.** antitrust laws
- _____ **15.** Alice Paul’s strategy alarmed many in the suffrage movement because she wanted to
- A.** support Woodrow Wilson. **C.** use protests to force suffrage.
B. start a women-only political party. **D.** use violence to force suffrage.
- _____ **16.** Socialists believe in
- A.** no government. **C.** government regulation of business.
B. private ownership of business. **D.** government ownership of business.
- _____ **17.** By 1920 the Interstate Commerce Commission had moved away from its original purpose and had started
- A.** setting rates to help ensure railroads’ profits.
B. suing railroads for competing unfairly.
C. imposing fees on goods transported by rail across state lines.
D. taking an active role in operating railroads.
- _____ **18.** Theodore Roosevelt warned William Howard Taft that tariff reform would
- A.** anger powerful business leaders. **C.** divide the Republican Party.
B. anger progressives. **D.** increase spending.
- _____ **19.** Theodore Roosevelt tried to win the Republican nomination from William Howard Taft in the 1912 election because he believed that Taft
- A.** did not deal with trusts aggressively enough.
B. had failed to live up to progressive ideals.
C. could not defeat Woodrow Wilson.
D. was too slow in pushing for tariff reform.
- _____ **20.** The Underwood Tariff Act included a provision for
- A.** negotiating tariffs with other nations. **C.** starting a new national bank.
B. levying an income tax. **D.** banning tying agreements.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Describe the situation with patent medicines that led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, and describe the protections the new law provided.
- 22.** Compare the personalities of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

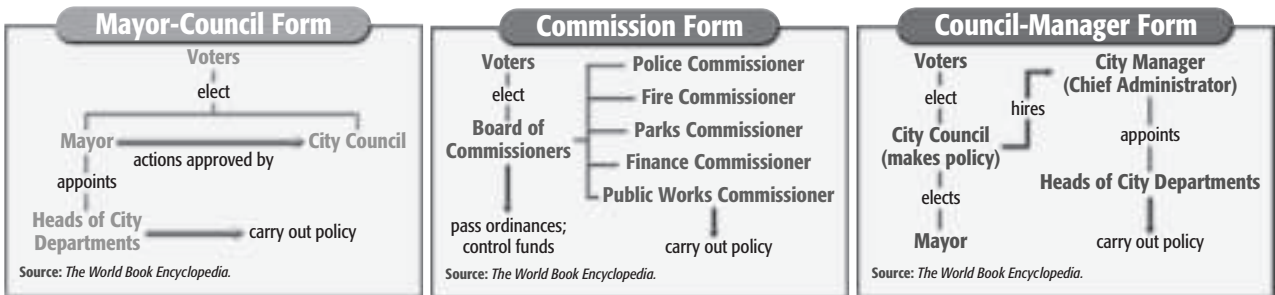
★ Chapter 8 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Progressives Support . . .		
Government Reforms	Business Regulation	Social Reforms
Commission and city-manager forms of government	Consumer protection laws	Child labor laws
The Seventeenth Amendment, which gave voters the right to elect senators directly	The Federal Trade Commission, which was set up to regulate business	Workers' compensation legislation
The Nineteenth Amendment, which gave women the right to vote	The Federal Reserve system, which was set up to control the money supply	The temperance movement, which worked to ban alcohol

- _____ **23.** This table indicates that progressive reformers
- A.** were focused solely on governmental reforms.
 - B.** had a singular commitment to ban alcohol.
 - C.** were interested in changing several aspects of American culture.
 - D.** were not interested in giving women the right to vote.

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- _____ **24.** Which form of city government has a mayor elected by voters?
- A.** council-manager form only
 - B.** mayor-council form only
 - C.** commissioner form only
 - D.** council-manager and mayor-council forms

(continued)

★ Chapter 8 Test, Form A Score

“It was clear to me that the only way to beat boss and ring rule was to keep the people thoroughly informed. Machine control is based upon misrepresentation and ignorance. Democracy is based upon knowledge. It is of first importance that the people shall know about their government and the work of their public servants.”

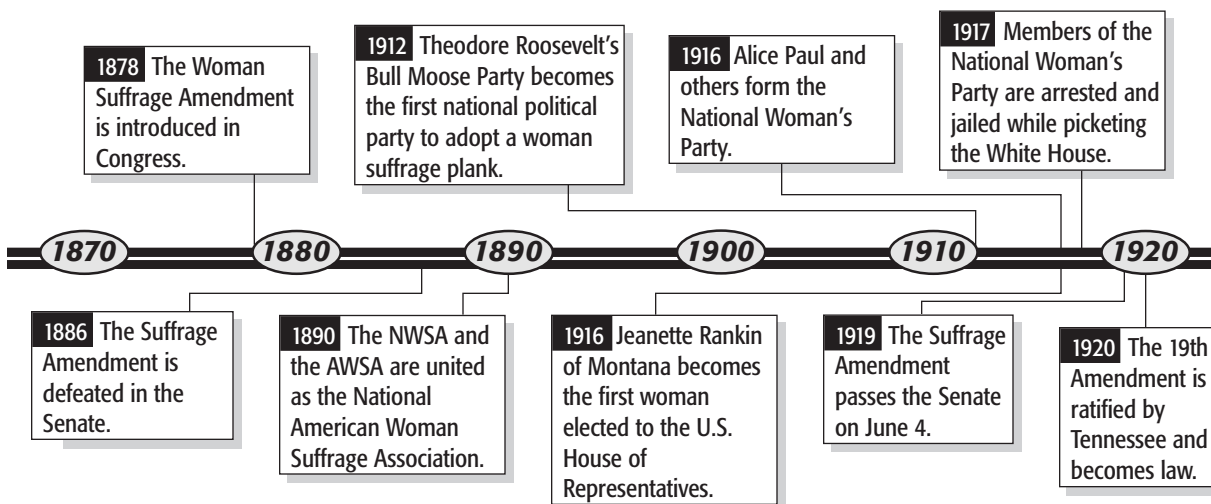
—from Robert La Follette’s Autobiography

- _____ **25.** According to the excerpt, Robert La Follette believed that the public should
- A.** have no say regarding laws that affect private business.
 - B.** be aware of the activities of private business.
 - C.** have no say in who gets elected to office.
 - D.** be informed of government activities.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Muckrakers’ Focus		
Large Corporations	Government	Social Problems
Ida Tarbell writes series of articles critical of Standard Oil.	Charles Edward Russell describes influence of money in the Senate.	Jacob Riis writes <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> , a book that discusses poverty, disease, and crime.
Upton Sinclair writes about the meatpacking industry.	Lincoln Steffens writes report on vote stealing.	Muckraker articles lead to public debates on social and economic problems.

- 26.** Based on the information provided in this chart, describe how muckrakers exposed corruption and societal problems.



- 27.** Which party included woman suffrage as part of its platform?

**Chapter 8 Test, Form B**

Score

The Progressive Movement**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. provided for the direct election of U.S. senators
- _____ 2. made it legal for the federal government to tax the income of individuals directly
- _____ 3. guaranteed women the right to vote
- _____ 4. "laboratory of democracy"
- _____ 5. banned the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol
- _____ 6. tried to open nearly a million acres of public land to private development
- _____ 7. as governor of New Jersey, he introduced many progressive reforms
- _____ 8. wrote articles criticizing Standard Oil
- _____ 9. passed in response to *The Jungle*
- _____ 10. investigated and publicized problems with child labor

Column B

- A.** Richard A. Ballinger
- B.** Ida Tarbell
- C.** Children's Bureau
- D.** Meat Inspection Act
- E.** Sixteenth Amendment
- F.** Wisconsin
- G.** Woodrow Wilson
- H.** Seventeenth Amendment
- I.** prohibition
- J.** Nineteenth Amendment

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Through scientific management, a company could become efficient by
 - A.** keeping staff to a minimum and treating the employees well.
 - B.** breaking tasks down into small parts and using standardized tools.
 - C.** keeping staff to a minimum and breaking tasks down into small parts.
 - D.** using standardized tools and treating employees well.
- _____ 12. In a direct primary,
 - A.** all party members vote for delegates to the party's convention.
 - B.** the party's state legislators vote for delegates to the party's convention.
 - C.** all party members vote for a candidate to run in the general election.
 - D.** the party's state legislators vote for a candidate to run in the election.
- _____ 13. Theodore Roosevelt viewed the coal miners strike against mine owners in 1902 as an example of
 - A.** groups pursuing their private interests at the expense of the nation.
 - B.** workers pursuing their right to fair wages and safe working conditions.
 - C.** big business abusing its power by exploiting workers.
 - D.** big business exercising its right to operate without a union.

(continued)



Chapter 8 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 14. The Constitution originally specified that, in each state, U.S. senators would be elected by
- A.** the legislature of each state. **C.** the majority party in each state.
B. the voters of each state. **D.** leaders of the majority party.
- _____ 15. Tragedy at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company led to
- A.** child labor laws. **C.** laws against harmful fumes.
B. standards for safe use of machines. **D.** building codes requiring fire escapes.
- _____ 16. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?
- U.S. Steel would:** allow the government to look at its account books and records...

→

The government would:

?
- A.** promise not to break up the trust.
B. promise not to sue the company.
C. allow the company to correct problems privately without going to court.
D. allow an arbitrator to rule on whether the company was violating the law.
- _____ 17. The laissez-faire argument for the best way to preserve public land was to
- A.** keep it under government control and not allow companies to use it.
B. keep it under government control, but allow its use for land development projects.
C. sell it to lumber companies, who would conserve it as a source of profits.
D. sell it to private individuals, who would conserve it because it belonged to them.
- _____ 18. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff
- A.** raised tariffs significantly. **C.** cut tariffs significantly.
B. imposed new tariffs. **D.** cut tariffs hardly at all.
- _____ 19. Roosevelt believed that Taft’s focus on breaking up trusts would
- A.** promote competition and lower prices for consumers.
B. please progressives and help the Republicans stay in power.
C. destroy the system of cooperation and regulation Roosevelt had arranged.
D. ruin the efficiency of business and cause prices to rise.
- _____ 20. Wilson believed lower tariff rates would lead American companies to
- A.** go out of business. **C.** invest in foreign companies.
B. form larger trusts. **D.** improve products and lower prices.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. In general, who were the progressives, and what did they believe?
22. Compare the views on trusts expressed by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson during the election campaign of 1912.



Chapter 8 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Progressives Support . . .		
Government Reforms	Business Regulation	Social Reforms
Commission and city-manager forms of government	Consumer protection laws	Child labor laws
The Seventeenth Amendment, which gave voters the right to elect senators directly	The Federal Trade Commission, which was set up to regulate business	Workers' compensation legislation
The Nineteenth Amendment, which gave women the right to vote	The Federal Reserve system, which was set up to control the money supply	The temperance movement, which worked to ban alcohol

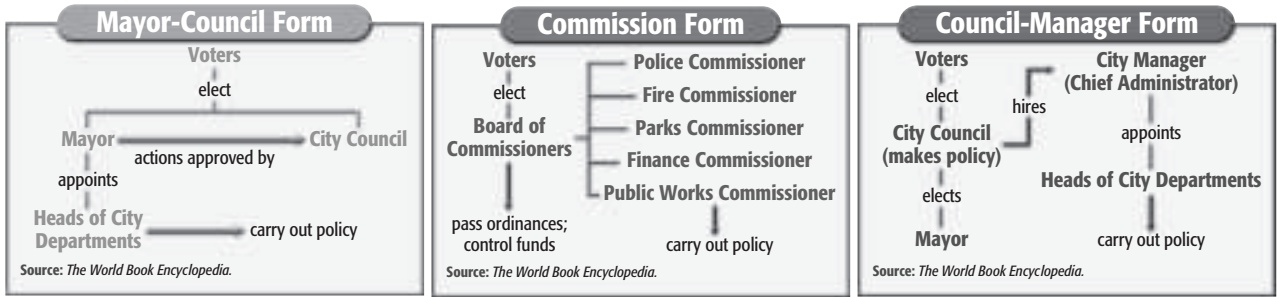
- _____ **23.** In general, progressives supported reforms that would improve the lives of
- A.** business owners.
 - B.** workers.
 - C.** politicians.
 - D.** commissioners.

“The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree . . . hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we cannot shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. . . .”

—from *Taft's Foreign Policy*

- _____ **24.** According to the excerpt, President Taft believed the United States could not practice isolationism because
- A.** the nation's wealth and power must be directed at global problems.
 - B.** George Washington had argued against isolationism.
 - C.** the Monroe Doctrine required the United States to act on a global level.
 - D.** he opposed his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt.

★ Chapter 8 Test, Form B Score



25. In the Commission form of city government, policy is carried out by
- A. appointed officials.
 - B. elected officials.
 - C. a mayor.
 - D. a city council.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Muckrakers' Focus		
Large Corporations	Government	Social Problems
Ida Tarbell writes series of articles critical of Standard Oil.	Charles Edward Russell describes influence of money in the Senate.	Jacob Riis writes <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> , a book that discusses poverty, disease, and crime.
Upton Sinclair writes about the meatpacking industry.	Lincoln Steffens writes report on vote stealing.	Muckraker articles lead to public debates on social and economic problems.

26. Summarize the main interest of muckrakers.

★★★ Labor Force Statistics					
Year	Total Labor Force	Total Males (%)	Boys/Young Men Ages 14–19 (%)	Total Females (%)	Girls/Young Women Ages 14–19 (%)
1920	40,282,000	32,053,000 (79.6)	2,947,000 (7.3)	8,229,000 (20.4)	1,540,000 (4.1)
1900	27,640,000	22,641,000 (81.9)	2,834,000 (10.3)	4,999,000 (18.1)	1,230,000 (4.5)
1890	21,833,000	18,129,000 (83.0)	1,997,000 (9.1)	3,704,000 (17.0)	984,000 (4.5)

Historical Statistics of the United States, United States Government, 1975.

27. The table above shows that millions of young children were working in the labor force in 1900. How did progressive reformers change this situation?

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**Chapter 9**

Score

Section Quiz 9-1**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. information designed to influence opinion
- _____ 2. the aggressive build-up of armed forces to intimidate and threaten other nations
- _____ 3. Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria
- _____ 4. German submarines
- _____ 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia

Column B

- A.** Central Powers
- B.** U-boats
- C.** militarism
- D.** propaganda
- E.** Triple Entente

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. One reason for the tension between the European powers was their intense pride in their homelands called
 - A.** nationalism.
 - B.** socialism.
 - C.** imperialism.
 - D.** progressivism.
- _____ 7. What country made an offer to the Mexican government proposing that Mexico ally itself with them if the United States entered the European war?
 - A.** Bulgaria
 - B.** France
 - C.** Germany
 - D.** Russia
- _____ 8. A major problem in Germany's plan to invade France was that its forces first had to advance through neutral
 - A.** Amsterdam.
 - B.** Belgium.
 - C.** Switzerland.
 - D.** Luxembourg.
- _____ 9. Immediately prior to World War I, foreign loans required the approval of the secretary of the treasury,
 - A.** Woodrow Wilson.
 - B.** Thomas Lamont.
 - C.** Robert Lansing.
 - D.** William McAdoo.
- _____ 10. Since Germany did not want to strengthen the Allies by drawing the United States into war, it agreed with certain conditions to sink no more merchant ships in a promise called the
 - A.** Zimmermann Pledge.
 - B.** Peace Pledge.
 - C.** Sussex Pledge.
 - D.** U-boat Pledge.

★ Chapter 9

Score

Section Quiz 9-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. made any public expression of opposition to the war illegal
- _____ 2. created to coordinate the production of war materials
- _____ 3. African American units that fought along the Western Front
- _____ 4. used to raise money to cover the costs of war
- _____ 5. African Americans leaving the South to settle in Northern cities

Column B

- A.** Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds
- B.** 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions
- C.** Sedition Act of 1918
- D.** Great Migration
- E.** War Industries Board

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Perhaps the most successful government agency during this time was the Food Administration, which was run by
 - A.** Bernard Baruch.
 - B.** George Creel.
 - C.** Herbert Hoover.
 - D.** William Howard Taft.
- _____ 7. To conserve energy, the Fuel Administration shortened workweeks for factories that did not make war materials and introduced
 - A.** time zones.
 - B.** daylight savings time.
 - C.** flexible hours.
 - D.** conscription.
- _____ 8. Wartime fears led to the mistreatment and persecution of
 - A.** Irish Americans.
 - B.** African Americans.
 - C.** Mexican Americans.
 - D.** German Americans.
- _____ 9. Realizing a draft was necessary, Congress created a new system of conscription called
 - A.** selective service.
 - B.** local draft boards.
 - C.** lotteries.
 - D.** selective volunteers.
- _____ 10. Early in 1917, what division of the military authorized the enlistment of women?
 - A.** Army
 - B.** Marines
 - C.** Air Force
 - D.** Navy

**Chapter 9**

Score

Section Quiz 9-3**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. supreme commander of the Allied forces
- _____ 2. a group of Communists
- _____ 3. commander of the American Expeditionary Force
- _____ 4. payments for war damages
- _____ 5. the space between opposing trenches

Column B

- A.** General John J. Pershing
- B.** Ferdinand Foch
- C.** “no-man’s-land”
- D.** Bolsheviks
- E.** reparations

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who overthrew the Russian government in November of 1917 and established a Communist government there?
 - A.** Czar Nicholas II
 - B.** Georges Clemenceau
 - C.** Vittorio Orlando
 - D.** Vladimir Lenin
- _____ 7. On November 11, 1918, the fighting stopped because of the signing of an armistice, or
 - A.** truce.
 - B.** peace treaty.
 - C.** reparation.
 - D.** acknowledgment of guilt.
- _____ 8. World War I resulted in the end of four empires: the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Russian Empire, the German Empire, and the
 - A.** Chinese Empire.
 - B.** Slavic Empire.
 - C.** Yugoslavian Empire.
 - D.** Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 9. President Wilson called for the creation of a “general association of nations” known as the
 - A.** United Nations.
 - B.** League of Nations.
 - C.** Allies.
 - D.** Central Powers.
- _____ 10. Where did the Americans shatter German defenses and open a hole in their line with the most massive attack in American history?
 - A.** Meuse-Argonne
 - B.** St. Mihiel
 - C.** Paris
 - D.** Cantigny

★ Chapter 9

Score

Section Quiz 9-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. involves all workers living in a community, not just workers in a particular industry
- _____ 2. formed by the Soviet Union to coordinate the activities of Communist parties in other countries
- _____ 3. cost of food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials that people need to survive
- _____ 4. special division within the Justice Department that eventually became the Federal Bureau of Investigation
- _____ 5. the fate of nearly 600 people in the Palmer Raids

Column B

- A.** Communist International
- B.** general strike
- C.** deported
- D.** cost of living
- E.** General Intelligence Division

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. One of the largest strikes in American history began when steel workers went on strike for recognition of their union, higher pay, and
 - A.** medical benefits.
 - B.** cost of living raises.
 - C.** shorter hours.
 - D.** safer working conditions.
- _____ 7. As strikes erupted across the United States in 1919, the fear that Communists might seize power led to the
 - A.** Red Scare.
 - B.** Red Nativism.
 - C.** Red Socialism.
 - D.** Red Communism.
- _____ 8. Americans often linked radicalism with
 - A.** nativism.
 - B.** progressivism.
 - C.** reform programs.
 - D.** immigrants.
- _____ 9. Who walked off the job in Boston in what was perhaps the most famous strike of 1919?
 - A.** shipyard workers
 - B.** the police force
 - C.** hospital workers
 - D.** steel workers
- _____ 10. In addition to the soldiers returning from Europe who needed to find employment, many African Americans who had moved North were competing for jobs and housing, which resulted in
 - A.** new zoning laws.
 - B.** race riots.
 - C.** new industries.
 - D.** cooperation among races.

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**Chapter 9 Test, Form A**

Score

World War I and Its Aftermath**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. goods prohibited from shipment to Germany or its allies
- _____ 2. information designed to influence opinion
- _____ 3. promise not to sink more merchant ships without warning
- _____ 4. gave patriotic speeches urging support of war effort
- _____ 5. Serbian nationalist group behind assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- _____ 6. method of loaning money to the government to pay for war
- _____ 7. spying to acquire government secrets
- _____ 8. supreme commander of the Allied forces
- _____ 9. Bolshevik leader
- _____ 10. stockbroker who led the War Industries Board

Column B

- A.** Sussex Pledge
- B.** Black Hand
- C.** Bernard Baruch
- D.** contraband
- E.** Ferdinand Foch
- F.** propaganda
- G.** espionage
- H.** Vladimir Lenin
- I.** Liberty Bonds
- J.** Four-Minute Men

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. President Wilson's peace plan was known as the
 - A.** Zimmerman telegram.
 - B.** Sussex Pledge.
 - C.** Treaty of Versailles.
 - D.** Fourteen Points.
- _____ 12. To prevent strikes from disrupting the war effort, the government established the
 - A.** National War Labor Board.
 - B.** War Industrial Board.
 - C.** Committee on Public Information.
 - D.** League of Nations.
- _____ 13. The Triple Entente included
 - A.** Germany, Bulgaria, and Italy.
 - B.** Germany, Turkey, and Russia.
 - C.** Britain, France, and Russia.
 - D.** Britain, France, and the U.S.
- _____ 14. In the case *Schenck v. the United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that
 - A.** immigrants from countries at war with the United States could be excluded from positions of power.
 - B.** freedom of speech could be curbed in wartime.
 - C.** the right to bear arms could be limited for immigrants.
 - D.** the Sedition Act was unconstitutional.

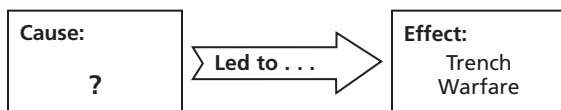
(continued)



Chapter 9 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 15. The event that touched off the first declaration of war in World War I was
- A. the assassination of the archduke of Germany.
 - B. the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.
 - C. the German invasion of Belgium.
 - D. the German invasion of Russia.
- _____ 16. World War I was the first war in which
- A. African American soldiers were not segregated from white soldiers.
 - B. women officially served in the armed forces.
 - C. the government officially imposed conscription.
 - D. the military drafted men.
- _____ 17. To conserve energy during World War I, the Fuel Administration introduced
- A. longer workdays.
 - B. daylight savings time.
 - C. Hooverizing.
 - D. corn-based fuels.
- _____ 18. The Great Migration during World War I was a flow of
- A. European immigrants fleeing to the United States to escape the war in Europe.
 - B. French refugees fleeing to Britain ahead of the German onslaught.
 - C. Mexicans fleeing to the American Southwest to escape political turmoil.
 - D. African Americans moving from the South to Northern cities.
- _____ 19. Which of the following innovations best completes the diagram?



- A. tanks
 - B. airplanes
 - C. rapid-fire machine guns
 - D. poison gas
- _____ 20. The “Big Four” who attended the peace conference at the end of World War I were the leaders from the United States, Britain, France, and
- A. Russia.
 - B. Germany.
 - C. Italy.
 - D. Austria-Hungary.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe two events that pushed the United States toward entering World War I.
22. Describe Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points plan by summarizing the main purpose of the first five points, then the next eight points, and finally the fourteenth point.



Chapter 9 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Building the Military, World War I		
Selective Service	African Americans	Women
Selective Service Act of 1917 required men between 21 and 30 to register for the draft.	Approximately 400,000 African Americans were drafted; approximately 42,000 served overseas as combat troops.	World War I was the first war in which women officially served in the armed forces, although only in non-combat positions.
Those who registered were selected by lottery to come before a local draft board.	African Americans served in racially segregated units, almost always under the supervision of white officers.	In 1917 the navy authorized enlistment of women to meet its clerical needs. The women wore a standard uniform and were assigned the rank of yeoman.
Approximately 2.8 million Americans were drafted. Approximately 2 million volunteered for service.	The African American 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions fought in bitter battles along the Western Front.	The only women to serve in the army were in the Army Nursing Corps.

- _____ **23.** Which of the following is true about African American soldiers during World War I?
- A.** They served only in non-combat positions.
 - B.** They enlisted voluntarily.
 - C.** They received a standard rank.
 - D.** They served separately from white male soldiers.

“There is a growing frenzy of suspicion and hostility toward disloyalty. I [Secretary of War Newton Baker] am afraid we are going to have a good many instances of people roughly treated on very slight evidence of disloyalty. Already a number of men and some women have been tarred and feathered, and a portion of the press is urging with great vehemence more strenuous efforts at detection and punishment.”

—from *Echoes of Distant Thunder*

- _____ **24.** According to the quote, who is pressing for more strenuous efforts at detecting and punishing disloyalty?
- A.** men
 - B.** the government
 - C.** women
 - D.** the press

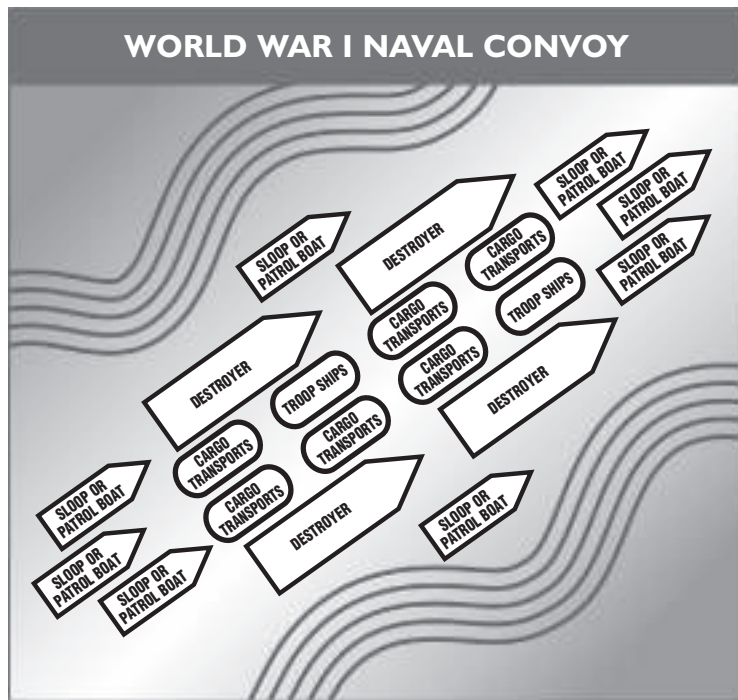
★ Chapter 9 Test, Form A Score

“I look upon the Espionage laws as a despotic enactment in flagrant conflict with democratic principles and with the spirit of free institutions. . . . I am opposed to the social system in which we live. . . . I believe in fundamental change, but if possible by peaceful and orderly means. . . .”
 —from *Echoes of Distant Thunder*

- _____ **25.** Which of the following would the speaker support?
- A.** laws limiting free speech
 - B.** violent demonstrations against the Espionage laws
 - C.** peaceful rallies against the Espionage laws
 - D.** increased penalties for violating the Espionage laws

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

- 26.** Based on the graphic and your knowledge of history, explain the positions of the sloops, or patrol boats.



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“ . . . in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I [President Wilson] advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against . . . the United States. . . . That it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the . . . German Empire to terms and end the war. . . .”
 —from *A Declaration of War*

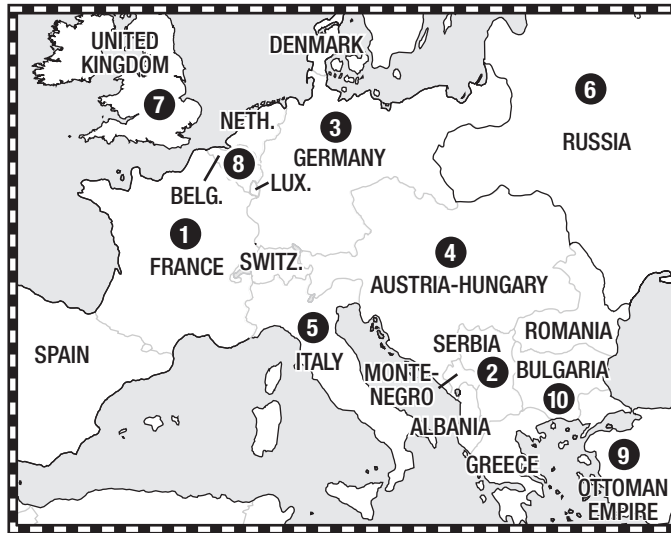
- 27.** What prompted President Wilson to ask Congress for a declaration of war against Germany?

★ Chapter 9 Test, Form B Score

World War I and Its Aftermath

DIRECTIONS: Matching For each country or region numbered on the map, identify its status during World War I. Match the choices in Column A to the appropriate numbers on the map. Write the letter of each choice in the blanks provided. Letters will be used more than once. (3 points each)

- Column A**
- _____ 1. area #1
 - _____ 2. area #2
 - _____ 3. area #3
 - _____ 4. area #4
 - _____ 5. area #5
 - _____ 6. area #6
 - _____ 7. area #7
 - _____ 8. area #8
 - _____ 9. area #9
 - _____ 10. area #10



- Status**
- A.** Allied power
 - B.** Central power
 - C.** Neutral nation

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. One of the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles was that
 - A.** Germany must adhere to all of the Fourteen Points.
 - B.** Austria-Hungary must pay reparations to the United States.
 - C.** Germany must admit its guilt in causing World War I.
 - D.** Austria-Hungary must reduce the size of its military.

- _____ 12. The Triple Alliance included
 - A.** Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
 - B.** Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.
 - C.** Britain, France, and Russia.
 - D.** Britain, France, and the United States.

- _____ 13. In 1908 the Serbs became furious when
 - A.** the Ottoman Empire refused them independence.
 - B.** Austria-Hungary refused them independence.
 - C.** a Slav assassinated their leader.
 - D.** Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia.

**Chapter 9 Test, Form B**

Score

- _____ **14.** According to the Zimmermann telegram, if Mexico allied with Germany, Germany would
- A.** send troops to support the Huerta government.
 - B.** prevent the United States from taking control of Mexico.
 - C.** help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.
 - D.** help Mexico take control of Central America.
- _____ **15.** According to the Selective Service Act, the order in which men were called to service was determined by
- A.** local draft boards.
 - B.** military headquarters.
 - C.** age.
 - D.** lottery.
- _____ **16.** During World War I, the slogan “Food Will Win the War—Don’t Waste It” encouraged Americans to
- A.** observe Wheatless Mondays.
 - B.** observe Heatless Tuesdays.
 - C.** buy Liberty Bonds.
 - D.** buy only products necessary to live.
- _____ **17.** “Selling” the war to the American people was the task of
- A.** J. Edgar Hoover.
 - B.** the War Propaganda Board.
 - C.** the War Industries Board.
 - D.** the Committee on Public Information.
- _____ **18.** Criticism of the war at home was effectively silenced by
- A.** the Committee on Public Information.
 - B.** the Espionage and Sedition Acts.
 - C.** the Red Scare.
 - D.** the Palmer raids.
- _____ **19.** In World War I, airplanes were first used to
- A.** transport troops to the front.
 - B.** observe enemy activities.
 - C.** bomb enemy trenches.
 - D.** bring supplies to the troops.
- _____ **20.** The organization that became the Federal Bureau of Investigation was originally formed to
- A.** uncover German spies during World War I.
 - B.** spread propaganda within the United States in support of the war.
 - C.** infiltrate unions to head off strikes.
 - D.** raid radical headquarters looking for evidence of a Communist conspiracy.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Explain the purpose of the War Industries Board and the National War Labor Board, and describe their activities.
- 22.** What caused inflation after World War I, and how did inflation help cause the wave of strikes in the United States?



Chapter 9 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Building the Military, World War I		
Selective Service	African Americans	Women
Selective Service Act of 1917 required men between 21 and 30 to register for the draft.	Approximately 400,000 African Americans were drafted; approximately 42,000 served overseas as combat troops.	World War I was the first war in which women officially served in the armed forces, although only in non-combat positions.
Those who registered were selected by lottery to come before a local draft board.	African Americans served in racially segregated units, almost always under the supervision of white officers.	In 1917 the navy authorized enlistment of women to meet its clerical needs. The women wore a standard uniform and were assigned the rank of yeoman.
Approximately 2.8 million Americans were drafted. Approximately 2 million volunteered for service.	The African American 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions fought in bitter battles along the Western Front.	The only women to serve in the army were in the Army Nursing Corps.

- _____ **23.** What were two jobs that women performed in the armed services during World War I?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. infantry and nursing | C. administration and clerical work |
| B. drafting and nursing | D. nursing and clerical work |

“I can’t sleep. National and personal potentialities [possibilities] are surging through my brain. Three stalwart railroad men came to the Embassy this evening. They brought reports of a plan for the massacre of Americans in the street to-night, but, strange and wonderful thing, a heavy rain is falling. . . . Rain is as potent as shell-fire in clearing the streets, and I don’t think there will be any trouble.”

—from *A Diplomat’s Wife in Mexico*

- _____ **24.** Why, according to the quote, was the speaker concerned?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| A. There was gunfire. | C. Rain cleared the streets. |
| B. A storm was coming. | D. Americans were to be massacred. |

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★ Chapter 9 Test, Form B

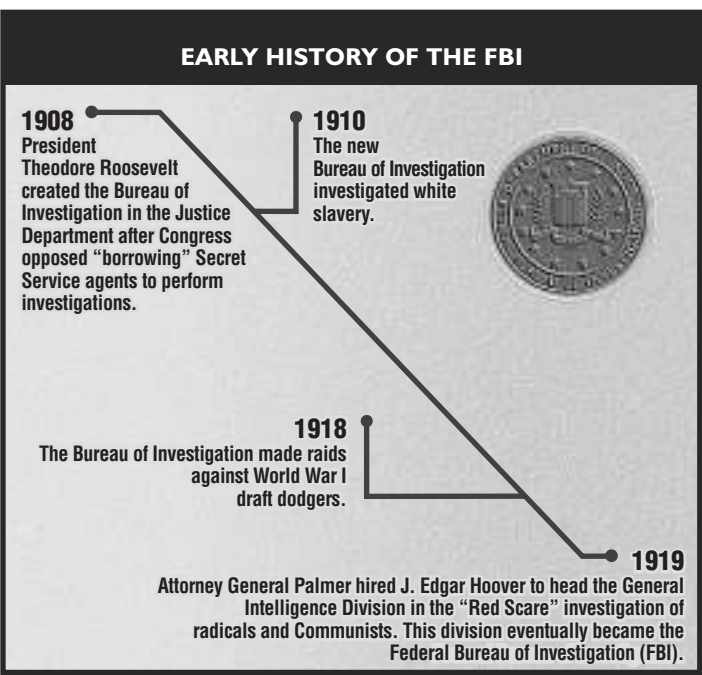
Score

“. . . Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.”
 —from *A Declaration of War*

- _____ **25.** According to the quote, why is war being declared?
- A.** Property has been wrongly seized.
 - B.** German submarine attacks have killed innocent people.
 - C.** German submarines have stopped all trade routes.
 - D.** Innocent people have been killed in their homes.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

26. Who hired J. Edgar Hoover and why was he hired, according to the graphic?



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“Our Kaisers . . . have lackeys with knee pants bring them champagne while you starve, while you grow old at forty, stoking their furnaces. You pull in your belts while they banquet. They have stomachs two miles long and two miles wide and you fill them. . . . What we want is a little leisure, time for music, playgrounds, a decent home, books, and things that make life worthwhile.”
 —“Mother” Jones

27. Who are the Kaisers described in this quote, and how does Mother Jones compare their lives to the lives of workers?



Unit 3 Posttest, Form A

Score

Imperialism and Progressivism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. placed less emphasis on military force and more on helping Latin American industry
- _____ 2. kept Cuba tied to the United States
- _____ 3. powerful senator who pushed for construction of a new navy
- _____ 4. gave the United States the right to build and control a canal through Central America
- _____ 5. writers who investigated corruption
- _____ 6. a collection of views about how to fix the problems in American society
- _____ 7. the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain economic and political stability in the Western Hemisphere
- _____ 8. formed initially from the members of the Triple Entente
- _____ 9. conscription system created during Wilson's administration
- _____ 10. an imperial power defends local rulers from rebellions and invasion in return for political influence

Column B

- A.** selective service
- B.** Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
- C.** dollar diplomacy
- D.** Allies
- E.** progressivism
- F.** protectorate
- G.** muckrakers
- H.** Henry Cabot Lodge
- I.** Platt Amendment
- J.** Roosevelt Corollary

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. President Millard Fillmore sent Commodore Perry to Japan to
 - A.** conquer it.
 - B.** force it to become a protectorate.
 - C.** force it to trade with the U.S.
 - D.** introduce Western civilization.
- _____ 12. Secretary of State John Hay successfully prevented China from being
 - A.** taken over by Japanese forces.
 - B.** included in the Open Door policy.
 - C.** annexed by Germany.
 - D.** broken up into Europe-controlled colonies.
- _____ 13. The Open Door policy was intended to
 - A.** end the Boxer Rebellion.
 - B.** distribute leaseholds.
 - C.** establish spheres of influence.
 - D.** allow all nations to trade with China.
- _____ 14. To protect themselves against artillery fire, troops in World War I began
 - A.** building obstacles.
 - B.** digging trenches.
 - C.** using bayonets.
 - D.** throwing grenades.

(continued)

**Unit 3 Posttest, Form A**

Score

- _____ 15. When the United States assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, it was applying
- A.** the Roosevelt Corollary. **C.** dollar diplomacy.
B. the Open Door policy. **D.** the Platt Amendment.
- _____ 16. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created to
- A.** settle disputes between corporations and their workers.
B. investigate unsafe working conditions and force corporations to improve.
C. oversee land development projects and manage natural resources.
D. investigate corporations and issue reports on their activities.
- _____ 17. Supporters of laissez-faire believed that the best way to preserve public land was to
- A.** keep it under government control and not allow companies to use it.
B. keep it under government control, but allow its use for land development projects.
C. sell it to private individuals, who would conserve it because it belonged to them.
D. sell it to lumber companies, who would conserve it because it was a source of their profits.
- _____ 18. The leader of the American Federation of Labor was
- A.** Samuel Gompers.
B. Mark Twain.
C. Andrew Carnegie.
D. Jane Addams.
- _____ 19. In World War I, American soldiers were nicknamed
- A.** Rebels. **C.** Liberators.
B. GIs. **D.** Doughboys.
- _____ 20. After the Bolsheviks took power, Russia
- A.** declared war on Austria-Hungary.
B. joined the Allies.
C. began to win the war on the eastern front.
D. pulled out of the war.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** What arguments did supporters make for annexing the Philippines?
- 22.** Describe the proposal contained in the Zimmermann telegram and its intent. Also explain how the United States learned about it and reacted to it.

**Unit 3 Posttest, Form B**

Score

Imperialism and Progressivism**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a popular belief in the United States, based on the ideas of John Fiske
- _____ 2. destroyed several Spanish warships in Manila Bay
- _____ 3. group that included Germany and Austria-Hungary
- _____ 4. a Quaker social worker who wanted to use protests to force action on suffrage
- _____ 5. battles in the air between aircraft with attached machine guns
- _____ 6. authorized federal funds to pay for irrigation and land development projects
- _____ 7. speakers who urged audiences to support the war through various activities
- _____ 8. the idea that the United States and Latin America should work together
- _____ 9. original position of the United States in World War I
- _____ 10. organization proposed to preserve peace and prevent future wars

Column B

- A.** neutrality
- B.** Newlands Reclamation Act
- C.** George Dewey
- D.** Pan-Americanism
- E.** Four-Minute Men
- F.** Central Powers
- G.** Anglo-Saxonism
- H.** Alice Paul
- I.** League of Nations
- J.** dogfights

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In the late 1800s, many people believed that the United States should build a large modern navy to
 - A.** protect the United States from invasion.
 - B.** conquer Latin American countries.
 - C.** conquer islands in the Pacific.
 - D.** avoid being shut out of foreign markets.
- _____ 12. As a result of the Platt Amendment, Cuba had effectively become an American
 - A.** state.
 - B.** colony.
 - C.** protectorate.
 - D.** unincorporated territory.
- _____ 13. The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt to
 - A.** win independence for Manchuria.
 - B.** win independence for Korea.
 - C.** force the Japanese out of China.
 - D.** force foreign influences out of China.



Unit 3 Posttest, Form B

Score

- _____ **14.** According to efficiency progressives, cities should be run by a
 - A.** city manager or commissioners.
 - B.** mayor directly elected by the people.
 - C.** mayor appointed by the majority party.
 - D.** city council directly elected by the people.

- _____ **15.** Theodore Roosevelt believed that trusts were
 - A.** efficient, and government should leave them alone.
 - B.** illegal, and government should break them up.
 - C.** inefficient, and government should disband them.
 - D.** efficient, but needed government supervision.

- _____ **16.** Moving away from its original purpose, the Interstate Commerce Commission started to
 - A.** set rates to help ensure railroads' profits.
 - B.** sue railroads for competing unfairly.
 - C.** charge fees for goods transported by rail across state lines.
 - D.** operate railroads directly.

- _____ **17.** No American troop ships were sunk on their way to Europe during World War I, largely due to
 - A.** radar.
 - B.** steel-hulled ships.
 - C.** anti-submarine mines.
 - D.** the convoy system.

- _____ **18.** The first declaration of war in World War I came after
 - A.** the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand.
 - B.** Russia signed a treaty to support Austria.
 - C.** Germany invaded Belgium.
 - D.** Germany invaded Russia.

- _____ **19.** Criticism of World War I at home was effectively silenced by
 - A.** the Propaganda Commission.
 - B.** the Espionage and Sedition Acts.
 - C.** the Red Scare.
 - D.** the Palmer raids.

- _____ **20.** Republicans chose Calvin Coolidge as their vice-presidential candidate in the 1920 election largely because of his handling of the
 - A.** Chicago race riots.
 - B.** Red Scare.
 - C.** Boston Police Strike.
 - D.** Seattle General Strike.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Explain how the Federal Reserve system operates to support the banking system and regulate the economy.
- 22.** Describe some ways in which the Food Administration helped to ensure that the nation and troops would have enough food during World War I.

★ Unit 4 Pretest, Form A Score

Boom and Bust

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. buy now, pay later
- _____ 2. women who symbolized the new morality of the 1920s
- _____ 3. offered jobs to unemployed young men during the Depression
- _____ 4. President Roosevelt’s method of communicating with the American public
- _____ 5. introduced an early form of jazz
- _____ 6. desire to avoid involvement in European affairs
- _____ 7. created to regulate the stock market and prevent fraud
- _____ 8. Franklin Roosevelt’s program for ending the Depression
- _____ 9. believed in creationism instead of evolution
- _____ 10. wrote *A Farewell to Arms*

Column B

- A.** Fundamentalists
- B.** Ernest Hemingway
- C.** New Deal
- D.** flappers
- E.** Securities and Exchange Commission
- F.** isolationism
- G.** Louis Armstrong
- H.** Civilian Conservation Corps
- I.** installment plan
- J.** “fireside chats”

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The new morality of the 1920s placed a high value on
 - A.** work.
 - B.** traditional values.
 - C.** personal freedom.
 - D.** wealth.
- _____ 12. The Scopes trial was about
 - A.** enforcing Prohibition.
 - B.** curbing the Ku Klux Klan.
 - C.** controlling immigration.
 - D.** teaching evolution.
- _____ 13. A center of creativity and freedom where many artists, writers, and intellectuals of the 1920s gathered was
 - A.** Boston.
 - B.** Greenwich Village.
 - C.** Charlestown.
 - D.** Haight-Ashbury.
- _____ 14. African American arts flourished in the 1920s in what became known as the
 - A.** Great Transformation.
 - B.** Great Awakening.
 - C.** South Side Renaissance.
 - D.** Harlem Renaissance.

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(continued)

**Unit 4 Pretest, Form A**

Score

- _____ 15. Henry Ford dramatically increased efficiency in manufacturing by
- A. reducing the number of parts required.
 - B. dividing operations into repetitive tasks.
 - C. training workers to do every possible task.
 - D. paying workers a performance bonus.
- _____ 16. All of these were products of the Prohibition movement EXCEPT
- A. the Volstead Act.
 - B. secret speakeasy bars.
 - C. the Eighteenth Amendment.
 - D. the Seventeenth Amendment.
- _____ 17. What was a major characteristic of Coolidge's administration?
- A. efforts to reduce corruption in government
 - B. strict government oversight of private business
 - C. a return to the values of rural America
 - D. entrance into a war with Spain concerning Cuba
- _____ 18. To solve the banking crisis during the Great Depression, the Roosevelt administration
- A. put all banks under government supervision.
 - B. allowed banks to print their own money.
 - C. reopened only financially sound banks.
 - D. made loans to failing banks.
- _____ 19. What occurred during the Great Crash of 1929?
- A. a run on banks by depositors
 - B. a strengthening of the nation's banks
 - C. a slight decline in stock prices
 - D. a city-wide fire in San Francisco
- _____ 20. To pay for programs to fight the Depression, the Roosevelt administration
- A. raised taxes.
 - B. borrowed money.
 - C. printed money.
 - D. used gold reserves.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. In the 1920s, a new law made it a crime to manufacture, transport, or sell alcohol. Why do you think supporters wanted this law? How do you think Americans reacted to the law?
22. In the 1920s, automobiles became affordable for the majority of Americans. How do you think automobiles affected life in America in the 1920s?



Unit 4 Pretest, Form B

Score

Boom and Bust

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. established limits on immigration
- _____ 2. famous Harlem nightspot
- _____ 3. Harding’s secretary of the treasury
- _____ 4. allowed workers to participate in corporate profit sharing
- _____ 5. when creditors take possession of property
- _____ 6. controlled flooding through the use of dams
- _____ 7. made first crewed, powered aviation flight in history
- _____ 8. invented ailerons
- _____ 9. established an arbitration process for resolving complaints brought by union members
- _____ 10. Henry Ford’s Model T

Column B

- A.** Orville Wright
- B.** foreclose
- C.** Wagner Act
- D.** Glenn Curtiss
- E.** Tennessee Valley Authority
- F.** Andrew Mellon
- G.** Cotton Club
- H.** Flivver
- I.** welfare capitalism
- J.** Emergency Quota Act

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Which of these terms is NOT associated with the worsening Depression?
 - A.** shantytowns
 - B.** Bohemian
 - C.** hobos
 - D.** breadlines
- _____ 12. All of the following are examples of discontent in the early 1930s EXCEPT
 - A.** Communist Party hunger marches.
 - B.** the destruction of crops by farmers.
 - C.** an increase in strikes by union workers.
 - D.** the bonus marches of veterans.
- _____ 13. What was a major development in popular culture during the 1920s?
 - A.** a strong interest in Hollywood and “talking” pictures
 - B.** a preference for watching television over listening to the radio
 - C.** an increase in regional interests and a decline in mass media
 - D.** a declining interest in sports and sports heroes
- _____ 14. Some Americans criticized the New Deal because it
 - A.** supported deficit spending.
 - B.** lacked business regulation.
 - C.** imposed fewer taxes on the wealthy.
 - D.** imposed a mandatory retirement age.

**Unit 4 Pretest, Form B**

Score

- _____ 15. The nation's banks were weakened by the stock market crash because
- A. banks had invested their deposits in the stock market.
 - B. banks obtained much of their operating funds from the sale of their stock.
 - C. people no longer had money to deposit in banks.
 - D. people could no longer afford to take out loans from banks.
- _____ 16. Which of the following statements about Franklin Roosevelt is true?
- A. He set up an agency for the unemployed in New York.
 - B. He was elected governor of New Jersey.
 - C. He said, "The only thing we have to fear is war."
 - D. He was unpopular because of his misuse of government power.
- _____ 17. In 1934 Roosevelt closed the Civil Works Administration because
- A. it had accomplished its goal.
 - B. it was failing to accomplish its goal.
 - C. jobs in private business were starting to open up for these workers.
 - D. he did not want people to depend on the federal government to give them jobs.
- _____ 18. How did President Hoover try to promote economic recovery?
- A. by stepping up public works projects
 - B. by announcing concern about the economy
 - C. by increasing taxes to pay for projects
 - D. by legislating a stop to wage-slashing
- _____ 19. Deficit spending was advocated by
- A. Keynesian economists.
 - B. monetarists.
 - C. laissez-faire economists.
 - D. balanced-budget economists.
- _____ 20. In the end, the New Deal
- A. did more damage to the U.S. economy than the Depression.
 - B. had solved the unemployment problem, but did not end the Depression.
 - C. had limited success in ending the Depression, but recovery was not complete until after World War II.
 - D. left Americans with a strong sense of insecurity and fear for the future.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What do most economists agree was one major cause of the Great Depression?
22. Describe the goals of the Social Security Act.

**Section Quiz 10-1**

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a discussion of disarmament between the United States and representatives from eight countries
- _____ 2. friends of President Harding
- _____ 3. President Harding's campaign slogan
- _____ 4. freedom from prosecution
- _____ 5. a national policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs

Column B

- A.** immunity
- B.** Ohio Gang
- C.** isolationism
- D.** return to normalcy
- E.** Washington Conference

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Although many of President Harding's appointments were disastrous, he did appoint several distinguished cabinet members including the secretary of commerce,
 - A.** Andrew Mellon.
 - B.** Herbert Hoover.
 - C.** Harry Daugherty.
 - D.** John W. Davis.
- _____ 7. President Coolidge's philosophy of government was that government should interfere with business and industry as little as possible and that prosperity rested on
 - A.** business leadership.
 - B.** educational institutions.
 - C.** a strong military.
 - D.** church leaders.
- _____ 8. President Harding fit in comfortably with the powerful Ohio Republican
 - A.** House of Representatives.
 - B.** reform issues.
 - C.** political machine.
 - D.** progressive ideas.
- _____ 9. The chief architect of economic policy in the United States during the 1920s was
 - A.** Andrew Mellon.
 - B.** Warren Harding.
 - C.** Herbert Hoover.
 - D.** Charles Evan Hughes.
- _____ 10. President Harding's secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, secretly allowed private interests to lease lands containing U.S. Navy oil reserves, causing a scandal that came to be known as the
 - A.** Teapot Dome scandal.
 - B.** Forbes scandal.
 - C.** Fall scandal.
 - D.** Daugherty scandal.

★ Chapter 10

Score

Section Quiz 10-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. set requirements that workers employed by Henry Ford had to meet
- _____ 2. authorized postal officials to contract with private airplane operators to carry mail
- _____ 3. established a network of radio stations to distribute daily programs
- _____ 4. raised tariffs in an effort to protect American industry from foreign competition
- _____ 5. large-scale product manufacturing usually by machinery

Column B

- A.** National Broadcasting Company
- B.** mass production
- C.** Kelly Act
- D.** Sociological Department
- E.** Fordney-McCumber Act

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What system of manufacturing adopted by Henry Ford divided operations into simple tasks and cut unnecessary motion to a minimum?
 - A.** assembly line
 - B.** product placement
 - C.** construction design
 - D.** apprentice system
- _____ 7. To create consumers for their new products, manufacturers turned to
 - A.** television.
 - B.** mass production.
 - C.** advertising.
 - D.** newspaper and magazine articles.
- _____ 8. Which of the following had become an accepted part of American life by the 1920s?
 - A.** bathtubs.
 - B.** automobiles
 - C.** computers
 - D.** televisions
- _____ 9. In 1926 the aviation industry received federal aid for building airports with the passage of the
 - A.** Air Commerce Act.
 - B.** Lindbergh Air Act.
 - C.** Airmail Act.
 - D.** Kelly Act.
- _____ 10. Who made the first crewed, powered aviation flight in history in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina?
 - A.** Samuel Langley
 - B.** Glenn Curtiss
 - C.** Charles Lindbergh
 - D.** Orville Wright

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**Section Quiz 10-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. evangelical preacher who conducted revivals and faith healings in Los Angeles
- _____ 2. limited immigration
- _____ 3. founded the American Birth Control League
- _____ 4. opposed all forms of government
- _____ 5. psychologist who changed people's ideas about relationships

Column B

- A.** Margaret Sanger
- B.** anarchists
- C.** Emergency Quota Act
- D.** Aimee Semple McPherson
- E.** Sigmund Freud

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Many Americans feared that the country was losing its traditional values and responded by joining a religious movement known as
 - A.** Fundamentalism.
 - B.** Quakerism.
 - C.** Protestantism.
 - D.** Catholicism.
- _____ 7. What is the name of the belief that one's land needs to be protected against immigrants?
 - A.** nativism
 - B.** racism
 - C.** isolationism
 - D.** foreignism
- _____ 8. The National Origins Act of 1924 and the demand for cheap labor in the agricultural, mining, and railroad industries contributed to the large wave of immigration from
 - A.** Europe.
 - B.** South America.
 - C.** Mexico.
 - D.** Canada.
- _____ 9. What did many of the groups who wanted to restrict immigration and preserve what they considered traditional values fear was taking over the nation?
 - A.** Communists
 - B.** anarchists
 - C.** a "new morality"
 - D.** a "new religion"
- _____ 10. Which event publicly debated the subjects of evolution and creationism and their place in education?
 - A.** Billy Sunday's revivals
 - B.** the Scopes trial
 - C.** the Sacco-Vanzetti case
 - D.** Aimee McPherson's faith healings

★ Chapter 10

Score

Section Quiz 10-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. film star
- _____ 2. Chicago poet who used common speech to glorify the Midwest
- _____ 3. part of Manhattan where many artists, writers, and intellectuals flocked
- _____ 4. famous writer who created colorful, glamorous characters who chased futile dreams in *The Great Gatsby*
- _____ 5. realist painter who conveyed disenchantment and isolation

Column B

- A.** F. Scott Fitzgerald
- B.** Edward Hopper
- C.** Mary Pickford
- D.** Greenwich Village
- E.** Carl Sandburg

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Characters who were flawed individuals but still had heroic qualities of mind and spirit were called
 - A.** "heroic antiheroes."
 - B.** "the lost generation."
 - C.** "Hollow Men."
 - D.** "Galloping Ghosts."
- _____ 7. Although sports became increasingly popular in the 1920s, nothing quite matched the allure of
 - A.** poetry.
 - B.** theater.
 - C.** motion pictures.
 - D.** radio.
- _____ 8. What baseball player also became a national hero?
 - A.** Jack Dempsey
 - B.** Babe Ruth
 - C.** Red Grange
 - D.** Bill Tilden
- _____ 9. American modern artists were greatly influenced by the art movements of
 - A.** Australia.
 - B.** Asia.
 - C.** Africa.
 - D.** Europe.
- _____ 10. What artist applied the influence of photography and the geometric forms of Cubism to his paintings of urban and rural American landscapes?
 - A.** John Marin
 - B.** Paul Cézanne
 - C.** Eugene O'Neill
 - D.** Charles Scheeler

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**Section Quiz 10-5****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. first important writer of the Harlem Renaissance
- _____ 2. “the Empress of the Blues”
- _____ 3. the first musical written, produced, and performed by African Americans
- _____ 4. the site of a flowering of African American arts
- _____ 5. author whose work featured African American women as central characters

Column B

- A.** Zora Neale Hurston
- B.** Claude McKay
- C.** *Shuffle Along*
- D.** Bessie Smith
- E.** Harlem

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What style of music was influenced by Dixieland blues and ragtime?
 - A.** soul
 - B.** jazz
 - C.** country
 - D.** classical
- _____ 7. The voting power of African Americans was seen in the election of
 - A.** W.E.B. DuBois.
 - B.** John J. Parker.
 - C.** Marcus Garvey.
 - D.** Oscar DePriest.
- _____ 8. Claude McKay’s poetry expressed two striking characteristics of Harlem Renaissance writing—a proud defiance and a bitter contempt of
 - A.** nationalism.
 - B.** anarchists.
 - C.** racism.
 - D.** Communists.
- _____ 9. One of the NAACP’s greatest political triumphs occurred in 1930 with the defeat of Judge John J. Parker’s nomination to the
 - A.** U.S. Supreme Court.
 - B.** House of Representatives.
 - C.** Senate.
 - D.** Circuit Court.
- _____ 10. Who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
 - A.** Langston Hughes.
 - B.** Paul Robeson.
 - C.** Duke Ellington.
 - D.** Marcus Garvey.



Chapter 10 Test, Form A

Score

The Jazz Age

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. writer who became a leading voice of the African American experience in the United States
- _____ 2. a system in which companies allowed workers profit sharing, medical care benefits, and pensions
- _____ 3. leader of the "back to Africa" movement
- _____ 4. pilot of the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight
- _____ 5. composer, pianist, and bandleader whose sound was a blend of improvisation and orchestration
- _____ 6. payments Germany was required to make as punishment for starting the war
- _____ 7. attempted to outlaw war
- _____ 8. agreement to halt production on warships
- _____ 9. enormously increased manufacturing efficiency
- _____ 10. singer who seemed to symbolize soul

Column B

- A.** Bessie Smith
- B.** Marcus Garvey
- C.** Charles Lindbergh
- D.** Kellogg-Briand Pact
- E.** welfare capitalism
- F.** Langston Hughes
- G.** assembly line
- H.** Duke Ellington
- I.** Five-Party Naval Limitation Treaty
- J.** reparations

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Warren G. Harding won the presidency by appealing to Americans' desire to
 - A.** become a world power.
 - B.** reform society.
 - C.** return to life as it was before the war.
 - D.** repeal Prohibition.
- _____ 12. Coolidge believed part of his job as president was to make sure the government
 - A.** interfered with business and industry as little as possible.
 - B.** regulated big business in order to stabilize the economy.
 - C.** participated regularly in world affairs.
 - D.** became involved in social reform.
- _____ 13. Henry Ford's system for making cars increased efficiency by
 - A.** reducing the number of parts needed.
 - B.** training each worker to do every task.
 - C.** assigning a team to each car.
 - D.** dividing operations into simple tasks.
- _____ 14. Commercial radio began its rise in November 1920, with news about
 - A.** World War I.
 - B.** Charles Lindbergh.
 - C.** a presidential election.
 - D.** Albert B. Fall.

★ Chapter 10 Test, Form A Score

- _____ 15. The McNary-Haugen Bill called for the government to
 - A. place tariffs on foreign agricultural products.
 - B. set lower prices for agricultural products sold in the United States.
 - C. buy American crop surpluses and use them to feed the military.
 - D. buy American crop surpluses and sell them abroad.

- _____ 16. Many people viewed Sacco and Vanzetti with suspicion because
 - A. the bullets used in a murder matched Sacco’s gun.
 - B. they were Italian immigrants and anarchists.
 - C. Sacco owned a gun similar to the murder weapon.
 - D. they were members of the Ku Klux Klan.

- _____ 17. In the early 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan added to its membership by
 - A. avoiding scandals and power struggles.
 - B. hiring professional promoters.
 - C. opening membership to all whites, regardless of religion.
 - D. publicizing their support of legitimate political goals.

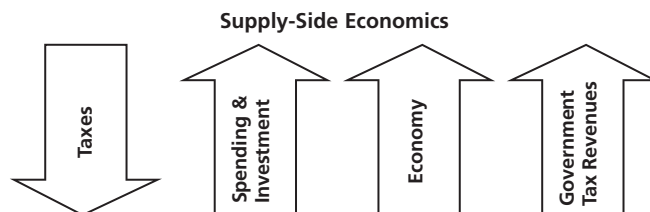
- _____ 18. The new morality of the 1920s glorified
 - A. work.
 - C. personal freedom.
 - B. traditional values.
 - D. wealth.

- _____ 19. John T. Scopes was put on trial for
 - A. violating Prohibition laws.
 - C. accepting bribes.
 - B. being a leader of the Ku Klux Klan.
 - D. teaching evolution.

- _____ 20. The flowering of African American arts in the 1920s became known as the
 - A. Harlem Renaissance.
 - C. Great Awakening.
 - B. Great Migration.
 - D. Glory Days.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. Describe the factors that prevented farmers from sharing in the prosperity of the 1920s.



- 22. Use the diagram to help you explain how supporters of supply-side economics believed that lower tax rates would actually result in more tax money collected.

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Chapter 10 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Controlling Immigration		
Emergency Quota Act	National Origins Act of 1924	Hispanic Immigration
Signed by President Harding in 1921	Made immigrant restriction a permanent policy	First wave of Mexican immigration followed Newlands Reclamation Act of 1902
Established a temporary quota system	Tightened the quota system to 2 percent of those already in the U.S.	Newlands Act provided funds for irrigation and farm projects in the American Southwest
Only 3 percent of the total number of people in any ethnic group already in the U.S. could be admitted in a single year	Eventually limited immigrants to 150,000 per year	By 1914, more than 70,000 Mexican immigrants had come to the United States due to Mexican Revolution and job opportunities in U.S.

- _____ **23.** According to the chart, what restriction did the Emergency Quota Act place on immigrants?
- A.** Only temporary visas would be granted to 3 percent of the total immigrant population.
 - B.** Only 3 percent of total immigrant population could be admitted each year.
 - C.** Only 3 percent of any ethnic group’s current population could be admitted each year.
 - D.** Up to 150,000 but no more than 3 percent of immigrants could be Hispanic.

“The Ford Motor Company . . . on one occasion sold 338,771 automobiles through the use of 360 lines of advertising in 142 newspapers, published in 51 large cities, at a cost of less than \$6,000.”

—from *The Essentials of Advertising*

- _____ **24.** Approximately how much did Ford spend in advertising per car sold?
- A.** about \$1.80 per car
 - B.** about 2 cents per car
 - C.** about 16 cents per car
 - D.** about 18 cents per car



Chapter 10 Test, Form A

Score

“The Village was no prude. . . . [N]o matter what you did you could hardly be conspicuous. On my street the middle-aged lady in knickers who aired her cat on a pink ribbon twice a day and the rosy-cheeked damsel in overalls who split kindling wood on the side walk . . . were hardly more conspicuous than the formal citizenry. To become conspicuous you would probably have to shoot someone in the street.”

—from *New York’s Greenwich Village*

- _____ **25.** Which of the following best describes the writer’s view of Greenwich Village?
- A.** a place with a formal atmosphere
 - B.** a place filled with immigrants
 - C.** a place where you will see unusual people
 - D.** a place of elegant people and buildings

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

The Fundamentalist Movement		
Fundamentalism	Fundamentalist Beliefs	The Scopes Trial
A religious movement	The Bible is literally true and without error.	Historic 1925 trial where evolutionists and creationists clashed
The name “Fundamentalism” came from the name of a series of pamphlets.	Rejected theory of evolution; embraced theory of creationism as written in the Bible	John T. Scopes volunteered to test the Butler Act, which outlawed any teaching of evolution.
Grew as a reaction to the “new morality,” which caused Americans to lose their traditional values	Billy Sunday and Aimee Semple McPherson preached traditional religious and moral values.	William Jennings Bryan represented creationists; Clarence Darrow defended Scopes; Scopes convicted, but conviction later overturned

- 26.** What conflict existed between fundamentalists and people who shared Clarence Darrow’s view?

“What has advertising done? It has made the world a better place to live in by constantly suggesting public improvement and urging the adoption of hygienic methods in the homes of the people.”

—from *The Essentials of Advertising*

- 27.** How has advertising made the world a better place, according to the excerpt?

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Chapter 10 Test, Form B

Score

The Jazz Age

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. artistic and unconventional lifestyle in the 1920s
- _____ 2. helped spread the new ideas and attitudes of the 1920s
- _____ 3. made the first crewed, powered flight in history
- _____ 4. created powerful African American voting blocs in Northern cities
- _____ 5. a government's right to control people and property in the interest of public safety, health, welfare, and morals
- _____ 6. established the Bureau of Aviation
- _____ 7. illegal production and distribution of liquor
- _____ 8. increased the ranks of the growing middle class
- _____ 9. human beings developed from lower forms of life
- _____ 10. increased workers' wages in 1914 to \$5 per day

Column B

- A.** bootlegging
- B.** evolution
- C.** Great Migration
- D.** Henry Ford
- E.** police powers
- F.** mass media
- G.** the managerial revolution
- H.** Herbert Hoover
- I.** Bohemian
- J.** Orville Wright

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Ohio Gang was a
 - A.** powerful crime network.
 - B.** group of notorious bank robbers.
 - C.** group of Harding's friends.
 - D.** nickname for the Veterans Bureau.
- _____ 12. In the Teapot Dome scandal, Albert B. Fall received bribes for
 - A.** allowing private interests to drill for oil in a national park.
 - B.** preventing federal prosecution of a member of the Ohio Gang.
 - C.** promising immunity to businesses who overcharged the U.S. Navy.
 - D.** allowing private interests to lease lands containing U.S. Navy oil reserves.
- _____ 13. After entrepreneurs such as Glenn Curtiss started building practical aircraft, the federal government
 - A.** began to restrict commercial flights.
 - B.** began to support the airline industry.
 - C.** ordered a fleet of new warplanes.
 - D.** restricted flying in urban areas.
- _____ 14. An unintended effect of the Fordney-McCumber Act was that
 - A.** farmers could no longer sell their crops in the American market.
 - B.** demand for American farm products increased in Latin America.
 - C.** farmers could no longer sell their crops to overseas markets.
 - D.** demand for American farm products increased overseas.



Chapter 10 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. After World War I, most Americans wanted to avoid future wars by
- A. avoiding involvement in world affairs.
 - B. excluding Germany from the League of Nations.
 - C. disbanding the League of Nations.
 - D. forbidding Germany to rebuild its armed forces.
- _____ 16. The purpose of the Volstead Act was to
- A. limit immigration.
 - B. ban the teaching of evolution.
 - C. prohibit lynching.
 - D. enforce Prohibition.
- _____ 17. The golden age of Hollywood began in 1927 with the release of the first
- A. full-length motion picture.
 - B. feature-length film.
 - C. "talking" motion picture.
 - D. animated film.
- _____ 18. The Cotton Club was
- A. a Chicago speakeasy where gangsters, artists, and politicians congregated.
 - B. a Harlem nightspot where many African American entertainers got their start.
 - C. a Hollywood nightspot frequented by the stars of the silver screen.
 - D. a fictitious nightclub featured in the famous picture *The Jazz Singer*.
- _____ 19. The NAACP's lobbying efforts influenced the House of Representatives to pass, in 1922,
- A. anti-lynching legislation.
 - B. anti-segregation legislation.
 - C. voting rights legislation.
 - D. equal opportunity legislation.
- _____ 20. One of the NAACP's greatest political triumphs occurred in 1930 with the
- A. signing of a law ending segregation in public schools.
 - B. signing of a law banning discrimination in federal jobs.
 - C. defeat of an allegedly racist judge nominated for the Supreme Court.
 - D. appointment of an African American to the Supreme Court.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain the relationship depicted in the diagram below.



22. Describe the changes in women's lives in the 1920s.

★ Chapter 10 Test Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Controlling Immigration		
Emergency Quota Act	National Origins Act of 1924	Hispanic Immigration
Signed by President Harding in 1921	Made immigrant restriction a permanent policy	First wave of Mexican immigration followed Newlands Reclamation Act of 1902
Established a temporary quota system	Tightened the quota system to 2 percent of those already in the U.S.	Newlands Act provided funds for irrigation and farm projects in the American Southwest
Only 3 percent of the total number of people in any ethnic group already in the U.S. could be admitted in a single year	Eventually limited immigrants to 150,000 per year	By 1914, more than 70,000 Mexican immigrants had come to the United States due to Mexican Revolution and job opportunities in U.S.

- _____ **23.** According to the chart, what trend did the U.S. government set for immigration in the early 1900s?
- A.** Immigration was opened to many minorities.
 - B.** Immigration restrictions were eased over time.
 - C.** Immigration restrictions were made temporary.
 - D.** Immigration became more and more restricted.

“A man who can quietly make the millions this modest-looking man [Andrew Mellon] has gathered in is little short of a magician. If there is one thing he knows it’s money. He will make for you the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton. . . .”

—from *Mellon’s Millions*

- _____ **24.** The excerpt likens Andrew Mellon to a magician for his ability to
- A.** make money.
 - B.** direct the U.S. treasury.
 - C.** solve problems.
 - D.** advise the president.

★ Chapter 10 Test Form B

Score

“We [Sacco and Vanzetti] were tried during a time that has now passed into history . . . a time when there was a hysteria of resentment and hate against the people of our principles, against the foreigner, against slackers. . . .”

—from *Vanzetti’s Last Statement*

- _____ **25.** According to the quote, one of the reasons that Vanzetti gives for his murder conviction is
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. strong evidence.</p> <p>B. a fear of foreigners.</p> | <p>C. an impartial jury.</p> <p>D. excellent lawyers.</p> |
|--|---|

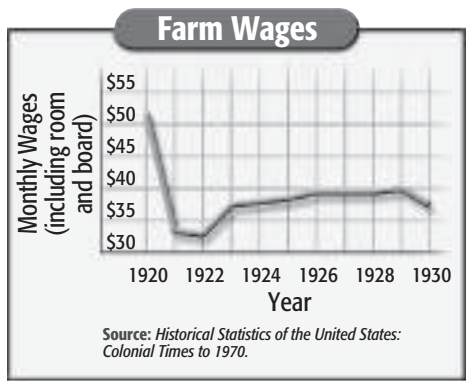
DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Invented This Decade

How did we live without . . .

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ push-button elevators ▪ neon signs ▪ oven thermostats ▪ electric razors ▪ tissues ▪ spiral-bound notebooks ▪ motels ▪ dry ice ▪ zippers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pop-up toasters ▪ flavored yogurt ▪ car radios ▪ adhesive tape ▪ food disposals ▪ water skiing ▪ automatic potato peeler ▪ self-winding wristwatch
---	---

- 26.** Based on what you know of the 1920s and the items in the list above, how can you describe this decade?
- 27.** Explain the trend in farm wages during the 1920s as shown in the graph on the right.



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Chapter 11

Score

Section Quiz 11-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. buying and selling ownership shares of companies
- _____ 2. a key cause of the Depression
- _____ 3. when many depositors decide to withdraw their money at one time
- _____ 4. buying something in the hope of a quick windfall
- _____ 5. a period of rising stock prices

Column B

- A.** bank run
- B.** stock market
- C.** speculation
- D.** bull market
- E.** overproduction

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In order to protect loans made by stockbrokers to investors who bought stocks on margin, brokers could issue a
 - A.** collateral call.
 - B.** credit call.
 - C.** margin call.
 - D.** foreclosure call.

- _____ 7. Which resulted in the loss of American jobs and export sales to foreign countries?
 - A.** bank failures
 - B.** tight credit
 - C.** the stock market crash
 - D.** the Hawley-Smoot Tariff

- _____ 8. In 1929 the top 5 percent of all American households earned 30 percent of the nation's income, which is
 - A.** an uneven distribution of income.
 - B.** supply-side economics.
 - C.** a bull market.
 - D.** a recession.

- _____ 9. The stock market took its steepest dive on October 29, 1929, the day now known as
 - A.** Red Thursday
 - B.** Black Tuesday
 - C.** Stormy Monday
 - D.** Bloody Sunday

- _____ 10. Some banks suffered more losses than they could absorb and
 - A.** tried to attract more depositors.
 - B.** had to approve more loans.
 - C.** needed to increase interest rates.
 - D.** were forced to close.

★ Chapter 11

Score

Section Quiz 11-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. communities where newly homeless people put up shacks on unused or public lands
- _____ 2. unemployed Americans who wandered around the country, walking, hitchhiking, or "riding the rails"
- _____ 3. farmers who traveled to California after losing their farms
- _____ 4. court officers
- _____ 5. private charities set up to give poor people a meal

Column B

- A.** hobos
- B.** Okies
- C.** bailiffs
- D.** shantytowns
- E.** soup kitchens

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who did artists and writers of the 1930s often use in their attempts to portray life around them?
 - A.** the middle and upper class
 - B.** the homeless and unemployed
 - C.** members of law enforcement
 - D.** stock market crash victims
- _____ 7. During the Great Depression, many farmers turned their farms over to
 - A.** court officers.
 - B.** sharecroppers.
 - C.** banks that held mortgages.
 - D.** nonpaying tenants.
- _____ 8. Most people during the Depression were able to enjoy two popular forms of entertainment: the movies and
 - A.** sailing.
 - B.** television.
 - C.** travel.
 - D.** radio.
- _____ 9. Daytime radio dramas such as *Guiding Light* were often sponsored by
 - A.** makers of laundry soaps.
 - B.** automobile manufacturers.
 - C.** Hollywood movie studios.
 - D.** advertising companies.
- _____ 10. The Dust Bowl occurred because plowed land was left uncultivated and there was a terrible
 - A.** insect infestation.
 - B.** drought.
 - C.** winter.
 - D.** increase of wild grasses.

**Section Quiz 11-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. held rallies and “hunger marches” during the Depression
- _____ 2. World War I veterans who marched to Washington, D.C.
- _____ 3. created when the government spends more money than it collects in taxes
- _____ 4. created a pool of money that allowed troubled banks to continue lending money to their communities
- _____ 5. government-financed building projects

Column B

- A.** National Credit Corporation
- B.** budget deficit
- C.** American Communist Party
- D.** public works
- E.** Bonus Army

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. By 1932 Hoover had concluded that the only way to provide funding for borrowers was for the government to do the lending, so he requested that Congress set up the
 - A.** Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
 - B.** Federal Reserve Board.
 - C.** Emergency Relief and Construction Act.
 - D.** National Credit Corporation.
- _____ 7. Hoover did not want the government to create many new jobs because that would mean increased government
 - A.** unemployment.
 - B.** taxes.
 - C.** regulation.
 - D.** spending.
- _____ 8. Between 1930 and 1934, creditors foreclosed on nearly one million farms, and farmers retaliated in all of the following ways EXCEPT by
 - A.** destroying their crops to reduce the supply and raise prices.
 - B.** blocking milk trucks and emptying milk cans into ditches.
 - C.** preventing the delivery of vegetables to distributors.
 - D.** marching to Washington, D.C., in protest.
- _____ 9. President Hoover’s image was tarnished by the rout of the Bonus Marchers and the
 - A.** lingering Depression.
 - B.** hunger marches.
 - C.** public works.
 - D.** National Credit Corporation.
- _____ 10. Hoover believed that only state and city governments should dole out
 - A.** loans.
 - B.** relief.
 - C.** work programs.
 - D.** soup kitchens.



Chapter 11 Test, Form A

Score

The Great Depression Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. actress who played the heroine in *Gone with the Wind*
- _____ 2. comic star of stage and screen who was one of the many people wiped out financially in the stock market crash
- _____ 3. led the troops that dispersed the Bonus Army
- _____ 4. wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*, about a family fleeing the Dust Bowl
- _____ 5. migrants headed West in search of better lives
- _____ 6. many depositors withdrawing money at once
- _____ 7. investing in the stock market hoping for a quick profit
- _____ 8. homeless wanderers who often rode the rails
- _____ 9. spending more than is collected in taxes
- _____ 10. stock market crash

Column B

- A.** hobos
- B.** Black Tuesday
- C.** bank run
- D.** Okies
- E.** Groucho Marx
- F.** Douglas MacArthur
- G.** Vivien Leigh
- H.** John Steinbeck
- I.** speculation
- J.** budget deficit

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. A major campaign issue in the 1928 election was
 - A.** economic recovery.
 - B.** Prohibition.
 - C.** Depression relief.
 - D.** social reform.
- _____ 12. Alfred E. Smith endured a smear campaign in the 1928 election because he was
 - A.** a Quaker.
 - B.** a Mormon.
 - C.** Catholic.
 - D.** Jewish.
- _____ 13. Stock prices first began to decline in late 1929 because
 - A.** stockbrokers stopped margin loans.
 - B.** company earnings declined.
 - C.** several companies went bankrupt.
 - D.** investors began to sell their stock.
- _____ 14. During the Great Depression, when a bank collapsed,
 - A.** the government stepped in to run the bank.
 - B.** the government covered the bank's debts.
 - C.** the government repaid deposits on insured accounts only.
 - D.** depositors lost their savings.
- _____ 15. The Federal Reserve contributed to the Depression by
 - A.** keeping interest rates low.
 - B.** speculating on market interest rates.
 - C.** loaning to foreign companies.
 - D.** loaning to speculators.

(continued)

★ Chapter 11 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ **16.** Farmers on the Great Plains began to lose their crops during the Depression because
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. the soil lost its fertility. | C. a fungus depleted the soil of nutrients. |
| B. frequent rains eroded the soil. | D. a terrible drought dried the soil. |
- _____ **17.** President Hoover hoped that public works would
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. solve the budget deficit. | C. provide jobs lost in the private sector. |
| B. spur the construction industry. | D. help reduce farm foreclosures. |
- _____ **18.** The National Credit Corporation tried to rescue troubled banks by allowing them to
- | |
|--|
| A. restructure how they loaned money to the public. |
| B. continue lending money to their communities. |
| C. finance public works projects. |
| D. continue offering direct relief. |
- _____ **19.** President Hoover opposed direct federal relief to the unemployed because he believed that
- | |
|---|
| A. only state and city governments should dole out relief. |
| B. federal relief would shorten the Depression. |
| C. charities could provide sufficient relief until the economy improved. |
| D. individuals should be responsible for taking care of themselves. |
- _____ **20.** Thousands of World War I veterans came to Washington in 1932 to lobby Congress to
- | |
|--|
| A. enact a bonus for war veterans and their families. |
| B. pass legislation giving veterans their promised bonus early. |
| C. provide public works jobs for unemployed veterans. |
| D. provide military jobs for unemployed veterans. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Use the example depicted in the diagram to explain how buying on margin works, and its risks and rewards.



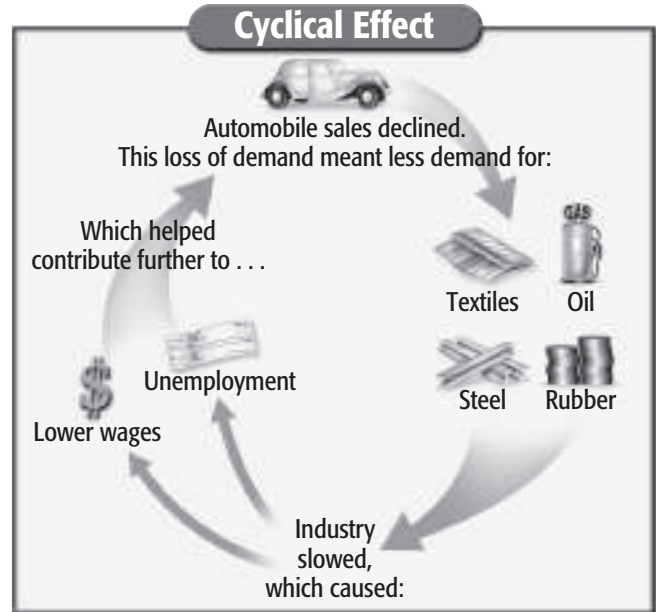
22. Discuss three major causes of the Great Depression.

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★ Chapter 11 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

- _____ **23.** According to the chart, a decline in the sales of automobiles meant there was less demand for
- A.** glass.
 - B.** auto insurance.
 - C.** repair shops.
 - D.** oil.



“During the war we necessarily turned to the government to solve every difficult economic problem. . . . When the war closed . . . we were challenged with a peace-time choice between the American system of rugged individualism and a European philosophy of diametrically opposed doctrines—doctrines of paternalism and state socialism.”

—from *American Individualism*

- _____ **24.** According to the excerpt, who did the people of the United States turn to in order to solve difficult economic problems?
- A.** European nations
 - B.** business leaders
 - C.** private charities
 - D.** the government

“In the daylight they scuttled like bugs to the westward; and as the dark caught them, they clustered like bugs near to shelter and to water. And because they were lonely and perplexed . . . they huddled together; they talked together; they shared their lives. . . .”

—from John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*

- _____ **25.** Which event listed below caused the migration of people as described in this excerpt?
- A.** the Great Depression
 - B.** the Dust Bowl
 - C.** the stock market crash
 - D.** the Bonus Army march

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Chapter 11 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Election of 1928		
Issue	Herbert Hoover	Alfred E. Smith
Prohibition	Favored ban on liquor sales	Did not favor ban on liquor sales
Religion	Quaker; embarrassed by charges against Smith and tried to quash them	Catholic; many believed Catholic Church would rule the U.S. if Smith was elected
Economy	Promised to continue the trend of prosperity; "two cars in every garage"	Smith's biggest problem was the strength of the economy

26. Describe the differences between Hoover and Smith as outlined in this chart.

"When the closing bell rang, the great bull market was dead and buried. 16,410,000 shares had changed hands. Leading stocks had lost as much as 77% of their peak value. The Dow Jones Index was off 40%. . . . Not only the little speculators, but the lordly, experienced big traders had been wiped out . . . and the whole financial structure of the nation had been shaken to its foundations."

—from *Stock Market Crash, 1929*

27. At the closing bell, how had investors and the nation been affected?

**Chapter 11 Test, Form B**

Score

The Great Depression Begins**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Democratic candidate in the 1928 election
- _____ 2. first African American to win an Academy Award
- _____ 3. head of the Food Administration during World War I
- _____ 4. loss of property due to nonpayment of a mortgage
- _____ 5. buying now and making payments each month
- _____ 6. communities of makeshift shacks on public lands
- _____ 7. system for buying and selling shares of companies
- _____ 8. drought-related conditions in the Great Plains
- _____ 9. money that went directly to impoverished families
- _____ 10. stockbroker's demand for immediate repayment of a loan

Column B

- A.** shantytowns
- B.** Alfred E. Smith
- C.** Hattie McDaniel
- D.** stock market
- E.** relief
- F.** foreclosed
- G.** installment plan
- H.** margin call
- I.** Dust Bowl
- J.** Herbert Hoover

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. A major contribution to Herbert Hoover's landslide victory in the 1928 election was
 - A.** the prosperity of the 1920s.
 - B.** his tax relief plan.
 - C.** his promise to end Prohibition.
 - D.** his plan to support farm prices.
- _____ 12. Before the late 1920s, stock prices
 - A.** did not change much.
 - B.** generally reflected the stocks' true value.
 - C.** had little to do with the economy.
 - D.** were too high for most people to afford.
- _____ 13. The stock market crash weakened the nation's banks because
 - A.** banks had invested their deposits in the stock market.
 - B.** banks depended on their stock for operating funds.
 - C.** investors no longer had money to deposit in banks.
 - D.** investors could no longer afford to take out loans from banks.
- _____ 14. Most economists agree that a key cause of the Depression was
 - A.** overconsumption.
 - B.** overproduction.
 - C.** inflation.
 - D.** deflation.

★ Chapter 11 Test, Form B Score

- _____ 15. In search of work or a better life during the Depression, many unemployed people
 - A. destroyed "Hoovervilles."
 - B. became farmers.
 - C. became homeless.
 - D. rode the rails.

- _____ 16. The first feature-length animated film was
 - A. *Animal Crackers*.
 - B. *The Wizard of Oz*.
 - C. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.
 - D. *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*.

- _____ 17. To pay for public works, the government would have to raise taxes or
 - A. print money.
 - B. reduce inflation.
 - C. lay off federal employees.
 - D. borrow money.

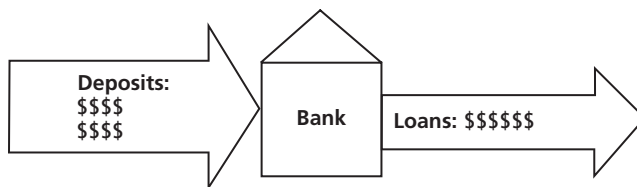
- _____ 18. The purpose of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was to
 - A. regulate the stock market.
 - B. manage public works projects.
 - C. make loans to banks, railroads, and other businesses.
 - D. administer public assistance programs for the homeless.

- _____ 19. The Emergency Relief and Construction Act provided
 - A. direct relief to impoverished families.
 - B. loans to the states for direct relief.
 - C. loans to businesses willing to create jobs.
 - D. direct relief to struggling banks and businesses.

- _____ 20. In May 1932, the Senate voted down a bill that would have
 - A. given special tax cuts to members of the military.
 - B. guaranteed health care for all U.S. citizens.
 - C. authorized early payment of World War I bonuses.
 - D. provided jobs to all military veterans.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Use the diagram to help you explain how banks operate and why runs on banks can result in bank failure.



22. Describe Herbert Hoover's dilemma in considering whether to greatly increase public works projects to spur economic recovery.

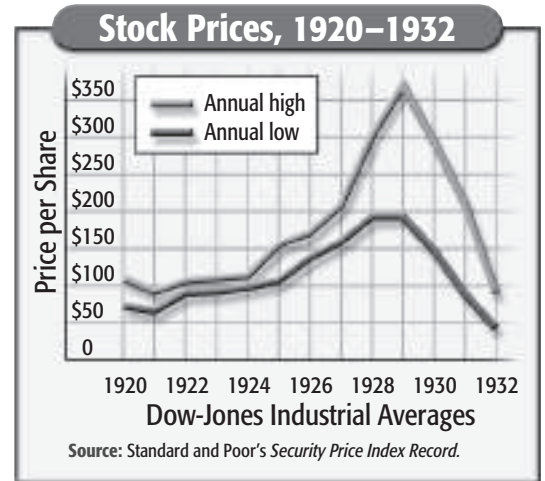


Chapter 11 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

- _____ **23.** According to the chart on the right, in what year was the largest gap between the annual high and the annual low in the stock market?
- A.** 1929
 - B.** 1932
 - C.** 1920
 - D.** 1926



“The man who rebuked Mayor Heffernan expressed what many, including President Hoover himself, believed in late 1929: The country merely needed to regain its confidence. As the crisis worsened, Hoover took steps to help the economy recover, but only within the limits of his philosophy of government.”

—from *The Great Depression*

- _____ **24.** In 1929, what did many people believe the country needed, according to the excerpt?
- A.** trade with other nations
 - B.** to regain its confidence
 - C.** to mint more money
 - D.** higher tariffs

“During the war we necessarily turned to the government to solve every difficult economic problem. . . . When the war closed . . . we were challenged with a peace-time choice between the American system of rugged individualism and a European philosophy of diametrically opposed doctrines—doctrines of paternalism and state socialism.”

—from *American Individualism*

- _____ **25.** What two philosophical positions are contrasted in this excerpt?
- A.** individualism and imperialism
 - B.** individualism and socialism
 - C.** socialism and laissez-faire economics
 - D.** capitalism and socialism

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Chapter 11 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

Election of 1928		
Issue	Herbert Hoover	Alfred E. Smith
Prohibition	Favored ban on liquor sales	Did not favor ban on liquor sales
Religion	Quaker; embarrassed by charges against Smith and tried to quash them	Catholic; many believed Catholic Church would rule the U.S. if Smith was elected
Economy	Promised to continue the trend of prosperity; “two cars in every garage”	Smith’s biggest problem was the strength of the economy

26. What were two advantages Hoover had over Smith?

“Walking through an American city, you might find few signs of the depression. . . . You might notice that a great many shops were untenanted . . . ; that few factory chimneys were smoking; that the streets were not so crowded with trucks. . . . Otherwise things might seem to you to be going on much as usual. The major phenomena of the depression were mostly negative and did not assail the eye.”

—from *During the Depression*

27. What signs of the Depression might one notice while walking through an American city, according to the excerpt?

**Section Quiz 12-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. closing banks before bank runs could put them out of business
- _____ 2. put 3 million young men to work outdoors
- _____ 3. independent agency set up by Congress to regulate the stock market
- _____ 4. channeled money to state and local agencies
- _____ 5. Roosevelt's policies during the Great Depression

Column B

- A.** Civilian Conservation Corp
- B.** bank holidays
- C.** New Deal
- D.** Federal Emergency Relief Association
- E.** Securities Exchange Commission

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. While recovering from polio, who did Roosevelt depend on to keep his name prominent in the New York Democratic Party?
- A.** his cousin Theodore **C.** Alfred E. Smith
- B.** his wife Eleanor **D.** Woodrow Wilson
- _____ 7. The period between March 9 and June 16, 1933, when Congress passed 15 major acts to meet an economic crisis, was called the
- A.** First New Deal. **C.** Hundred Days.
- B.** New Nationalism. **D.** New Freedom.
- _____ 8. Bank runs increased before Roosevelt's inauguration in part because some people feared he would abandon the gold standard and reduce the value of
- A.** the dollar. **C.** farm crops.
- B.** silver. **D.** mortgages.
- _____ 9. While in the New York State Senate, Roosevelt won a reputation as a
- A.** party boss. **C.** Republican.
- B.** progressive reformer. **D.** conservative.
- _____ 10. Which program paid farmers not to grow certain crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat, and tobacco?
- A.** the Federal Emergency Relief Administration
- B.** the National Recovery Administration
- C.** the Farm Credit Administration
- D.** the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

★ Chapter 12

Score

Section Quiz 12-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. funded the construction of highways, buildings, and parks
- _____ 2. government practice of abandoning a balanced budget and borrowing money to pay for programs
- _____ 3. law assisting older Americans and the unemployed
- _____ 4. guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and to bargain collectively
- _____ 5. struck down the National Industrial Recovery Act

Column B

- A.** National Labor Relations Act
- B.** deficit spending
- C.** Social Security Act
- D.** Works Progress Administration
- E.** *Schechter v. United States*

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. A process whereby dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to a neutral party who would listen to both sides and decide on the issue is called
 - A.** sit-down strikes.
 - B.** labor relations.
 - C.** union activism.
 - D.** binding arbitration.
- _____ 7. In August 1934, business leaders and anti-New Deal politicians from both parties joined together to create the
 - A.** Share Our Wealth clubs.
 - B.** American Liberty League.
 - C.** National Union for Social Justice.
 - D.** Townsend Plan.
- _____ 8. Father Coughlin, a Catholic priest with a popular radio show, called for the government to
 - A.** impose heavy taxes on the wealthy.
 - B.** employ a massive redistribution of wealth.
 - C.** distribute a pension to elderly citizens.
 - D.** end union and labor organizing.
- _____ 9. What did the bold series of programs and reforms that Roosevelt launched in 1935 come to be called?
 - A.** the Second New Deal
 - B.** the New Deal
 - C.** the American Liberty Plan
 - D.** the Townsend Plan
- _____ 10. Perhaps the most serious threat to President Roosevelt from the left came from Democratic senator
 - A.** Huey Long.
 - B.** Francis Townsend.
 - C.** Charles Coughlin.
 - D.** Harry Hopkins.

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Chapter 12

Score

Section Quiz 12-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. head of the Public Works Administration
- _____ 2. mediating role of the government to work out conflicts among competing interest groups
- _____ 3. head of the Works Progress Administration
- _____ 4. argument that the government should spend heavily during a recession
- _____ 5. first woman to hold a cabinet post as Secretary of Labor

Column B

- A.** Harry Hopkins
- B.** Frances Perkins
- C.** Harold Ickes
- D.** broker state
- E.** Keynesianism

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who helped bring about the change in the African American and women's vote?
 - A.** Frances Perkins
 - B.** First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt
 - C.** Alfred Landon
 - D.** Huey Long
- _____ 7. The Farm Security Administration gave loans to tenant farmers so that they could
 - A.** purchase their own farms.
 - B.** reverse their evictions from tenant farms.
 - C.** sue their former landowners.
 - D.** put their tenant farms back into production.
- _____ 8. The Fair Labor Standards Act abolished child labor, limited the workweek to 44 hours for most workers, and
 - A.** gave workers the right to join a union.
 - B.** set the first federal minimum wage.
 - C.** provided labor mediation for disputes.
 - D.** implemented a fair-hiring provision.
- _____ 9. What created the impression that Roosevelt was trying to interfere with the Constitution's separation of powers and undermine the Court's independence?
 - A.** cutting federal programs
 - B.** the recession of 1937
 - C.** the court-packing plan
 - D.** the broker state plan
- _____ 10. Two important Supreme Court decisions resulted in allowing the federal government to mediate between competing groups and increased federal power over
 - A.** the military.
 - B.** international relations.
 - C.** the states.
 - D.** the economy.



Chapter 12 Test, Form A

Score

Roosevelt and the New Deal

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. hired workers directly, including thousands of women, to build or improve airports, roads, and playgrounds
- _____ 2. established a 44-hour workweek for most workers
- _____ 3. established for the elderly and unemployed workers
- _____ 4. required companies that sold stocks and bonds to provide complete and truthful information to investors
- _____ 5. awarded contracts to construction companies to build highways, dams, schools, and other facilities
- _____ 6. subsidized loans for builders willing to buy blocks of slums and build low-cost housing
- _____ 7. prohibited commercial banks from speculating on the stock market
- _____ 8. formed to oppose the New Deal
- _____ 9. sponsored the controversial Federal Number One program
- _____ 10. covered people's savings in banks against loss

Column B

- A.** Glass-Steagall Act
- B.** Fair Labor Standards Act
- C.** National Housing Act
- D.** Works Progress Administration
- E.** Public Works Administration
- F.** American Liberty League
- G.** Securities Act
- H.** Civil Works Administration
- I.** Social Security Act
- J.** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. As governor of New York, Franklin Roosevelt oversaw the creation of the first state relief agency to aid
 - A.** families living in poverty.
 - B.** the elderly.
 - C.** the unemployed.
 - D.** state-run homeless shelters.
- _____ 12. During the Depression, many state governors declared "bank holidays" to
 - A.** give bank employees a break.
 - B.** prevent bank runs.
 - C.** reduce the value of the dollar.
 - D.** help the Federal Reserve.
- _____ 13. Roosevelt's advisers who supported "New Nationalism" wanted government agencies to
 - A.** work with businesses.
 - B.** run key parts of the economy.
 - C.** break up big companies.
 - D.** set up welfare programs.
- _____ 14. To fight the Depression, the first thing Roosevelt set out to do was to
 - A.** provide direct relief to people.
 - B.** set up public works programs.
 - C.** restore confidence in the banks.
 - D.** provide relief for farmers.

(continued)

★ Chapter 12 Test, Form A Score

- _____ 15. To regulate the stock market, Congress created the
 - A. Federal Trade Commission. C. National Recovery Administration.
 - B. Securities and Exchange Commission. D. Social Security Administration.

- _____ 16. The National Industrial Recovery Act allowed business, labor, and the government to cooperate in setting up
 - A. trusts to promote competition. C. tax regulations for each industry.
 - B. codes of fair competition. D. hiring requirements for each industry.

- _____ 17. One purpose of the Townsend plan was to
 - A. free up jobs for the unemployed. C. nationalize the banking system.
 - B. redistribute wealth. D. end public works programs.

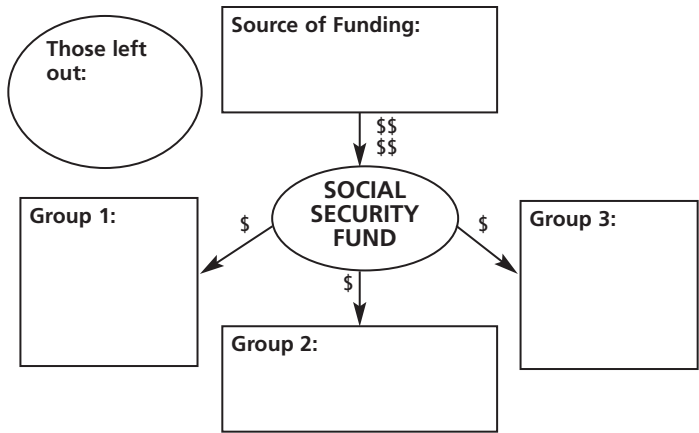
- _____ 18. In the case *Schechter v. United States*, the Supreme Court struck down
 - A. the first New Deal. C. deficit spending.
 - B. the authority of the NRA. D. the Glass-Steagall Act.

- _____ 19. Framers of the Social Security Act saw it primarily as
 - A. an insurance measure. C. a retirement pension measure.
 - B. a welfare measure. D. a relief measure.

- _____ 20. Franklin Roosevelt’s “court-packing plan” was a serious mistake because
 - A. many Americans opposed the idea of forced retirement.
 - B. the angry judges reacted by striking down much of the New Deal legislation.
 - C. it appeared to interfere with the Constitution’s separation of powers.
 - D. the angry judges struck down the plan as unconstitutional.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. Describe Franklin Roosevelt’s personality and approach to the nation’s problems.
- 22. Fill in the diagram about the Social Security system. Then write an essay describing how it initially worked, who benefited, and who did not.



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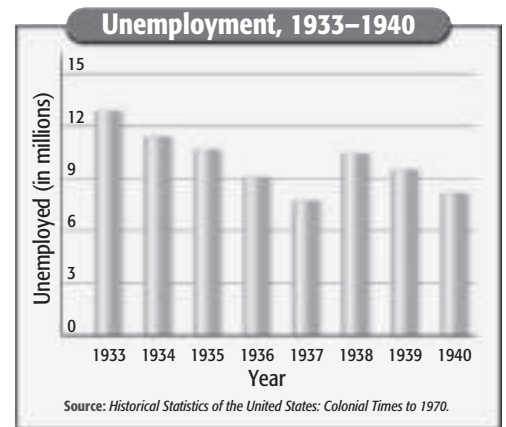
Chapter 12 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Agency	Established	Function
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	March 1933	Employed single men, ages 18–25, for natural resource conservation
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	May 1933	Built hydroelectric plants and dams aimed at improving seven Southern states and attracting industry to the South
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)	May 1933	Reduced agricultural surplus and raised prices for struggling farmers
Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)	May 1933	Granted federal money to state and local governments to be used to help the unemployed
National Recovery Administration (NRA)	June 1933	Controlled industrial production and prices with industry-created codes of fair competition
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	June 1933	Guaranteed bank deposits up to \$2,500
Public Works Administration (PWA) Civil Works Administration (CWA)	June 1933 November 1933 (cancelled 1934)	Provided employment in construction of airports, parks, schools, and roads
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	June 1934	Regulated the stock market to avoid dishonest practices

- _____ **23.** Which federal agency helped the unemployed but did not actually create employment?
- A.** Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - B.** Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)
 - C.** Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - D.** Civil Works Administration (CWA)
- _____ **24.** Which policy directly affected the trend on unemployment between 1933 and 1937, as shown in the chart?
- A.** the Second New Deal
 - B.** the National Labor Relations Act
 - C.** the Committee for Industrial Organization
 - D.** the Agricultural Adjustment Act



★ Chapter 12 Test, Form A

Score

“This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. . . .”

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt

- _____ **25.** According to Roosevelt, what is it time for the people and nation to do?
- A.** not cower from the current situation **C.** ignore their problems
B. accept their current conditions **D.** follow their leader

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

The Second New Deal, 1935	
Agency/Legislation	Function
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	Combated unemployment; created jobs throughout economy
Social Security Act	Created unemployment system, disability insurance, old-age pension, and child welfare benefits
Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act)	Guaranteed workers right to organize unions and to bargain collectively

- 26.** How did the acts shown in the table above help to better protect American citizens?

“Old people who are in need, unemployables, children, mothers and the sightless, will find systematic regular provisions for needs. The Act limits the Federal aid to not more than \$15 per month for the individual, provided the State in which he resides appropriates a like amount.”

—from *Social Security*

- 27.** Who, according to the excerpt, will benefit from the Social Security Act?

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**Chapter 12 Test, Form B**

Score

Roosevelt and the New Deal**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. started the United Auto Workers (UAW)
- _____ 2. offered unemployed young men work planting trees, fighting forest fires, and building reservoirs
- _____ 3. set up a process whereby dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to binding arbitration
- _____ 4. urged consumers to buy goods only from companies that displayed its blue eagle symbol
- _____ 5. promoted codes of fair competition
- _____ 6. Louisiana senator who championed the downtrodden and built a powerful and corrupt political machine
- _____ 7. leader of the United Mine Workers
- _____ 8. treasury secretary who favored balancing the budget
- _____ 9. head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and, later, the Works Progress Administration
- _____ 10. proposed a monthly government pension for citizens over age 60 to be entirely spent each month

Column B

- A.** Civilian Conservation Corps
- B.** Wagner Act
- C.** National Industrial Recovery Act
- D.** Committee for Industrial Organization
- E.** Huey Long
- F.** Harry Hopkins
- G.** John L. Lewis
- H.** National Recovery Administration
- I.** Henry Morgenthau
- J.** Francis Townsend

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Although they disagreed on specifics, Roosevelt's advisers favored government
 - A.** promotion of competition.
 - B.** assistance to small business.
 - C.** involvement in health care.
 - D.** intervention in the economy.
- _____ 12. Roosevelt's advisers who supported "New Freedom" wanted government to
 - A.** work together with business.
 - B.** run key parts of the economy.
 - C.** break up big companies.
 - D.** set up welfare programs.
- _____ 13. The Emergency Banking Relief Act helped solve the banking crisis by
 - A.** putting all banks under government operation.
 - B.** declaring that the gold standard would not be abandoned.
 - C.** issuing licenses to banks that federal examiners found to be financially sound.
 - D.** closing the banks long enough for the Federal Reserve to replenish their gold reserves.

★ Chapter 12 Test, Form B Score

- _____ **14.** The Agricultural Adjustment Administration tried to help farmers by
 - A. helping small farmers become more efficient.
 - C. buying farm surpluses.
 - B. paying them not to grow crops.
 - D. making land available for farming.

- _____ **15.** The Home Owners' Loan Corporation
 - A. provided money to help the unemployed pay their mortgages.
 - B. lowered mortgage rates when people lost their jobs and could no longer pay.
 - C. lengthened the mortgage repayment term and lowered rates for the employed.
 - D. provided low-cost loans to help homeless people buy a home.

- _____ **16.** Congress authorized the Farm Credit Administration to help farmers
 - A. refinance their mortgages.
 - C. sell land at a fair price.
 - B. purchase new agricultural equipment.
 - D. increase production with new farming methods.

- _____ **17.** The Federal Number One program employed
 - A. young men ages 18 to 25.
 - C. displaced tenant farmers.
 - B. workers in the construction industry.
 - D. people in the arts.

- _____ **18.** The Committee for Industrial Organization set out to organize
 - A. white collar workers in Michigan.
 - B. office workers in GM's Flint, Michigan, plant.
 - C. all unskilled workers in the steel industry.
 - D. all skilled and unskilled workers in the automobile industry.

- _____ **19.** Which of the following choices best completes the diagram about the historic political realignment triggered by the New Deal?
 - A. white Southerners
 - B. African Americans
 - C. business leaders
 - D. progressives



- DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)
- 21.** Describe the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and the work of the board it created.
 - 22.** Discuss the New Deal's legacy, including its effectiveness in dealing with the Depression and its lasting effects on the role of government.

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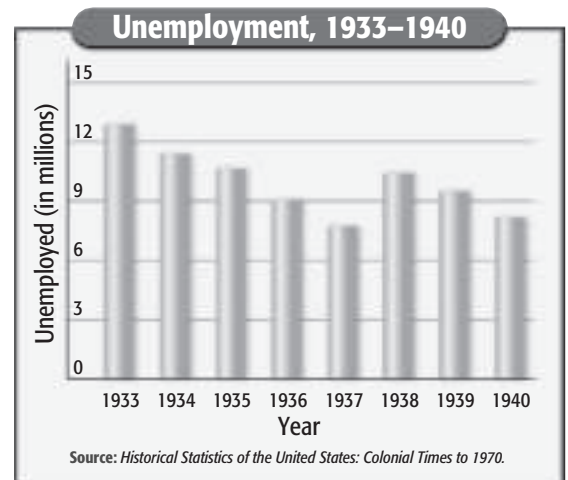
Chapter 12 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Agency	Established	Function
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	March 1933	Employed single men, ages 18–25, for natural resource conservation
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	May 1933	Built hydroelectric plants and dams aimed at improving seven Southern states and attracting industry to the South
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)	May 1933	Reduced agricultural surplus and raised prices for struggling farmers
Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)	May 1933	Granted federal money to state and local governments to be used to help the unemployed
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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	June 1933	Guaranteed bank deposits up to \$2,500
Public Works Administration (PWA) Civil Works Administration (CWA)	June 1933 November 1933 (cancelled 1934)	Provided employment in construction of airports, parks, schools, and roads
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	June 1934	Regulated the stock market to avoid dishonest practices

- _____ **23.** Study the chart above. Which federal agency provided benefits specific to the South?
- A.** Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - B.** Tennessee Valley Authority (TAV)
 - C.** Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
 - D.** Civil Works Administration (CWA)
- _____ **24.** Which event explains the change in unemployment from 1937 to 1938, as shown in the chart on the right?
- A.** new banking regulations
 - B.** the Fair Labor Standards Act
 - C.** the recession of 1937
 - D.** the failure of the court-packing plan



(continued)

★ Chapter 12 Test, Form B Score

“This trip to the mining areas was my first contact with the work being done by the Quakers. I liked the idea of trying to put people to work to help themselves. The men were started on projects and taught to use their abilities to develop new skills. The women were encouraged to revive any household arts they might once have known. . . .”

—Eleanor Roosevelt

- _____ **25.** According to the excerpt, Eleanor Roosevelt complimented the Quakers for
- A.** developing technologies to make their work easier.
 - B.** finding skilled workers to complete unfinished jobs.
 - C.** helping to train people.
 - D.** helping women find jobs.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

- 26.** Study the chart on the right, and then discuss the trend in union membership between 1933 and 1943.



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“Last Thursday, I [Roosevelt] described the American form of Government as a three-horse team provided by the Constitution. . . . The three horses are . . . the three branches of government—the Congress, the Executive, and the Courts. Two of the horses are pulling in unison today. The third is not. . . . The Court has been acting not as a judicial body but as a policymaking body.”

—from one of Franklin Roosevelt’s fireside chats

- 27.** Which “horse,” according to Roosevelt, is not pulling its weight, and why?



Unit 4 Posttest, Form A

Score

Boom and Bust

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. tactic used by union organizers
- _____ 2. money provided directly to people in need
- _____ 3. Roosevelt's attempt to appoint new Supreme Court justices
- _____ 4. awarded contracts to construction companies to build highways, dams, and schools
- _____ 5. made illegal liquor readily available in rural America
- _____ 6. paid farmers to take land out of production
- _____ 7. paying with borrowed money
- _____ 8. argued that government should spend heavily during a recession
- _____ 9. promoting economic growth through lower taxes
- _____ 10. investors trying to make a quick profit on the stock market

Column B

- A.** supply-side economics
- B.** Agricultural Adjustment Administration
- C.** bootlegging
- D.** sit-down strikes
- E.** deficit spending
- F.** John Maynard Keynes
- G.** relief
- H.** court-packing plan
- I.** Public Works Administration
- J.** speculators

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Rather than giving money directly to people in need, Roosevelt
 - A.** supported work programs for the unemployed.
 - B.** lowered the cost of food and housing.
 - C.** encouraged people to take out bank loans.
 - D.** distributed free food and clothing.

- _____ 12. The Scopes trial tested a law that banned the
 - A.** sale of liquor.
 - B.** Ku Klux Klan.
 - C.** teaching of creationism.
 - D.** teaching of evolution.

- _____ 13. A major element of the new morality was
 - A.** an increase in stay-at-home mothers.
 - B.** an increase in support for women's independence.
 - C.** a decrease in the use of automobiles.
 - D.** an increase in traditional values in marriage.

- _____ 14. Which of these is an example of the 1920s rise of nativist ideas?
 - A.** blaming new European immigrants for the country's problems.
 - B.** the strong support for Sacco and Vanzetti
 - C.** the formation of a Catholic Boys Club by William J. Simmons
 - D.** the popularity of Sigmund Freud's psychological theories

(continued)

**Unit 4 Posttest, Form A**

Score

- _____ 15. Most Americans of the 1920s wanted to avoid future wars by
- A. banning Japan from the League of Nations.
 - B. dividing Germany among the Allies.
 - C. avoiding involvement in world affairs.
 - D. forbidding Germany to rebuild its armed forces.
- _____ 16. Representatives of eight countries gathered at the Washington Conference in 1921 to discuss
- A. economic aid to Europe.
 - B. reparations.
 - C. the League of Nations.
 - D. disarmament.
- _____ 17. Which of the following statements about Andrew Mellon is true?
- A. He believed in applying business principles to government.
 - B. He was the secretary of the treasury under Wilson.
 - C. He increased government spending.
 - D. He advocated an increase in income tax rates.
- _____ 18. Roosevelt included the Emergency Banking Relief Act in his plan to
- A. protect depositors from bank fraud.
 - B. restore confidence in the banking system.
 - C. praise the banking system for how it conducted business.
 - D. restore government control over the banking system.
- _____ 19. To prevent fraud in the stock market, Congress created the
- A. Federal Trade Commission.
 - B. Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - C. National Recovery Administration.
 - D. Social Security Administration.
- _____ 20. Framers of the Social Security Act saw it primarily as an insurance bill because
- A. workers paid premiums.
 - B. it provided welfare benefits.
 - C. it provided aid to poor families with young children.
 - D. it made relief payments directly to needy families.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Explain how the Volstead Act contributed to a rise in organized crime.
22. Explain how overproduction helped cause the Great Depression.

**Unit 4 Posttest, Form B**

Score

Boom and Bust**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. bars that operated in secret during Prohibition
- _____ 2. theory that human beings developed over millions of years
- _____ 3. world heavyweight boxing champion from 1919 to 1926
- _____ 4. narrow focus on local interests
- _____ 5. payments required as punishment for starting a war
- _____ 6. belief that the world was formed according to the Bible's description
- _____ 7. bandleader during the Harlem Renaissance
- _____ 8. rising stock prices over a long period
- _____ 9. president who could be "silent in five languages"
- _____ 10. employees are not required to join a union

Column B

- A.** reparations
- B.** Jack Dempsey
- C.** bull market
- D.** Calvin Coolidge
- E.** Duke Ellington
- F.** open shop
- G.** creationism
- H.** provincialism
- I.** evolution
- J.** speakeasies

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Emergency Quota Act admitted immigrants to the United States based on
 - A.** sponsorship by an American citizen.
 - B.** job skills.
 - C.** wealth.
 - D.** ethnic identity and national origin.
- _____ 12. Which amendment repealed Prohibition?
 - A.** Twenty-second Amendment
 - B.** Twenty-first Amendment
 - C.** Nineteenth Amendment
 - D.** Eighteenth Amendment
- _____ 13. Claude McKay, Langston Hughes, and the Cotton Club were all part of the
 - A.** Black Nationalist Movement.
 - B.** Great Awakening.
 - C.** South Side Renaissance.
 - D.** Harlem Renaissance.
- _____ 14. What major effect did the new automobile industry of the 1920s have on American society?
 - A.** Workers did not commute any more.
 - B.** The mail delivery system expanded across the country.
 - C.** People moved from the suburbs to the city.
 - D.** Car costs were reduced by the mass production system.

**Unit 4 Posttest, Form B**

Score

- _____ 15. During the 1920s, unions declined in part because many corporations instituted
- A.** cooperative individualism. **C.** sociological departments.
B. reparations. **D.** welfare capitalism.
- _____ 16. All of the following characterized the consumer society of the 1920s EXCEPT
- A.** there was less borrowing of money for fear of being in debt.
B. advertisers developed messages for mass audiences.
C. welfare capitalism provided workers with improved benefits.
D. products focused on Americans' concerns with fashion and success.
- _____ 17. Which of the following was a likely cause of the Great Depression?
- A.** decreasing purchasing power of Americans in debt
B. low tariffs restricting the sale of goods
C. an increase in major cash purchases by consumers
D. the sale of too many automobiles in a flooded market
- _____ 18. Which of the following statements about Roosevelt's election to a second term is true?
- A.** Roosevelt won in a very close electoral count.
B. Changes in African American voting patterns helped elect him.
C. It preceded the Supreme Court-packing move.
D. The upper classes continued to strongly support Roosevelt.
- _____ 19. The goal of the 1937 National Housing Act was to
- A.** restrict the practice of tenant farming.
B. restrict the amount by which landlords could raise rents.
C. subsidize the building of low-cost housing.
D. subsidize the building of slums in several cities.
- _____ 20. To pull the economy out of a recession, Keynesian economists advocated
- A.** deficit spending. **C.** raising taxes.
B. balancing the budget. **D.** raising interest rates.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Explain how Henry Ford was able to make automobiles affordable for the majority of Americans.
22. Describe the main provisions of the Social Security Act.

**Unit 5 Pretest, Form A**

Score

Global Struggles**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. imaginary line between Communist Eastern Europe and the West
- _____ 2. murder of millions of European Jews by the Nazis
- _____ 3. American policy to stop the spread of communism
- _____ 4. period of rapidly increasing birthrates between 1945 and 1961
- _____ 5. leader of the Nazi Party
- _____ 6. period of confrontation and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union
- _____ 7. the Communist revolution in this nation shocked Americans
- _____ 8. a cultural distance between children and their parents in the 1950s
- _____ 9. a disease that terrorized Americans during the 1940s and 1950s
- _____ 10. the president responsible for creating more than 40,000 miles of interstate highway

Column B

- A.** Cold War
- B.** China
- C.** Dwight Eisenhower
- D.** iron curtain
- E.** Adolf Hitler
- F.** polio
- G.** generation gap
- H.** "final solution"
- I.** baby boom
- J.** containment

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Nazi Party in Germany was similar to Italy's
 - A.** Communist Party.
 - B.** Socialist Party.
 - C.** Fascist Party.
 - D.** Anarchist Party.
- _____ 12. The British Royal Air Force's attempt to save Britain from German invasion is known as the
 - A.** Battle of the Bulge.
 - B.** English Channel Defense.
 - C.** Churchill Plan.
 - D.** Battle of Britain.
- _____ 13. What is the major tenet of fascism?
 - A.** that individuals and nations should work together to be great
 - B.** that government-run collective businesses are best
 - C.** that a nation is more important than an individual
 - D.** that individuals should elect government officials

(continued)



Unit 5 Pretest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** In their major offensive to liberate Europe, the Allies landed their invasion forces in
 - A.** Antwerp, Belgium.
 - B.** Normandy, France.
 - C.** Hamburg, Germany.
 - D.** Warsaw, Poland.

- _____ **15.** The American program to build an atomic bomb was called
 - A.** the Manhattan Project.
 - B.** Operation Overlord.
 - C.** D-Day.
 - D.** Operation Liberty.

- _____ **16.** During World War II, women joined the workforce in large numbers due to
 - A.** Roosevelt’s Executive Order 8802.
 - B.** the Great Depression.
 - C.** a sharp rise in the inflation rate.
 - D.** wartime labor shortages.

- _____ **17.** A United States bomber dropped the first atomic bomb on
 - A.** Hiroshima.
 - B.** Nagasaki.
 - C.** Tokyo.
 - D.** Iwo Jima.

- _____ **18.** In the wake of the Korean War, the United States
 - A.** focused entirely on containing communism in Europe.
 - B.** cut military spending and returned to isolationism.
 - C.** entered into an alliance with China and North Korea.
 - D.** became more militarily involved in Asia.

- _____ **19.** The tactic of damaging reputations with vague and unfounded charges of Communist Party affiliation was called
 - A.** bolshevism.
 - B.** Marshallism.
 - C.** McCarthyism.
 - D.** fascism.

- _____ **20.** The GI Bill enabled many returning soldiers to
 - A.** find jobs in business.
 - B.** deal with their war experiences.
 - C.** purchase homes with low interest loans.
 - D.** make a career in military service.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Successful testing of the atomic bomb set off a debate about whether to use it against Japan. Describe what you think might have been the arguments on each side of the debate. Why do you think President Truman finally decided to use it?

- 22.** In the years following World War II, television ownership soared. How do you think the rise of television affected the Hollywood movie industry? What kinds of things do you think Hollywood might have done in response?



Unit 5 Pretest, Form B

Score

Global Struggles

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. owned by more than 80 percent of families by 1957
- _____ 2. prime minister of Britain during most of World War II
- _____ 3. president of the United States during World War II
- _____ 4. leader of Italy during World War II
- _____ 5. supply of food and other materials to a blockaded city
- _____ 6. emperor of Japan during World War II
- _____ 7. took over the Soviet Union after Lenin’s death in 1924
- _____ 8. accusations of Communist subversion in American society
- _____ 9. a provision for American economic aid to Europe
- _____ 10. communities built outside of large cities

Column B

- A.** Red Scare
- B.** suburbs
- C.** Hirohito
- D.** Franklin Roosevelt
- E.** Marshall Plan
- F.** Berlin Airlift
- G.** Winston Churchill
- H.** Joseph Stalin
- I.** Benito Mussolini
- J.** television

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In the 1930s, many Americans supported a policy of avoiding international conflicts called
 - A.** brinkmanship.
 - B.** internationalism.
 - C.** isolationism.
 - D.** the Truman Doctrine.
- _____ 12. Which statement about the advertising industry during the 1950s is true?
 - A.** Advertisements were not effective in selling products.
 - B.** The advertising industry used only prints ads to sell products.
 - C.** Advertisements used new marketing techniques to help sell products.
 - D.** The advertising industry struggled to survive in the 1950s.
- _____ 13. What happened on December 7, 1941?
 - A.** A German U-boat sank the *Lusitania*.
 - B.** Germany invaded Great Britain.
 - C.** Japan declared war.
 - D.** Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.
- _____ 14. Before September 1, 1939, Hitler’s aggressive actions included
 - A.** invading France.
 - B.** the forced unification of Germany and Austria.
 - C.** giving up Danzig to Poland.
 - D.** a massive preparation to invade the Soviet Union.



Unit 5 Pretest, Form B

Score

- _____ **15.** How was Roosevelt able to help Britain before the United States joined World War II?
 - A.** by exchanging bases for old American destroyers
 - B.** by declaring the Neutrality Act null and void
 - C.** by selling arms without telling Congress
 - D.** by getting Congress to nullify the Neutrality Act

- _____ **16.** How did the Allies drive back the Japanese in the Pacific?
 - A.** bombing Tokyo
 - B.** blockading Japan
 - C.** kamikaze attacks
 - D.** island hopping

- _____ **17.** Which of the following occurred during the Korean War?
 - A.** The Soviet Union helped South Korea build up an army.
 - B.** President Truman backed the battle plans of General MacArthur.
 - C.** Chinese cities were bombed with atomic weapons.
 - D.** China entered the war and fought UN troops.

- _____ **18.** Which of the following occurred in the United States during the Cold War?
 - A.** *Sputnik* was launched right after NASA was created.
 - B.** President Eisenhower reduced the nuclear arsenal.
 - C.** Hollywood ignored the tensions of the Cold War.
 - D.** People practiced duck-and-cover drills in schools.

- _____ **19.** The House Un-American Activities Committee was pushed by the F.B.I. to
 - A.** infiltrate groups suspected of plotting against the government.
 - B.** hold public hearings on Communist subversion of the government.
 - C.** interview thousands of federal employees and test their loyalty.
 - D.** manage relationships with defense contractors and prioritize war production.

- _____ **20.** Jonas Salk made a major breakthrough by developing
 - A.** the transistor.
 - B.** ENIAC.
 - C.** cinemascope.
 - D.** a vaccine against polio.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** How did the Great Depression lead to the rise of dictators around the world?
- 22.** How was the role of American women in World War II different from their role in World War I?

**Section Quiz 13-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Germany, Italy, and Japan
- _____ 2. idea that a country should focus on its own problems and avoid international commitments
- _____ 3. Adolf Hitler's autobiography
- _____ 4. a type of aggressive nationalism
- _____ 5. resource-rich province of China invaded by the Japanese

Column B

- A.** isolationism
- B.** Axis Powers
- C.** fascism
- D.** *Mein Kampf*
- E.** Manchuria

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who was a fervent anti-Communist and a great admirer of Benito Mussolini?
 - A.** Adolf Hitler
 - B.** Joseph Stalin
 - C.** Francisco Franco
 - D.** Vladimir Lenin
- _____ 7. Many military officers in Japan believed Japan was destined to dominate
 - A.** North America.
 - B.** South America.
 - C.** East Asia.
 - D.** Europe.
- _____ 8. In 1928 the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin began a massive effort to
 - A.** overthrow communism.
 - B.** industrialize his country.
 - C.** educate the peasants.
 - D.** increase trade.
- _____ 9. One of the new political parties to rise during the political and economic chaos in Germany after World War I was the National Socialist German Workers' Party, also known as the
 - A.** Socialist Party.
 - B.** Nazi Party.
 - C.** Fascist Party.
 - D.** Bolshevik Party.
- _____ 10. Who was the leader of the 1936 rebellion in Spain that quickly became a civil war?
 - A.** Benito Mussolini
 - B.** Vladimir Lenin
 - C.** Francisco Franco
 - D.** Gerald M. Nye

★ Chapter 13

Score

Section Quiz 13-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. lightning war
- _____ 2. unification
- _____ 3. concrete bunkers and fortifications built by the French along the German border
- _____ 4. the policy of giving concessions in exchange for peace
- _____ 5. a Polish port city with strong German roots

Column B

- A.** blitzkrieg
- B.** Danzig
- C.** Maginot Line
- D.** appeasement
- E.** *Anschluss*

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact contained a secret deal between Germany and the Soviet Union to divide
 - A.** Czechoslovakia.
 - B.** Belgium.
 - C.** Austria.
 - D.** Poland.

- _____ 7. The air battle between the German *Luftwaffe* and the British air force that began in June 1940 and lasted into the fall of 1940 became known as
 - A.** *sitzkrieg*.
 - B.** the Battle of Britain.
 - C.** the Munich Crisis.
 - D.** the "Miracle at Dunkirk."

- _____ 8. In 1938, Britain and France agreed to Hitler's demand for the Sudetenland, an area of
 - A.** Czechoslovakia.
 - B.** Austria.
 - C.** Poland.
 - D.** Belgium.

- _____ 9. Before they could attack France, Hitler and his generals had to invade
 - A.** Austria and Czechoslovakia.
 - B.** Japan and China.
 - C.** Belgium and Luxembourg.
 - D.** The Soviet Union and Britain.

- _____ 10. After being trapped by the Germans in Belgium, the only port remaining open for Britain and France to evacuate their surviving troops was at
 - A.** Antwerp.
 - B.** Brussels.
 - C.** Dunkirk.
 - D.** Danzig.



Chapter 13

Score

Section Quiz 13-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Hebrew for “catastrophe” and used specifically to refer to the Holocaust
- _____ 2. the country which revoked landing certificates for those aboard the *SS St. Louis*
- _____ 3. extermination camp where 1,600,000 people died
- _____ 4. German government’s secret police
- _____ 5. took citizenship away from Jewish Germans and banned marriage between Jews and other Germans

Column B

- A.** Nuremberg Laws
- B.** Auschwitz
- C.** Cuba
- D.** Shoah
- E.** Gestapo

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What event in 1938 marked a significant escalation in the Nazi policy of persecution against the Jews?
 - A.** *Kristallnacht*
 - B.** Nuremberg Laws
 - C.** Wannsee Conference
 - D.** Battle of Britain
- _____ 7. Few Americans wanted to raise immigration quotas, even to accommodate European
 - A.** leaders.
 - B.** trade.
 - C.** peace.
 - D.** refugees.
- _____ 8. What was the name of one of the first and largest concentration camps built near the town of Weimar in 1937?
 - A.** Wannsee
 - B.** Buchenwald
 - C.** Treblinka
 - D.** *Kristallnacht*
- _____ 9. The Nazis reserved their strongest hatred for Jews, although they also held other groups in contempt including homosexuals, the disabled, Gypsies, and
 - A.** Christians.
 - B.** Scandinavians.
 - C.** Slavic peoples.
 - D.** the Japanese.
- _____ 10. In 1942 Nazi leaders met to make plans for exterminating Europe’s Jews more quickly and efficiently at
 - A.** the Wannsee Conference.
 - B.** the Munich Conference.
 - C.** the St. Louis Affair.
 - D.** the Berlin Meetings.

★ Chapter 13

Score

Section Quiz 13-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. materials important for fighting a war
- _____ 2. revised to allow warring countries to buy arms from the United States on a cash-and-carry basis
- _____ 3. American destroyer torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine
- _____ 4. stated the United States could supply arms to any country considered "vital to the defense of the United States"
- _____ 5. the entire western half of the Atlantic Ocean that Roosevelt declared as neutral territory

Column B

- A.** Lend-Lease Act
- B.** hemispheric defense zone
- C.** Neutrality Act of 1939
- D.** strategic materials
- E.** *Reuben James*

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In June 1941, in violation of a non-aggression treaty, Hitler launched a massive invasion of
 - A.** Austria.
 - B.** France.
 - C.** the Soviet Union.
 - D.** Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 7. In 1941 President Roosevelt began sending lend-lease aid to
 - A.** China.
 - B.** Britain.
 - C.** the Philippines.
 - D.** France.
- _____ 8. Roosevelt and Churchill met near Newfoundland in 1941 and agreed on the text of the
 - A.** Export Control Act.
 - B.** Neutrality Act.
 - C.** Lend-Lease Act.
 - D.** Atlantic Charter.
- _____ 9. The group that in 1940 pushed for stronger action against Germany and the repeal of all neutrality laws was the
 - A.** America First Committee.
 - B.** Fight for Freedom Committee.
 - C.** Committee to Defend America.
 - D.** United States Congress.
- _____ 10. What finally brought the United States into World War II?
 - A.** sinking of the *Reuben James*
 - B.** Americans' horror at the persecution of people by Nazis
 - C.** Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - D.** the Atlantic Charter



Chapter 13 Test, Form A

Score

A World in Flames

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. unification
- _____ 2. Nazi extermination camp
- _____ 3. Der Führer
- _____ 4. period when Britain and France waited for the Germans to attack
- _____ 5. Nazi government secret police
- _____ 6. *Il Duce*
- _____ 7. mass killing of millions of European Jews by the Nazis
- _____ 8. requirement imposed by the Neutrality Act of 1937 for the purchase of nonmilitary supplies from the U.S.
- _____ 9. used a large number of tanks and aircraft to encircle enemies and cut off supply lines
- _____ 10. leader who promised "peace in our time."

Column B

- A.** blitzkrieg
- B.** Benito Mussolini
- C.** Neville Chamberlain
- D.** Holocaust
- E.** Auschwitz
- F.** Adolf Hitler
- G.** *Anschluss*
- H.** cash and carry
- I.** Gestapo
- J.** *sitzkrieg*

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

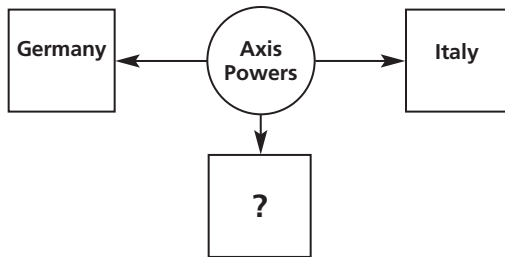
- _____ 11. Two causes of the rise of dictatorships after World War I were
 - A.** the peace treaty and economic depression.
 - B.** new political ideas and economic depression.
 - C.** the peace treaty and lack of strong leadership after the war.
 - D.** new political ideas and lack of strong leadership after the war.
- _____ 12. Adolf Hitler blamed Germany's defeat in World War I on the
 - A.** weak German ruler.
 - B.** democratic form of government.
 - C.** Jews.
 - D.** Slavs.
- _____ 13. The Nye Committee report created the impression that America's entry into World War I was influenced by
 - A.** attacks on American merchant ships.
 - B.** militarism in Europe.
 - C.** American arms manufacturers.
 - D.** the American Communist Party.
- _____ 14. Stalin agreed to a nonaggression treaty with Germany because he believed
 - A.** it was the best way to protect Poland.
 - B.** that the Soviets and the Nazis had much in common.
 - C.** that it would turn Germany against Britain and France and keep the USSR safe.
 - D.** it would free him for a war against Britain and France.

(continued)

★ Chapter 13 Test, Form A

Score

_____ 15. Which choice best completes the diagram?



- A. Spain
- B. USSR
- C. Japan
- D. Austria

_____ 16. The British and French realized that appeasement had failed when Hitler

- A. invaded Czechoslovakia.
- B. invaded Austria.
- C. invaded Poland.
- D. made demands for territory in Poland.

_____ 17. The Nuremberg Laws

- A. took citizenship away from Jewish Germans.
- B. required all Jewish Germans to move to concentration camps.
- C. required all Jewish Germans to leave the country.
- D. authorized German police to shoot Jewish Germans.

_____ 18. Most of the Jewish refugees aboard the SS *St. Louis*

- A. immigrated to the U.S.
- B. disembarked in Cuba.
- C. were given refuge in Mexico.
- D. died in the Nazis' "final solution."

_____ 19. The Nazis' "final solution" referred to their plans to

- A. defeat France.
- B. conquer Britain.
- C. exterminate Europe's Jews.
- D. rule Europe after conquering it.

_____ 20. In presenting his "Four Freedoms," Roosevelt was trying to

- A. justify America's neutrality.
- B. justify his call for speeding up America's military build-up.
- C. shift public opinion toward entering the war.
- D. shift public opinion toward helping Britain.

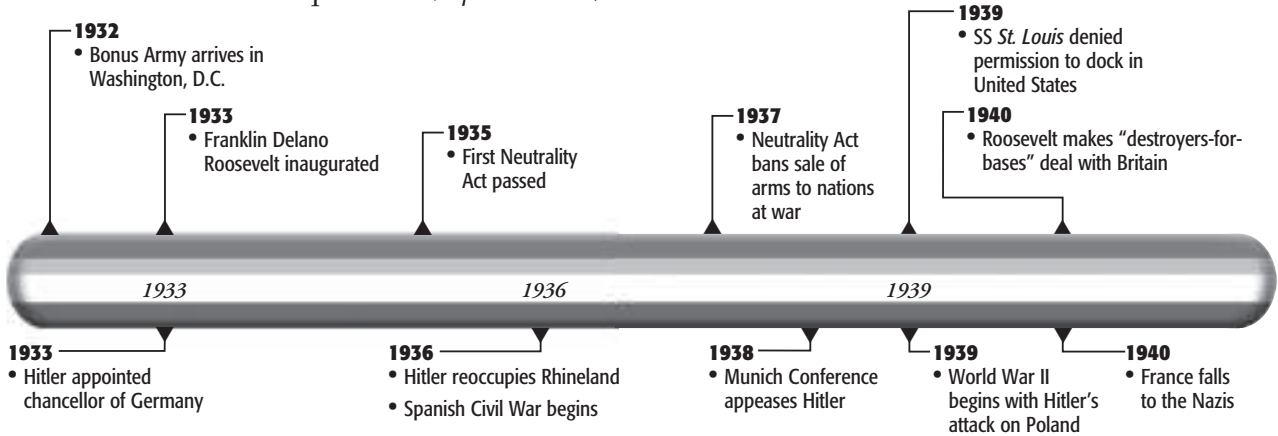
DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. Describe fascism and the beliefs of its followers.
- 22. Describe the "Miracle at Dunkirk" and Hitler's surprising order that helped make it possible.

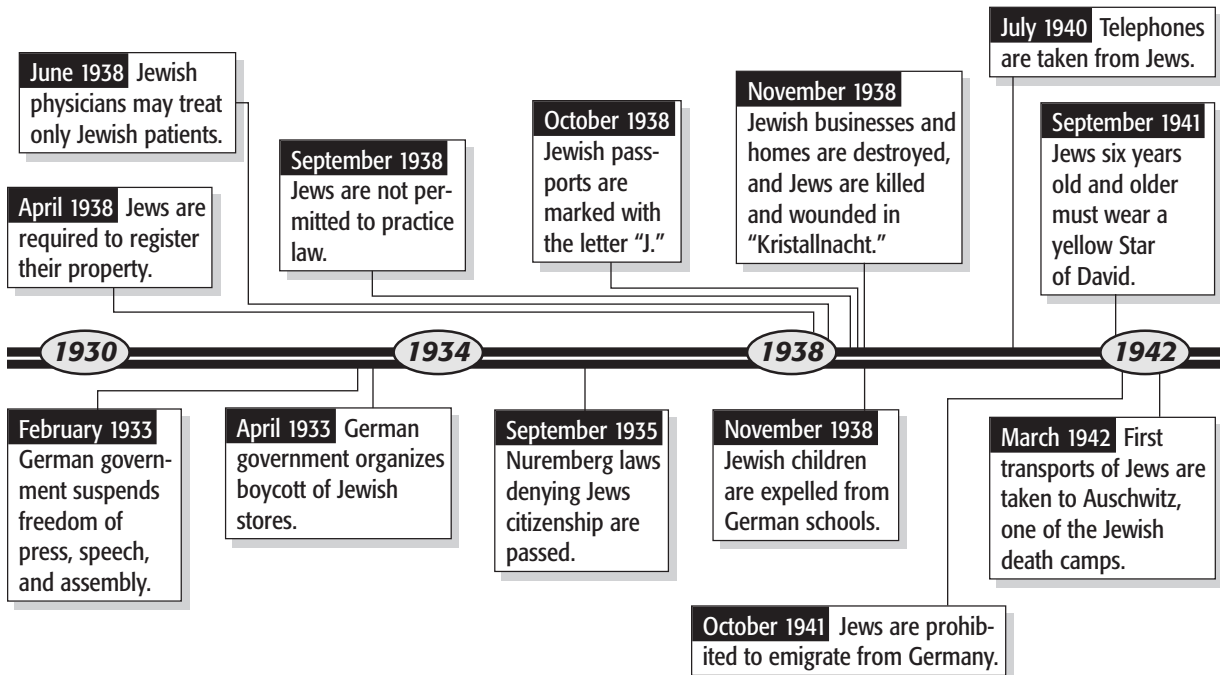
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★ Chapter 13 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to the time line above, which of the following events took place first?
- A.** First Neutrality Act passed
 - B.** World War II begins
 - C.** Hitler appointed chancellor of Germany
 - D.** Spanish Civil War begins



- _____ **24.** According to the time line above, which limitation was put on the rights of Jews in Hitler's Germany after World War II began?
- A.** Jews had to ride at the back of a bus.
 - B.** Jews were not permitted to practice medicine.
 - C.** Every Jew over six years old had to wear a yellow Star of David.
 - D.** Jewish children were expelled from German schools.

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(continued)

★ Chapter 13 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 25. Looking at the circle graph on the right, which of the following is a true statement?
- A. More Jews died at Auschwitz than any other group.
 - B. Jews were not the only ethnic group whose members died in concentration camps.
 - C. Twice as many Jews died at Auschwitz than any other ethnic group.
 - D. Both A and B



DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“I address you, the members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word “unprecedented” because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today. . . .

Every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world— assailed either by arms, or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations still at peace.”

—from Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s 1941 State of the Union Address

26. When Roosevelt spoke in this passage of the “spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity,” to whom do you think he was referring?

“. . . In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.”

—President Roosevelt

27. In this excerpt from his Four Freedoms speech, Roosevelt mentions four freedoms that are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, but he also uses the phrase, “everywhere in the world.” What do you think was Roosevelt’s vision of the post-war world?

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**Chapter 13 Test, Form B**

Score

A World in Flames

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match the World War II leaders in Column A with their countries in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Joseph Stalin
 _____ 2. Francisco Franco
 _____ 3. Adolf Hitler
 _____ 4. Benito Mussolini

Column B

- A.** Spain
B. Germany
C. Italy
D. USSR

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 5. believed by Hitler to be a “master race”
 _____ 6. one of the first and largest Nazi concentration camps
 _____ 7. idea that trade between nations helps to prevent war
 _____ 8. stopped the sale of oil from the United States to Japan
 _____ 9. Hitler’s autobiography
 _____ 10. German air force

Column B

- A.** Aryans
B. internationalism
C. Buchenwald
D. *Luftwaffe*
E. *Mein Kampf*
F. embargo

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. To get resources, the Japanese military invaded
A. Taiwan. **C.** Tibet.
B. Korea. **D.** Manchuria.
- _____ 12. The Neutrality Act of 1935 made it illegal for
A. American citizens to join another country’s military.
B. Americans to sell arms to any country at war.
C. Congress to declare war on any country.
D. Americans to join the Communist or Fascist Party.
- _____ 13. The first area that Hitler “unified” with Germany was
A. the Sudetenland. **C.** Poland.
B. Czechoslovakia. **D.** Austria.

**Chapter 13 Test, Form B**

Score

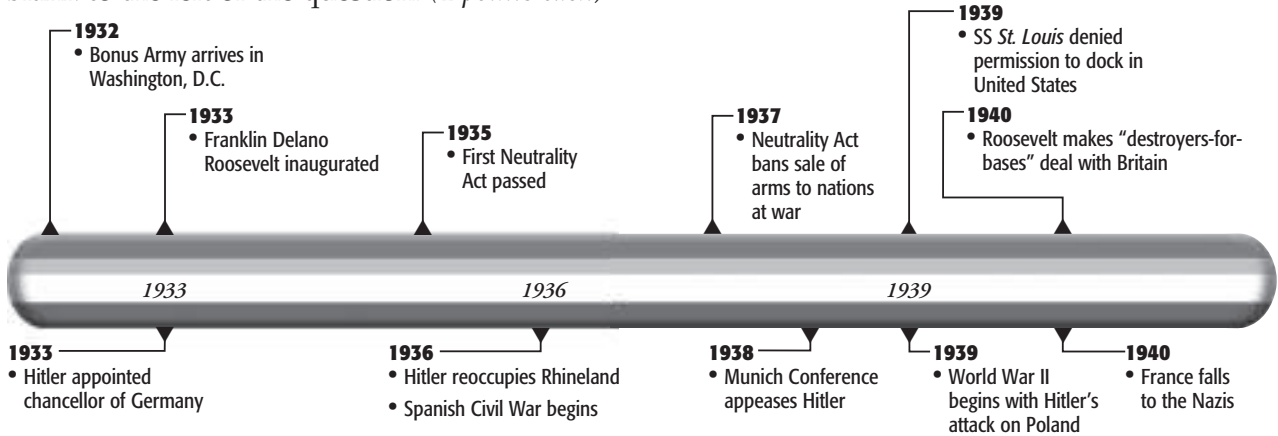
- _____ 14. In the Munich Conference, Britain and France
- A. told Hitler that they would declare war if he invaded Czechoslovakia.
 - B. gave in to Hitler's demands for the Sudetenland.
 - C. allowed Czechoslovakia to become a German protectorate.
 - D. told Hitler they would declare war if he invaded Poland.
- _____ 15. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression treaty contained a secret deal to
- A. divide Poland between them.
 - B. divide France between them.
 - C. not fight each other.
 - D. fight France and Britain.
- _____ 16. In the Battle of Britain,
- A. British troops defeated the German ground invasion.
 - B. the British sunk most of the German ships that crossed the English Channel.
 - C. the German air force destroyed the Royal Air Force.
 - D. the Royal Air Force saved Britain from invasion.
- _____ 17. A night of anti-Jewish violence became known as
- A. blitzkrieg.
 - B. *Anschluss*.
 - C. *Kristallnacht*.
 - D. Gestapo.
- _____ 18. In the Wannsee Conference, Nazi leaders
- A. planned the invasion of Poland.
 - B. negotiated with Britain and France for the Sudetenland.
 - C. planned the "final solution."
 - D. negotiated a nonaggression treaty with the Soviet Union.
- _____ 19. Roosevelt sent destroyers to Britain in exchange for
- A. cash.
 - B. a promise to pay at war's end.
 - C. U.S. bases on British-held territory.
 - D. manufactured British goods.
- _____ 20. The Lend-Lease Act was Roosevelt's way of getting arms to Britain without Britain having to
- A. pick them up.
 - B. return them after the war.
 - C. take out loans to pay for them.
 - D. pay cash.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

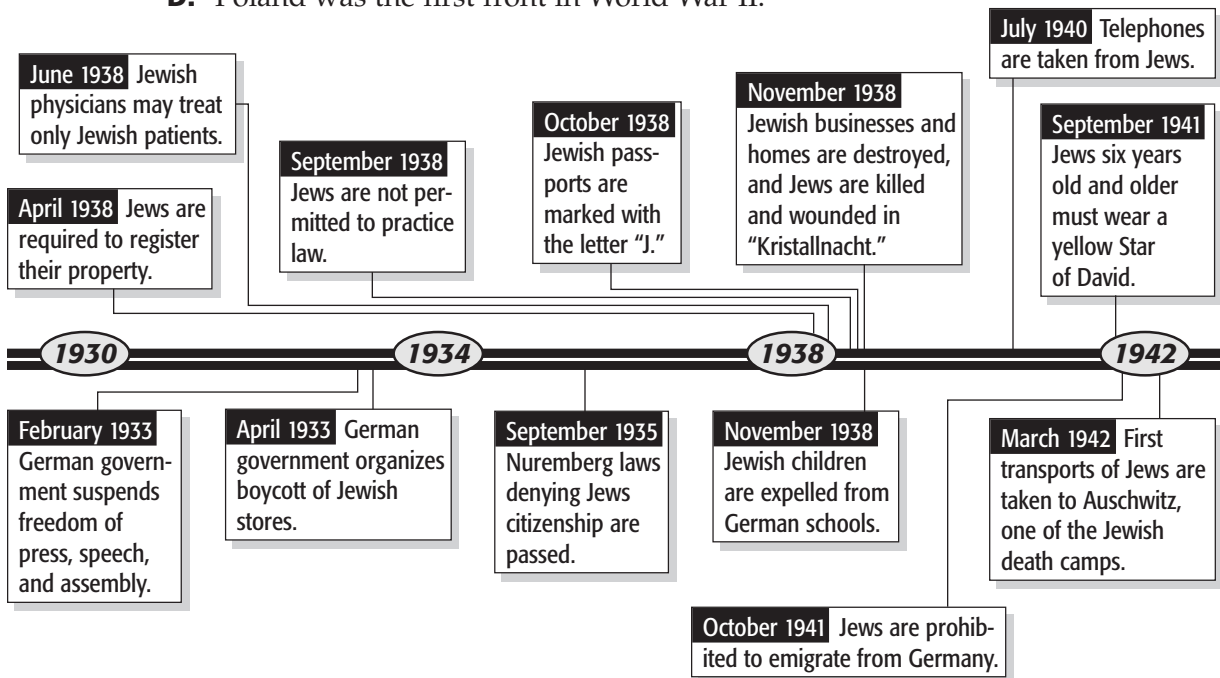
21. Describe Adolf Hitler's beliefs, including his views on different races.
22. Although no consensus has been reached for why an event so horrifying as the Holocaust could have occurred, give at least five factors that most historians think could have contributed.

★ Chapter 13 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Referring to the time line above, choose the most accurate statement.
- A.** World War II began during Roosevelt’s first term in office.
 - B.** Hitler’s first attack in the war was on Rhineland.
 - C.** The “destroyers-for-bases” deal between the United States and Britain occurred before the United States signed legislation limiting trade with warring nations.
 - D.** Poland was the first front in World War II.



- _____ **24.** According to the chart, about how much time passed from when civil rights started to be suspended to when Jews had to openly identify themselves?
- A.** 2 months
 - B.** 2½ years
 - C.** 5½ years
 - D.** 8½ years


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★ Chapter 13 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ **25.** According to the chart on the right and your own knowledge, the political ideologies of which of the following countries were most similar to those of Germany?
- A.** Italy
 - B.** Russia
 - C.** Japan
 - D.** Both B and C

POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES



- RUSSIA (Stalin)**
Communism: Advocates one-party rule and the elimination of private property, and does not tolerate opposition.
- ITALY (Mussolini)**
Fascism: Advocates extreme nationalism and a strong centralized government led by a dictator.
- GERMANY (Hitler)**
Nazism: Advocates extreme nationalism, control of all industry by the state, the superiority of the Aryan race, and leadership by a dictator.
- JAPAN (Series of Prime Ministers)**
Militarism: Advocates extreme nationalism, values military virtues and ideals, and takes an aggressive military approach to expanding its power.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“[W]e were told by the old-timers to try to look strong, healthy, and to walk in an upright position when our turn came. . . . Because the women I was with were young, only a few were taken out. Their numbers, tattooed on their left arms, were written down by the SS, and after a few days during roll call, their tattoo numbers were called out and these women were marched to the gas chamber.”

—quoted in *Echoes from the Holocaust*

- 26.** Why do you think it was important for Jews in concentration camps to look young, strong, and healthy?

“Even though large tracts of Europe have fallen . . . we shall not flag or fail. . . . We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.”

—Winston Churchill, quoted in *Freedom from Fear*

- 27.** Winston Churchill delivered this speech on June 4, 1940. Briefly explain what Churchill is talking about and why he made the speech.

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**Section Quiz 14-1**

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. agreements that the government made with companies instead of asking for bids
- _____ 2. an African American unit, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, that played an important role during the Battle of Anzio
- _____ 3. nickname for American soldiers because of their clothing
- _____ 4. made more than 12,000 airplane deliveries
- _____ 5. basic cargo transport used during the war

Column B

- A.** WASPS
- B.** cost-plus contracts
- C.** GIs
- D.** Liberty ship
- E.** Tuskegee Airmen

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The *Pittsburgh Courier* argued that African Americans should join the war effort in order to achieve a double victory over Hitler's racism and racism at home in a campaign called
 - A.** "Double V."
 - B.** "Tuskegee Airmen."
 - C.** "Fight for Right."
 - D.** "Two V."
- _____ 7. The automobile industry was uniquely suited to the mass production of
 - A.** "Government Issue" clothing.
 - B.** ships.
 - C.** military equipment.
 - D.** buildings to house soldiers.
- _____ 8. After France surrendered to Germany in June 1940, two members of Congress introduced the
 - A.** War Production Board.
 - B.** Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.
 - C.** Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
 - D.** Selective Service and Training Act.
- _____ 9. During World War II, the Army enlisted women for the first time, although they were barred from
 - A.** combat.
 - B.** basic training.
 - C.** the barracks.
 - D.** clerical positions.
- _____ 10. Companies that wanted to convert their factories to war production received loans from the
 - A.** Office of War Mobilization.
 - B.** Selective Service.
 - C.** Cost-Plus System.
 - D.** Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

★ Chapter 14

Score

Section Quiz 14-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. cargo ships traveled in groups and were escorted by navy warships
- _____ 2. turning point in the war that put the Germans on the defensive
- _____ 3. commanded the German "Afrika Korps"
- _____ 4. turning point in the war that stopped the Japanese advance in the Pacific
- _____ 5. when 78,000 prisoners of war were forced to walk 65 miles to a Japanese prison camp

Column B

- A.** Battle of Midway
- B.** Battle of Stalingrad
- C.** Bataan Death March
- D.** convoy system
- E.** Erwin Rommel

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. On April 18, 1942, American bombs fell on Japan for the first time when the carriers' usual short-ranged bombers were replaced with long-range
 - A.** paratroopers.
 - B.** code breakers.
 - C.** radar.
 - D.** B-25 bombers.
- _____ 7. If British and American troops opened a second front by attacking Germany from the west, it would take pressure off the
 - A.** Pacific war.
 - B.** Soviet Union.
 - C.** Italians.
 - D.** French.
- _____ 8. On November 8, 1942, the American invasion of North Africa began under the command of General
 - A.** Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - B.** George Patton.
 - C.** Douglas MacArthur.
 - D.** Chester Nimitz.
- _____ 9. In June 1942, decoded Japanese messages alerted the United States to the planned Japanese attack on
 - A.** Hawaii.
 - B.** Midway.
 - C.** the Philippines.
 - D.** Manchuria.
- _____ 10. The Battle of the Atlantic slowly turned in favor of the Allies, in part due to new technology, including depth charges, sonar, and
 - A.** B-25 bombers.
 - B.** mass production.
 - C.** convoy systems.
 - D.** radar.

**Section Quiz 14-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. first civil rights agency established by the federal government since the Reconstruction era
- _____ 2. one way to produce more food for the war effort
- _____ 3. tried to help Japanese Americans who had lost property during the relocation
- _____ 4. created to stabilize both wages and prices
- _____ 5. symbol of the campaign to hire women during World War II

Column B

- A.** Japanese American Citizens League
- B.** victory gardens
- C.** "Rosie the Riveter"
- D.** Office of Price Administration
- E.** Fair Employment Practices Commission

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The most difficult task facing cities with war industries was
 - A.** renting "hot beds."
 - B.** relocating Japanese Americans.
 - C.** finding housing.
 - D.** rationing.
- _____ 7. The Office of Price Administration began rationing, or limiting the availability of, many consumer products to make sure enough were available for
 - A.** military use.
 - B.** the elderly.
 - C.** children.
 - D.** schools.
- _____ 8. To help farmers in the Southwest overcome the labor shortage, the government introduced the
 - A.** Migrant Worker Program.
 - B.** Relocation Program.
 - C.** Rosie the Riveter Program.
 - D.** Bracero Program.
- _____ 9. In 1942 Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared most of the West Coast a military zone and ordered all people of Japanese ancestry to relocate to
 - A.** Japan.
 - B.** internment camps.
 - C.** the Sunbelt.
 - D.** the East Coast.
- _____ 10. The growth of southern California and cities in the Deep South created a new industrial region known as
 - A.** the Sunbelt.
 - B.** the Southwest.
 - C.** Belle Isle.
 - D.** the military zone.

**Section Quiz 14-5****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. helped turn the German lines back during the Battle of the Bulge
- _____ 2. where the International Military Tribunal tried German leaders suspected of committing war crimes
- _____ 3. dirt walls, several feet thick, that were covered in shrubbery and surrounded many fields in Normandy
- _____ 4. the day after the unconditional surrender by Germany on May 7, 1945
- _____ 5. code-name for the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima

Column B

- A.** V-E Day
- B.** hedgerows
- C.** George Patton
- D.** "Little Boy"
- E.** Nuremberg

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Estate in Washington, D.C., delegates from 39 countries met to discuss a new international organization, which was to be called the
- A.** League of Nations. **C.** Allies.
- B.** United Nations. **D.** International Military Tribunal.
- _____ 7. The Germans' goal for the Battle of the Bulge was to cut off Allied supplies coming through the port of
- A.** Antwerp, Belgium. **C.** Helsinki, Finland.
- B.** Odense, Denmark. **D.** Nice, France.
- _____ 8. Where did American military planners choose to invade in order to stockpile supplies and build up troops for an invasion of Japan?
- A.** Hiroshima **C.** Iwo Jima
- B.** Nagasaki **D.** Okinawa
- _____ 9. Faced with the massive destruction caused by atomic bombs and the shock of the Soviets joining the war, the Japanese emperor ordered his government to surrender on August 15, 1945—
- A.** Armistice Day. **C.** V-J Day.
- B.** V-E Day. **D.** Veterans Day.
- _____ 10. How did General Curtis LeMay attempt to destroy Japan's war production?
- A.** by invading Okinawa
- B.** by island hopping in the Pacific
- C.** by dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima
- D.** by firebombing Japanese cities



Chapter 14 Test, Form A

Score

America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. in overall command of the invasion of France
- _____ 2. "I felt like the moon, the stars, and all the planets had fallen on me."
- _____ 3. commander of the United States Navy in the Pacific
- _____ 4. head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who pressured Roosevelt to provide jobs for African Americans
- _____ 5. led the American team of engineers and scientists building the atomic bomb
- _____ 6. highest-ranking African American officer in the U.S. Army
- _____ 7. signed a letter to Roosevelt, warning that powerful bombs may be constructed using uranium
- _____ 8. director of the WAC
- _____ 9. upon evacuating the Philippines, said "I shall return"
- _____ 10. clothing worn by teenagers and considered to be unpatriotic

Column B

- A.** A. Philip Randolph
- B.** Benjamin O. Davis
- C.** Chester Nimitz
- D.** Robert Oppenheimer
- E.** zoot suits
- F.** Harry S. Truman
- G.** Oveta Culp Hobby
- H.** Albert Einstein
- I.** Douglas MacArthur
- J.** Dwight D. Eisenhower

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The cost-plus system sped up war production by
 - A.** imposing penalties on companies that did not meet their production quotas.
 - B.** providing larger profits for companies that worked fast and produced a lot.
 - C.** allowing previously competing companies to work together.
 - D.** providing bonuses for superior workmanship in war production.
- _____ 12. Liberty ships could be produced quickly because they were
 - A.** made of steel rather than iron.
 - B.** made with thick hulls.
 - C.** riveted rather than welded.
 - D.** assembled from prefabricated parts.
- _____ 13. Roosevelt decided to invade Morocco and Algeria in order to
 - A.** take pressure off of the Soviet Union.
 - B.** take control of the Suez Canal.
 - C.** help the British troops fight the Germans in Egypt.
 - D.** avoid invading Japan.
- _____ 14. Japan's goal in attacking Midway Island was to
 - A.** gain a base from which to attack Hawaii.
 - B.** cut American supply lines to Australia.
 - C.** destroy the American fleet.
 - D.** gain control of resources on Midway.

(continued)



Chapter 14 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 15. Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission to
 - A. mediate disputes between labor and management.
 - B. end discrimination in hiring workers in defense industries.
 - C. control wages and prices.
 - D. coordinate all government housing projects.

- _____ 16. During World War II, Americans bought over \$150 billion worth of bonds in order to
 - A. donate part of their wages to the military.
 - B. loan the government money to pay for the war.
 - C. avoid paying taxes.
 - D. finance public works projects.

- _____ 17. Blue points and red points were a system for
 - A. rewarding American civilians.
 - B. rationing goods.
 - C. prioritizing targets for attack.
 - D. mapping opposing forces.

- _____ 18. The Allies placed inflated rubber tanks, empty tents, and dummy landing craft along the coast of Britain to convince the Germans that
 - A. the Allies had more troops than they really had.
 - B. an invasion of Britain would be futile.
 - C. the Allies planned to invade the coast of Germany rather than France.
 - D. the Allies planned to land their invasion forces in Pas-de-Calais.

- _____ 19. Iwo Jima was an important objective for the American military because
 - A. the Japanese were using it as a base to attack the U.S. fleet.
 - B. the main Japanese naval force was stationed there.
 - C. U.S. planes could bomb Japan from there.
 - D. the islands were an important link in the Japanese supply lines.

- _____ 20. The U.S. caused massive fires in Tokyo by dropping bombs filled with
 - A. amphetrac.
 - B. dynamite.
 - C. grease.
 - D. napalm.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. Explain the purpose of the Doolittle Raid and the problems military planners had to solve to make it successful.
- 22. Complete the diagram by filling in the names of the branches of the United Nations. Then describe the makeup of each branch and its responsibilities.





Chapter 14 Test, Form A

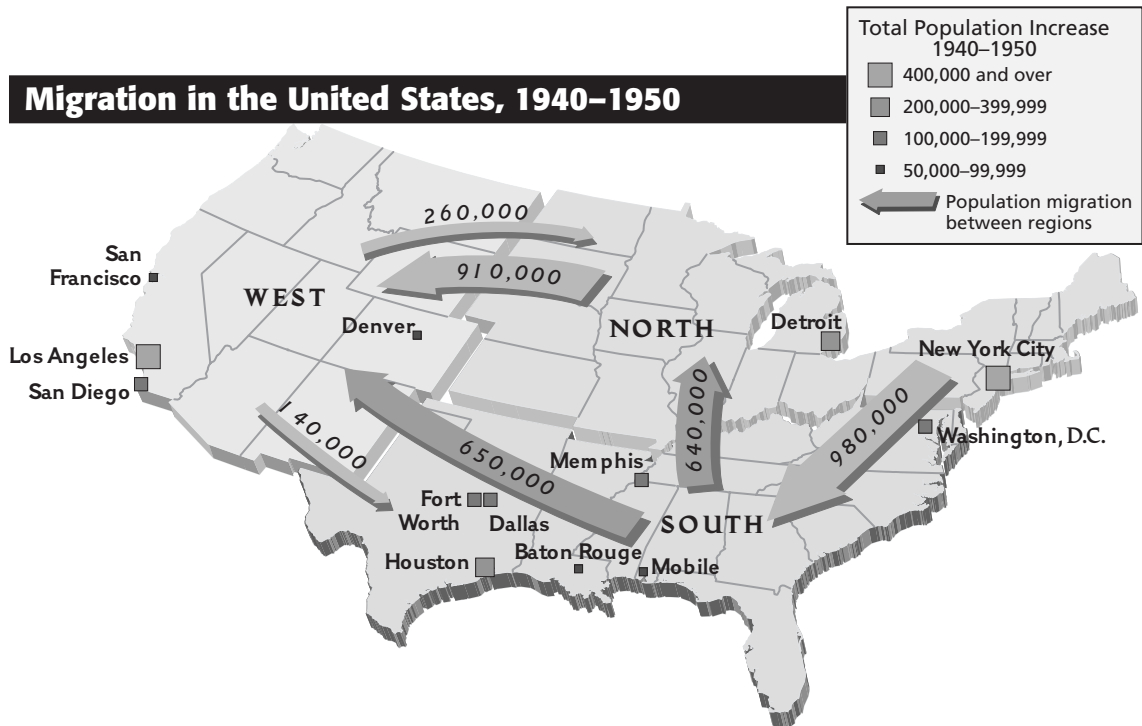
Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The greatest advantage the United States enjoyed on the ground in the fighting was . . . the jeep and the two-and-a-half ton truck. These are the instruments that moved and supplied United States troops in battle, while the German army . . . depended on animal transport. . . The United States, profiting from the mass production achievements of its automotive industry . . . had mobility that completely outclassed the enemy.”

—General George Marshall

- _____ **23.** What does this passage tell us about the way World War II was won?
- A.** Having superior equipment intimidated the enemy.
 - B.** Moving troops and supplies quickly was critical.
 - C.** Ground troops had the most difficult job.
 - D.** Without jeeps and trucks, soldiers had to walk.



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- _____ **24.** Based on the map, which region gained more people than it lost?
- A.** West
 - B.** North
 - C.** South
 - D.** There was no net gain for any region.

(continued)



Chapter 14 Test, Form A

Score

“What we did was we learned . . . to rivet. I set there for three or four hours that first day and I picked up the rivet gun: ‘You show me once and I’ll do it for you.’ . . . We did strip by strip, the whole hull. We used strips of like cheesecloth and paste that had to go on the inside and across the seam.”
 —Juanita Loveless

- _____ **25.** What do you think the woman in the passage above was making?
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. soldiers’ uniforms | C. flags |
| B. ammunition | D. aircraft |

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- 3.** Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.
- 4.** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude . . .
- 5.** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- 7.** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
- 13.** Everyone has the right to freedom of movement . . .
- 17.** Everyone has the right to own property . . .
- 18.** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion . . .
- 19.** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression . . .
- 20.** Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

- 26.** Read the excerpt above. How are they different from the rights that people had in Germany before World War II?

“The war made many changes in our town. I think the most important is that aspirations changed. People suddenly had the idea, ‘Hey I can reach that. I can have that. I can do that.’”
 —Laura Briggs, quoted in *Wartime America: The World War II Home Front*

- 27.** What can you infer from this passage about the positive effects World War II had on American society?

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Chapter 14 Test, Form B

Score

America and World War II

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. tried many German and Japanese leaders for war crimes
- _____ 2. beginning of Operation Overlord
- _____ 3. first time American troops had to fight the German army in North Africa
- _____ 4. name for French beach stormed by American invasion forces
- _____ 5. Japanese American military unit
- _____ 6. limit availability of consumer products
- _____ 7. bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb
- _____ 8. first peacetime draft in American history
- _____ 9. efforts to collect spare rubber, tin, aluminum, and steel
- _____ 10. used to raise money for the war

Column B

- A.** scrap drives
- B.** E bonds
- C.** International Military Tribunal
- D.** 100th Battalion
- E.** Selective Service and Training Act
- F.** Omaha
- G.** Kasserine Pass
- H.** *Enola Gay*
- I.** ration
- J.** D-Day

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

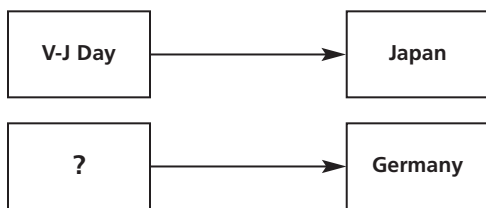
- _____ 11. Nearly one-third of all military equipment made during the war was manufactured by the
 - A.** steel industry.
 - B.** ship-building industry.
 - C.** automobile industry.
 - D.** aircraft industry.
- _____ 12. Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission as a result of
 - A.** the success of the Bracero Program.
 - B.** a threatened protest of over 10,000 African-American men seeking jobs.
 - C.** the increase in the number of working women from 12.9 million to 18.8 million.
 - D.** the need for an agency to coordinate war production.
- _____ 13. The Bataan Death March occurred in
 - A.** the Philippines.
 - B.** North Africa.
 - C.** Corregidor.
 - D.** the Soviet Union.
- _____ 14. A key to the American success at Midway was
 - A.** the use of new sonar and radar technology.
 - B.** breaking the Japanese Navy's secret code.
 - C.** the use of long-range B-25 bombers launched from aircraft carriers.
 - D.** American submarines.



Chapter 14 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. Capturing Stalingrad was the key to Hitler’s strategy to
A. show that Communism did not work. **C.** draw China into the war.
B. force Stalin to sign a treaty. **D.** destroy the Soviet economy.
- _____ 16. Migrant farmworkers became an important part of the Southwest’s agricultural system as a result of
A. the planting of victory gardens. **C.** the Bracero Program.
B. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 8802. **D.** the Great Migration.
- _____ 17. In the case *Korematsu v. the United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that relocation of Japanese Americans was
A. constitutional, but the government had to pay them for property losses.
B. unconstitutional, and they had to be released at once.
C. constitutional because it was based on military urgency.
D. unconstitutional because it was based on race.
- _____ 18. As a result of the Allied attack on Sicily,
A. the Italian king arrested Mussolini. **C.** Mussolini surrendered Italy.
B. Hitler removed Mussolini from power. **D.** Mussolini took his own life.
- _____ 19. The U.S. Marines had severe casualties at Tarawa in part because
A. they had no air support.
B. the shallow reef prevented many landing craft from reaching shore.
C. the Japanese held the high ground of Mount Suribachi.
D. the Japanese used kamikaze fighters against them.
- _____ 20. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?



- A.** D-Day **C.** Double-V Day
B. V-G Day **D.** V-E Day

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe zoot suiters and explain why they became the target of anger from many Americans.
22. Describe the different points of view in the debate over the use of the atomic bomb and explain why Truman finally decided to use it.

★ Chapter 14 Test, Form B Score

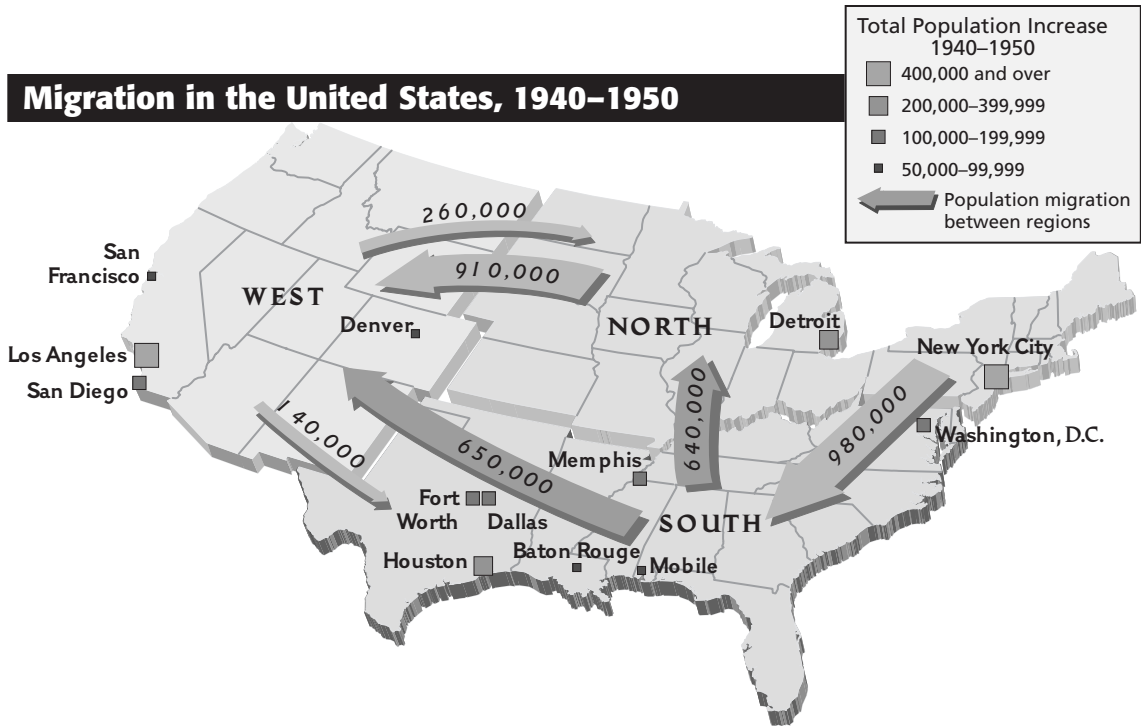
DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“The greatest advantage the United States enjoyed on the ground in the fighting was . . . the jeep and the two-and-a-half ton truck. These are the instruments that moved and supplied United States troops in battle, while the German army . . . depended on animal transport. . . The United States, profiting from the mass production achievements of its automotive industry . . . had mobility that completely outclassed the enemy.”

—General George Marshall

- _____ **23.** What does this passage tell you about the Germans?
- A.** Their troops were not well trained.
 - B.** They could not move supplies and troops as quickly as the Allies.
 - C.** They had better mobility on the battlefield.
 - D.** They had fewer troops than the Allies.

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- _____ **24.** Where were the largest cities located?
- A.** on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts
 - B.** in the South
 - C.** in the center of the country
 - D.** on the East coast

(continued)



Chapter 14 Test, Form B

Score

“We climbed into the truck. . . We drove through bustling Chinatown, and in a few minutes arrived on the corner of Eighth and Lane. This area was ordinarily lonely and deserted, but for now it was gradually filling up with silent, labeled Japanese, standing self-consciously among their seabags and suitcases. Jim Shigeno, one of the leaders of the Japanese-American Citizens’ League, stepped briskly up front and started reading off family numbers to fill the first bus. . . .”

—from *Nisei Daughter*

- _____ **25.** The excerpt above describes the events during the early years of World War II when
- A.** Japanese formed the first all-Japanese army unit.
 - B.** Japanese citizens were sent back to Japan.
 - C.** Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps.
 - D.** Japanese Americans had to move into restricted areas in cities.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

The Good and the Bad in American Wartime Society	
Reasons to Celebrate	Causes for Concern
End of Great Depression	Racial tension over jobs and equality
Creation of 19 million new jobs	Labor shortage
Average family income doubled	Housing shortages

- 26.** Referring to the chart above, discuss the problem associated with the 19 million new jobs created by the war.

“I learned that just because you’re a woman and have never worked is no reason you can’t learn. The job really broadened me. . . . After the war I could never go back to playing bridge again, being a clubwoman . . . when I knew there were things you could use your mind for. The war changed my life completely.”

—Inez Sauer, quoted in *Eyewitness to World War II*

- 27.** According to the passage above, how did the war change women’s roles in American society?

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**Section Quiz 15-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. located near Berlin; where Truman and Stalin met to work out a deal on Germany
- _____ 2. Eastern European countries that had to remain Communist and friendly to the Soviet Union
- _____ 3. issued by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin and declared "the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live"
- _____ 4. a Soviet resort on the Black Sea where Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met to plan the postwar world
- _____ 5. an era of confrontation and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union that lasted from about 1946 to 1990

Column B

- A.** Declaration of Liberated Europe
- B.** satellite nations
- C.** Cold War
- D.** Potsdam
- E.** Yalta

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. By 1945 what did President Roosevelt and his advisers think was the key to keeping the world at peace?
 - A.** economic growth
 - B.** a strong military
 - C.** atomic bombs
 - D.** compromise
- _____ 7. One of the major causes of the Cold War were arguments between the United States and the Soviet Union over reparations and
 - A.** control of Japan.
 - B.** the use of the atomic bomb.
 - C.** economic policy in Germany.
 - D.** immigration to the United States.
- _____ 8. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed to divide Germany into four zones controlled by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and
 - A.** Italy.
 - B.** Belgium.
 - C.** Greece.
 - D.** France.
- _____ 9. The presence of the Soviet army in Eastern Europe ensured that pro-Soviet Communist governments would be established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and
 - A.** the Netherlands.
 - B.** Czechoslovakia.
 - C.** Switzerland.
 - D.** Austria.
- _____ 10. As the war ended, what two factors influenced the Soviet leaders' thinking?
 - A.** capitalism and democracy
 - B.** trade and economic growth
 - C.** security and communism
 - D.** education and human rights



Chapter 15

Score

Section Quiz 15-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. keeping communism within its present territory through the use of diplomatic, economic, and military actions
- _____ 2. the Soviet zone of Germany
- _____ 3. a founding member of NATO and SEATO
- _____ 4. gave European nations American aid to rebuild their economies
- _____ 5. German city blockaded by the Soviet Union and the cause of a crisis

Column B

- A.** East Germany
- B.** United States
- C.** containment
- D.** Berlin
- E.** Marshall Plan

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. To prevent a Communist revolution in Asia, the United States sent \$2 billion in aid beginning in the mid-1940s to
 - A.** the Soviet Union.
 - B.** North Korea.
 - C.** Japan.
 - D.** Chinese Nationalists.
- _____ 7. Where was the first of a string of crises that erupted in the spring and summer of 1946?
 - A.** Iran
 - B.** Turkey
 - C.** East Germany
 - D.** West Germany
- _____ 8. Where did Truman order United States naval and air power into action because he thought the Communist invasion of that country was a test of the containment policy?
 - A.** Turkey
 - B.** China
 - C.** South Korea
 - D.** Iran
- _____ 9. The United States, Great Britain, and France merged their zones to form West Germany and allowed the Germans to have their own
 - A.** military.
 - B.** government.
 - C.** containment.
 - D.** limited war.
- _____ 10. After the Korean War began, the United States embarked on a major
 - A.** military buildup.
 - B.** peace negotiation mission.
 - C.** trade agreement.
 - D.** capitalist education program.

**Section Quiz 15-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. formal disapproval
- _____ 2. the effort to secretly weaken a society and overthrow its government
- _____ 3. blackening reputations with vague and unfounded charges
- _____ 4. built to protect people from the radiation left over after a nuclear blast
- _____ 5. congressional committee that investigated Communist activities in the United States

Column B

- A.** fallout shelters
- B.** McCarthyism
- C.** subversion
- D.** HUAC
- E.** censure

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In 1950, with McCarthy and others arousing fears of Communist spies, Congress passed the Internal Security Act, usually called the
 - A.** Taft-Hartley Act
 - B.** McCarran Act.
 - C.** Immigration Act.
 - D.** Hoover Act.
- _____ 7. What did President Truman establish in early 1947 to screen all federal employees?
 - A.** HUAC
 - B.** Project Venona
 - C.** loyalty review program
 - D.** McCarthy Review
- _____ 8. What impact did the HUAC hearings have on Hollywood?
 - A.** The Taft-Hartley Act required actors to swear that they were not Communists.
 - B.** Actors could not have passports or travel abroad.
 - C.** Ronald Reagan was accused of being a member of the Communist Party.
 - D.** Producers blacklisted about 151 actors, directors, and others.
- _____ 9. In 1953 Americans were shocked when the Soviets tested the
 - A.** *Sputnik* satellite.
 - B.** first fallout shelters.
 - C.** hydrogen bomb.
 - D.** HUAC.
- _____ 10. What was the name of the project that cracked the Soviet spy code, which confirmed extensive Soviet spying?
 - A.** Project Venona
 - B.** Rosenberg Project
 - C.** Project Red Spy
 - D.** Blacklist Project

★ Chapter 15

Score

Section Quiz 15-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. formal face-to-face meeting of leaders from different countries to discuss important issues
- _____ 2. policy of threatening to use nuclear weapons if a Communist state tried to seize territory by force
- _____ 3. countries with primarily agricultural economies
- _____ 4. a relationship that developed between the military establishment and the defense industry
- _____ 5. the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth

Column B

- A.** massive retaliation
- B.** developing nations
- C.** military-industrial complex
- D.** *Sputnik*
- E.** summit

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Eisenhower believed that winning the Cold War would require not just military action but also a
 - A.** decrease in the number of nuclear bombs.
 - B.** strong economy.
 - C.** treaty with the Soviet Union.
 - D.** rollback in Americans' civil rights.
- _____ 7. To prevent Communist revolutions in other countries, Eisenhower decided to use covert, or hidden, operations conducted by the
 - A.** Central Intelligence Agency.
 - B.** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 - C.** Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - D.** Navy.
- _____ 8. Covert operations in developing nations included
 - A.** threatening the use of atomic weapons to prevent a full-scale war.
 - B.** providing financial aid to help industrialize the economies.
 - C.** encouraging leaders to nationalize American companies.
 - D.** organizing riots and providing weapons to opposition groups.
- _____ 9. What island, which Eisenhower saw as part of the "anti-Communist barrier," did the Chinese threaten to seize in 1954?
 - A.** Cuba
 - B.** Hawaii
 - C.** the Philippines
 - D.** Taiwan
- _____ 10. Who emerged as the leader of the Soviet Union three years after Stalin died?
 - A.** Mohammed Mossadegh
 - B.** Nikita Khrushchev
 - C.** Chiang Kai-shek
 - D.** Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán

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★ Chapter 15 Test, Form A Score

The Cold War Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. drills performed by American children in preparation of a Soviet attack
- _____ 2. wrote the novel *Tomorrow!* to educate the public about the horrors of atomic war
- _____ 3. leader of the Chinese Nationalists
- _____ 4. proposed the European Recovery Program that promised European nations American aid to rebuild their economies
- _____ 5. leader of the People’s Republic of China
- _____ 6. FBI director who authorized wiretapping and infiltration of groups suspected of subversion
- _____ 7. “an iron curtain has descended across the continent”
- _____ 8. in charge of occupied Japan after World War II
- _____ 9. diplomat who tried to explain Soviet behavior in the “long telegram”
- _____ 10. the nation “must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms”

Column B

- A.** J. Edgar Hoover
- B.** Mao Zedong
- C.** Winston Churchill
- D.** Dwight D. Eisenhower
- E.** George C. Marshall
- F.** duck-and-cover actions
- G.** George Kennan
- H.** Douglas MacArthur
- I.** Chiang Kai-shek
- J.** Philip Wylie

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. At Yalta, the leaders agreed to recognize the Polish government that the Soviets had set up if Stalin agreed to
 - A.** allow free enterprise in Poland.
 - B.** allow Poland to trade with the West.
 - C.** hold free elections there as soon as possible.
 - D.** give up his demand for reparations from Germany.
- _____ 12. Which of the following best completes the diagram?



- A.** Germany must be Communist.
- B.** Germany must be divided.
- C.** Germany must make reparations.
- D.** Berlin must be placed under Soviet control.

**Chapter 15 Test, Form A**

Score

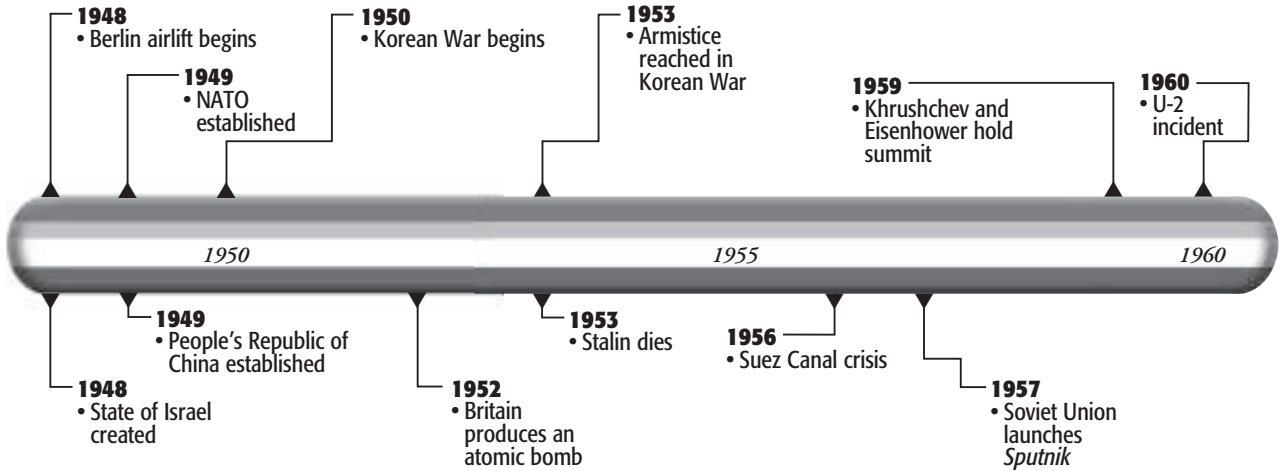
- _____ 13. The Long Telegram resulted in
A. the Marshall Plan. **C.** the Berlin airlift.
B. the establishment of the CIA. **D.** the containment policy.
- _____ 14. Truman said the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan were essential for
A. containment. **C.** world peace.
B. world economic recovery. **D.** American prosperity.
- _____ 15. When the United States, Britain, and France merged their zones in Germany, the Soviet Union responded by
A. threatening to declare war. **C.** blockading West Berlin.
B. building the Berlin Wall. **D.** organizing a military alliance.
- _____ 16. United Nations troops in Korea were driven back across the 38th parallel in an attack by
A. the United States. **C.** South Korea.
B. the Soviet Union. **D.** China.
- _____ 17. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were charged with
A. passing atomic secrets to the Soviets. **C.** being Communist Party members.
B. plotting to overthrow the U.S. **D.** planning acts of terrorism.
- _____ 18. Joseph McCarthy created the media frenzy that began his witch hunt by
A. accusing Alger Hiss of being a Soviet spy.
B. saying that there were spies in the United States Army.
C. urging the House Un-American Activities Committee to hold open hearings.
D. saying that he had a list of Communists employed by the State Department.
- _____ 19. Popular support for Joseph McCarthy began to fade when
A. he began to accuse popular film stars.
B. millions watched him bully witnesses in televised hearings investigating the Army.
C. he could not produce the list he said he had of known Communists.
D. the Senate censured him.
- _____ 20. The Egyptians seized control of the Suez Canal in order to
A. assure their own national security. **C.** use the canal's profits to pay for a dam.
B. expel Western influences from their country. **D.** assure access to the canal for their ally, the Soviet Union.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. In what ways did the Korean War mark a turning point in the Cold War?
22. Explain the reasoning behind "massive retaliation" and "brinkmanship," and describe how Eisenhower used these concepts to help end the Korean War.

★ Chapter 15 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Which event on the time line represents the first time in history that the United States committed itself to maintaining peace in Europe?
- A.** 1952 Britain produces an atomic bomb.
 - B.** 1949 NATO established.
 - C.** 1948 Berlin Airlift begins.
 - D.** 1953 Stalin dies.

“While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department.”

—Joseph McCarthy

- _____ **24.** McCarthy’s statement implies that he has proof that the Communist Party has
- A.** submitted a list of 205 members who are working for the party.
 - B.** announced that it has a spy ring.
 - C.** infiltrated the U.S. government.
 - D.** caused U.S. employees to resign.

★ Chapter 15 Test, Form A

Score

25. Judging by the map, the Korean War resulted in
- A. large territorial losses for North Korea.
 - B. very few territorial changes.
 - C. large territorial losses for South Korea.
 - D. United Nations control of the entire peninsula.

November 24, 1950–July 27, 1953

- UN front line, Nov. 24, 1950
- ← Chinese counteroffensive, Nov. 25, 1950
- Farthest Chinese advance, Jan. 24, 1951
- ← UN advance, Jan. 25, 1951



DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“This is what we went to war against Germany for, that Poland should be free and sovereign.”
 —Winston Churchill

26. What is Churchill implying with this statement?

“We cannot defend the nation in a way which will exhaust our economy. . . . [The U.S.] must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms.”
 —President Dwight D. Eisenhower

27. What does Eisenhower suggest is the best way to fight?

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Chapter 15 Test, Form B

Score

The Cold War Begins

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. threatening nuclear strikes to back down opponents
- _____ 2. operated in developing countries to overthrow anti-American leaders
- _____ 3. seized by the Egyptians who intended to use its profits to fund other projects
- _____ 4. type of spy plane shot down by the Soviets in 1960
- _____ 5. nation whose leader began a land reform program before being removed from office
- _____ 6. border between North Korea and South Korea
- _____ 7. era of confrontation between the U.S. and Soviet Union
- _____ 8. deadly radiation left over after a nuclear blast
- _____ 9. military alliance in Eastern Europe
- _____ 10. daring attack that took the North Koreans by surprise

Column B

- A.** fallout
- B.** demilitarized zone
- C.** Cold War
- D.** Inchon
- E.** U-2
- F.** Suez Canal
- G.** CIA
- H.** Guatemala
- I.** brinkmanship
- J.** Warsaw Pact

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. At Yalta, the leaders agreed to
 - A.** divide Germany among the four Allied powers.
 - B.** allow half of Germany to be Communist and the other half democratic.
 - C.** help Germany's economy to recover.
 - D.** allow free elections in Germany.
- _____ 12. Truman's first meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov marked a shift in Soviet-American relations because
 - A.** Truman gave in to most Soviet demands.
 - B.** Truman strongly confronted Molotov.
 - C.** Molotov gave in to most of Truman's demands.
 - D.** each official approached the other cautiously but diplomatically.
- _____ 13. The Truman Doctrine resulted in
 - A.** the economic recovery of Europe.
 - B.** a pledge to fight communism.
 - C.** the rearming of West Germany.
 - D.** the Red Scare.
- _____ 14. The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
 - A.** punish Germany for World War II.
 - B.** help Germany form a new government.
 - C.** keep Communist countries weak.
 - D.** help Western Europe recover.

(continued)



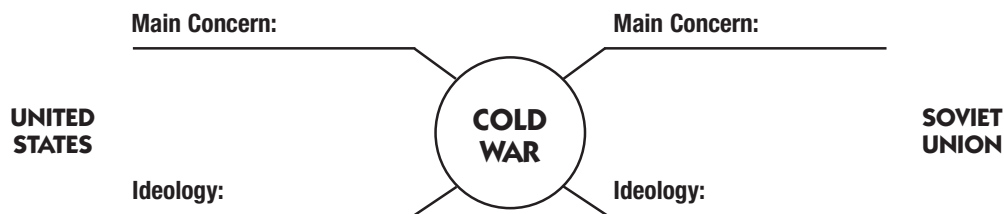
Chapter 15 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. NATO formed for the purpose of
 - A. promoting free trade among members.
 - B. spreading democracy.
 - C. mutual defense.
 - D. settling international disputes.
- _____ 16. Truman fired MacArthur because
 - A. MacArthur's mistakes caused his forces to lose the key port of Inchon.
 - B. MacArthur ignored Truman's command to invade China.
 - C. MacArthur wanted to withdraw American troops from China.
 - D. MacArthur demanded Truman's approval to expand the war.
- _____ 17. The purpose of Project Venona was to
 - A. develop the atomic bomb.
 - B. crack the Soviet spy code.
 - C. uncover Communists in the U.S.
 - D. spread anti-Communist propaganda.
- _____ 18. The McCarran Act
 - A. required all government employees to sign a loyalty oath.
 - B. allowed the arrest of Communists in case of a national emergency.
 - C. imposed the death penalty on anyone convicted of espionage.
 - D. authorized the use of wiretaps to uncover suspected Communists.
- _____ 19. The Eisenhower Doctrine gave the President the authority to
 - A. withdraw troops from West Berlin.
 - B. provide aid to Egypt for public works projects.
 - C. spread pan-Arabism to the nations of the Middle East.
 - D. use armed force to help Middle East nations resist Communist aggression.
- _____ 20. To prevent Communist revolutions in developing countries, Eisenhower used
 - A. brinkmanship.
 - B. massive retaliation.
 - C. embargoes.
 - D. covert operations.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

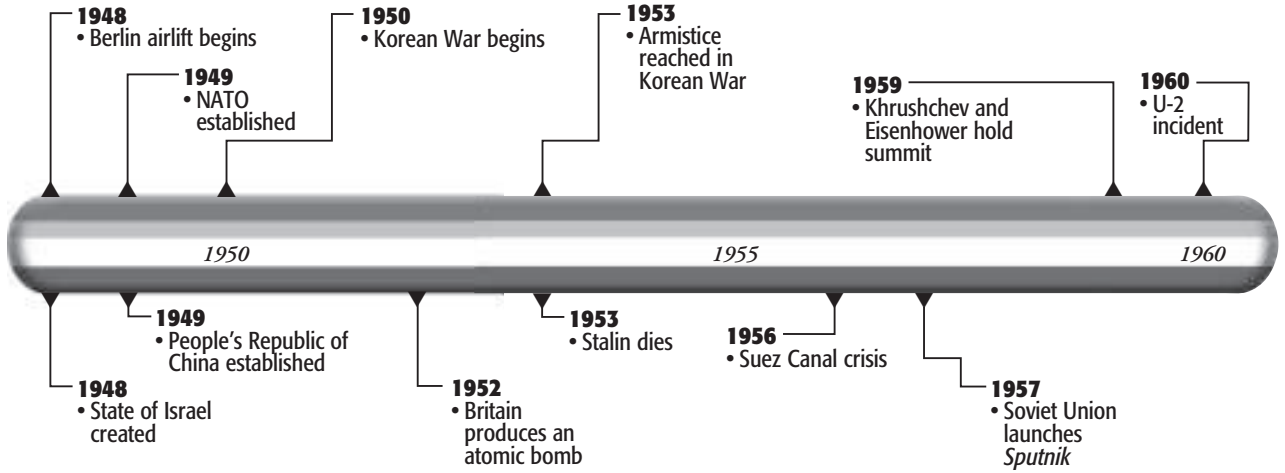
21. Tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union began to increase after World War II because the two nations had different concerns and goals. Complete the diagram below. Then use it to help you discuss the different concerns and beliefs that contributed to the Cold War.



22. Describe the tactics of Joseph McCarthy and explain why few challenged him.

★ Chapter 15 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Look closely at the events on the time line. Choose the event that shocked Americans and resulted in a dramatic shift in American policy toward Japan.
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. 1949 NATO established</p> <p>B. 1950 Korean War begins</p> | <p>C. 1949 People's Republic of China established</p> <p>D. 1952 Britain produces an atomic bomb</p> |
|--|--|

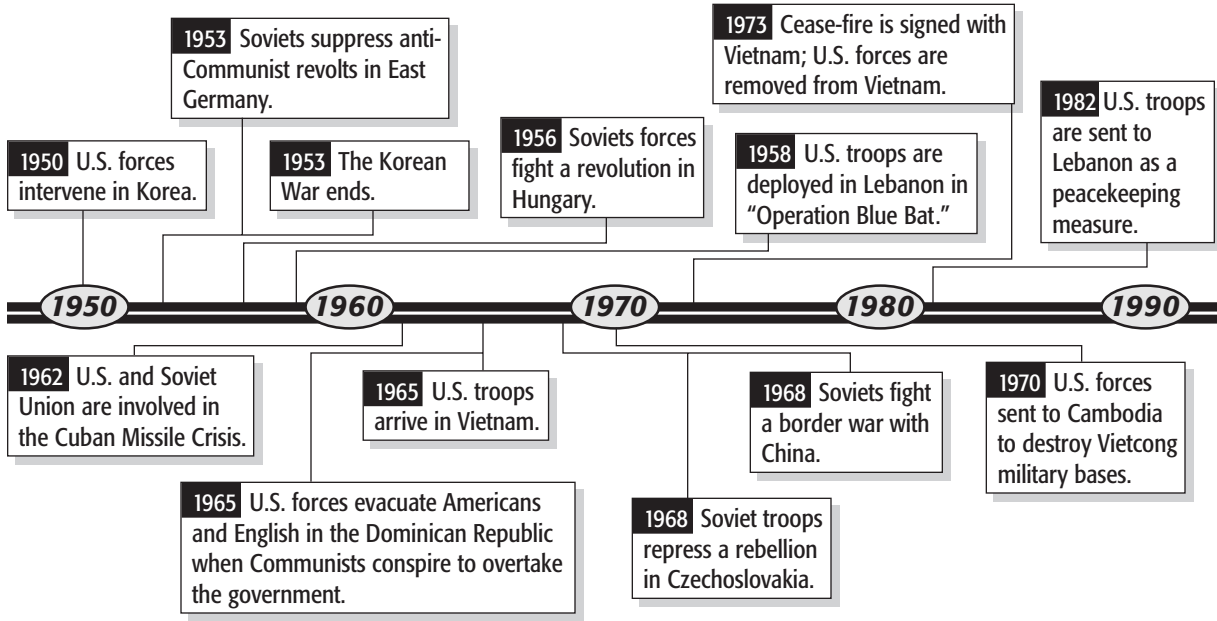
“While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department.”

—Joseph McCarthy

- _____ **24.** Statements such as this one by Senator McCarthy led to which of the following occurrences?
- A.** Americans built more bomb shelters.
 - B.** President Truman desegregated the armed forces.
 - C.** The Supreme Court led an investigation of the State Department.
 - D.** Congress passed the McCarran Internal Security Act.

★ Chapter 15 Test, Form B

Score



- _____ **25.** According to the time line, in which country did the Soviet Union suppress a revolt?
- A.** Dominican Republic
 - B.** Cambodia
 - C.** Hungary
 - D.** Vietnam

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“Our policy is not directed against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos.”

—George C. Marshall

- 26.** Marshall’s statement was a response to what fear that many postwar Soviet leaders had?

“We cannot defend the nation in a way which will exhaust our economy. . . . [The U.S.] must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms.”

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower

- 27.** From the passage, one can infer that Eisenhower believed there was a nonmilitary method of defending the United States against communism. What was it?

**Section Quiz 16-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. the largest public works program in American history
- _____ 2. the practice of limiting work output in order to create more jobs
- _____ 3. Truman's description of the 80th Congress
- _____ 4. Truman's domestic policy
- _____ 5. balancing economic conservatism with some activism

Column B

- A.** dynamic conservatism
- B.** featherbedding
- C.** "do-nothing, good for nothing"
- D.** Fair Deal
- E.** Federal Highway Act

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In 1947 the conservative Congress set out to curb the power of organized labor by passing the
 - A.** Fair Deal.
 - B.** Federal Highway Act.
 - C.** Taft-Hartley Act.
 - D.** GI Bill.
- _____ 7. Although the Fair Deal did not include all of Truman's programs, it increased Social Security benefits, extended these benefits to 10 million more people, and
 - A.** raised the minimum wage.
 - B.** provided subsidies for farmers.
 - C.** granted federal aid for schools.
 - D.** created national health insurance.
- _____ 8. What did Eisenhower end that many conservatives had viewed as unnecessary federal control over the business community?
 - A.** government work programs
 - B.** the GI Bill
 - C.** government price and rent controls
 - D.** union shops
- _____ 9. Truman won the election in 1948 with strong support from laborers, farmers, and
 - A.** wealthy socialites.
 - B.** Southern Democrats.
 - C.** the new Progressive Party.
 - D.** African Americans.
- _____ 10. Eisenhower came to an agreement with Canada to build an American-Canadian waterway to aid international shipping called the
 - A.** Chesapeake Bay Seaway.
 - B.** Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.
 - C.** American-Canadian Seaway.
 - D.** St. Lawrence River locks.

★ Chapter 16

Score

Section Quiz 16-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. tested an injectable polio vaccine on himself, his wife, and his family
- _____ 2. one of the earliest suburbs, located 10 miles east of New York City
- _____ 3. a period from 1945 to 1961 when more than 65 million children were born in the United States
- _____ 4. beat writer who published *On the Road* in 1957
- _____ 5. cultural separation between children and their parents

Column B

- A.** baby boom
- B.** Jonas Salk
- C.** Levittown
- D.** generation gap
- E.** Jack Kerouac

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Many large corporations competed with each other and some expanded overseas, becoming
 - A.** franchises.
 - B.** multinational corporations.
 - C.** chain companies.
 - D.** international franchises.
- _____ 7. Scientists working for the U.S. Army created the first computer called
 - A.** ENIAC.
 - B.** CPR.
 - C.** UNIVAC.
 - D.** 3-D.
- _____ 8. The film industry suffered after the war due to the popularity of
 - A.** theater.
 - B.** television.
 - C.** reading.
 - D.** radio.
- _____ 9. What popular music form had a loud and heavy beat that made it ideal for dancing?
 - A.** reggae.
 - B.** country
 - C.** rock n' roll
 - D.** jazz
- _____ 10. With a few notable exceptions, television tended to shut out
 - A.** African Americans.
 - B.** the middle class.
 - C.** women.
 - D.** white-collar workers.

**Section Quiz 16-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a figure the government sets to reflect the minimum income required to support a family
- _____ 2. antisocial or criminal behavior of young people
- _____ 3. the federal government's withdrawal of all official recognition of Native American groups as legal entities
- _____ 4. chronicled poverty in the United States in his book, *The Other America*
- _____ 5. wrote the play *A Raisin in the Sun*, which told the story of a working class African American family

Column B

- A.** juvenile delinquency
- B.** poverty line
- C.** Lorraine Hansberry
- D.** termination policy
- E.** Michael Harrington

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. By the middle of the 1900s, what group of people were the poorest in the nation?
- A.** Native Americans **C.** Irish Americans
- B.** African Americans **D.** German Americans
- _____ 7. Americans disagreed over the causes of juvenile delinquency and claimed it was a result of poverty, lack of religion, movies, and
- A.** urban renewal programs **C.** labor unrest.
- B.** nutritional deficiencies. **D.** television.
- _____ 8. Due to the Bracero Program during the 1950s and early 1960s, the country witnessed a sharp rise in the number of immigrants from
- A.** Italy. **C.** Canada.
- B.** Mexico. **D.** Portugal.
- _____ 9. Studies of life in Appalachia revealed high rates of infant mortality and
- A.** polio. **C.** nutritional deficiency.
- B.** juvenile delinquency. **D.** suicide.
- _____ 10. The centers of numerous cities deteriorated as middle-class flight deprived urban areas of
- A.** termination policies. **C.** tax dollars.
- B.** minorities. **D.** cultural events.



Chapter 16 Test, Form A

Score

Postwar America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. place where poverty of the 1950s was most apparent
- _____ 2. region of the United States that stretches from Georgia to New York
- _____ 3. African American singer who recorded hit songs in the fifties
- _____ 4. Dixiecrat Party candidate for president in 1948
- _____ 5. beat poet who blasted modern American life
- _____ 6. singer from Memphis, Tennessee, whose music was influenced by African American artists
- _____ 7. developed an oral vaccine for polio
- _____ 8. brought nearly 5 million Mexicans to the United States to work on farms and ranches
- _____ 9. disc jockey who helped launch rock 'n' roll by playing African American music on the air
- _____ 10. "Every segment of our population has a right to expect from . . . government a fair deal."

Column B

- A.** Elvis Presley
- B.** Harry S. Truman
- C.** Albert Sabin
- D.** Strom Thurmond
- E.** urban centers
- F.** Alan Freed
- G.** Bracero Program
- H.** Chuck Berry
- I.** Appalachia
- J.** Allen Ginsberg

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. As a result of the GI Bill, many returning soldiers
 - A.** found jobs in business.
 - B.** decided to make a career in the military.
 - C.** received low interest loans to buy suburban houses.
 - D.** moved into the nation's urban centers.
- _____ 12. President Truman ended the miners' strike by ordering government seizure of the mines while
 - A.** pressuring mine owners to grant most union demands.
 - B.** pressuring strikers to accept a minimal pay increase.
 - C.** pushing through a law that banned strikes in energy industries.
 - D.** pushing through a law that required mine owners to negotiate with unions.
- _____ 13. The States' Rights Party formed for the 1948 election as a reaction to
 - A.** the "Do-Nothing Congress."
 - B.** Truman's aggressive federal spending.
 - C.** Truman's support of civil rights.
 - D.** Truman's support of big business.

★ Chapter 16 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 14. African Americans who lived in urban centers in the 1950s often
 - A. remained stuck in low-paying jobs.
 - B. had good medical care.
 - C. sent children to suburban schools.
 - D. moved to rural areas in the South.

- _____ 15. Eisenhower used the term “creeping socialism” to refer to
 - A. public support for national health care.
 - B. the expansion of Social Security.
 - C. the expansion of the welfare system.
 - D. federal aid to businesses.

- _____ 16. To benefit from a cheaper labor pool, some businesses in the 1950s began to
 - A. hire African Americans.
 - B. hire teenagers.
 - C. expand overseas.
 - D. franchise.

- _____ 17. The development of the transistor made possible the
 - A. mass production of radios.
 - B. miniaturization of radios.
 - C. development of the computer.
 - D. mass production of computers.

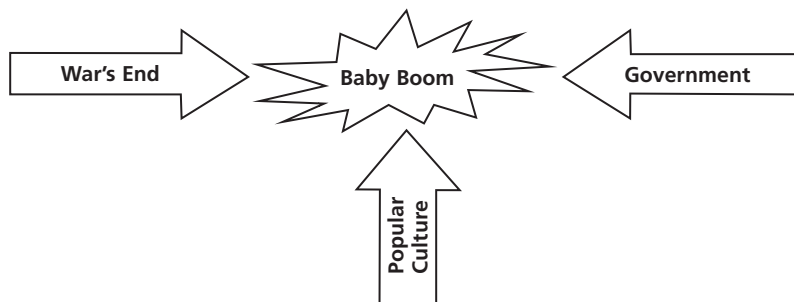
- _____ 18. Rock ‘n’ roll grew out of the sounds of
 - A. jazz.
 - B. swing.
 - C. rhythm and blues.
 - D. ragtime.

- _____ 19. In his book *The Other America*, Michael Harrington wrote about
 - A. the beat movement.
 - B. street gangs.
 - C. poverty.
 - D. the generation gap.

- _____ 20. After the launch of Sputnik in 1957, efforts began in the United States to
 - A. send more juvenile delinquents to jail.
 - B. discourage adolescents from becoming interested in Communism.
 - C. limit the amount of television children watched.
 - D. improve math and science education.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. President Eisenhower had a conservative side and an activist side. Describe some of his programs and actions that reflected these two sides.
- 22. The diagram shows three broad categories of factors that contributed to the baby boom. Explain each of these factors and how they contributed to the baby boom.





Chapter 16 Test, Form A

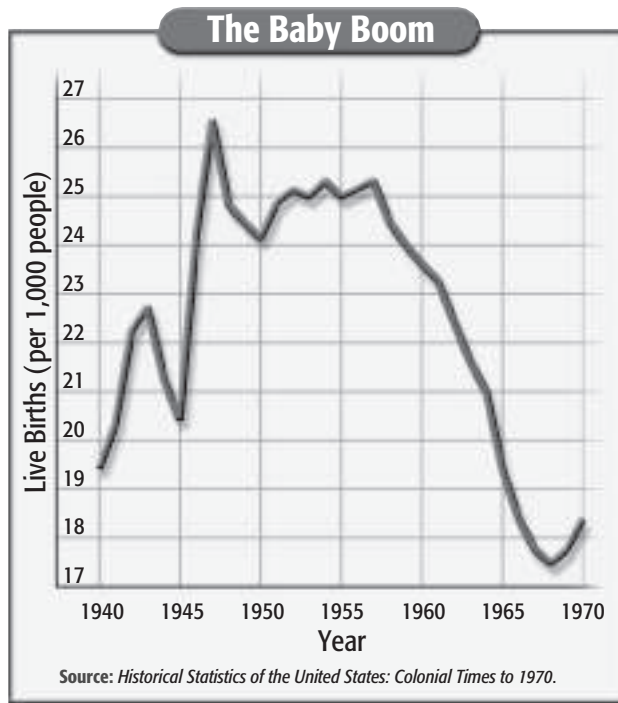
Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“... [It would] reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy, inject the government into private economic affairs on an unprecedented scale, and conflict with important principles of our democratic society. Its provisions would cause more strikes, not fewer.”

—President Truman on the Taft-Hartley Act quoted in *The Growth of the American Republic*.

- _____ **23.** What can you infer was the intent of the Taft-Hartley Act?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. to change the way labor unions operate</p> <p>B. to end labor unrest and put people back to work</p> | <p>C. to keep the government out of business</p> <p>D. to enforce dynamic conservatism</p> |
|--|--|



- _____ **24.** The Baby Boom resulted in a sharp increase in the number of live births. Between 1945 and 1947, the number of live births per 1,000 people increased from 20.5 to
- | |
|---|
| <p>A. 26.</p> <p>B. 26.5.</p> <p>C. 24.</p> <p>D. 25.5.</p> |
|---|

★ Chapter 16 Test, Form A

Score

The Fair Deal	
Reforms Passed Under the Fair Deal	Fair Deal Reforms Refused by Congress
Increase in minimum wage to 75¢ an hour	Passage of national health insurance
Increase in Social Security benefits by 75%	Provision of subsidies to farmers
National Housing Act to facilitate low-income housing	Establishment of federal aid to schools

- _____ **25.** Which of the reforms passed under the Fair Deal would have an immediate economic effect on employees?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. increase in minimum wage</p> <p>B. federal aid to schools</p> | <p>C. increase in Social Security benefits</p> <p>D. low-income housing</p> |
|---|---|

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“Tens of millions of Americans are, at this very moment, maimed in body and spirit, existing at levels beneath those necessary for human decency. If these people are not starving, they are hungry, and sometimes fat with hunger, for that is what cheap foods do. They are without adequate housing and education and medical care.”

—Michael Harrington

- _____ **26.** Which groups of people in the United States might Michael Harrington have been referring to when he wrote these words?

Buying Power in 1957						
3¢	19¢	25¢	35¢	50¢	\$2,845	\$19,500
first-class stamp	loaf of bread	magazine	movie ticket	gallon of milk	new car	median price of a home

- _____ **27.** Which items in the chart may not have been available and affordable to most Americans before the 1950s?

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★ Chapter 16 Test, Form B Score

Postwar America

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

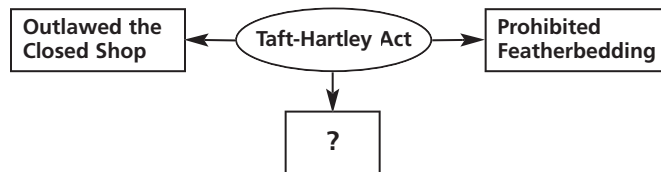
- _____ 1. businesses in which a person owns and runs one or several stores of a chain operation
- _____ 2. made up less than one percent of the American population in the 1950s
- _____ 3. physical labor
- _____ 4. early computer that handled business data
- _____ 5. business in which new workers were required to join the union
- _____ 6. businesses that expanded overseas
- _____ 7. provided loans to veterans
- _____ 8. group of artists who sought to live unconventional lives
- _____ 9. forcing business owners to hire only union members
- _____ 10. movies shown on large, panoramic screens

Column B

- A.** multinational corporations
- B.** closed shop
- C.** Native Americans
- D.** franchises
- E.** GI Bill
- F.** cinemascope
- G.** blue-collar jobs
- H.** union shop
- I.** beats
- J.** UNIVAC

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. After World War II, labor unrest was triggered by
 - A. rising inflation.
 - C. lack of jobs.
 - B. falling wages.
 - D. poor working conditions.
- _____ 12. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?



- A. supported unions' right to contribute to political campaigns
 - C. increased the minimum wage
 - B. allowed right-to-work laws
 - D. outlawed strikes
- _____ 13. What epidemic brought a wave of terror to postwar America?
 - A. yellow fever
 - C. whooping cough
 - B. influenza
 - D. polio

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(continued)

**Chapter 16 Test, Form B**

Score

- _____ 14. President Eisenhower described his political beliefs as
- A.** socialist. **C.** progressive.
B. liberal. **D.** middle of the road.
- _____ 15. According to John Kenneth Galbraith, postwar America had an “economy of abundance” because of
- A.** the huge numbers of new workers returning from the war.
B. new business techniques and improved technology.
C. the new consumer culture.
D. the growth of suburbs.
- _____ 16. For many Americans, suburbs came to symbolize
- A.** the American dream. **C.** a departure from traditional values.
B. the GI Bill. **D.** life during wartime.
- _____ 17. Many of the early television comedy shows were adapted from popular
- A.** movies. **C.** novels.
B. radio shows. **D.** stage plays.
- _____ 18. One of the most popular shows ever to air on television was a situation comedy called
- A.** *I Love Lucy.* **C.** *The Lone Ranger.*
B. *The \$64,000 Question.* **D.** *Dragnet.*
- _____ 19. The government unwittingly encouraged residents of public housing to remain poor by
- A.** increasing the rent as they earned more money.
B. evicting them as soon as they began to earn any money.
C. requiring them to pay for maintenance.
D. locating the housing too far from available jobs.
- _____ 20. The federal government’s termination policy was intended to
- A.** end poverty in the inner city by replacing slums with new high-rise buildings.
B. bring Native Americans into mainstream society.
C. fight juvenile delinquency.
D. end the dependence of poor Americans on government aid.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** What were some reasons for the rapid growth of suburbia in the 1950s?
- 22.** Describe how the rise of television affected the radio industry, and how radio stations responded.

★ Chapter 16 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

“... [It would] reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy, inject the government into private economic affairs on an unprecedented scale, and conflict with important principles of our democratic society. Its provisions would cause more strikes, not fewer.”
 —President Truman on the Taft-Hartley Act quoted in *The Growth of the American Republic*

- _____ **23.** Which group might disagree with President Truman’s opinion of the Taft-Hartley Act?
- A.** Union leaders who called the act a “slave labor” law
 - B.** Democrats in Congress who supported the President’s policies
 - C.** Americans who wanted the government to stop union strikes and labor unrest
 - D.** Union workers who wanted to continue the practice of union shops

Truman’s Competition for the 1948 Election				
Candidate	Harry Truman	Strom Thurmond	Henry Wallace	Thomas Dewey
Party Affiliation	Democrat	Dixiecrat	Progressive	Republican
Important Because	Proposed new civil rights bill	against civil rights bill	critical of anti-Soviet foreign policy	popular

- _____ **24.** Based on the information presented in the chart above, which candidate was most likely from the South?
- A.** Truman
 - C.** Wallace
 - B.** Thurmond
 - D.** Dewey

“Programs on television are simply a device to keep the advertisements and commercials from bumping loudly together.”
 —a critic of television in the 1950s

- _____ **25.** This critical comment implies that the quality of U.S. television programming in the 1950s was
- A.** excellent.
 - C.** dominated by quiz shows.
 - B.** dictated by advertisers.
 - D.** a variety of different types of shows.

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Chapter 16 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

The Fair Deal	
Legislation Passed Under the Fair Deal	Fair Deal Legislation Refused by Congress
Increase in minimum wage to 75¢ an hour	Passage of national health insurance
Increase in Social Security benefits by 75 percent	Subsidies to farmers
National Housing Act to facilitate low-income housing	Federal aid to schools

_____ **26.** Despite President Truman’s desire to help all segments of society with his Fair Deal legislation, Congress refused to pass all parts of it. Which groups were impacted by the decision not to pass all of the programs?

“Tens of millions of Americans are, at this very moment, maimed in body and spirit, existing at levels beneath those necessary for human decency. If these people are not starving, they are hungry, and sometimes fat with hunger, for that is what cheap foods do. They are without adequate housing and education and medical care.”

-Michael Harrington

_____ **27.** How is this description of millions of poor Americans different from one given about the millions of Americans who lived in the mainstream society of the United States during the 1950s?



Unit 5 Posttest, Form A

Score

Global Struggles

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. willingness to go to the edge of war to force the other side to back down
- _____ 2. Japanese suicide pilots
- _____ 3. prewar border between North and South Korea
- _____ 4. government agency that conducted covert operations during the Cold War
- _____ 5. led the team that built the first American atomic bomb
- _____ 6. early military computer
- _____ 7. first successful artificial satellite
- _____ 8. tearing down slums to erect new high-rise buildings
- _____ 9. Truman’s policy that included increasing Social Security benefits by 75%
- _____ 10. organization founded in 1945 to promote peace and security

Column B

- A.** Robert Oppenheimer
- B.** 38th parallel
- C.** ENIAC
- D.** CIA
- E.** United Nations
- F.** urban renewal
- G.** Fair Deal
- H.** brinkmanship
- I.** *Sputnik*
- J.** kamikazes

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Because of the Neutrality Act of 1937, Americans could not
 - A.** join another country’s military.
 - B.** ship non-military goods to nations at war.
 - C.** travel into war zones.
 - D.** join the Nazi or Fascist Party.
- _____ 12. Hitler made his first grab for territory by sending troops into
 - A.** the Sudetenland.
 - B.** Czechoslovakia.
 - C.** Poland.
 - D.** Austria.
- _____ 13. In the 1930s, Japanese military officers believed that democracy was
 - A.** necessary in order to unite Manchuria with Japan
 - B.** helpful in maintaining a strong economy.
 - C.** superior to fascist and communist governments.
 - D.** “un-Japanese” and bad for the country.
- _____ 14. Roosevelt used the Lend-Lease Act to
 - A.** assure the return of borrowed American ships.
 - B.** get around the requirements of the Neutrality Act.
 - C.** bring in revenue needed for the American military buildup.
 - D.** spy on German U-boat activities.



Unit 5 Posttest, Form A

Score

- _____ **15.** World War II ended the Great Depression by creating 19 million new jobs in the United States, but these new jobs
 - A.** were all with the federal government and disappeared after the war.
 - B.** led to severe housing shortages in cities where new industries attracted millions of workers.
 - C.** were not available to women and African Americans.
 - D.** did not pay enough to keep people above the poverty line.

- _____ **16.** The turning point in the war against Japan was the Battle of
 - A.** Midway.
 - B.** the Coral Sea.
 - C.** Iwo Jima.
 - D.** Corregidor.

- _____ **17.** How did the Allies fool the Germans into believing that the Allies would land at Pas-de-Calais?
 - A.** They sent a message that they knew the Germans would intercept.
 - B.** They surrendered their tanks at the Battle of Kasserine Pass.
 - C.** They removed their soldiers stationed at Normandy.
 - D.** They placed decoys along the coast across from Calais.

- _____ **18.** The Japanese resisted the American demand for unconditional surrender because
 - A.** they wanted their emperor to stay in power.
 - B.** they feared mass executions by the Americans.
 - C.** they hoped to complete their atomic bomb in time to save Japan.
 - D.** they wanted immunity for their leaders from prosecution for war crimes.

- _____ **19.** A basic assumption of the American Cold War containment policy was that
 - A.** the United States could use force to invade the Soviet Union.
 - B.** the United States did not have to stop Communist expansion
 - C.** the Soviet Union was becoming a capitalist country.
 - D.** the Soviet system had major flaws and would eventually collapse.

- _____ **20.** In the 1950s, the United States saw a rise in new media such as
 - A.** movies.
 - B.** radio.
 - C.** advertising.
 - D.** television.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Describe how the workplace changed from the 1930s to the 1950s.
- 22.** Describe McCarthyism and the events that finally brought about its end.



Unit 5 Posttest, Form B

Score

Global Struggles

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. new technology that gave advanced warning of air attacks
- _____ 2. jellied gasoline used in firebombs
- _____ 3. new industrial region created during World War II
- _____ 4. policy of President Eisenhower
- _____ 5. enabled the miniaturization of radios and calculators
- _____ 6. alliance of Communist nations after World War II
- _____ 7. a mutual defense alliance with Western Europe
- _____ 8. overall commander of Operation Overlord
- _____ 9. poets, writers, and artists who criticized 1950s American culture
- _____ 10. agency created to improve war mobilization

Column B

- A.** Sunbelt
- B.** Dwight D. Eisenhower
- C.** War Production Board
- D.** NATO
- E.** transistor
- F.** napalm
- G.** dynamic conservatism
- H.** radar
- I.** Warsaw Pact
- J.** beats

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. During World War II, the Office of Price Administration rationed goods such as gasoline, sugar, and meats as a way of ensuring that
 - A.** prices would increase and businesses would profit.
 - B.** the Axis Powers would not be able to stockpile these goods.
 - C.** there would be enough of these goods for military use.
 - D.** some of these goods could be collected during scrap drives.
- _____ 12. After the Korean War, Eisenhower believed that small wars were unpopular, expensive, and
 - A.** might offer more “bang for the buck.”
 - B.** not as successful as covert operations.
 - C.** would not contain communism.
 - D.** necessary to preserve peace.
- _____ 13. Many Jewish businesses and synagogues were destroyed in a night of anti-Jewish violence called
 - A.** blitzkrieg.
 - B.** Anschluss.
 - C.** Kristallnacht.
 - D.** Gestapo.
- _____ 14. The United States officially entered World War II when
 - A.** a German U-boat sank the *Lusitania*.
 - B.** Germany invaded Great Britain.
 - C.** Japan declared war.
 - D.** Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.



Unit 5 Posttest, Form B

Score

- _____ **15.** In the 1950s, many franchise owners believed that
 - A.** customers did not trust the idea of franchised businesses.
 - B.** customers valued familiarity and appreciated a uniform product.
 - C.** customers demanded originality in businesses.
 - D.** franchises would disappear as multinational corporations expanded.

- _____ **16.** Secretary of War Stimson declared most of the West Coast a military zone and ordered
 - A.** all civilians to evacuate the area.
 - B.** all people of Japanese ancestry to relocate to internment camps.
 - C.** martial law in the area.
 - D.** the construction of hundreds of military bases along the coast.

- _____ **17.** The Germans had few resources left to prevent the Allies from entering Germany after
 - A.** the Battle of Stalingrad.
 - B.** the Battle of the Bulge.
 - C.** Operation Overlord.
 - D.** the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

- _____ **18.** At the Potsdam Conference, Stalin and Truman argued over the issue of German reparations, but finally agreed that
 - A.** Germany should become a Communist nation.
 - B.** the Soviet Union should exact heavy reparations from all of Germany.
 - C.** the Soviets would get industrial equipment, but must pay for it.
 - D.** the Soviet Union would withdraw their demands for reparations.

- _____ **19.** Choose the author of this famous quote. "...From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."
 - A.** Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - B.** Harry Truman
 - C.** Nikita Khrushchev
 - D.** Winston Churchill

- _____ **20.** The Taft-Hartley Act was intended to
 - A.** support workers' right to join a union.
 - B.** curb the power of organized labor.
 - C.** force businesses to negotiate with unions in good faith.
 - D.** create jobs for unemployed workers.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Compare American foreign policy of the 1930s with the 1950s.
- 22.** What were some of the medical advances of the 1950s and how did they change the lives of Americans?

**Unit 6 Pretest, Form A**

Score

A Time of Upheaval

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. young people of the 1960s counterculture
- _____ 2. allowed segregation as long as equivalent facilities were provided for African Americans
- _____ 3. Nation of Islam
- _____ 4. established the Peace Corps
- _____ 5. leader in the effort to improve the lives of Mexican American farm workers
- _____ 6. provision in the Fourteenth Amendment that ensures that all people are treated the same by the legal system
- _____ 7. militant African American group
- _____ 8. declared a war on poverty
- _____ 9. guerrilla army organized by Ho Chi Minh
- _____ 10. program of the Great Society

Column B

- A.** Black Panthers
- B.** Vietcong
- C.** due process
- D.** Medicare
- E.** Lyndon Johnson
- F.** separate-but-equal doctrine
- G.** Black Muslims
- H.** hippies
- I.** John F. Kennedy
- J.** César Chávez

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. President Kennedy's goal in the space race with the Soviet Union was for the United States to be the first to
 - A.** put a man into space.
 - B.** put a man into orbit.
 - C.** put a space station into orbit.
 - D.** put a man on the moon.
- _____ 12. The purpose of the Bay of Pigs invasion was to
 - A.** support Fidel Castro's government in Cuba.
 - B.** spark an uprising against Fidel Castro in Cuba.
 - C.** force the Soviets to remove their missiles from Cuba.
 - D.** take over Cuba and make it an American protectorate.
- _____ 13. Rosa Parks was arrested for
 - A.** trying to register to vote.
 - B.** drinking from a whites-only water fountain.
 - C.** refusing to give her bus seat to a white man.
 - D.** trying to register to enter an all-white school.
- _____ 14. Civil rights activists tried to integrate restaurants by using
 - A.** protest marches.
 - B.** boycotts.
 - C.** sit-ins.
 - D.** threats.

(continued)



Unit 6 Pretest, Form A

Score

- _____ **15.** The Freedom Riders intended to draw attention to
 - A.** discrimination against African Americans in the work place.
 - B.** the South’s newly integrated schools.
 - C.** violence against African Americans in the South.
 - D.** the South’s refusal to integrate bus terminals.

- _____ **16.** President Johnson did not order a full-scale invasion of North Vietnam for fear that it might
 - A.** bring China into the war.
 - B.** bring the Soviet Union into the war.
 - C.** cost too many American lives.
 - D.** improve North Vietnamese morale.

- _____ **17.** Televised news coverage of the Vietnam War each night
 - A.** raised Johnson’s approval ratings.
 - B.** united Americans behind the war effort.
 - C.** made Americans doubt government reports about the war.
 - D.** helped Americans understand why the war was taking so long.

- _____ **18.** Which of the following is true about the Great Society?
 - A.** It touched few aspects of American life.
 - B.** There were unlimited funds given to these programs.
 - C.** Programs grew quickly and were difficult to evaluate.
 - D.** No one questioned the intrusiveness of the programs.

- _____ **19.** The purpose of the Bilingual Educational Act of 1968 was to
 - A.** allow immigrants to speak their native languages.
 - B.** force immigrants to abandon their native languages.
 - C.** teach immigrants in their own language as they learned English.
 - D.** separate non-English speakers from English-speaking students.

- _____ **20.** What was true of President Eisenhower and civil rights?
 - A.** He ordered troops to protect school children.
 - B.** He wanted to roll back segregation through the courts.
 - C.** He agreed with Governor Faubus’s tactics.
 - D.** He vetoed a civil rights act because it was too weak.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Who was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and what approach did he take to ending segregation and racism?
- 22.** What methods were used in fighting the Vietnam War?



Unit 6 Pretest, Form B

Score

A Time of Upheaval

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. shifted political power to urban areas
- _____ 2. Chief Justice during the Kennedy administration
- _____ 3. Kennedy’s policy against Communist movements
- _____ 4. brilliant African American attorney
- _____ 5. leader of nonviolent civil rights movement
- _____ 6. site of the first sit-in in 1960
- _____ 7. shared living arrangements among members of the counterculture
- _____ 8. money paid in order to vote
- _____ 9. chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs
- _____ 10. speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Column B

- A.** Earl Warren
- B.** communes
- C.** “I Have a Dream”
- D.** Thurgood Marshall
- E.** *Reynolds v. Sims*
- F.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- G.** Agent Orange
- H.** “flexible response”
- I.** poll tax
- J.** Woolworth’s

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Which of the following is true about John F. Kennedy’s administration?
 - A.** The New Frontier won easy passage.
 - B.** Women’s rights were advanced.
 - C.** Tax cuts were used.
 - D.** Deficit spending was outlawed.
- _____ 12. Which of the following was a major Great Society program?
 - A.** a breakfast program for the elderly
 - B.** a milk program for the elderly
 - C.** Medicaid for the elderly
 - D.** Medicare for the elderly
- _____ 13. Which event helped to advance the civil rights movement?
 - A.** the Southern Manifesto
 - B.** *Green v. Board of Education*
 - C.** a Senate filibuster
 - D.** a boycott of Montgomery buses
- _____ 14. The Black Power movement did NOT include
 - A.** the Nation of Islam.
 - B.** the Black Panthers.
 - C.** Ralph Abernathy.
 - D.** Malcolm X.

**Unit 6 Pretest, Form B**

Score

- _____ 15. The war in Vietnam included all of the following EXCEPT
- A.** the dropping of nuclear bombs. **C.** the use of Agent Orange.
B. the use of jellied gasoline. **D.** weapons from China and the Soviet Union.
- _____ 16. Which of the following did NOT occur during 1968?
- A.** the Tet offensive against American troops
B. Kissinger's secret negotiations with LeDuc Tho
C. Johnson's decision not to run again for president
D. a decrease in American bombing to help Hubert Humphrey's campaign
- _____ 17. A leading figure in the women's movement and editor of *Ms.* magazine was
- A.** Betty Friedan. **C.** Gloria Steinem.
B. Dolores Huerta. **D.** Phyllis Schlafly.
- _____ 18. Which of the following is NOT true of the Equal Rights Amendment?
- A.** It was ratified by 35 states.
B. It was passed by Congress.
C. It became part of the Constitution.
D. It was not ratified enough states.
- _____ 19. Where did the youth protests of the 1960s begin and reach their peak?
- A.** Altamont, California **C.** the Woodstock music festival
B. San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district **D.** on college campuses
- _____ 20. The majority of Puerto Rican immigrants to the United States settled in
- A.** Las Vegas.
B. Los Angeles.
C. Miami.
D. New York City.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Compare and contrast the Students for a Democratic Society and the Free Speech movement.
- 22.** What was the Berlin Wall, what purpose did it serve, and what did it come to symbolize?

 **Chapter 17**

Score

Section Quiz 17-1

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. the way in which states draw up political districts based on changes in population
- _____ 2. President Kennedy’s legislative agenda
- _____ 3. nominated to become the Chief Justice of the United States in 1953
- _____ 4. concern that the United States lagged behind the Soviets in weaponry
- _____ 5. ensures that all people are treated the same by the legal system

Column B

- A.** Earl Warren
- B.** due process
- C.** New Frontier
- D.** missile gap
- E.** reapportionment

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The 1960 presidential race was the first time candidates made use of
 - A.** the courts.
 - B.** newspapers.
 - C.** radio.
 - D.** television.
- _____ 7. The Supreme Court’s decision in *Reynolds v. Sims* shifted political power throughout the country to
 - A.** urban areas.
 - B.** rural areas.
 - C.** the suburbs.
 - D.** the South.
- _____ 8. In an effort to increase growth and create more jobs, Kennedy advocated
 - A.** conservative spending.
 - B.** deficit spending.
 - C.** reapportionment.
 - D.** balancing the budget.
- _____ 9. In *Gideon v. Wainwright*, the Supreme Court ruled that a defendant in a state court had the right to
 - A.** a telephone call.
 - B.** remain silent.
 - C.** a lawyer.
 - D.** a speedy trial.
- _____ 10. Republicans, as well as Southern Democrats, viewed the New Frontier as
 - A.** too conservative.
 - B.** too expensive.
 - C.** elitist policies.
 - D.** sound economic policies.

★ Chapter 17

Score

Section Quiz 17-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. built to stop the flood of people pouring out of East Germany into West Berlin
- _____ 2. first human being to walk on the moon
- _____ 3. investigated the assassination of President Kennedy
- _____ 4. program aimed at helping less developed nations fight poverty
- _____ 5. Cuban exiles who were secretly trained and armed by the CIA

Column B

- A.** *La Brigada*
- B.** Warren Commission
- C.** Peace Corps
- D.** Berlin Wall
- E.** Neil Armstrong

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. On April 17, 1961, armed Cuban exiles landed on the south coast of Cuba at
 - A.** New Delhi.
 - B.** Santiago de Cuba.
 - C.** the Bay of Pigs.
 - D.** Havanna.

- _____ 7. The man accused of killing President Kennedy appeared to be a confused and embittered Marxist named
 - A.** Fidel Castro.
 - B.** Jack Ruby.
 - C.** Earl Warren.
 - D.** Lee Harvey Oswald.

- _____ 8. On October 22, 1962, President Kennedy announced that American spy planes had taken aerial photographs showing that the Soviet Union had placed long-range missiles in
 - A.** Cuba.
 - B.** Germany.
 - C.** the Bahamas.
 - D.** Central America.

- _____ 9. President Kennedy pushed for a buildup of conventional troops and weapons that would allow the United States to fight a limited style of warfare with
 - A.** a flexible response.
 - B.** nuclear threats.
 - C.** nuclear weapons.
 - D.** a rigid response.

- _____ 10. To improve relations between the United States and Latin America, President Kennedy proposed a series of cooperative aid projects with Latin American governments called
 - A.** *La Brigada*.
 - B.** Alliance for Progress.
 - C.** the Peace Corps.
 - D.** the Bay of Pigs.

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**Section Quiz 17-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. qualifies certain categories of Americans to benefits
- _____ 2. program directed at disadvantaged preschool children
- _____ 3. financed healthcare for welfare recipients
- _____ 4. put young people with community-minded ideals to work in poor neighborhoods and rural areas
- _____ 5. Johnson's Republican opponent in the 1964 presidential election

Column B

- A.** entitlements
- B.** VISTA
- C.** Barry Goldwater
- D.** Project Head Start
- E.** Medicaid

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who was the first African American to serve in the cabinet as the secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development?
 - A.** Rosa Parks
 - B.** Thurgood Marshall
 - C.** Robert Weaver
 - D.** Jesse Jackson
- _____ 7. What was President Johnson's vision of the more perfect and equitable society the United States could and should become called?
 - A.** Fair Deal
 - B.** New Deal
 - C.** New Frontier
 - D.** Great Society
- _____ 8. Which act changed the composition of the American population?
 - A.** The Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - B.** The Immigration Act of 1965
 - C.** The Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - D.** The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964
- _____ 9. Which group offered work-study programs to help underprivileged young men and women earn a high school diploma or college degree?
 - A.** Job Corps
 - B.** Upward Bound Corps
 - C.** Neighborhood Youth Corps
 - D.** Peace Corps
- _____ 10. At Johnson's urging, what agency did Congress set up in 1964 to coordinate programs aimed at creating jobs and fighting poverty?
 - A.** Medicare
 - B.** Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - C.** Office of Economic Opportunity
 - D.** Project Head Start

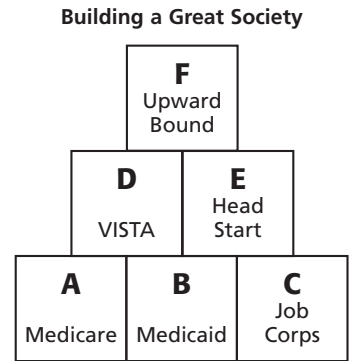
★ Chapter 17 Test, Form A Score

The New Frontier and the Great Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match the Great Society programs in the diagram to the descriptions of them in Column A. Write the letters from the diagram in the blanks provided. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. government-sponsored health care for people living below the poverty line
- _____ 2. preschool program for the disadvantaged
- _____ 3. government-funded health insurance for the elderly
- _____ 4. put young people to work in poor neighborhoods
- _____ 5. provided college preparation for low-income teenagers
- _____ 6. helped young, unemployed people acquire employment skills



DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 7. first African American to serve in a cabinet
- _____ 8. director of the Women’s Bureau of the Department of Labor in the Kennedy Administration
- _____ 9. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- _____ 10. first astronaut to step on the moon

Column B

- A.** Robert Weaver
- B.** Earl Warren
- C.** Esther Peterson
- D.** Neil Armstrong

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. During the 1960 election campaign, television aired its first
 - A. presidential speech.
 - C. presidential debate.
 - B. results of the election.
 - D. political commentary.
- _____ 12. The Republican nominee for president in the 1960 election was
 - A. Eric Sevareid.
 - C. Everett Dirksen.
 - B. Richard Nixon.
 - D. John Glenn.
- _____ 13. Kennedy’s legislative agenda was called the
 - A. Great Society.
 - C. Fair Deal.
 - B. New Frontier.
 - D. Square Deal.

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(continued)



Chapter 17 Test, Form A

Score

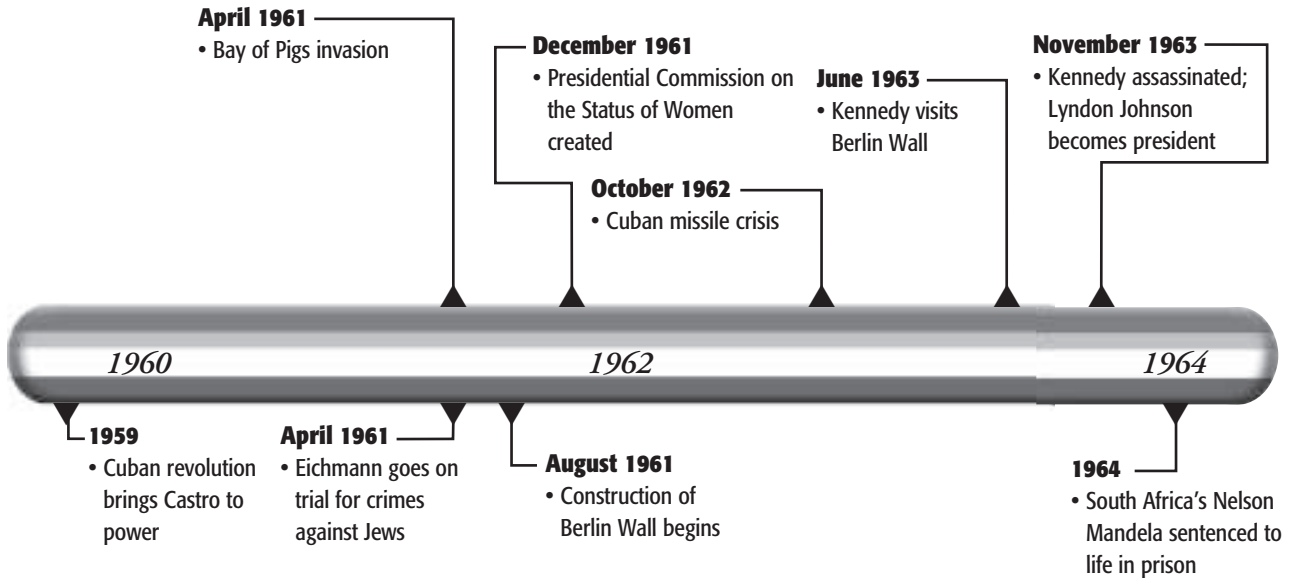
- _____ 14. Kennedy convinced Congress to invest more funds in
A. defense and space exploration. **C.** urban affairs.
B. health insurance for the elderly. **D.** education.
- _____ 15. In response to the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women, President Kennedy
A. appointed a woman to his cabinet.
B. ordered an end to gender discrimination in the federal civil service.
C. established the Women’s Bureau of the Department of Labor.
D. established a minimum wage for women in the workplace.
- _____ 16. The decision in the case of *Reynolds v. Sims* was important because it shifted political power
A. from rural areas to suburban areas. **C.** from rural areas to urban areas.
B. from suburban areas to rural areas. **D.** from urban areas to suburban areas.
- _____ 17. Kennedy’s “flexible response” plan called for
A. a buildup of nuclear weapons. **C.** a reduction of military bases.
B. a buildup of conventional weapons. **D.** a reduction of the Special Forces.
- _____ 18. During the space race, Kennedy’s goal for America was to be the first to
A. put a man into space. **C.** land a man on the moon.
B. put a man into orbit. **D.** build a space station.
- _____ 19. The purpose of the Warren Commission was to investigate
A. who was responsible for the Bay of Pigs.
B. the result of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
C. the relationship between Cuba and the Soviet Union.
D. allegations of a conspiracy in Kennedy’s assassination.
- _____ 20. Johnson’s goals for a better America were supported by
A. the hardships caused by the slumping economy.
B. the prosperity resulting from the strong economy.
C. the success of unions in organizing workers.
D. the failure of business to create enough jobs.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Compare presidential candidates Kennedy and Nixon.
- 22.** Describe the nature of United States involvement in Latin America before Kennedy took office, and the response of Latin Americans to this involvement.

★ Chapter 17 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to the time line, how many years was Castro in power before a major military crisis arose between Cuba and the United States?
- A.** less than 1 year
 - B.** 2 years
 - C.** 3 years
 - D.** 5 years

“The torch has been passed to a new generation. My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”

—John F. Kennedy

- _____ **24.** By this famous statement in his Inaugural Address, Kennedy meant that
- A.** citizens needed to protest more.
 - B.** citizens needed to get involved in helping others.
 - C.** citizens needed to sign up for the armed services.
 - D.** citizens needed to pay higher taxes.

★ Chapter 17 Test, Form A Score

Cause and Effect	
Economic Problems	→ Kennedy's Solutions
GNP growth rate was only 2 percent	Proposed tax rate cuts
Unemployment rate was second highest since World War II	Asked labor leaders to hold down pay increases; asked business to hold down prices
Funds needed in poor areas of the country	Area Redevelopment and Housing Acts

- _____ **25.** According to the chart above, Kennedy's reaction to the economic problems during his term in office was to propose solutions that would
- A.** focus on unemployment.
 - B.** provide greater business profits for a brief term.
 - C.** benefit the working class for a brief term.
 - D.** benefit all areas of society for the long term.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

"I believe in an America where the separation of the church and state is absolute, where no Catholic prelate would tell the president, should he be a Catholic, how to act."

—John F. Kennedy

- 26.** In this quotation, Kennedy reacts to what major issue that he had to confront?

"For the first time, thanks to the wonders of television, two presidential candidates were coming right into the nation's living rooms to debate. Americans were enthralled: 'You hear each man directly,' observed one. 'There's nothing between you and what he says,' added another. 'You can see which man gets rattled easily.'

The man who seemed to get rattled easily was Nixon. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, looked healthy, strong, and confident. Nixon, the Republicans' choice, came across as tired and frazzled. . . . As one observer noted, 'Nixon's eyes darted around, perspiration was clearly noticeable on his chin, and with the tight shots . . . these things were more obvious.'"

—from *The Great Debate*

- 27.** Read the passage above describing the televised 1960 presidential debate. John F. Kennedy seemed to "win" the debate. Why?

**Chapter 17 Test, Form B**

Score

The New Frontier and the Great Society**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. accused has the right to an attorney during police questioning
- _____ 2. space capsule that carried American astronauts to the moon and back
- _____ 3. congressional reapportionment must follow idea of "one man, one vote"
- _____ 4. courts cannot consider evidence obtained in violation of the federal Constitution
- _____ 5. state-mandated Bible reading in school banned
- _____ 6. prohibiting the sale and use of birth control devices violated citizens' constitutional right to privacy
- _____ 7. eliminated the national origins system
- _____ 8. states cannot compose official prayers and require them to be recited in public schools
- _____ 9. protected voters from discriminatory practices
- _____ 10. suspects are entitled to an attorney, regardless of ability to pay

Column B

- A.** *Mapp v. Ohio*
- B.** Voting Rights Act of 1965
- C.** *Engel v. Vitale*
- D.** *Griswold v. Connecticut*
- E.** Immigration Act of 1965
- F.** *Escobedo v. Illinois*
- G.** *Abington School District v. Schempp*
- H.** *Gideon v. Wainwright*
- I.** *Reynolds v. Sims*
- J.** Apollo

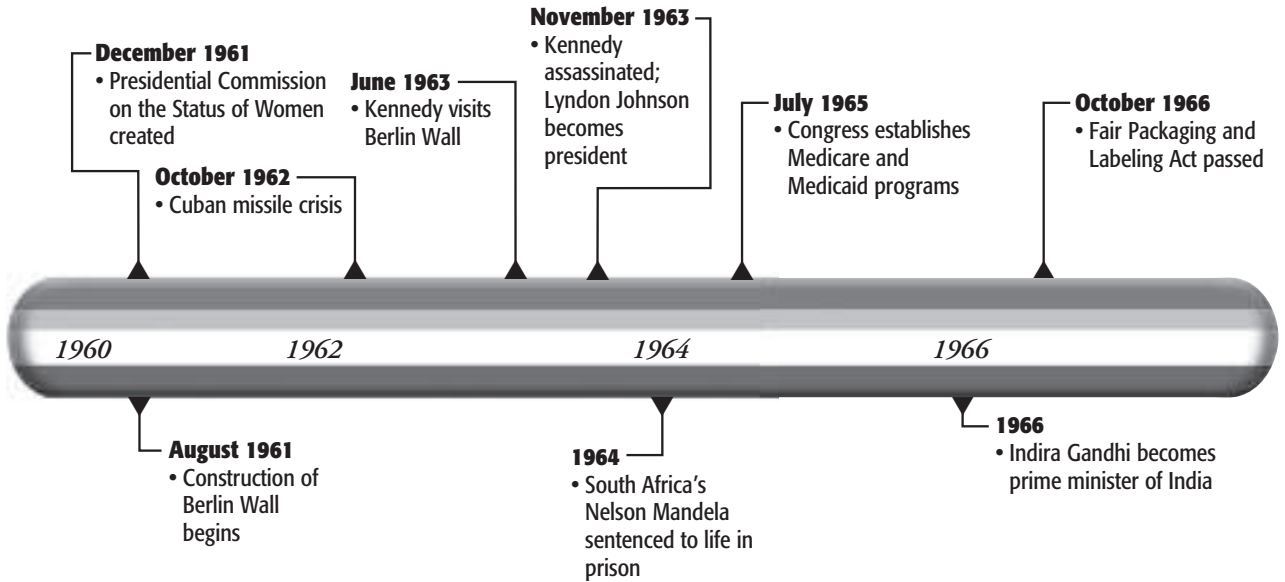
DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. To soothe the concerns of Protestants during the campaign, Kennedy spoke in support of
 - A.** school prayer.
 - B.** individual choice over prayer in school.
 - C.** teaching creationism in school.
 - D.** separation of church and state.
- _____ 12. Kennedy was unable to pass many of his domestic programs because
 - A.** the Democrats held only a small majority in the Senate.
 - B.** the Republicans held a large majority in the House of Representatives.
 - C.** Republicans controlled the most influential committees in Congress.
 - D.** many Democrats in Congress believed the New Frontier was too expensive.
- _____ 13. In an effort to increase growth and create more jobs, Kennedy advocated
 - A.** deficit spending.
 - B.** public works programs.
 - C.** price controls.
 - D.** raising taxes for the wealthiest Americans.

(continued)

★ Chapter 17 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to this timeline, the first social reform of its kind in the United States occurred between 1960 and 1964. What was this reform?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. the advancement of women’s rights</p> <p>B. the advancement of Latino American rights</p> | <p>C. the advancement of African American rights</p> <p>D. the advancement of Native American rights</p> |
|---|--|

“The torch has been passed to a new generation. My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”

—John F. Kennedy

- _____ **24.** This speech is representative of Kennedy’s youth and optimism, which were traits that helped him win _____
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. Democratic support in Congress.</p> <p>B. the presidential election.</p> | <p>C. Republican support in Congress.</p> <p>D. the support of war veterans.</p> |
|--|--|

★ Chapter 18

Score

Section Quiz 18-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. when a small group of senators take turns speaking and refuse to stop the debate and allow a bill to come to vote
- _____ 2. teams of African Americans and white Americans who traveled into the South to draw attention to the South's refusal to integrate bus terminals
- _____ 3. African American air force veteran who applied for a transfer to the University of Mississippi
- _____ 4. former sharecropper and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee organizer
- _____ 5. made segregation illegal in most public places

Column B

- A.** Fannie Lou Hamer
- B.** filibuster
- C.** Civil Rights Act of 1964
- D.** James Meredith
- E.** Freedom Riders

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. One of the early leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was
 - A.** Jesse Jackson.
 - B.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - C.** Ella Baker.
 - D.** Marion Barry.
- _____ 7. Which act did President Johnson sign into law on July 2, 1964?
 - A.** Voting Rights Act of 1964
 - B.** Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - C.** Cloture Act of 1964
 - D.** Interstate Travel Act of 1964
- _____ 8. President Kennedy eventually ordered the Interstate Commerce Commission to tighten its regulations against
 - A.** segregated public schools.
 - B.** segregated public bathrooms.
 - C.** segregated bus terminals.
 - D.** segregated train stations.
- _____ 9. The brutal attack by law enforcement officers against peaceful demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, became known as
 - A.** Bloody Sunday.
 - B.** the Selma Massacre.
 - C.** the Televised Beatings.
 - D.** Sad Saturday.
- _____ 10. The passage of what law marked a turning point in the civil rights movement?
 - A.** Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - B.** Segregation Act of 1965
 - C.** Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - D.** Discrimination Act of 1964

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**Section Quiz 18-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. the belief that African Americans should control the social, political, and economic direction of their struggle for equality
- _____ 2. appointed by Johnson to study the causes of urban riots
- _____ 3. the process by which minority groups adapt to the dominant culture in a society
- _____ 4. an African American neighborhood in Los Angeles where a race riot broke out
- _____ 5. trusted assistant to Dr. King who led the Poor People's Campaign in King's absence

Column B

- A.** black power
- B.** Reverend Ralph Abernathy
- C.** Watts
- D.** the Kerner Commission
- E.** assimilation

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The leader of the Nation of Islam during the early 1960s was
A. Elijah Muhammad. **C.** Thurgood Marshall.
B. Malcolm X. **D.** Stokely Carmichael.
- _____ 7. Who had become a symbol of the black power movement that was sweeping the nation by the early 1960s?
A. Bobby Seale **C.** Malcolm X
B. Coretta King **D.** Eldridge Cleaver
- _____ 8. In support of a strike by African American sanitation workers, Dr. King went to Memphis, Tennessee, where on April 4, 1968, he was
A. awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. **C.** arrested.
B. assassinated. **D.** beaten by union members.
- _____ 9. What group urged African Americans to arm themselves and confront white society in order to force whites to grant them equal rights?
A. Black Panthers **C.** Black Muslims
B. CORE **D.** SNCC
- _____ 10. Despite their name, the Black Muslims do not hold the same beliefs as mainstream Muslims, but preach
A. nonviolence. **C.** cultural assimilation.
B. black nationalism. **D.** integration.

★ Chapter 18 Test, Form A

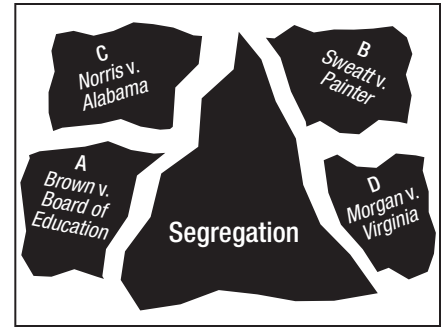
Score

The Civil Rights Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match the court cases in the diagram with their rulings in Column A. Write the letters from the diagram in the blanks provided. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. state law schools had to admit qualified African American applicants even if parallel black law schools existed
- _____ 2. segregation in public schools was unconstitutional
- _____ 3. exclusion of African Americans from juries violated their right to equal protection under the law
- _____ 4. segregation on interstate buses was unconstitutional



DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 5. where the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. took place
- _____ 6. where the “march for freedom” took place, in which state troopers and deputized citizens brutally attacked marchers in full view of televisions, known later as “Bloody Sunday”
- _____ 7. city where brutal violence used against demonstrators led to Dr. King being jailed and prompted Kennedy to prepare a new civil rights bill
- _____ 8. city where, for the first time since the Civil War, a state’s armed forces were used to oppose the federal government
- _____ 9. city where the sit-in at Woolworth’s sparked a new mass movement for civil rights
- _____ 10. city in which there was a successful bus boycott

Column B

- A.** Memphis, Tennessee
- B.** Montgomery, Alabama
- C.** Selma, Alabama
- D.** Greensboro, North Carolina
- E.** Birmingham, Alabama
- F.** Little Rock, Arkansas

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In response to the arrest of Rosa Parks, African Americans
 - A.** organized restaurant sit-ins.
 - B.** organized a bus boycott.
 - C.** formed the first Black Panther group.
 - D.** formed the NAACP.
- _____ 12. CORE successfully integrated many restaurants by using
 - A.** protest marches.
 - B.** boycotts.
 - C.** sit-ins.
 - D.** threats.

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(continued)



Chapter 18 Test, Form A

Score

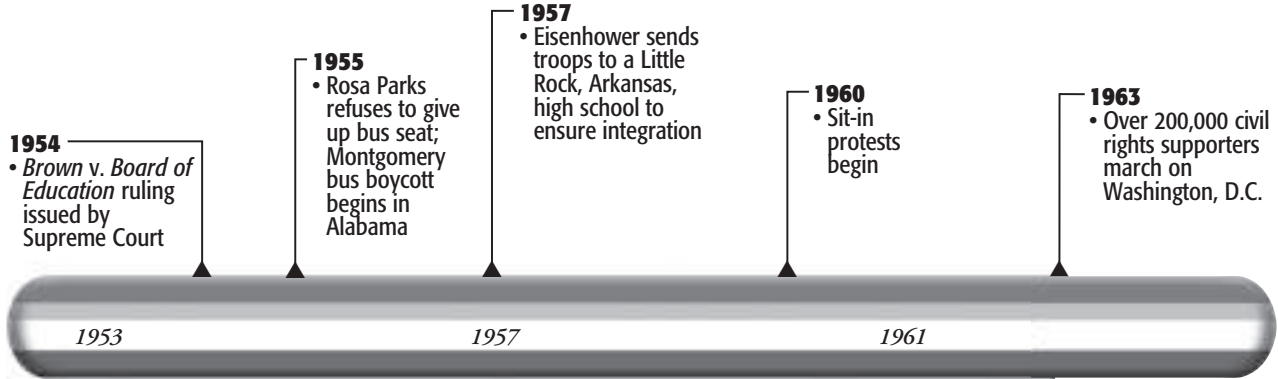
- _____ **13.** The Southern Manifesto encouraged white Southerners to
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. defy the Supreme Court. | C. march against civil rights. |
| B. embrace desegregation. | D. obey local law enforcement. |
- _____ **14.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. drew on the philosophy and techniques of
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. John F. Kennedy. | C. Thurgood Marshall. |
| B. Frederick Douglass. | D. Mohandas Gandhi. |
- _____ **15.** In Little Rock, Arkansas, the governor tried to prevent African American students from entering a white high school by
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. closing the school. | C. hiring the Ku Klux Klan. |
| B. redrawing the school district. | D. deploying the National Guard. |
- _____ **16.** The organization founded by student civil rights activists was
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. SNCC. | C. NAACP. |
| B. CORE. | D. SCLC. |
- _____ **17.** At first President Kennedy acted slowly on civil rights because he
- | |
|---|
| A. was not sure such laws were really needed. |
| B. needed support from many Southern senators to get other programs passed. |
| C. believed that civil rights had to evolve gradually, as people’s values changed. |
| D. did not want to provoke violence in the South. |
- _____ **18.** One advantage President Johnson had—that Kennedy did not—in getting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed was his
- | |
|---|
| A. ability to convince minorities to vote. |
| B. close relationships with civil rights leaders. |
| C. intimate knowledge of how Congress worked. |
| D. willingness to appoint minorities to his cabinet. |
- _____ **19.** The purpose of the Selma March was to campaign for
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. job rights for African Americans. | C. new desegregation laws. |
| B. voting rights for African Americans. | D. voting rights for women. |
- _____ **20.** The Kerner Commission blamed the problems of inner cities on
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. racism. | C. overpopulation. |
| B. poverty. | D. violence. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Describe the ideas Dr. King expressed in his “Letter from a Birmingham Jail.”
- 22.** Describe three meanings that the term “black power” held for African Americans during the 1960s.

★ Chapter 18 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



_____ **23.** The first major protest of the civil rights movement occurred in what state, according to the time line above?

- A.** Mississippi
- C.** Arkansas
- B.** Alabama
- D.** Montgomery

Supreme Court Decisions on Civil Rights	
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)	“Separate-but-equal doctrine”: Segregation was permitted as long as equal facilities were provided for African Americans.
<i>Norris v. Alabama</i> (1935)	African Americans should not be excluded from serving on juries.
<i>Morgan v. Virginia</i> (1946)	Segregation on interstate buses was unconstitutional.
<i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> (1950)	State law schools had to admit qualified African American candidates.
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954)	Segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and violated the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

_____ **24.** Which of the Supreme Court rulings in the chart above condoned segregation?

- A.** *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- C.** *Morgan v. Virginia*
- B.** *Norris v. Alabama*
- D.** *Sweatt v. Painter*

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(continued)

**Chapter 18 Test, Form A**

Score

“Now let us say that we are not advocating violence. . . . The only weapon we have in our hands this evening is the weapon of protest. If we were incarcerated behind the iron curtains of a communistic nation—we couldn’t do this. If we were trapped in the dungeon of a totalitarian regime—we couldn’t do this. But the great glory of American democracy is the right to protest for right!”

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

- _____ **25.** This speech by Martin Luther King, Jr. reveals his commitment to
- A.** ending suffering under totalitarian regimes.
 - B.** ending incarceration in communistic nations.
 - C.** the right to protest granted by American democracy.
 - D.** protesting communistic laws.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“This is the significance of black power as a slogan. For once, black people are going to use the words they want to use—not just the words whites want to hear. . . . The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC today believes that blacks must organize in the black community. Only black people can . . . create in the community an aroused and continuing black consciousness. . . . Black people must do things for themselves; they must get . . . money they will control and spend themselves; they must conduct tutorial programs themselves so that black children can identify with black children.”

—Stokely Carmichael

- 26.** According to this passage, what was Stokely Carmichael trying to motivate African Americans to do?

“It was as if an electrical current shot through the ranks of bourgeois Negroes—the very so-called ‘middle-class’ and ‘upper-class’ who had earlier been deploying the March on Washington talk by grass-roots Negroes.

But white people, now, were going to march. . . . The ‘angry blacks’ March suddenly had been made chic. Suddenly it had a Kentucky Derby image. For the status-seeker, it was a status symbol. . . .

Who ever heard of angry revolutionists all harmonizing ‘We Shall Overcome . . . Some Day . . .’ while tripping and swaying along arm-in-arm with the very people they were supposed to be angrily revolting against?”

—Malcolm X

- 27.** How did Malcolm X feel about protests, such as the March on Washington?



Chapter 18 Test, Form B

Score

The Civil Rights Movement

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. leader of SNCC who believed in black power
- _____ 2. student who was denied admission to her neighborhood school
- _____ 3. one of the organizers of the Black Panthers, who also wrote *Soul on Ice*
- _____ 4. became a symbol of the black power movement
- _____ 5. minister whose vision and nonviolent methods helped the civil rights movement transform American society
- _____ 6. helped organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
- _____ 7. one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality
- _____ 8. first African American student to attend the University of Mississippi
- _____ 9. NAACP's chief counsel
- _____ 10. One of the early leaders of the SNCC, who later served as the mayor of Washington, D.C.

Column B

- A.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- B.** Fannie Lou Hamer
- C.** Thurgood Marshall
- D.** James Farmer
- E.** Malcolm X
- F.** Eldridge Cleaver
- G.** Stokely Carmichael
- H.** James Meredith
- I.** Linda Brown
- J.** Marion Barry

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896 had established
 - A.** the right of African Americans to vote.
 - B.** the right of all Americans to peaceful protest.
 - C.** the separate-but-equal doctrine.
 - D.** the right of all Americans to equal protection under the law.
- _____ 12. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. believed the way to end segregation was through
 - A.** economic self-improvement.
 - B.** riots and vandalism.
 - C.** separation from white society.
 - D.** nonviolent passive resistance.
- _____ 13. When first established, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference set out to end segregation and
 - A.** encourage African Americans to register to vote.
 - B.** tame poverty in inner cities.
 - C.** challenge the "separate-but-equal" doctrine.
 - D.** promote education for African Americans.



Chapter 18 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 14. The Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first since Reconstruction, was intended to
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. protect the right of African Americans' to vote.</p> <p>B. end lynching.</p> | <p>C. protect the right of African Americans to attend desegregated schools.</p> <p>D. end discrimination in hiring.</p> |
|--|--|
- _____ 15. SNCC's Voter Education Project focused on
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. rural areas of the North.</p> <p>B. rural areas of the Deep South.</p> | <p>C. urban slums of the North.</p> <p>D. urban slums of the Deep South.</p> |
|--|--|
- _____ 16. The Freedom Riders were organized to draw attention to the South's refusal to
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. promote voter registration.</p> <p>B. end school segregation.</p> | <p>C. stop violence against voters.</p> <p>D. integrate bus terminals.</p> |
|---|--|
- _____ 17. Robert Kennedy tried to help African Americans register to vote by
- | |
|--|
| <p>A. sending U.S. Marshals to voting booths in the South.</p> <p>B. directing the news media to cover the marches in the South.</p> <p>C. having the Justice Department file lawsuits throughout the South.</p> <p>D. proposing a voting rights bill in Congress.</p> |
|--|
- _____ 18. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did little to
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. guarantee the right to vote.</p> <p>B. end segregation in public places.</p> | <p>C. end discrimination in employment.</p> <p>D. end school segregation.</p> |
|--|---|
- _____ 19. In registering African Americans to vote, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 authorized the Attorney General to
- | |
|---|
| <p>A. provide literacy tests to newly registered voters.</p> <p>B. refuse African Americans the right to vote.</p> <p>C. work side-by-side with local officials.</p> <p>D. send federal examiners to register qualified voters.</p> |
|---|
- _____ 20. After his pilgrimage to Makkah, Malcolm X concluded that
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. an integrated society was possible.</p> <p>B. a "separate but equal" society was possible.</p> | <p>C. black power meant self-sufficiency.</p> <p>D. assimilation was key to a successfully integrated society.</p> |
|--|--|

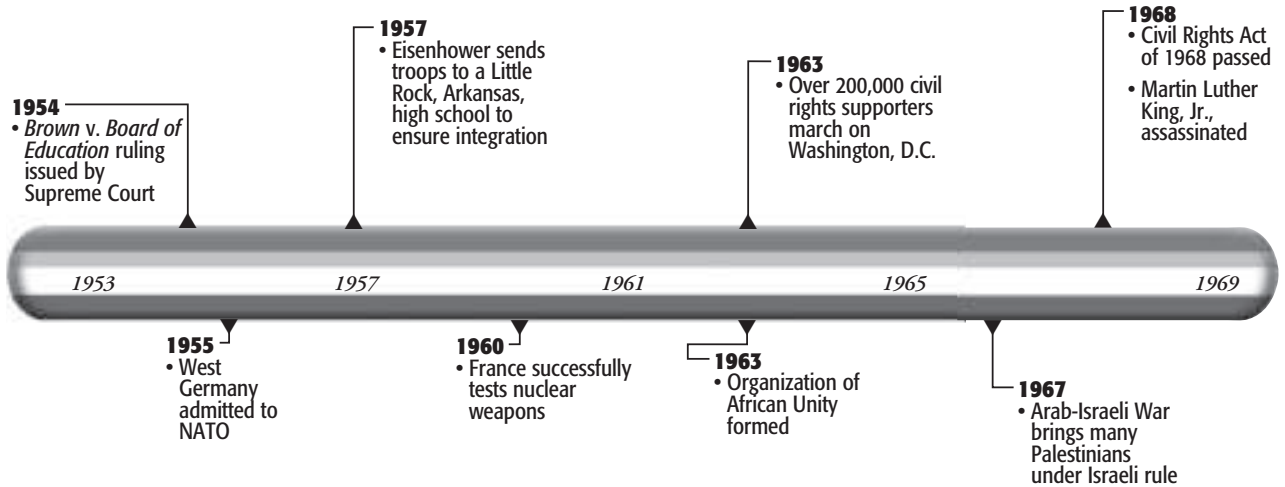
DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. The diagram shows two factors that contributed to the new political power for African Americans. Describe how these two events resulted in this new power.
22. Describe the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



★ Chapter 18 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to the time line, major civil rights legislation passed during the administration(s) of
- A.** Eisenhower and Kennedy. **C.** Johnson.
B. Kennedy. **D.** Eisenhower and Johnson.

Supreme Court Decisions on Civil Rights	
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)	“Separate-but-equal doctrine”: Segregation was permitted as long as equal facilities were provided for African Americans.
<i>Norris v. Alabama</i> (1935)	African Americans should not be excluded from serving on juries.
<i>Morgan v. Virginia</i> (1946)	Segregation on interstate buses was unconstitutional.
<i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> (1950)	State law schools had to admit qualified African American candidates.
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954)	Segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

- _____ **24.** Why do you think the Supreme Court’s decision in *Morgan v. Virginia* did not prevent the Rosa Parks incident from happening?
- A.** Rosa Parks staged her protest in Alabama, not Virginia.
B. The Supreme Court did not rule on that case until after Rosa Parks sat on the bus.
C. The Supreme Court ruling applied to interstate buses, not local buses.
D. Equal facilities were not provided on Alabama buses.

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**Chapter 18 Test, Form B**

Score

“Now let us say that we are not advocating violence. . . . The only weapon we have in our hands this evening is the weapon of protest. If we were incarcerated behind the iron curtains of a communistic nation—we couldn’t do this. If we were trapped in the dungeon of a totalitarian regime—we couldn’t do this. But the great glory of American democracy is the right to protest for right!”

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

- _____ **25.** In this passage, King is saying that protest
- A.** is peaceful and does not cause violence.
 - B.** is a powerful tool for achieving change.
 - C.** is the only way to achieve change.
 - D.** brings peaceful change in many political structures.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“It was as if an electrical current shot through the ranks of bourgeois Negroes—the very so-called ‘middle-class’ and ‘upper-class’ who had earlier been deploying the March on Washington talk by grass-roots Negroes.

But white people, now, were going to march. . . . The ‘angry blacks’ March suddenly had been made chic. Suddenly it had a Kentucky Derby image. For the status-seeker, it was a status symbol. . . .

Who ever heard of angry revolutionists all harmonizing ‘We Shall Overcome . . . Some Day . . .’ while tripping and swaying along arm-in-arm with the very people they were supposed to be angrily revolting against?”

—Malcolm X

- 26.** What does this passage show about Malcolm X’s beliefs about white people’s involvement in the March on Washington?

“This is the significance of black power as a slogan. For once, black people are going to use the words they want to use—not just the words whites want to hear. . . . The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC today believes that blacks must organize in the black community. Only black people can . . . create in the community an aroused and continuing black consciousness. . . . Black people must do things for themselves; they must get . . . money they will control and spend themselves; they must conduct tutorial programs themselves so that black children can identify with black children.”

—Stokely Carmichael

- 27.** What does Stokely Carmichael’s term “psychological equality” mean?

**Section Quiz 19-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. nationalist leader in the South after the Geneva Accords
- _____ 2. chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs, turning farmland and forests into wasteland
- _____ 3. a guerrilla army organized by Ho Chi Minh to reunify the nation
- _____ 4. founder of the Indochinese Communist Party
- _____ 5. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia when under French rule

Column B

- A.** Ho Chi Minh
- B.** Ngo Dinh Diem
- C.** French Indochina
- D.** Agent Orange
- E.** Vietcong

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What country's troops returned to Vietnam in 1946 and drove the Vietminh's forces into hiding in the countryside?
 - A.** Japan
 - B.** France
 - C.** China
 - D.** United States
- _____ 7. Special fortified villages in South Vietnam were known as
 - A.** communist settlements.
 - B.** Catholic villages.
 - C.** strategic hamlets.
 - D.** planned communities.
- _____ 8. On May 7, 1954, where did a French force fall to the Vietminh?
 - A.** Saigon
 - B.** Hanoi
 - C.** Geneva
 - D.** Dien Bien Phu
- _____ 9. North Vietnam received military weapons and other support from the Soviet Union and
 - A.** China.
 - B.** Japan.
 - C.** Italy.
 - D.** Laos.
- _____ 10. American officials did not think France should control Vietnam, but they did not want Vietnam to be
 - A.** Communist.
 - B.** part of Indochina.
 - C.** Socialist.
 - D.** part of China.

★ Chapter 19

Score

Section Quiz 19-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. those who wanted the United States to withdraw from Vietnam
- _____ 2. organized a march on Washington, D.C., that drew more than 20,000 participants
- _____ 3. those who insisted the United States stay and fight in Vietnam
- _____ 4. surprise attack launched by the Vietcong during the Vietnamese New Year
- _____ 5. reported that the Vietnamese enemy was on the brink of defeat

Column B

- A.** Students for a Democratic Society
- B.** hawks
- C.** General William Westmoreland
- D.** doves
- E.** Tet offensive

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Which amendment to the Constitution gave all citizens age 18 and older the right to vote in all state and local elections?
 - A.** the Twenty-Sixth Amendment
 - B.** the Twenty-Fifth Amendment
 - C.** the Twenty-Fourth Amendment
 - D.** the Twenty-Third Amendment
- _____ 7. Which year saw a shocking political announcement, a pair of traumatic assassinations, and finally, a violent political convention in Chicago?
 - A.** 1966
 - B.** 1967
 - C.** 1968
 - D.** 1969
- _____ 8. The violence and chaos associated with the Democratic Party benefited the 1968 Republican presidential candidate
 - A.** Hubert Humphrey.
 - B.** Richard Nixon.
 - C.** George Wallace.
 - D.** Eugene McCarthy.
- _____ 9. What problem developed for the Johnson administration as news reports continued to contradict their claims that the enemy was on the brink of defeat?
 - A.** a rise in teach-ins
 - B.** a reduction of protests
 - C.** a credibility gap
 - D.** more guerrilla warfare
- _____ 10. Who appeared to be on his way to winning the Democratic nomination until he was gunned down on June 5, 1968, in a California hotel?
 - A.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - B.** Robert Kennedy
 - C.** George Wallace
 - D.** Hubert Humphrey

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 **Chapter 19**

Score

Section Quiz 19-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. reestablished some limits on executive power
- _____ 2. the most destructive air raids of the entire Vietnam War
- _____ 3. Harvard professor given wide authority to use diplomacy to end the Vietnam War
- _____ 4. included the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam
- _____ 5. Democratic candidate for president in 1972

Column B

- A.** Vietnamization
- B.** “Christmas bombings”
- C.** Henry Kissinger
- D.** War Powers Act
- E.** George McGovern

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. After the United States ended its direct involvement in Vietnam, the North Vietnamese captured Saigon and united Vietnam under
 - A.** a totalitarian dictatorship.
 - B.** nationalist rule.
 - C.** rule of the United Nations.
 - D.** Communist rule.
- _____ 7. What country did American troops invade in an effort to destroy Vietcong military bases there?
 - A.** Laos
 - B.** Cambodia
 - C.** China
 - D.** Taiwan
- _____ 8. Long after troops were home, the war lingered on for the hundreds of American families whose relatives and friends were classified as missing in action or
 - A.** prisoners of war.
 - B.** draft dodgers.
 - C.** defectors.
 - D.** absent without leave.
- _____ 9. What confirmed that the government had not been honest with Americans about the Vietnam war?
 - A.** the Watergate scandal
 - B.** the Cambodian invasion
 - C.** the Pentagon Papers
 - D.** the massacre at My Lai
- _____ 10. Henry Kissinger tried to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China so he could persuade them to cut back on their aid to Vietnam in a policy he called
 - A.** diplomacy.
 - B.** arms negotiation.
 - C.** Vietnamization.
 - D.** linkage.

**Chapter 19 Test, Form A**

Score

The Vietnam War**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs
- _____ 2. Democratic candidate assassinated in a California hotel
- _____ 3. criticized America's involvement in the Vietnam War and for the disproportionate number of African American deaths
- _____ 4. South Vietnam's president at the end of the Vietnam War
- _____ 5. American commander in South Vietnam
- _____ 6. outspoken segregationist who won over 13 percent of the popular vote as an independent candidate in the 1968 election
- _____ 7. peace negotiator for the North Vietnamese
- _____ 8. Communist leader who organized a guerrilla army to fight to reunify Vietnam
- _____ 9. former Defense Department worker who leaked the Pentagon Papers to the *New York Times*
- _____ 10. pro-Western leader of South Vietnam early in the war who was overthrown in a coup and executed

Column B

- A.** Le Duc Tho
- B.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- C.** Daniel Ellsberg
- D.** Ho Chi Minh
- E.** Nguyen Van Thieu
- F.** Robert Kennedy
- G.** Ngo Dinh Diem
- H.** George Wallace
- I.** William Westmoreland
- J.** Henry Kissinger

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Vietminh formed initially in Vietnam to
 - A.** create a Communist government.
 - B.** create a pro-Western government.
 - C.** win independence from France.
 - D.** win independence from Japan.
- _____ 12. What two events convinced Truman to help France in Vietnam?
 - A.** the fall of China to communism and the outbreak of the Korean War
 - B.** Japan's surrender in World War II and the fall of China to communism
 - C.** the establishment of a Communist government in Vietnam and the Korean War
 - D.** the establishment of a Communist government in Vietnam and the fall of China
- _____ 13. When the French left Vietnam, the United States stepped in to
 - A.** make sure free elections were held, as specified by the Geneva Accords.
 - B.** protect the pro-Western government in South Vietnam.
 - C.** act as peacekeeper along the border between North and South Vietnam.
 - D.** try to cause a popular uprising against Ho Chi Minh.



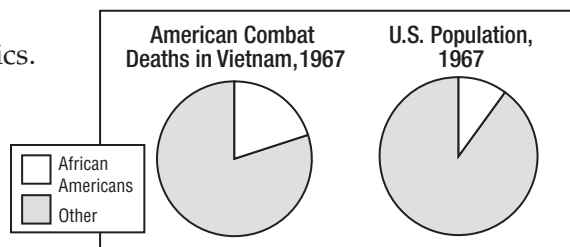
Chapter 19 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 14. The Vietcong's power continued to increase in part because of
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. the Vietcong's use of terror. | C. the strong belief in communism. |
| B. the use of terror by South Vietnam. | D. the Vietnamese distrust of the U.S. |
- _____ 15. With the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Congress, in effect,
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. declared war on North Vietnam. | C. increased aid to South Vietnam. |
| B. committed to a limited war only. | D. handed its war powers to the president. |
- _____ 16. The goal of Agent Orange was to
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. infiltrate the Vietcong military. | C. destroy the Vietcong's ability to hide in jungles. |
| B. sabotage Vietcong equipment. | D. cut Vietcong supply lines. |
- _____ 17. A main reason President Johnson refused to order a full-scale invasion of North Vietnam was his fear that it would
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. bring China into the war. | C. result in more loss of American lives. |
| B. strengthen the North Vietnamese will to fight. | D. horrify the American public, ruining him politically. |
- _____ 18. The "educational" hearings on Vietnam were intended to
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. boost public support for the war. | C. explain the war to the Senate. |
| B. boost congressional support for the war. | D. explain the war to the public. |
- _____ 19. After the Tet offensive, the mainstream American media began to
- | |
|--|
| A. appeal to Americans to support the war effort. |
| B. give less air time to antiwar protesters. |
| C. give more air time to antiwar protesters. |
| D. openly criticize the war effort. |
- _____ 20. Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia angered Congress, resulting in
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A. a vote of censure. | C. a repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. |
| B. impeachment hearings. | D. a repeal of the War Powers Act. |

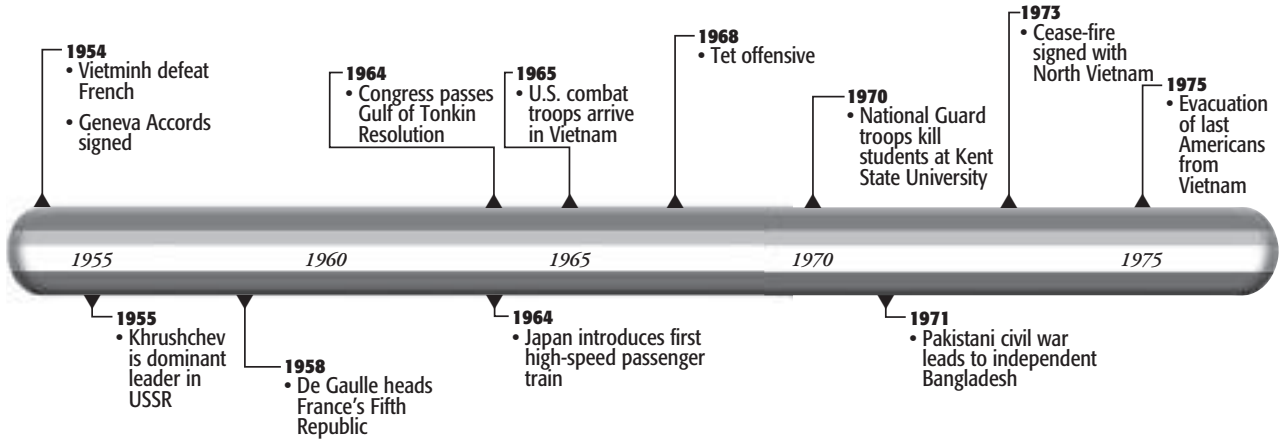
DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe the Vietcong's battle tactics and ways that American troops tried to counter these tactics.
22. Explain what the circle graphs show, and discuss how the draft system at the beginning of the war could have contributed to this situation.



★ Chapter 19 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to the time line, when did the first U.S. combat troops arrive in Vietnam?
- A.** one year after the signing of the Geneva Accords
 - B.** one year after the passing of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - C.** one year prior to the Tet Offensive
 - D.** one year prior to student protests at Kent State University

“Three quarters of the way through the tangle, a trooper brushed against a two-inch vine, and a grenade slung at chest high went off, shattering the right side of his head and body. . . . Nearby troopers took hold of the unconscious soldier and, half carrying, half dragging him, pulled him the rest of the way through the tangle.”

—Dr. Ronald Glasser, quoted in *Vietnam, A History*

- _____ **24.** This passage describes an incident in the Vietnam War in which
- A.** deadly missiles flew horizontally.
 - B.** bombs made it necessary for U.S. troops to follow trails.
 - C.** deadly silent traps hung waiting for U.S. troops.
 - D.** warfare followed predictable routes.

★ Chapter 19 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ **25.** What was the highest number of American casualties in a single year of the Vietnam War, according to the graph to the right?
- A.** over 10,000
 - B.** over 12,000
 - C.** over 14,000
 - D.** 15,000



DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“It’s a war where nothing is ever quite certain and nowhere is ever quite safe.”
 —Journalist Linda Martin

- 26.** What does this passage reveal about the uniqueness of the Vietnam War?

“[T]he conflict in Vietnam is a product of the great shifts and changes triggered by the Second World War. Out of the war, two continent-wide powers emerged—the United States and the Soviet Union. The colonial systems through which the nations of Western Europe had governed more than a third of the people of the world were, one by one, dismantled. . . .

The bloody encounters in [Vietnam] are thus in a real sense battles and skirmishes in a continuing war to prevent one Communist power after another from violating internationally recognized boundary lines fixing the outer limits of Communist dominion.

. . . In the long run our hopes for the people of South Vietnam reflect our hopes for people everywhere. What we seek is a world living in peace and freedom.”

—George W. Ball

- 27.** Explain the main idea of Ball’s speech.

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Chapter 19 Test, Form B

Score

The Vietnam War

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops
- _____ 2. forces made up of North and South Vietnamese, but supplied by North Vietnam
- _____ 3. chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs
- _____ 4. temporarily divided Vietnam along the 17th Parallel
- _____ 5. soldier whose fate was undetermined
- _____ 6. jellied gasoline that explodes on contact
- _____ 7. renamed Ho Chi Minh City after reunification
- _____ 8. fear that a Communist Vietnam would lead to other Southeast Asian Communist governments
- _____ 9. strategy of defeating enemy forces by slowly wearing them down
- _____ 10. improving relations with the Soviet Union and China to persuade them to cut back their aid to North Vietnam

Column B

- A.** napalm
- B.** MIA
- C.** domino theory
- D.** war of attrition
- E.** Agent Orange
- F.** Saigon
- G.** Geneva Accords
- H.** My Lai
- I.** Vietcong
- J.** linkage

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The results of the battle at Dien Bien Phu convinced
 - A.** President Johnson to send American troops into Vietnam.
 - B.** regular North Vietnamese army units to join the Vietcong.
 - C.** President Nixon to pull American troops out of Vietnam.
 - D.** the French to withdraw from Indochina.
- _____ 12. As the fighting began between the Vietcong and South Vietnamese army, President Eisenhower tried to help South Vietnam by
 - A.** sending food.
 - B.** dropping napalm.
 - C.** sending military advisers.
 - D.** providing American troops.
- _____ 13. Kennedy felt he needed to stand up to communism in Vietnam because of
 - A.** American humiliation over Korean War.
 - B.** the loss of China to communism.
 - C.** Southern support for the war.
 - D.** the need to justify military spending.
- _____ 14. In South Vietnam, a monk set himself on fire to protest
 - A.** the Vietnam war.
 - B.** Western influences in his country.
 - C.** extreme religious ceremonies.
 - D.** discrimination against Buddhists.

★ Chapter 19 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. Operation Rolling Thunder was
 - A. an attack on North Vietnamese ships and naval facilities.
 - B. an invasion of Cambodia.
 - C. the first combat operation in which American ground troops participated.
 - D. a sustained bombing campaign against North Vietnam.

- _____ 16. President Johnson refused to allow a full-scale attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail because
 - A. such an attack would result in heavy American casualties.
 - B. it passed through countries that were not involved in the war.
 - C. he feared such an attack would bring the Soviet Union into the war.
 - D. its route continually changed, making it hard to locate and destroy.

- _____ 17. Nightly news coverage of the Vietnam War on television helped
 - A. raise Johnson’s ratings in the polls.
 - B. unify Americans behind the war.
 - C. create a credibility gap.
 - D. support the nation’s “hawks.”

- _____ 18. The Tet offensive marked a major turning point in the Vietnam War because
 - A. the Vietcong scored a major military victory.
 - B. the Vietcong scored a major political victory.
 - C. U.S. forces scored a major military victory.
 - D. U.S. forces scored a major political victory.

- _____ 19. In 1968 antiwar protesters and police clashed outside the
 - A. Democratic National Convention.
 - B. Republican National Convention.
 - C. White House.
 - D. Lincoln Memorial.

- _____ 20. The Pentagon Papers revealed that
 - A. many more Americans had died in Vietnam than had been reported.
 - B. American soldiers had massacred Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.
 - C. American prisoners of war were being tortured in North Vietnamese prisons.
 - D. the government had not been honest with the public about Vietnam.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21. Use the diagram to explain the credibility gap that developed during the Vietnam War.
- 22. Explain the outcomes and significance of the Tet offensive.



★ Chapter 19 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 25. The number of deaths in Vietnam reached a peak in the same year in which
- A. the Tet Offensive took place.
 - B. President Johnson sent the first combat troops to Vietnam.
 - C. the United States signed a cease-fire agreement with North Vietnam.
 - D. U.S. troops invaded Cambodia.



DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“I have concluded that I should not permit the presidency to become involved in the partisan divisions that are developing in this political year. Accordingly, I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President.”

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, March 31, 1968

26. Briefly explain this announcement Johnson made in 1968.

“[T]he conflict in Vietnam is a product of the great shifts and changes triggered by the Second World War. Out of the war, two continent-wide powers emerged—the United States and the Soviet Union. The colonial systems through which the nations of Western Europe had governed more than a third of the people of the world were, one by one, dismantled. . . .

The bloody encounters in [Vietnam] are thus in a real sense battles and skirmishes in a continuing war to prevent one Communist power after another from violating internationally recognized boundary lines fixing the outer limits of Communist dominion.

. . . In the long run our hopes for the people of South Vietnam reflect our hopes for people everywhere. What we seek is a world living in peace and freedom.”

—George W. Ball

27. In this passage, whom does Ball hold directly responsible for Vietnam’s bloody conflicts, and why?

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**Section Quiz 20-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. one of the leaders of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley
- _____ 2. believed a few wealthy elites controlled politics and that wealth itself was unfairly divided
- _____ 3. defined the views of the Students for a Democratic Society
- _____ 4. group living arrangements in which members shared everything and worked together
- _____ 5. young men and women who rejected the mainstream system and middle-class values

Column B

- A.** counterculture
- B.** Port Huron Statement
- C.** New Left
- D.** Mario Savio
- E.** communes

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Soon after the campus-wide strike at the University of California at Berkeley, the Supreme Court upheld the students' right to
- A.** desegregation on campus.
- B.** freedom of speech and desegregation on campus.
- C.** freedom of speech and assembly on campus.
- D.** assembly on campus.
- _____ 7. Which phenomenon fueled the increase in college enrollments in the early 1960s?
- A.** the baby boom
- B.** counterculture
- C.** the "beat" movement
- D.** teach-ins
- _____ 8. The 1960s gave birth to a conspicuous youth movement, which challenged the American political and social system and conventional
- A.** elections.
- B.** utopian ideals.
- C.** political parties.
- D.** middle-class values.
- _____ 9. What movement was sparked in Berkeley, California, when the university decided to restrict the students' rights to distribute literature and to recruit volunteers for political causes on campus?
- A.** Counterculture Movement
- B.** Free Speech Movement
- C.** Hippie Movement
- D.** Commune Movement
- _____ 10. Where did hundreds of thousands of people gather at Woodstock in August of 1969?
- A.** California
- B.** Washington, D.C.
- C.** Michigan
- D.** New York

**Chapter 20**

Score

Section Quiz 20-2**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a leading figure of the women's movement and editor of *Ms.* magazine
- _____ 2. in most cases outlawed higher wages for men than for women for the same job
- _____ 3. the belief that men and women should be equal politically, economically, and socially
- _____ 4. wrote the book *The Feminine Mystique*, which led to the rise of a new feminist movement
- _____ 5. prohibited federally funded schools from discriminating against women in nearly all aspects of their operations, from admissions to athletics

Column B

- A.** feminism
- B.** Title IX
- C.** Betty Friedan
- D.** Equal Pay Act
- E.** Gloria Steinem

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who headed Kennedy's Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in 1961?
- A.** Charlotte Striebel **C.** Eleanor Roosevelt
- B.** Phyllis Schlafly **D.** Robert F. Kennedy
- _____ 7. What outlawed job discrimination by private employers not only on the basis of race, color, religion, and national origin, but also of gender?
- A.** Equal Rights Amendment **C.** Equal Employment Opportunity Act
- B.** Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act **D.** Educational Amendment
- _____ 8. The big change in abortion laws came with the 1973 Supreme Court decision in
- A.** *Roe v. Wade.* **C.** *Reynolds v. Sims.*
- B.** *Plessy v. Ferguson.* **D.** *Gideon v. Wainwright.*
- _____ 9. A new organization, the idea of Betty Friedan, reflected the diverse goals of the modern feminist movement and was named the
- A.** Women for a Democratic Society. **C.** National Organization for Women.
- B.** National Woman's Party. **D.** Equal Rights Organization.
- _____ 10. Although about 47 percent of American women were in the workforce in the 1960s, generally they were shut out of
- A.** clerical professions. **C.** factory management positions.
- B.** higher paying and prestigious professions. **D.** cashier positions.

★

Chapter 20

Score

Section Quiz 20-3

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a successful challenge of school segregation in California
- _____ 2. the practice of teaching immigrant students in their own language while they also learned English
- _____ 3. organization founded to protect the rights of Mexican-American military veterans
- _____ 4. ended the exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries in Texas
- _____ 5. founded by Mexican American college students in 1967 in San Antonio, Texas

Column B

- A.** American GI Forum
- B.** *Hernandez v. Texas*
- C.** bilingualism
- D.** Mexican American Youth Organization
- E.** *Mendez v. Westminster*

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In 1966 César Chávez and Dolores Huerta merged their organizations that fought for the rights of farmworkers to form the
 - A. United Farm Workers.
 - C. National Farmers Organization.
 - B. American Federation of Labor.
 - D. Farm Bureau.
- _____ 7. What caused the wave of emigration from Mexico to the United States in 1910?
 - A. the Bilingual Education Act
 - C. the Mexican Revolution
 - B. the Great Depression
 - D. the Bracero Program
- _____ 8. Who founded the political party *La Raza Unida*, which called for job-training programs and greater access to financial institutions?
 - A. César Chávez
 - C. Jesse Jackson
 - B. Dolores Huerta
 - D. José Angel Gutiérrez
- _____ 9. The segregated sections of many Southwest cities in which most Mexican Americans lived were called
 - A. repatriation areas.
 - C. barrios.
 - B. Spanish towns.
 - D. residential segregation zones.
- _____ 10. The arrangement in which laborers from Mexico entered into short-term employment contracts in the Southwest was known as
 - A. the Bracero Program.
 - C. illegal immigration.
 - B. repatriation.
 - D. the Deportation Program.



Chapter 20 Test, Form A

Score

The Politics of Protest

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. founded the National Organization for Women
- _____ 2. helped lead the Free Speech Movement
- _____ 3. organized a group that fought for the rights of farmworkers
- _____ 4. leader in the Mexican American Youth Organization
- _____ 5. outspoken opponent of the ERA
- _____ 6. U.S. Senator who worked with the American GI Forum
- _____ 7. editor of *Ms.*
- _____ 8. main author of the Port Huron Statement
- _____ 9. folk singer who was a major counterculture voice
- _____ 10. president who launched the Latino deportation program

Column B

- A.** Eisenhower
- B.** Phyllis Schlafly
- C.** Gloria Steinem
- D.** Tom Hayden
- E.** Mario Savio
- F.** Betty Friedan
- G.** Bob Dylan
- H.** Dolores Huerta
- I.** Lyndon Johnson
- J.** José Angel Gutiérrez

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The Port Huron Statement expressed the views of the
 - A.** United Farm Workers.
 - B.** La Raza Unida.
 - C.** National Organization for Women.
 - D.** Students for a Democratic Society.
- _____ 12. The Free Speech Movement was sparked by restrictions on students' rights to
 - A.** make speeches voicing opposition to university policies on campus.
 - B.** distribute literature and recruit volunteers for political causes on campus.
 - C.** distribute literature and recruit people to join religious groups on campus.
 - D.** make speeches voicing opposition to government policies on campus.
- _____ 13. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 outlawed
 - A.** paying woman more than men for the same job.
 - B.** paying factory workers more than hospital workers.
 - C.** paying women minimum wages.
 - D.** paying men more than woman for the same job.
- _____ 14. A rock festival that drew hundreds of thousands of people in 1969 was at
 - A.** Haight-Ashbury.
 - B.** San Francisco.
 - C.** Woodstock.
 - D.** Berkeley.

**Chapter 20 Test, Form A**

Score

- _____ 15. What convinced President Kennedy to establish the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women?
- A. harassment of women in the workplace
 - B. discontent among working women
 - C. lack of protection of women in hazardous work areas
 - D. lack of workers' compensation for women
- _____ 16. For her book *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan interviewed Smith College graduates and found that most of the women
- A. made far less money than did men in comparable jobs.
 - B. preferred to stay home rather than take jobs outside the home.
 - C. wanted to work outside the home, but few could find jobs.
 - D. reported having everything they could want, but still felt unfulfilled.
- _____ 17. In *Hernandez v. Texas*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- A. Mexican Americans could not attend public schools in California.
 - B. Mexican American veterans could be buried in national cemeteries.
 - C. Mexican Americans could not be excluded from juries in Texas.
 - D. Mexican Americans could not be deported to Mexico.
- _____ 18. To push for better wages and benefits for farmworkers, César Chávez organized a successful
- A. march on Washington.
 - B. sit-down strike.
 - C. advertising and publicity campaign.
 - D. national boycott on grapes.
- _____ 19. Some opponents of bilingualism argued that
- A. it would prevent students from learning English.
 - B. bilingualism made it difficult for Latinos to assimilate.
 - C. it would hold back the education of native-English-speaking students.
 - D. the Constitution established English as the nation's only official language.
- _____ 20. The Equal Rights Amendment failed to become part of the Constitution because
- A. only 35 states ratified the amendment.
 - B. Congress did not pass the law.
 - C. the American public voted against ratification.
 - D. opposition by women's organizations blocked passage.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Describe counterculture fashions and their effect on the mainstream.
22. Describe the arguments for and against passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

	Chapter 20 Test, Form A	Score
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DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Factors Behind The Youth Movement of the 1960s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic boom of the 1950s spawned the “baby boom” • Population factors: by 1970 over 58% of U.S. population was under 34 years old • Rapid increase in college enrollments: increase of 2 million between 1960 and 1966

- _____ **23.** What factor do you think led to the increase in college enrollments?
- A.** The federal government provided aid for tuition.
 - B.** Colleges reduced their tuitions during the 1950s.
 - C.** “Baby boomers” were of college age between 1960 and 1966.
 - D.** Young people wanted to go to college to avoid the war.

Civil Rights for Latinos
<p>United Farm Workers</p> <p>Fought for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased wages • Better benefits
<p>La Raza Unida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilized Mexican American voters • Called for job-training programs • Promoted greater access to financial institutions

- _____ **24.** According to the chart, how did La Raza Unida and the United Farm Workers differ in their goals?
- A.** The United Farm Workers did not seek greater economic opportunities for Latino Americans.
 - B.** *La Raza Unida* worked to mobilize Latino American voters.
 - C.** *La Raza Unida* did not seek greater economic opportunities.
 - D.** The United Farm Workers fought for greater educational opportunities for Latino Americans.



Chapter 20 Test, Form B

Score

The Politics of Protest

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. highlighted problems of women in the workplace
- _____ 2. living arrangement popular among the counterculture
- _____ 3. youth that rejected the dominant American culture
- _____ 4. work that described the discontent many women felt
- _____ 5. founded to protect Mexican American veterans rights
- _____ 6. city in which many Cuban immigrants settled
- _____ 7. relocation of many Mexican Americans to Mexico
- _____ 8. believed that a few wealthy elites controlled politics
- _____ 9. fought against discrimination of Latino Americans
- _____ 10. popular destination for youths of the counterculture

Column B

- A.** Miami
- B.** American GI Forum
- C.** *The Feminine Mystique*
- D.** Students for a Democratic Society
- E.** Haight-Ashbury
- F.** LULAC
- G.** Presidential Commission on the Status of Women
- H.** hippies
- I.** repatriation
- J.** commune

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The youth movement included
 - A.** resentment against the "beats." **C.** disinterest in college education.
 - B.** volunteers in Johnson's Peace Corps. **D.** the Port Huron statement.
- _____ 12. César Chávez was
 - A.** a famous Mexican American World War II veteran.
 - B.** the co-founder of the United Farm Workers.
 - C.** the leader of LULAC.
 - D.** the author of the Bilingual Education Act.
- _____ 13. The part of the Educational Amendments that prohibited federally funded schools from discriminating against girls and young women in nearly all aspects of their operations was
 - A.** Title VII. **C.** Title IX.
 - B.** Title VIII. **D.** Title X.
- _____ 14. In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court ruled that
 - A.** states could not regulate a woman's right to have an abortion.
 - B.** a woman's right to an abortion would be determined on a state-by-state basis.
 - C.** states could not regulate abortion in the first three months of pregnancy.
 - D.** states could ban abortion at any time during the pregnancy.

(continued)



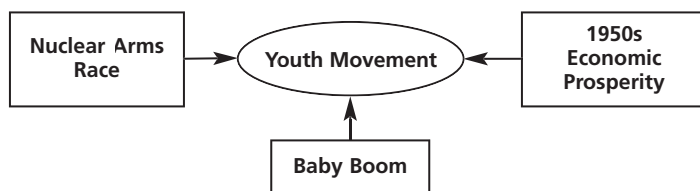
Chapter 20 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 15. The National Organization for Women demanded
- A. more gender-specific employment opportunities.
 - B. greater educational opportunities for women.
 - C. the right of women to be drafted into the military.
 - D. more single-gender colleges.
- _____ 16. The SDS focused most of its energy on
- A. protesting the Vietnam War.
 - B. fighting segregation.
 - C. criticizing American priorities.
 - D. arguing against free speech.
- _____ 17. *La Raza Unida* was a Mexican American
- A. political party.
 - B. immigrant-aid organization.
 - C. protest movement.
 - D. farmworkers union.
- _____ 18. The *Mendez v. Westminster* decision was significant because it dealt with
- A. unfair employment laws.
 - B. voting rights.
 - C. school segregation.
 - D. Latinos in the military.
- _____ 19. Many college demonstrators followed the tactics of the Free Speech Movement by
- A. holding college administrators as hostages.
 - B. rioting on campus grounds.
 - C. organizing large music festivals.
 - D. abandoning classes and occupying buildings.
- _____ 20. Beginning in 1959, more than 350,000 Cubans left Cuba for the United States because of
- A. poverty in Cuba.
 - B. unfair employment practices.
 - C. Cuban Communism.
 - D. racism in Cuba.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. The diagram shows three factors that helped bring about the youth movement in the 1960s. Explain how the effects of these factors contributed to the movement.



22. Describe some examples of stereotypes and unequal treatment of women that reawakened the women's movement in the 1960s.

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★ Chapter 20 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

Civil Rights Groups	
Latino Americans	Women
<p>United Farm Workers</p> <p>Fought for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased wages • Better benefits 	<p>NOW</p> <p>Fought for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater educational opportunities for women • Passage of the ERA • Equal treatment in the workplace
<p>La Raza Unida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilized Latino American voters • Called for job-training programs • Promoted greater access to financial institutions 	<p>Stop-ERA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block passage of the ERA • Maintain traditional rights and roles of women

- _____ **23.** Which organization or campaign did NOT fight to advance civil rights?
- A.** NOW **C.** Stop-ERA
B. *La Raza Unida* **D.** United Farm Workers

Factors Behind The Youth Movement of the 1960s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic boom of the 1950s spawned the “baby boom” • Population factors: by 1970 over 58% of U.S. population was under 34 years old • Rapid increase in college enrollments: increase of 2 million between 1960 and 1966

- _____ **24.** Which of the following statements can you infer about the rise of the youth movement from the information in the table above?
- A.** The youth movement started because there was a need for more young people.
B. The youth movement started because there were more young people, and they were better educated.
C. More youth attending colleges hurt the youth movement because educated youth do not protest.
D. Greater family incomes gave young people too much time on their hands.

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(continued)

**Unit 6 Posttest, Form A**

Score

A Time of Upheaval**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. part of the Educational Amendments that prohibited discrimination against girls and young women in federally funded schools
- _____ 2. head of the President's Commission on the Status of Women
- _____ 3. allowed Mexicans to enter into short-term work contracts in the United States
- _____ 4. campaign to raise wages and improve working conditions for farm workers
- _____ 5. one of the most potent symbols of the counterculture era
- _____ 6. part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that became the decisive legal basis for advances by the women's movement
- _____ 7. site of a huge rock festival in 1969
- _____ 8. resulted because many Americans watched nightly televised news reports about the Vietnam War
- _____ 9. segregation in public schools is unconstitutional
- _____ 10. revealed that the government had not been honest about the Vietnam War

Column B

- A.** Bracero Program
- B.** credibility gap
- C.** *Brown v. Board of Education*
- D.** Title IX
- E.** Woodstock
- F.** Eleanor Roosevelt
- G.** Pentagon Papers
- H.** long hair
- I.** Title VII
- J.** California grape boycott

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. A key to Kennedy's defeat of Nixon in 1960 was
 - A.** Nixon's "Checkers speech."
 - B.** the televised debates.
 - C.** Kennedy's religion.
 - D.** reapportionment.
- _____ 12. To make sure that everyone in the legal system receives equal treatment, the Fourteenth Amendment requires
 - A.** trial by jury.
 - B.** due process.
 - C.** habeas corpus.
 - D.** all people on trial to have a lawyer.
- _____ 13. In the agreement ending the Cuban missile crisis, Khrushchev promised to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for Kennedy's public promise
 - A.** not to invade Cuba.
 - B.** to stop testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.
 - C.** to remove American missiles from China on the Soviet border.
 - D.** to remove American missiles from Alaska near the Soviet Union.

(continued)

**Unit 6 Posttest, Form A**

Score

- _____ 14. The purpose of pupil assignment laws was to
- A. integrate public schools.
 - B. prevent African Americans from attending white schools.
 - C. improve education in African American schools.
 - D. send the brightest, most motivated African American students to all-white schools.
- _____ 15. Who was NOT connected to the sit-in movement?
- A. Jesse Jackson
 - B. Marion Barry
 - C. Ella Baker
 - D. Rosa Parks
- _____ 16. The Freedom Riders traveled to the South to
- A. register African American voters.
 - B. protest school segregation.
 - C. draw attention to violence against African Americans in the South.
 - D. draw attention to the South's refusal to integrate bus terminals.
- _____ 17. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 helped protect civil rights, but it did not
- A. guarantee the right to vote.
 - B. end segregation in public places.
 - C. end discrimination in employment.
 - D. guarantee protection in the workplace.
- _____ 18. Nixon's Vietnamization plan called for
- A. a simultaneous withdrawal of troops by North Vietnam and the United States.
 - B. South Vietnam to assume more of the fighting as American troops withdrew.
 - C. a massive invasion of North Vietnam to finally end the war.
 - D. a withdrawal of American troops from North Vietnam.
- _____ 19. Which of the following happened during the Kennedy administration?
- A. a decline in the numbers of Special Forces and Green Berets
 - B. the successful domination of space by the United States
 - C. the organization of the Peace Corps for American volunteers
 - D. the creation of the Alliance for Progress with Eastern European countries
- _____ 20. The aim of the American GI Forum was to
- A. protect the rights of Mexican American veterans.
 - B. help repatriate Mexican Americans to Mexico.
 - C. encourage more Mexican Americans to enlist in the military.
 - D. find employment for Mexican American veterans.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. Describe the legacy of Johnson's Great Society. How successful was it? What are some of its lasting effects?
22. What was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? What incidents led up to it and what was its significance?

**Unit 6 Posttest, Form B**

Score

A Time of Upheaval**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. program that employed young people to work in poor neighborhoods in the United States
- _____ 2. belief that men and women should be equal
- _____ 3. investigated the assassination of President Kennedy
- _____ 4. established the separate-but-equal doctrine
- _____ 5. police must inform suspects of their rights during the arrest process
- _____ 6. site of "Bloody Sunday" where state troopers and deputized civilians brutally attacked marchers
- _____ 7. preschool program for disadvantaged children
- _____ 8. organized a national boycott of table grapes
- _____ 9. firebombs of jellied gasoline
- _____ 10. announced in April 1970 that American troops had invaded Cambodia

Column B

- A.** napalm
- B.** VISTA
- C.** Selma, Alabama
- D.** *Miranda v. State of Arizona*
- E.** *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- F.** feminism
- G.** Head Start
- H.** Richard Nixon
- I.** Warren Commission
- J.** César Chávez

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Reapportionment as required by the Warren Court shifted more political power to
 - A.** poor rural farmers.
 - B.** Southern whites.
 - C.** African Americans.
 - D.** corporations.
- _____ 12. Which of the following was NOT a crisis of the Cold War during Kennedy's administration?
 - A.** the building of the Berlin Wall
 - B.** the Soviet missile crisis
 - C.** the findings of the Warren Commission
 - D.** the Bay of Pigs invasion
- _____ 13. Rosa Parks's action resulted in a
 - A.** restaurant sit-in.
 - B.** bus boycott.
 - C.** Supreme Court case that overturned school segregation.
 - D.** riot.



Unit 6 Posttest, Form B

Score

- _____ **14.** To end segregation and racism, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., advocated
 - A.** educational self-improvement.
 - B.** riots and vandalism.
 - C.** separation from white society.
 - D.** nonviolent passive resistance.

- _____ **15.** The SNCC was founded by
 - A.** students.
 - B.** ministers.
 - C.** farmers.
 - D.** environmentalists.

- _____ **16.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his “I have a dream” speech during the
 - A.** Selma March.
 - B.** Watts riot.
 - C.** March on Washington.
 - D.** Poor People’s Campaign in Memphis.

- _____ **17.** President Johnson did not order a full-scale attack on the Ho Chi Minh trail because
 - A.** heavy American casualties would likely result.
 - B.** it passed through countries that were not involved in the war.
 - C.** he feared such an attack would bring the Soviet Union into the war.
 - D.** it was mostly underground tunnels, making it hard to locate enemy forces.

- _____ **18.** The Tet offensive, a turning point in the Vietnam War, resulted in
 - A.** the entrance of China into the war on the Communist side.
 - B.** the capture of Saigon by the Vietcong.
 - C.** the entrance of the Soviet Union into the war on the Communist side.
 - D.** a major political victory for the Vietcong.

- _____ **19.** Lieutenant William Calley eventually went to prison for his role in the
 - A.** invasion of Cambodia.
 - B.** Pentagon Papers.
 - C.** Tet offensive.
 - D.** massacre at My Lai.

- _____ **20.** A leading figure in the women’s movement and editor of *Ms.* magazine was
 - A.** Betty Friedan.
 - B.** Dolores Huerta.
 - C.** Gloria Steinem.
 - D.** Phyllis Schlafly.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** Who were the Black Muslims, and what did they believe?
- 22.** Describe the 1960s counterculture. Who participated, what did they want, and how did they behave?



Unit 7 Pretest, Form A

Score

A Changing Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. winner of the 1968 presidential election
- _____ 2. Democratic candidate in the 1968 presidential election
- _____ 3. third-party candidate in the 1968 presidential election
- _____ 4. created the Department of Energy
- _____ 5. the practice of transporting children to schools outside their neighborhoods to achieve racial balance
- _____ 6. new openness in the Soviet Union that allowed more freedom of religion and speech
- _____ 7. Jerry Falwell’s movement
- _____ 8. advocate free speech and privacy
- _____ 9. a worldwide network of computers connected by phone and cable lines and wireless communications
- _____ 10. a combination of rising prices and economic stagnation

Column B

- A.** *glasnost*
- B.** Hubert Humphrey
- C.** busing
- D.** Moral Majority
- E.** Internet
- F.** Jimmy Carter
- G.** Richard Nixon
- H.** liberals
- I.** George Wallace
- J.** stagflation

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In the 1970s, the American economy fell into a recession, partly as a result of an oil embargo imposed by
 - A.** NATO.
 - B.** OPEC.
 - C.** NAFTA.
 - D.** the Warsaw Pact.
- _____ 12. A community in New York that was declared a federal disaster area and abandoned due to heavy pollution was
 - A.** Watergate.
 - B.** Silver Springs.
 - C.** Three Mile Island.
 - D.** Love Canal.
- _____ 13. The Republicans lost control of Congress during the 2006 midterm elections for many reasons including
 - A.** the retirement of Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor.
 - B.** the frustration over flag burning.
 - C.** several scandals involving members of the Republican Congress.
 - D.** large cuts in federal spending.



Unit 7 Pretest, Form A

Score

- _____ **14.** President Reagan’s domestic policy included
 - A.** a proposal to increase many social programs.
 - B.** an increase of government regulation of industry.
 - C.** a 25 percent tax rate cut passed by Congress.
 - D.** a steady decline in the median American income.

- _____ **15.** The Iran-Contra scandal involved selling weapons to Iran to
 - A.** support the guerrillas fighting against the pro-Soviet government in Iran.
 - B.** support Iran’s effort to defeat Iraq.
 - C.** gain freedom for the American hostages being held in the Middle East.
 - D.** improve relations with the Iranian government, so that it would not look to the Soviets for aid.

- _____ **16.** The space shuttle was a breakthrough because, unlike earlier spacecraft, it could
 - A.** travel outside of Earth’s orbit.
 - B.** remain in space for more that a week.
 - C.** carry more than two passengers.
 - D.** be reused.

- _____ **17.** Why were the 1980s called a decade of indulgence?
 - A.** There was strong economic growth.
 - B.** There were fewer baby boomers.
 - C.** Racial difficulties were resolved.
 - D.** Economic statistics were stagnant.

- _____ **18.** A gas in our atmosphere that protects us from ultraviolet rays of the sun is
 - A.** hydrogen.
 - B.** carbon dioxide.
 - C.** ozone.
 - D.** hydrocarbon.

- _____ **19.** The result of the 2000 election was finally determined by a
 - A.** recount of votes in Florida.
 - B.** Supreme Court ruling.
 - C.** vote of the Electoral College.
 - D.** vote of the House of Representatives.

- _____ **20.** The terrorists who hijacked planes to attack the United States on September 11, 2001, were members of
 - A.** the Taliban.
 - B.** Al-Qaeda.
 - C.** the Iraqi military.
 - D.** the “axis of evil.”

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

- 21.** What was “Watergate”? What were its results?
- 22.** Describe three technological advances in media entertainment that developed in the 1980s and that you enjoy today.

**Unit 7 Pretest, Form B**

Score

A Changing Society**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. became president when Nixon resigned
- _____ 2. name of the European Union's monetary unit
- _____ 3. demanded the federal government create more opportunities on reservations
- _____ 4. network of activists formed to work on environmental issues
- _____ 5. city that flooded, which led to criticism of the government's response
- _____ 6. Reagan's policy of keeping interest rates high and cutting taxes
- _____ 7. have a fundamental distrust of the power of government
- _____ 8. agreement between the Soviet Union and United States to limit nuclear arms
- _____ 9. governments that provide terrorists with money, weapons, and training
- _____ 10. famous evangelical Protestant minister

Column B

- A.** Declaration of Indian Purpose
- B.** state-sponsored terrorism
- C.** Billy Graham
- D.** conservatives
- E.** SALT I
- F.** Gerald Ford
- G.** Natural Resources Defense Council
- H.** New Orleans
- I.** euro
- J.** "trickle-down economics"

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Nixon's election included which of the following?
 - A.** a presidential ballot that included only two candidates
 - B.** an appeal to Middle America and the silent majority
 - C.** a fight with Strom Thurmond over his vice presidential candidate
 - D.** a loss of the electoral votes of all Southern states
- _____ 12. Which of the following led to the Watergate scandal?
 - A.** Gerald Ford's creation of the Committee to Re-elect the President
 - B.** a burglary by the Democrats
 - C.** Nixon's character and the atmosphere of the White House
 - D.** thievery by members of the Democratic National Committee
- _____ 13. Economic conditions during the 1970s included
 - A.** an embargo of oil to OPEC nations.
 - B.** decreasing prices for gasoline and consumer products.
 - C.** OPEC using oil as a weapon.
 - D.** Jimmy Carter's tax cut.

(continued)

**Unit 7 Pretest, Form B**

Score

- _____ 14. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns and required that gun dealers
- A. provide money for crime prevention programs.
 - B. charge a special gun tax.
 - C. check whether the customer knows how to use a gun.
 - D. perform background checks for criminal records.
- _____ 15. In the 1990s, more than half of all new immigrants came to the United States from
- A. Europe.
 - B. Latin America.
 - C. Asia.
 - D. Africa.
- _____ 16. Which of the following people was connected to the revival of conservatism?
- A. Barry Goldwater
 - B. President Lyndon Johnson
 - C. President Bill Clinton
 - D. Chief Justice Warren
- _____ 17. President George Bush faced a foreign policy crisis with the
- A. coup against President Aristide in Haiti.
 - B. civil war in Bosnia.
 - C. invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.
 - D. seizure of American hostages in Iran.
- _____ 18. Intel revolutionized computers by
- A. developing the integrated circuit.
 - B. developing the microprocessor.
 - C. creating the first practical and affordable home computer.
 - D. inventing the mouse.
- _____ 19. The Department of Homeland Security is made up of several government agencies including the
- A. Coast Guard and Border Patrol.
 - B. CIA and FBI.
 - C. Department of Energy.
 - D. United States Army.
- _____ 20. In the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, the most lives were lost in
- A. Washington, D.C.
 - B. the Pentagon.
 - C. western Pennsylvania.
 - D. the World Trade Center.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. President Jimmy Carter boycotted the 1980 summer Olympic Games. Why did he do this, and do you agree with his decision? Explain.
22. What happened in Tiananmen Square, and how did this event affect U.S. relations with China?

**Section Quiz 21-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. chosen by Nixon to replace Chief Justice Warren
- _____ 2. Nixon's proposal for reforming the nation's welfare system
- _____ 3. granted federal funds to state and local agencies
- _____ 4. Nixon's effort to win a traditionally democratic region to the Republican Party
- _____ 5. a plan between the United States and Soviet Union to limit nuclear arms

Column B

- A.** Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
- B.** revenue-sharing bills
- C.** Family Assistance Plan
- D.** Southern strategy
- E.** Warren Burger

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. President Nixon dismantled a number of federal programs and gave more control to state and local governments, a policy he called
 - A.** the New Federalism.
 - B.** the New Deal.
 - C.** State Power.
 - D.** the Nixon Doctrine.
- _____ 7. To gain Southern support, Nixon promised several things to the powerful senator from South Carolina,
 - A.** George Wallace.
 - B.** Strom Thurmond.
 - C.** John Mitchell.
 - D.** Hubert Humphrey.
- _____ 8. President Nixon once expressed the hope that a "competent cabinet" of advisers could run the country, which would allow him to focus his energies on
 - A.** memoir writing.
 - B.** negotiating.
 - C.** education.
 - D.** foreign affairs.
- _____ 9. Shortly after the public learned of U.S. negotiations with China, the Soviets proposed an American-Soviet high-level diplomatic meeting, or
 - A.** détente.
 - B.** revenue sharing.
 - C.** summit.
 - D.** New Federalism.
- _____ 10. Nixon rejected the notion of a bipolar world, believing that U.S. foreign policy should reflect the emergence of a
 - A.** nationalistic world.
 - B.** multipolar world.
 - C.** conservative world.
 - D.** unilateral world.

★ Chapter 21

Score

Section Quiz 21-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. principle that White House conversations should remain confidential to protect national security
- _____ 2. member of Nixon’s inner circle who leveled allegations against Nixon
- _____ 3. limited campaign contributions and established an independent agency to administer stricter election laws
- _____ 4. appointed by President Nixon to handle the Watergate cases and eventually fired at Nixon’s request
- _____ 5. Nixon’s Democratic opponent in the 1972 presidential election

Column B

- A.** John Dean
- B.** Federal Campaign Amendments Act
- C.** George McGovern
- D.** executive privilege
- E.** Archibald Cox

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What was the scandal called that originated from the Nixon administration’s attempts to cover up its involvement in the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters?
 - A.** Southern strategy
 - B.** Revenue Sharing
 - C.** Watergate
 - D.** Woodward-Bernstein
- _____ 7. John Dean testified that the Watergate break-in had been ordered by
 - A.** Attorney General John Mitchell.
 - B.** President Nixon.
 - C.** Vice President Agnew.
 - D.** Alexander Butterfield.
- _____ 8. What revealed that on June 23, 1972, just six days after the Watergate burglary, President Nixon had ordered the CIA to stop the FBI’s investigation of the break-in?
 - A.** written documents
 - B.** wiretaps
 - C.** tapes
 - D.** video discs
- _____ 9. Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign in disgrace when investigators found he had
 - A.** accepted bribes.
 - B.** stolen the White House tapes.
 - C.** spied on the Democrats.
 - D.** lied while campaigning.
- _____ 10. The House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach Nixon, or
 - A.** force him to resign.
 - B.** charge him with misconduct.
 - C.** fire his vice president.
 - D.** investigate his actions.

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**Section Quiz 21-3**

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a combination of rising prices and economic stagnation
- _____ 2. a historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt that was brokered by President Carter
- _____ 3. religious leader and head of the new government in Iran
- _____ 4. a rise in the cost of goods
- _____ 5. first African American ambassador to the United Nations

Column B

- A.** Andrew Young
- B.** inflation
- C.** Camp David Accords
- D.** stagflation
- E.** Ayatollah Khomeini

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Carter tried to ease inflation by reducing the money supply and
- A.** cutting taxes. **C.** increasing taxes.
- B.** increasing inflation. **D.** raising interest rates.
- _____ 7. Two things that economists who emphasized the demand-side of economic theory, including supporters of Keynesianism, did not think could occur at the same time were recession and
- A.** a bull market. **C.** inflation.
- B.** peace. **D.** stagflation.
- _____ 8. In August 1975, President Ford met with leaders of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to sign the
- A.** Helsinki Accords. **C.** OPEC Agreement.
- B.** Camp David Accords. **D.** Nixon pardon.
- _____ 9. President Carter felt that the nation's most serious problem was its dependence on
- A.** détente. **C.** the federal government.
- B.** foreign oil. **D.** industry.
- _____ 10. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced that its members would embargo, or stop shipping, petroleum to countries that supported
- A.** Iraq. **C.** Iran.
- B.** Egypt. **D.** Israel.



Chapter 21

Score

Section Quiz 21-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. organized by African American members of Congress to represent the concerns of African Americans
- _____ 2. law prohibiting discrimination against disabled people by any federally funded program or service
- _____ 3. a militant group of Native Americans who viewed the government's reform efforts as too modest
- _____ 4. called for companies and institutions doing business with the government to recruit African American employees
- _____ 5. a manifesto calling for policies to create greater economic opportunities on reservations

Column B

- A.** American Indian Movement
- B.** affirmative action
- C.** Rehabilitation Act
- D.** Declaration of Indian Purpose
- E.** Congressional Black Caucus

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. One goal of affirmative action was to provide African Americans a means to
 - A.** acquire better job skills.
 - B.** desegregate schools.
 - C.** go to college.
 - D.** prevent crime.
- _____ 7. The Indian Civil Rights Act recognized the legitimacy of local reservation law and guaranteed reservation residents the protections of
 - A.** affirmative action.
 - B.** the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - C.** the Bill of Rights.
 - D.** the military.
- _____ 8. Today, disabled people can take advantage of new technologies, such as
 - A.** closed-captioned television.
 - B.** telephones.
 - C.** private facilities.
 - D.** transportation.
- _____ 9. In the 1970s, civil rights leaders began to focus on providing African Americans with good jobs and
 - A.** voting rights.
 - B.** reverse discrimination.
 - C.** adequate education.
 - D.** businesses.
- _____ 10. Who founded People United to Save Humanity, or PUSH, a group aimed at registering voters, developing African American businesses, and broadening educational opportunities?
 - A.** Jesse Jackson
 - B.** Maynard Jackson
 - C.** Ruth Baston
 - D.** Allan Bakke

**Chapter 21**

Score

Section Quiz 21-5

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a powerful pesticide that can kill insects and the birds and fish that eat them
- _____ 2. a nuclear facility where low levels of radiation escaped from the reactor
- _____ 3. created to set and enforce pollution standards, promote research, and coordinate anti-pollution activities with state and local governments
- _____ 4. wrote *Silent Spring*, one of the most controversial and powerful books of the 1960s
- _____ 5. leader of residents at Love Canal who banded together and demanded the government address local health threats

Column B

- A.** Lois Gibbs
- B.** Environmental Protection Agency
- C.** Three Mile Island
- D.** Rachel Carson
- E.** DDT

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Supporters of nuclear energy hailed it as a cleaner and less expensive alternative to
- A.** wind power. **C.** fossil fuels.
B. hydroelectric power. **D.** solar power.
- _____ 7. Americans became concerned about the environment when they noticed that
- A.** DDT had been successfully banned.
B. some rivers had become unsafe for fishing or swimming.
C. activists started the Natural Resources Defense Council.
D. some communities had sued the federal government over pollution.
- _____ 8. Scientists established the Environmental Defense Fund and used its contributions for a series of legal actions across the country to halt
- A.** unsafe automobiles. **C.** DDT spraying.
B. the Environmental Protection Agency. **D.** nuclear power.
- _____ 9. Many observers point to April 1970 as the beginning of the environmental movement with the celebration of
- A.** Love Canal. **C.** Three Mile Island.
B. Earth Day. **D.** the Endangered Species Act.
- _____ 10. What act established emissions standards for factories and automobiles?
- A.** National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act **C.** Clean Air Act
B. Environmental Protection Act **D.** Clean Water Act



Chapter 21 Test, Form A

Score

Politics and Economics

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. first African American mayor of Atlanta
- _____ 2. sounded the alarm on the effect of pesticides on birds
- _____ 3. civil rights leader who founded PUSH
- _____ 4. became Nixon's vice president after Spiro Agnew resigned
- _____ 5. place where American hostages were held for 444 days
- _____ 6. placed an embargo on petroleum to the United States
- _____ 7. testified that Nixon had ordered a taping system installed in the White House
- _____ 8. asked the CIA to stop the FBI from inquiring into the Watergate burglary
- _____ 9. a housing development evacuated because of pollution
- _____ 10. *Washington Post* reporter who broke the Watergate story

Column B

- A.** Love Canal
- B.** Iran
- C.** Bob Woodward
- D.** Gerald Ford
- E.** Richard Nixon
- F.** OPEC
- G.** Rachel Carson
- H.** Jesse Jackson
- I.** Alexander Butterfield
- J.** Maynard Jackson

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Richard Nixon won Southern support in the 1968 election by promising to
 - A.** support busing.
 - B.** push for repeal of the Civil Rights Act.
 - C.** appoint a Southerner to the Supreme Court.
 - D.** win the Vietnam War.
- _____ 12. To make good on his campaign promise to fight crime, Nixon targeted
 - A.** Communists.
 - B.** African Americans.
 - C.** welfare recipients.
 - D.** antiwar protesters.
- _____ 13. The Architectural Barriers Act mandated that
 - A.** all new buildings built with federal funds be accessible to people with disabilities.
 - B.** all children with disabilities be given new technologies to access information.
 - C.** qualified individuals with disabilities should not be excluded from government programs.
 - D.** all children with disabilities be given access to free education.
- _____ 14. The incident at Three Mile Island left many people in great doubt about the
 - A.** long-term survival of the planet.
 - B.** healthfulness of the water they drink.
 - C.** government's ability to stop pollution.
 - D.** safety of nuclear energy.



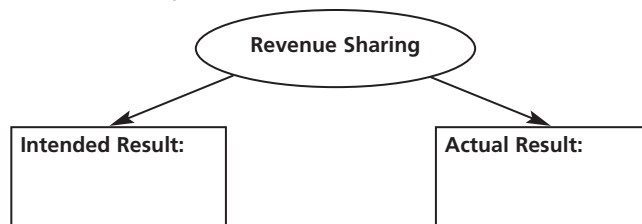
Chapter 21 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ 15. Evidence on Watergate seems to show that Nixon
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. was never directly involved in it. | C. ordered the cover-up. |
| B. ordered the break in. | D. ordered the break in and the cover-up. |
- _____ 16. Affirmative action called for companies and institutions to
- | |
|---|
| A. meet quotas in hiring African Americans. |
| B. actively recruit African American employees. |
| C. hire the best-qualified candidates, regardless of race, religion, or national origin. |
| D. provide diversity training for all employees. |
- _____ 17. The prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s rested in large part on easy access to raw materials around the world and
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. increased consumer spending. | C. a strong manufacturing base. |
| B. low unemployment. | D. low inflation. |
- _____ 18. By the 1970s, the U.S. economy had become heavily dependent on
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. imported oil. | C. steadily rising profits. |
| B. steadily increasing production. | D. government regulation. |
- _____ 19. American oil companies in the 1970s found it difficult to make a profit because of
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. price gouging by their suppliers. | C. decreased demand for oil. |
| B. government regulation of the oil industry. | D. an abundance of alternative fuels. |
- _____ 20. President Carter imposed an embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union as a result of the Soviet
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. invasion of Afghanistan. | C. expansion in the Middle East. |
| B. boycott of the Summer Olympic Games. | D. aid to the Arab nations during the Yom Kippur War. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

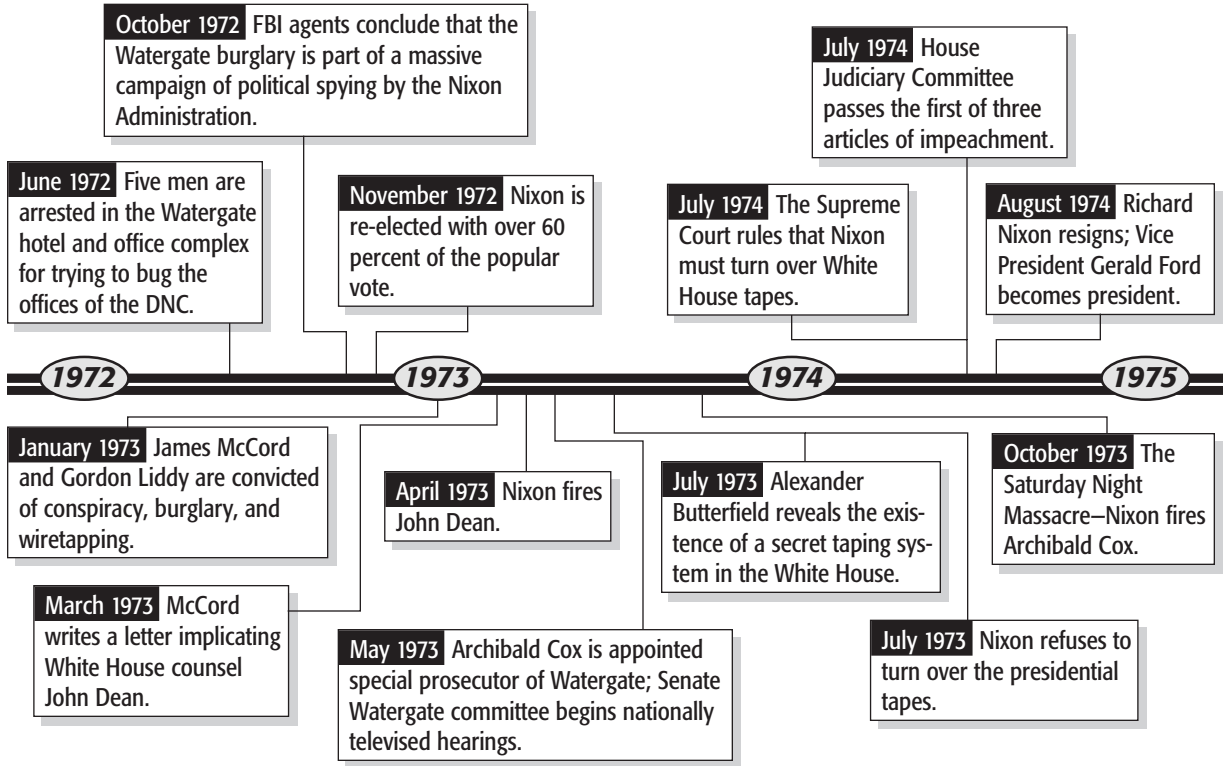
21. Complete the diagram about the results of revenue sharing. Then explain what revenue sharing was and why the actual results differed from the intended results.



22. Describe Carter's economic policies and why they failed.

★ Chapter 21 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** According to the time line, Archibald Cox’s appointed position lasted
- A.** 3 months
 - B.** 4 months
 - C.** 5 months
 - D.** more than 6 months

“I reject the patronizing idea that government in Washington, D.C., is inevitably more wise and more efficient than government at the state or local level. The idea that a bureaucratic elite in Washington knows what’s best for people . . . is really a contention that people cannot govern themselves.”

—Richard Nixon

- _____ **24.** This political statement by President Nixon revealed his belief that
- A.** more control and power should be given to cities and states rather than the federal government.
 - B.** more control and power should be given to the federal government.
 - C.** people in Washington, D.C., know best how to govern the country.
 - D.** government in Washington, D.C., was willing to share power with the states.



Chapter 21 Test, Form B

Score

Politics and Economics

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Ford's voluntary cut backs on oil and gas consumption
- _____ 2. first African American woman to serve in Congress
- _____ 3. played a major role in Carter's loss to Reagan in 1980
- _____ 4. recognized the borders of Eastern Europe established at the end of World War II in exchange for a Soviet promise to uphold human rights
- _____ 5. firing of the special prosecutor investigating Watergate
- _____ 6. seized and occupied for 70 days by American Indians
- _____ 7. reduced tensions between the United States and its two major Communist rivals, the Soviet Union and China
- _____ 8. Nixon's name for the many Americans who supported the government and longed for an end to the violence and turmoil of the 1960s
- _____ 9. coal, oil, and natural gas
- _____ 10. historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt

Column B

- A.** Camp David Accords
- B.** Helsinki Accords
- C.** Wounded Knee
- D.** détente
- E.** Shirley Chisholm
- F.** Whip Inflation Now
- G.** fossil fuels
- H.** Iran hostage crisis
- I.** silent majority
- J.** Saturday Night Massacre

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

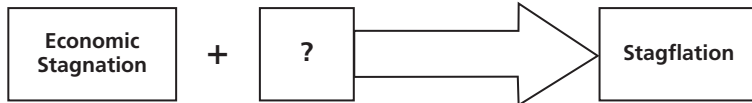
- _____ 11. As part of his Southern strategy, Nixon took steps to
 - A.** increase school funding.
 - B.** slow desegregation.
 - C.** balance the budget.
 - D.** support prices for farm products.
- _____ 12. As part of Nixon's New Federalism policy, Congress passed
 - A.** new civil rights laws.
 - B.** revenue-sharing bills.
 - C.** the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Act.
 - D.** the Ethics in Government Act.
- _____ 13. What was one purpose behind Nixon's trip to China?
 - A.** confronting the Chinese government about its human rights violations
 - B.** negotiating an arms limitation treaty with the Chinese government
 - C.** encouraging the Soviets to more actively pursue diplomacy
 - D.** negotiating a treaty of alliance with China against the Soviet Union



Chapter 21 Test, Form B

Score

- _____ 14. As part of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, Nixon and Brezhnev agreed to
- A.** exchange weapons technology. **C.** end the Cold War.
B. exchange prisoners. **D.** exchange scientific information.
- _____ 15. The Environmental Protection Agency sets and enforces pollution standards, promotes research and
- A.** organizes citizens in grassroots movements.
B. coordinates anti-pollution activities with state and local governments.
C. sets procedures for saving endangered species.
D. uses DDT to protect crops from insects.
- _____ 16. Nixon tried to avoid turning over the Watergate tapes by claiming that the tapes
- A.** would compromise national security. **C.** did not exist.
B. were private property. **D.** did not contain any information relevant to the investigation.
- _____ 17. At Love Canal, residents experienced health problems because of
- A.** a radiation leak. **C.** lead paint in many homes.
B. toxic waste from local factories. **D.** leaking underground toxic waste.
- _____ 18. Which of the following choices best completes the diagram?



- A.** recession **C.** rising unemployment
B. deflation **D.** rising prices
- _____ 19. The decline of American manufacturing was caused by
- A.** high taxes. **C.** old and inefficient manufacturing plants.
B. a dependence on foreign oil. **D.** deregulation of the manufacturing industry.
- _____ 20. The 1978 Panama Canal treaties transferred control of the Panama Canal from
- A.** Panama to the United States. **C.** Panama to Britain.
B. Colombia to Panama. **D.** the United States to Panama.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

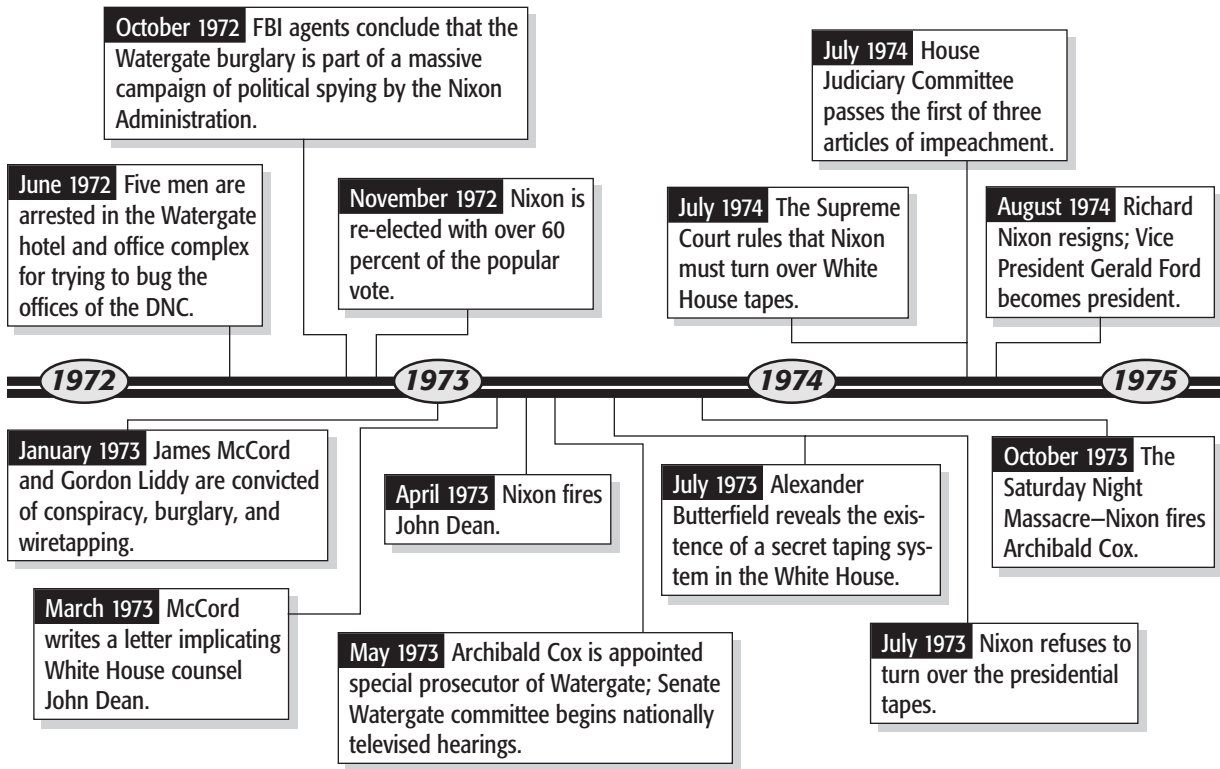
21. How was the United States economy in the 1970s different from the 1950s and 1960s?
22. Describe the event at Three Mile Island and its effects on the nuclear power debate.



Chapter 21 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ 23. Until his resignation, Nixon served his second term as President for
- A. four years.
 - B. three years.
 - C. almost two years.
 - D. about a year.

“We must understand that détente is not a love fest. It is an understanding between nations that have opposite purposes, but which share common interests, including the avoidance of a nuclear war. Such an understanding can work—that is, restrain aggression and deter war—only as long as the potential aggressor is made to recognize that neither aggression nor war will be profitable.”

—Richard Nixon, quoted in *The Limits of Power*

- _____ 24. An interpretation of détente, as it is used here, could be _____.
- A. a pact of nuclear disarmament
 - B. a relaxation of international tensions
 - C. an assertion of superiority
 - D. a policy of aggression



Chapter 21 Test, Form B

Score

Civil Rights Cases in the Supreme Court	
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	ended the practice of segregation, the creation of separate schools for students based on race, in the public schools
<i>Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education</i>	upheld the practice of busing children to schools outside of their neighborhood to gain racial balances
<i>Miliken v. Bradley</i>	stated that children could not be bused across district lines unless the district was created to promote segregation
<i>University of California Regents v. Bakke</i>	ruled that universities and colleges could use race as a part of their admissions criteria, but could not use racial quotas

- _____ 25. Which Supreme Court ruling was a victory for supporters of busing?
- A. *Miliken v. Bradley*
 - B. *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*
 - C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - D. *University of California Regents v. Bakke*

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“This is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it.”

—President Gerald Ford, in pardoning Richard Nixon

26. Why did President Ford say “we all have played a part”? What did he mean?

“The presidential election, like the nation’s bicentennial celebration of the year, was by most accounts anticlimactic. Disaffection with politics was at a higher level than ever recorded. Only 54 percent of the voting-age public ultimately cast ballots in the November election, the lowest turnout for a presidential election in twenty-eight years. Of those who were registered but chose not to vote, significant increases were found among those who explained that they either did not like any of the candidates or were simply uninterested in politics. As for the nation’s bicentennial celebration, a reporter noted that on July 4 plenty of hotel rooms remained empty in the historic cities of Washington and Philadelphia. ‘Few felt like celebrating America this year,’ observed Kathy Stroud, and ‘there was not that much to celebrate.’”

—Kenneth E. Morris, *Jimmy Carter: American Moralist*

27. Which events can explain the turnout for the elections and the bicentennial celebrations described in the passage?

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**Section Quiz 22-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a movement founded by Jerry Falwell that built up a network of ministers to register new voters who backed conservative candidates and issues
- _____ 2. a widespread protest led by western conservatives against federal laws hindering the region's development
- _____ 3. the South and West
- _____ 4. conservative Republican nominee for president in 1964
- _____ 5. Protestant minister with a national following

Column B

- A.** Sunbelt
- B.** Billy Graham
- C.** Moral Majority
- D.** Sagebrush Rebellion
- E.** Barry Goldwater

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The largest religious group within the social conservative movement was evangelical
- A.** Unitarians. **C.** Protestant Christians.
- B.** Shakers. **D.** revivalists.
- _____ 7. Unlike liberals, conservatives fundamentally distrust the power of
- A.** large corporations. **C.** the wealthy elite.
- B.** the church. **D.** government.
- _____ 8. Republicans learned through Barry Goldwater's presidential candidacy that the best way to attract Southern votes was to support
- A.** conservative policies. **C.** civil rights.
- B.** liberal policies. **D.** regulation of growth.
- _____ 9. Who founded the conservative magazine *National Review* and helped revive conservative ideas in the United States?
- A.** Jerry Falwell **C.** William F. Buckley
- B.** Billy Graham **D.** Barry Goldwater
- _____ 10. Although liberals favor government intervention in the economy, they are suspicious of any attempt to use the government to regulate
- A.** higher education. **C.** the states.
- B.** social behavior. **D.** business.

★ Chapter 22

Score

Section Quiz 22-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Ronald Reagan became president of this union in 1947
- _____ 2. his nomination to the Supreme Court failed after a bitter fight between Reagan and Senate Democrats
- _____ 3. counterrevolutionary group that fought the socialist government of Nicaragua
- _____ 4. a treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States that called for the destruction of nuclear weapons
- _____ 5. first woman to run for vice president for a major party

Column B

- A.** contras
- B.** Geraldine Ferraro
- C.** Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces
- D.** Robert Bork
- E.** Screen Actors Guild

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Who became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 and agreed to resume arms control talks?
 - A.** Mikhail Gorbachev
 - B.** Boris Yeltsin
 - C.** Nikita Khrushchev
 - D.** Leonid Brezhnev
- _____ 7. President Reagan encouraged the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates and asked Congress to pass a massive tax cut in what critics called
 - A.** monetarist theory.
 - B.** supply-side economics.
 - C.** Reaganomics.
 - D.** stagflation.
- _____ 8. Reagan's first act as president was to sign an executive order eliminating price controls on
 - A.** corn and soybeans.
 - B.** coal and solar power.
 - C.** exports and imports.
 - D.** oil and gasoline.
- _____ 9. What did Reagan launch the largest peacetime buildup of in American history?
 - A.** the military
 - B.** the bills in Congress
 - C.** surplus wheat
 - D.** U.S. oil reserves
- _____ 10. Where did the profits from the sale of weapons to Iran end up resulting in a major scandal during the Reagan administration?
 - A.** Sandinistas in Nicaragua
 - B.** contras in Nicaragua
 - C.** mujahadeen in Afghanistan
 - D.** Marxists in Grenada

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**Section Quiz 22-3**

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. young, ambitious, and hardworking moneymakers
- _____ 2. selling large amounts of goods at low prices quickly to make a profit
- _____ 3. first video arcade game
- _____ 4. disease that weakens the immune system, lowering resistance to illnesses
- _____ 5. group founded to stop underage drinking and drunk driving

Column B

- A.** discount retailing
- B.** yuppies
- C.** AIDS
- D.** *Pong*
- E.** MADD

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Entrepreneur Robert Johnson created the first and largest black-owned company on cable television called
 - A.** MTV.
 - B.** ESPN.
 - C.** CNN.
 - D.** BET.
- _____ 7. Irish singer Bob Geldof organized a series of concerts around the world called "Live Aid" that raised money to help starving people in
 - A.** Australia.
 - B.** England.
 - C.** Ethiopia.
 - D.** Philadelphia.
- _____ 8. What began transforming broadcast news and entertainment in the 1980s?
 - A.** yuppies
 - B.** cable television
 - C.** strong economic growth
 - D.** space shuttles
- _____ 9. During the 1980s, many people profited from investments in
 - A.** real estate and the stock market.
 - B.** space shuttle technology.
 - C.** Live Aid concerts.
 - D.** Social Security and Medicare.
- _____ 10. A new sound of the 1980s had rhythmic lyrics frequently focusing on the African American experience in the inner city and was called
 - A.** rap.
 - B.** rock 'n' roll.
 - C.** punk rock.
 - D.** alternative.

★ Chapter 22

Score

Section Quiz 22-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. term used by Jesse Jackson for a broad group of minorities and the poor
- _____ 2. openness; a principle of Gorbachev's plan
- _____ 3. paid by businesses and investors when they sell stocks or real estate for a profit
- _____ 4. Russian president who defied a coup attempt by Communists and the Soviet military
- _____ 5. laying off workers and managers to become more efficient

Column B

- A.** Boris Yeltsin
- B.** rainbow coalition
- C.** capital gains tax
- D.** *glasnost*
- E.** downsizing

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. While President Bush struggled to deal with events in Eastern Europe and China, a crisis developed in
 - A.** France.
 - B.** Mexico.
 - C.** Cuba.
 - D.** Panama.
- _____ 7. By what means were Communist rulers replaced with democratically elected governments in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria?
 - A.** foreign intervention
 - B.** bloody wars
 - C.** peaceful revolutions
 - D.** violent coups
- _____ 8. Who sent his army to invade oil-rich Kuwait in August 1990?
 - A.** Manuel Noriega
 - B.** Saddam Hussein
 - C.** Norman Schwarzkopf
 - D.** Mikhail Gorbachev
- _____ 9. In late December 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev announced the end of
 - A.** *perestroika*.
 - B.** Operation Desert Storm.
 - C.** the Soviet Union.
 - D.** the Berlin Wall.
- _____ 10. In May 1989, students and workers held demonstrations for democracy in
 - A.** China.
 - B.** Germany.
 - C.** Panama.
 - D.** Kuwait.



Chapter 22 Test, Form A

Score

Resurgence of Conservatism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. idea that high taxes take too much money away from investors, weakening the economy
- _____ 2. movement founded by Jerry Falwell
- _____ 3. a type of television that created dozens of new networks
- _____ 4. restructuring of the Soviet economy to allow some private enterprise and profit-making
- _____ 5. idea that raising interest rates will fight inflation
- _____ 6. island nation invaded by the United States in 1983
- _____ 7. location of pro-democracy demonstration violently crushed by Chinese government forces
- _____ 8. rebels who overthrew the pro-American dictator in Nicaragua in 1979 and set up a socialist government
- _____ 9. ending government controls and rules over pricing
- _____ 10. a plan to develop weapons that could destroy incoming missiles; nicknamed "Star Wars"

Column B

- A.** Tiananmen Square
- B.** Strategic Defense Initiative
- C.** monetarism
- D.** deregulation
- E.** supply-side economics
- F.** *perestroika*
- G.** Moral Majority
- H.** cable
- I.** Grenada
- J.** Sandinistas

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Liberals generally believe in
 - A.** religious faith as the best way to solve social problems.
 - B.** transferring more power from the federal government to state governments.
 - C.** free speech and privacy.
 - D.** reducing government regulation of business.
- _____ 12. Many conservatives believe that most social problems can be solved through
 - A.** limiting the power of big business.
 - B.** limiting the power of the wealthy.
 - C.** government welfare programs.
 - D.** religious faith and private efforts.
- _____ 13. Conservatives built a coalition that could elect a president when
 - A.** Westerners began shifting their votes to the Republican Party.
 - B.** Southerners began shifting their votes to the Republican Party.
 - C.** liberals began moving to the suburbs in large numbers.
 - D.** conservatives began moving to the Northeast in large numbers.
- _____ 14. Before Ronald Reagan became governor of California, he was
 - A.** a lawyer.
 - B.** a shoe salesman.
 - C.** an actor.
 - D.** a televangelist.

Chapter 22 Test, Form A

Score

- _____ **15.** Supply-side economists believed that tax cuts would result in
 - A.** a severe budget deficit.
 - B.** business expansion and new jobs.
 - C.** too much money in circulation.
 - D.** high inflation.

- _____ **16.** George H.W. Bush promised Americans that he would continue Reagan’s policies by stating,
 - A.** “. . . I got to recognize that people hate to be saved.”
 - B.** “Read my lips: No new taxes.”
 - C.** “They called it the Reagan Revolution . . . but for me it always seemed more like a great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense.”
 - D.** “In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

- _____ **17.** Reagan followed the foreign policy of
 - A.** containment.
 - B.** détente.
 - C.** strict constructionism.
 - D.** peace through strength.

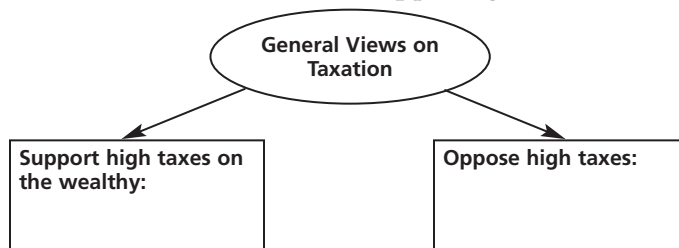
- _____ **18.** Reagan believed that massive Soviet defense spending would
 - A.** collapse the Communist system.
 - B.** lead to nuclear war.
 - C.** maintain peace.
 - D.** reduce U.S.–Soviet tensions.

- _____ **19.** In the Iran-Contra scandal, officials sold weapons to Iran to
 - A.** support the guerrillas fighting against the pro-Soviet government in Iran.
 - B.** support the pro-Western government in Iran in its fight against communism.
 - C.** gain freedom for American hostages being held in the Middle East.
 - D.** improve relations with the Iranian government.

- _____ **20.** As opposition to reforms mounted in the Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin
 - A.** removed Gorbachev from power.
 - B.** announced the end of the USSR.
 - C.** resisted a coup.
 - D.** fled to the United States.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Complete the diagram by writing “liberal” or “conservative” in the appropriate box. Then explain the beliefs behind these opposing views on taxation.

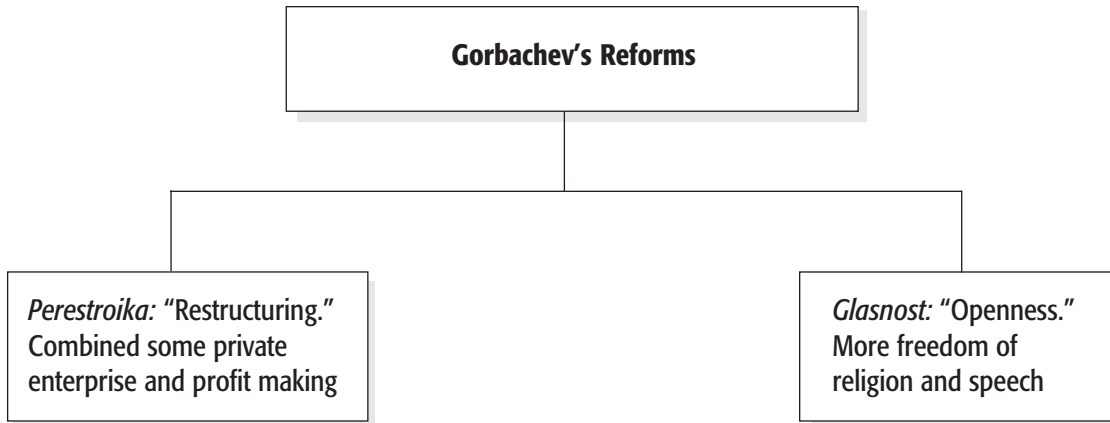


- 22.** Describe Ronald Reagan’s economic policies and their effect on social programs.

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★ Chapter 22 Test, Form A Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** Which is the most accurate description of *perestroika*, according to the diagram above?
- A.** *Perestroika* involves religious freedom.
 - B.** *Perestroika* turns economic problems over to the people.
 - C.** *Perestroika* involves a new structure which includes some capitalist components.
 - D.** *Perestroika* protects freedom of speech.
- _____ **24.** During the Reagan administration, the deficit grew by
- A.** 25 percent.
 - B.** 10 billion dollars.
 - C.** over 100 percent.
 - D.** 50 percent.



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Chapter 22 Test, Form A

Score

“The answer is that all those young men went on their spree of looting because they had been given permission to do so. They had been given permission to do so by all the papers and magazines, movies and documentaries—all the outlets for the purveying of enlightened liberal attitude and progressive liberal policy—which had for years and years been proclaiming that race and poverty were sufficient excuses for lawlessness. . . .”

—Midge Decter, quoted in *Commentary*, September 1977

- _____ **25.** In the quotation above, whom does Decter blame for the looting and vandalism?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. progressives | C. conservatives |
| B. liberals | D. youth |

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

—President Ronald Reagan

- 26.** How does this quote fit with what you have learned about Conservative views on government?

“Built in 1961, the Berlin Wall served to stem the mounting tide of immigration from Communist East Germany into the democratic western sector of the city. . . . As reforms sparked by Mikhail Gorbachev swept through Eastern Europe, however, East German citizens began pressuring their government to open its borders. On November 9, 1989, the gates were thrown open, and East and West Berliners finally mingled freely. With great enthusiasm, they took hammers and chisels to the wall and tore down the hatred symbol of division.

—*National Geographic Magazine*

- 27.** According to this passage, the tearing down of the Berlin Wall signified the end of what?

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Chapter 22 Test, Form B

Score

Resurgence of Conservatism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. first woman on the Supreme Court
- _____ 2. Soviet leader who introduced *perestroika*
- _____ 3. policy that supported guerrilla groups fighting Communists
- _____ 4. founded the Moral Majority movement
- _____ 5. first woman to run for vice president for a major party
- _____ 6. appointed by Reagan to succeed Warren Burger as Chief Justice
- _____ 7. founded Young Americans for Freedom
- _____ 8. tried to create a “rainbow coalition”
- _____ 9. testified during the Iran-Contra scandal
- _____ 10. the first American president from the “baby boom” generation

Column B

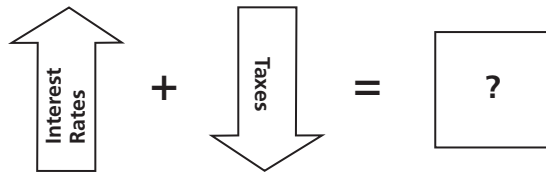
- A.** Geraldine Ferraro
- B.** Reagan Doctrine
- C.** Bill Clinton
- D.** William F. Buckley
- E.** Jesse Jackson
- F.** Mikhail Gorbachev
- G.** Jerry Falwell
- H.** Oliver North
- I.** Sandra Day O’Connor
- J.** William Rehnquist

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Conservatives generally support
 - A.** government regulation of the economy.
 - B.** the split of government power between state and federal levels.
 - C.** social programs sponsored by government to help disadvantaged Americans.
 - D.** shifting wealth to reduce the gap between rich and poor.
- _____ 12. The collapse of the Soviet economy was due to
 - A.** inefficient central planning and huge expenditures on the arms race.
 - B.** revolutions in Eastern Europe and the destruction of the Berlin Wall.
 - C.** Boris Yeltsin’s attack on the Communist Party in Russia.
 - D.** Reagan’s “trickle-down economics.”
- _____ 13. California’s Proposition 13 was a conservative effort to
 - A.** reduce taxes.
 - B.** win approval of prayer in schools.
 - C.** reduce regulation of business.
 - D.** limit abortion rights.
- _____ 14. To keep the deficit under control, Reagan proposed
 - A.** increasing taxes.
 - B.** decreasing interest rates.
 - C.** cutting social programs.
 - D.** issuing more government bonds.

★ Chapter 22 Test, Form B

Score



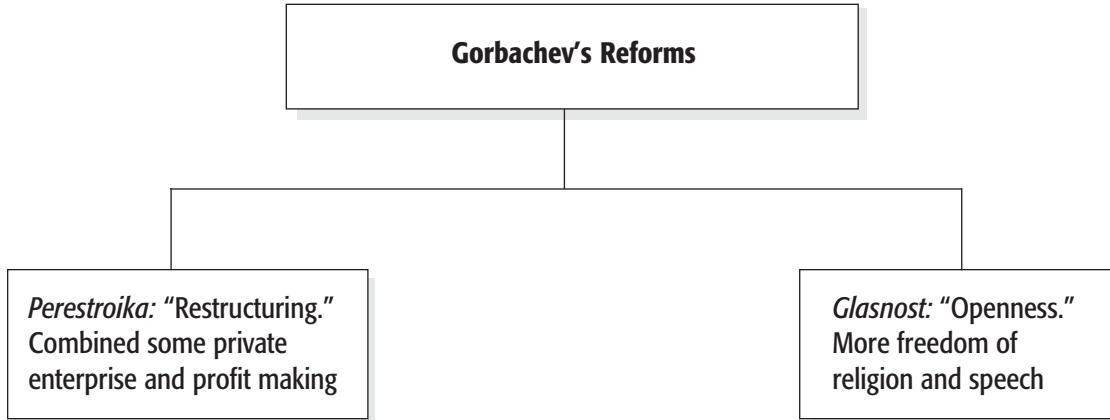
- _____ **15.** Which of the following choices best completes the diagram above?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. monetarism | C. supply-side economics |
| B. Keynesianism | D. Reaganomics |
- _____ **16.** Reagan wanted to appoint Supreme Court justices who would
- A.** follow the original intent of the Constitution.
 - B.** interpret the Constitution more broadly.
 - C.** expand the Constitution to better fit present-day problems.
 - D.** limit application of the Constitution.
- _____ **17.** Investigations into the Iran-Contra scandal revealed that Reagan had
- A.** approved the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of money to the contras.
 - B.** approved the sale of arms to Iran but not the diversion of money to the contras.
 - C.** not approved the sale of arms to Iran but did approve sending money to the contras.
 - D.** not approved the sale of arms to Iran or the diversion of money to the contras.
- _____ **18.** Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative called for the
- A.** deployment of nuclear weapons in Western Europe.
 - B.** development of weapons that could destroy incoming missiles.
 - C.** deployment of nuclear missiles in space, targeted at the Soviet Union.
 - D.** development of missiles that could reach the Soviet Union from silos in the U.S.
- _____ **19.** In May 1989, Chinese students and workers held demonstrations for
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. higher wages. | C. democracy. |
| B. halting war. | D. a capitalist economy. |
- _____ **20.** The United Nations went to war in the Persian Gulf because
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. Saudi Arabia invaded Kuwait. | C. Iraq invaded Kuwait. |
| B. Kuwait invaded Iraq. | D. Iraq invaded Saudi Arabia. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21.** Describe some of the problems in government, the economy, and society that brought together a new conservative coalition in the late 1970s.
- 22.** Explain how the end of the Cold War contributed to the recession that began in 1990.

★ Chapter 22 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)



- _____ **23.** One important benefit that resulted from *glasnost* was that now
- A.** Soviet and American citizens did not have to use passports.
 - B.** private enterprise became a part of Soviet life.
 - C.** Soviet citizens could make international policy.
 - D.** Soviet people could openly discuss politics.
- _____ **24.** Which of the following is a true statement, based on the graph on the right?
- A.** The deficit dropped when Reagan left office.
 - B.** The deficit tripled in the decade of the 1980s.
 - C.** The deficit leveled out when Reagan's second term was up.
 - D.** The deficit decreased as military spending stayed stable.



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(continued)

**Chapter 22 Test, Form B**

Score

“The answer is that all those young men went on their spree of looting because they had been given permission to do so. They had been given permission to do so by all the papers and magazines, movies and documentaries—all the outlets for the purveying of enlightened liberal attitude and progressive liberal policy—which had for years and years been proclaiming that race and poverty were sufficient excuses for lawlessness. . . .”

—Midge Decter, quoted in *Commentary*, September 1977

- _____ **25.** Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the passage above?
- A.** Liberal attitudes in the media make youth prone to destruction and lawlessness.
 - B.** The media think that race and poverty are no excuse for lawlessness.
 - C.** Social problems are mostly caused by youth who are uneducated.
 - D.** Freedom of speech is causing other social problems.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“The Soviet empire is faltering because rigid centralized control has destroyed incentives for innovation, efficiency, and individual achievement. But in the midst of social and economic problems, the Soviet dictatorship has forged the largest armed force in the world. It has done so by preempting the human needs of its people and in the end, this course will undermine the foundations of the Soviet system.”

—quoted in *Ronald Reagan*

- 26.** Summarize Reagan’s belief about how the 1980s Soviet military buildup would impact the Soviet Union.

“In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

—President Ronald Reagan

- 27.** What does this quotation by Ronald Reagan reveal about his political views and guiding philosophy?

**Section Quiz 23-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. economy spawned by the Internet
- _____ 2. Web sites that function as a diary or notebook
- _____ 3. complete electronic circuit on a single chip of the element silicon
- _____ 4. doing jobs via a computer without going to an office
- _____ 5. world's first electronic digital computer

Column B

- A.** telecommute
- B.** blog
- C.** dot.com
- D.** ENIAC
- E.** integrated circuit

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. As Steve Jobs and Stephen Wozniak were creating Apple, 19-year-old Harvard dropout Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft to design PC
 - A.** software.
 - B.** hardware.
 - C.** Web sites.
 - D.** blogs.
- _____ 7. The Telecommunications Act passed in 1996 changed the telecommunications industry by
 - A.** allowing workers to telecommute from their homes.
 - B.** deregulating personal computers.
 - C.** allowing cable companies to offer telephone service.
 - D.** creating cell phones.
- _____ 8. What had its roots in a computer networking system that the U.S. Defense Department's Advanced Research Project Agency established?
 - A.** the Windows operating system
 - B.** ENIAC
 - C.** integrated circuits
 - D.** the Internet
- _____ 9. The dot.com bust happened when
 - A.** some online companies tried offering music files for download.
 - B.** many unprofitable online companies went out of business.
 - C.** many traditional companies tried using the Web to take their customers' orders.
 - D.** blogs offered people a place where they could publicly comment on current events.
- _____ 10. Intel, a company formed in 1968, revolutionized computers by combining several integrated circuits that contained both memory and computing functions on a single chip called a
 - A.** graphical-user interface.
 - B.** genome.
 - C.** microprocessor.
 - D.** personal computer.

★ Chapter 23

Score

Section Quiz 23-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. put students to work improving low-income housing, teaching children to read, and cleaning up the environment
- _____ 2. lying under oath
- _____ 3. Republican candidate in the 1996 presidential election
- _____ 4. led a presidential task force on health care reform
- _____ 5. required people to work in order to receive benefits

Column B

- A.** Welfare Reform Act
- B.** Hillary Rodham Clinton
- C.** Bob Dole
- D.** AmeriCorps
- E.** perjury

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. On December 19, 1998, the House of Representatives passed two articles of impeachment against Clinton for
 - A.** raising taxes.
 - B.** perjury and obstruction of justice.
 - C.** arranging illegal loans.
 - D.** failing to balance the budget.
- _____ 7. A law Congress passed that gave workers up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the illness of a family member was called
 - A.** the Health Insurance Portability Act
 - B.** AmeriCorps.
 - C.** the Family Medical Leave Act.
 - D.** the Adoption and Safe Families Act.
- _____ 8. Despite strong opposition from many Republicans and the National Rifle Association, the Democrats in Congress passed a gun-control law known as the
 - A.** Firearms Act.
 - B.** Brady Bill.
 - C.** Contract with America.
 - D.** HOPE Bill.
- _____ 9. Who led congressional Republicans in creating the Contract with America?
 - A.** Newt Gingrich
 - B.** Ross Perot
 - C.** Kenneth Starr
 - D.** Bob Dole
- _____ 10. Seeking to topple the military dictatorship and restore democracy, the Clinton administration convinced the United Nations to impose a trade embargo on
 - A.** Iraq.
 - B.** Kosovo.
 - C.** Bosnia.
 - D.** Haiti.

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★ Chapter 23

Score

Section Quiz 23-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. an increase in average world temperatures over time
- _____ 2. joined Canada, the United States, and Mexico in a free-trade zone
- _____ 3. substances that can break down the ozone layer
- _____ 4. the idea that the world is becoming more interconnected
- _____ 5. created to promote economic and political cooperation among the many European nations

Column B

- A.** globalism
- B.** global warming
- C.** European Union
- D.** North American Free Trade Agreement
- E.** CFCs

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. From World War II to the present, Republican and Democratic administrations have both tried to lower the barriers to
 - A.** democracy.
 - B.** trade deficits.
 - C.** cheap labor.
 - D.** international trade.
- _____ 7. Central to the effort to promote a global economy was the
 - A.** Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.
 - B.** Kyoto Protocol.
 - C.** World Trade Organization.
 - D.** European Union.
- _____ 8. In the latter part of the 1900s, economies around the world had become much more
 - A.** nationalistic.
 - B.** isolated.
 - C.** regulated.
 - D.** interdependent.
- _____ 9. The European Union created a common bank and a common currency for member nations called the
 - A.** euro.
 - B.** European coins.
 - C.** maquiladoras.
 - D.** free trade currency.
- _____ 10. At an international conference on global warming in Japan in 1997, 38 nations and the EU signed an agreement known as the
 - A.** Kyoto Protocol.
 - B.** Reduction of Global Warming Initiative.
 - C.** Japanese Accords.
 - D.** Global Warming Protocol.

**Chapter 23 Test, Form A**

Score

A Time of Change**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. software that enabled Internet users to click links to jump from website to website
- _____ 2. IBM's first compact computer
- _____ 3. policy of the Serbs to brutally expel Bosnian Muslims from the region
- _____ 4. wireless digital technology made it possible to miniaturize these devices
- _____ 5. lying under oath
- _____ 6. programs that pardoned illegal immigrants, allowing them to stay in the United States
- _____ 7. early computer operating system developed for the PC
- _____ 8. environmental threat that could lead to droughts
- _____ 9. chemical used in air conditioners and refrigerators that could potentially deplete the earth's protective atmosphere
- _____ 10. program of 10 proposed changes that helped Republicans win the majority in both houses of Congress in 1994

Column B

- A.** amnesty
- B.** global warming
- C.** Personal Computer
- D.** cell phones
- E.** ethnic cleansing
- F.** Contract with America
- G.** Web browser
- H.** chlorofluoro-carbon
- I.** MS-DOS
- J.** perjury

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The first practical and affordable home computer was
 - A.** ENIAC.
 - B.** Apple I.
 - C.** Apple II.
 - D.** Personal Computer.
- _____ 12. Bill Gates co-founded the company
 - A.** Intel.
 - B.** Apple Computer.
 - C.** IBM.
 - D.** Microsoft.
- _____ 13. The Brady Bill was a
 - A.** gun-control law.
 - B.** health care reform law.
 - C.** welfare reform law.
 - D.** tax increase.
- _____ 14. A problem Clinton faced in trying to reduce the federal deficit was
 - A.** the military.
 - B.** schools.
 - C.** public works programs.
 - D.** entitlement programs.

**Chapter 23 Test, Form A**

Score

- _____ 15. Opponents of a global economy feared that lowering trade barriers might
- A. increase the U.S. budget deficit.
 - B. cost the U.S. industrial jobs.
 - C. reduce investments in the U.S.
 - D. cause inflation in the U.S.
- _____ 16. In the period after NAFTA passed,
- A. unemployment rose in the United States.
 - B. wages fell in the United States.
 - C. American workers shifted to less skilled industrial jobs.
 - D. American workers shifted to more skilled jobs or to the service industry.
- _____ 17. The goal of the Kyoto Protocol was to
- A. stop nuclear proliferation.
 - B. open free trade among member nations.
 - C. bring peace to troubled areas in the former Yugoslavia.
 - D. reduce carbon dioxide emissions worldwide.
- _____ 18. Opposition to Clinton's health care plan came from many groups, including small business owners who believed that the plan
- A. was too complicated to use.
 - B. would be too expensive for them.
 - C. would not be passed by Congress.
 - D. might not help many Americans.
- _____ 19. What was the result of the 1995 standoff over the new federal budget between Clinton and congressional Republicans?
- A. Clinton backed down and allowed Republicans to pass their budget.
 - B. The federal government shut down for lack of funds.
 - C. The president lost the support of many Americans.
 - D. Republicans created the Contract with America to fund social programs.
- _____ 20. Those who opposed the United States joining the World Trade Organization worried that
- A. a lack of copyright protection would destroy the American entertainment industry.
 - B. the United States would have to accept rulings in trade disputes that might hurt the economy.
 - C. no new markets would be opened to American products.
 - D. the United States would be banned from APEC.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Why was President Clinton impeached, and what was the outcome?
22. Describe how immigration policies in the 1980s and 1990s have attempted to address the issue of illegal immigration.



Chapter 23 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

- _____ **23.** According to the chart on the right, changes under NAFTA resulted in
- A.** higher rates of Mexican immigration to the United States.
 - B.** Mexico raising its wages to compete with the United States.
 - C.** U.S. workers moving to higher skilled jobs.
 - D.** small U.S. businesses using unsound practices.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)	
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ U.S. exports to Canada rose. ★ Rising employment in Mexico reduced the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States. ★ Unemployment in the United States decreased as workers shifted to more skilled jobs. ★ Small businesses increased their trade with Canada and Mexico. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Mexico purchased fewer goods from the United States. ★ Mexico exported more to the United States than it imported. ★ American industrial jobs moved to Mexico where labor costs were lower.

“While Congress could achieve a balanced budget by statute, past efforts...have failed. It is simply too easy for Congress to change its mind...The constitutional amendment is unyielding in its imposition of discipline on Congress to make the tough decisions necessary to balance the federal budget.

Over the past half-century, Congress has demonstrated a total lack of fiscal discipline evidenced by an irrational and irresponsible pattern of spending. This reckless approach has seriously jeopardized the Federal government and threatens the very future of this Nation.”

—Senator Strom Thurmond

- _____ **24.** What did Thurmond believe was the cause of budget deficits?
- A.** a lack of fiscal discipline by Congress
 - B.** the president’s refusal to balance the budget
 - C.** an amendment that prohibited balancing the budget
 - D.** the dot-com bust and the recession that followed

★ Chapter 23 Test, Form A

Score

Important Legislative Initiatives in Clinton Era	
Family Medical Leave Act	gave workers unpaid family leave for up to 12 weeks following new child's birth or adoption or for illness in the family
Brady Bill	imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns and required background checks
Crime Bill	provided states with extra funds to build new prisons and put 100,000 more police officers on the streets
Health Insurance Portability Act	improved healthcare coverage for people who changed jobs and reduced discrimination against people with preexisting illnesses
Welfare Reform Act	limited people to two consecutive years on welfare and required them to work to receive welfare benefits; helped with childcare costs
Contract With America	proposed lower taxes, welfare reform, anti-crime laws and balanced budget amendment

- _____ **25.** Two initiatives that both political parties could agree upon were the
- A.** Contract With America and the Welfare Reform Act.
 - B.** Welfare Reform Act and the Health Insurance Portability Act.
 - C.** Family Medical Leave Act and the Health Insurance Portability Act.
 - D.** Crime Bill and the Brady Bill.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“I come from a family where nobody had ever gone to college before. When I became president, I was determined to do what I could to give every student that chance.”

—President Bill Clinton

- 26.** What does the above quotation by Clinton say about why he was such a popular president?

“Just as we sought to eliminate discrimination in our land through the Civil Rights Act, today we seek by phasing out the national origins quota system to eliminate discrimination in immigration to this nation composed of the descendants of immigrants.”

—U.S. Representative Philip Burton

- 27.** Think about immigration policies before and after the Immigration Act of 1965. Then read the quote above. Do you think that current policies have achieved the goal of eliminating discrimination in the area of immigration? Why or why not?

**Chapter 23 Test, Form B**

Score

A Time of Change

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. gas in the atmosphere that protects life on Earth from ultraviolet rays of the sun
- _____ 2. a system that allows users to post information and to navigate through links using hypertext
- _____ 3. first computer to use on-screen graphic icons that users could manipulate with a mouse
- _____ 4. element used in computer chips
- _____ 5. a founder of Apple Computer
- _____ 6. independent counsel appointed to investigate Clinton
- _____ 7. when the government collects more money than it spends
- _____ 8. a Balkan nation that split apart due to ethnic tensions
- _____ 9. a city where many Cuban immigrants settled
- _____ 10. a group of nations that conducted 47% of global trade in 2001

Column B

- A.** silicon
- B.** Miami
- C.** Steve Jobs
- D.** Macintosh
- E.** APEC
- F.** Yugoslavia
- G.** ozone
- H.** World Wide Web
- I.** budget surplus
- J.** Kenneth Starr

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. Which electronics company popularized mouse-activated, on-screen graphic icons?
 - A.** Microsoft
 - B.** Apple Computer
 - C.** IBM
 - D.** Intel
- _____ 12. The worldwide network of computers connected by phone lines, cable lines, and wireless communications is called
 - A.** ARPANET.
 - B.** the Internet.
 - C.** hypertext.
 - D.** the integrated circuit.
- _____ 13. In an unprecedented role for a first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton accepted her husband's appointment to
 - A.** the cabinet.
 - B.** the Supreme Court.
 - C.** head a task force on health care reform.
 - D.** act as his foreign policy adviser.
- _____ 14. The Dayton Accords was an agreement intended to bring peace to
 - A.** Bosnia.
 - B.** Kosovo.
 - C.** Haiti.
 - D.** Afghanistan.

★ Chapter 23 Test, Form B Score

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

- _____ **23.** What explanation can be given for Mexico purchasing fewer goods from the United States after NAFTA went into effect?
- A.** Mexico was able to purchase everything from Canada.
 - B.** Mexico could not afford the new taxes on goods from the United States.
 - C.** Mexico’s workforce and employment were increasing, and they were able to make their own goods.
 - D.** The United States targeted its products at Canada instead of Mexico.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)	
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ U.S. exports to Canada rose. ★ Rising employment in Mexico reduced the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States. ★ Unemployment in the United States decreased as workers shifted to more skilled jobs. ★ Small businesses increased their trade with Canada and Mexico. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Mexico purchased fewer goods from the United States. ★ Mexico exported more to the United States than it imported. ★ American industrial jobs moved to Mexico where labor costs were lower.

Important Legislative Initiatives in Clinton Era	
Family Medical Leave Act	gave workers unpaid family leave for up to 12 weeks following new child’s birth or adoption or for illness in the family
Brady Bill	imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns and required background checks
Crime Bill	provided states with extra funds to build new prisons and put 100,000 more police officers on the streets
Health Insurance Portability Act	improved healthcare coverage for people who changed jobs and reduced discrimination against people with preexisting illnesses
Welfare Reform Act	limited people to two consecutive years on welfare and required them to work to receive welfare benefits; helped with childcare costs
Contract With America	proposed lower taxes, welfare reform, anti-crime laws and balanced budget amendment

- _____ **24.** The Health Insurance Portability Act was especially suited to
- A.** welfare recipients.
 - B.** workers whose companies did not provide insurance.
 - C.** workers who had been laid off.
 - D.** elderly people who did not qualify for Medicaid.

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(continued)



Chapter 23 Test, Form B

Score

“While Congress could achieve a balanced budget by statute, past efforts...have failed. It is simply too easy for Congress to change its mind...The constitutional amendment is unyielding in its imposition of discipline on Congress to make the tough decisions necessary to balance the federal budget. Over the past half-century, Congress has demonstrated a total lack of fiscal discipline evidenced by an irrational and irresponsible pattern of spending. This reckless approach has seriously jeopardized the Federal government and threatens the very future of this Nation.”

—Senator Strom Thurmond

- _____ **25.** Senator Thurmond supported a balanced budget amendment an amendment would allow Congress
- A.** to spend as much money as necessary.
 - B.** to continue its usual patterns of spending.
 - C.** to become more financially disciplined.
 - D.** to override the president’s budget decisions.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“The world is getting warmer, and by the end of the 21st century could warm by another 6 degrees Celsius (10.8 degrees Fahrenheit). . . . And climate scientists at the heart of the research are now convinced that human action is to blame for some or most of this warming. . . . Everywhere climatologists look—at tree-ring patterns, fossil successions in rock strata, ocean-floor corings . . . they see evidence of dramatic shifts from cold to hot to cold again. . . . None of these ancient shifts can be blamed on humans. . . . There is still room for argument about the precise role of the sun or other natural cycles in the contribution to global warming. . . .”

—from *World Press Review*, February 2001

26. This passage reveals two contrasting perspectives on global warming. What are they?

Rise and Fall of the “Dot-com” Economy
1969: Defense Department’s Advanced Research Project linked government agencies, scientists, and defense contractors by electronic mail.
1985: National Science Foundation funded supercomputer centers across the United States, paving the way for growth of the Internet, a global information system operating commercially rather than through the government.
1990: Web browser use grew through the last half of the 1990s, expanding by 300 percent in a three-year timeframe.
“Dot-com” companies developed and made enormous profits throughout the 1990s based on the technological promises they represented.
2000: Stocks in “dot-com” companies helped fuel the prosperity of the 1990s but crashed in 2000 because there were no tangible profits.

27. The technology behind the Internet and e-mail dates back as far as 1969. Compare the early Internet and e-mail usage with the services available today.

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**Section Quiz 24-1****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Democratic presidential candidate in 2000
- _____ 2. consumer advocate and Green Party candidate
- _____ 3. a piece of cardboard punched out of a ballot
- _____ 4. Republican presidential candidate in 2000
- _____ 5. a law requiring annual standardized tests in schools

Column B

- A.** Ralph Nader
- B.** No Child Left Behind Act
- C.** George W. Bush
- D.** Al Gore
- E.** chad

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. To win the presidency, candidates have to win a majority of the
 - A.** chad count.
 - B.** congressional vote.
 - C.** state electoral votes.
 - D.** popular vote.
- _____ 7. The presidential election came down to the vote in which state?
 - A.** Florida
 - B.** Texas
 - C.** Ohio
 - D.** Tennessee
- _____ 8. The United States Supreme Court ruled that the hand recounts of ballots
 - A.** was constitutional.
 - B.** violated the equal protection clause.
 - C.** should be done by the state Supreme Court.
 - D.** was fair and impartial.
- _____ 9. In his inaugural address, George W. Bush promised to improve the nation's public schools, to reform Social Security and Medicare, to build up the nation's defenses, and to
 - A.** increase welfare programs.
 - B.** reduce interest rates.
 - C.** reform the election process.
 - D.** cut taxes.
- _____ 10. George W. Bush selected this former defense secretary as his vice presidential running mate—
 - A.** John McCain.
 - B.** Ralph Nader.
 - C.** Richard Cheney.
 - D.** Joseph Lieberman.

★ Chapter 24

Score

Section Quiz 24-2

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden
- _____ 2. lethal bacteria
- _____ 3. Muslim fundamentalists in Afghanistan
- _____ 4. using violence against civilians to achieve a political goal
- _____ 5. a law intended to help law enforcement track down terrorist suspects

Column B

- A.** terrorism
- B.** the Taliban
- C.** anthrax
- D.** USA Patriot Act
- E.** al-Qaeda

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Why did United Airlines Flight 93 crash in a field in Pennsylvania?
 - A.** The terrorists had not learned how to fly the plane.
 - B.** Passengers tried to stop the terrorists.
 - C.** The terrorists intended to crash the plane in an open area.
 - D.** The plane’s navigation system was not working.
- _____ 7. What American warship was bombed by terrorists in October 2000?
 - A.** USS *Maine*
 - B.** USS *Enterprise*
 - C.** USS *Kennedy*
 - D.** USS *Cole*
- _____ 8. What did some devout Muslims fear would happen as the contact between the Middle East and Western society increased?
 - A.** that traditional values and beliefs would be weakened
 - B.** that the United States would launch terrorist attacks against them
 - C.** that nations in the region would fund terrorism.
 - D.** that Palestinians would want their own nation
- _____ 9. The new federal agency created in response to the terrorist attacks is the
 - A.** CIA.
 - B.** Office of Terrorist Activity.
 - C.** Department of Homeland Security.
 - D.** Terrorism Defense Agency.
- _____ 10. One way the United States responded to 9/11 was by
 - A.** sending weapons to nations like Iran, Iraq, and Syria.
 - B.** paying al-Qaeda not to attack Americans.
 - C.** freezing the financial assets of terrorists and terror groups.
 - D.** providing the Palestinian people with their own nation.

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**Section Quiz 24-3****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a coalition of Afghan groups that fought the Taliban
- _____ 2. can kill large numbers of people all at once
- _____ 3. country where Osama bin Laden is believed to be hiding
- _____ 4. dictator of Iraq
- _____ 5. majority of Iraq's population

Column B

- A.** Saddam Hussein
- B.** Northern Alliance
- C.** Shia Muslim
- D.** weapons of mass destruction
- E.** Pakistan

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In his State of the Union speech in 2002, Bush called Iran, Iraq, and North Korea an "Axis of Evil" because these nations were suspected of
 - A.** preventing inspections in Iraq.
 - B.** developing weapons of mass destruction.
 - C.** supporting the Northern Alliance.
 - D.** helping Osama bin Laden escape from Afghanistan.
- _____ 7. During the 2002 midterm elections, Bush successfully kept Americans' attention on national security so that the Republicans were able to
 - A.** regain control of the Senate and win seats in the House of Representatives.
 - B.** set a deadline for Iraq to readmit weapons inspectors.
 - C.** authorize the use of force against Iraq.
 - D.** authorize funds to assist rebuilding Afghanistan.
- _____ 8. In 2003, which nations would not allow the United States to attack Iraq from their territories?
 - A.** France and Russia
 - B.** Germany and Canada
 - C.** Iran and North Korea
 - D.** Saudi Arabia and Turkey
- _____ 9. The government of Afghanistan is facing many problems including
 - A.** Pakistan's military operations in Warizistan.
 - B.** the election of a National Assembly.
 - C.** Taliban insurgents staging guerrilla attacks and suicide bombings.
 - D.** a rapidly growing economy.
- _____ 10. The United States' policy of deterrence would not work against terrorists who might use weapons of mass destruction because it
 - A.** might not know where the weapons came from or whom to attack in response.
 - B.** cannot retaliate against individuals or small groups.
 - C.** is not allowed to use this policy anymore.
 - D.** no longer has better weapons than other countries.

★ Chapter 24

Score

Section Quiz 24-4

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Iraqi prison where prisoners were abused by their American guards
- _____ 2. American military prison in Cuba
- _____ 3. Democratic candidate for President in the 2004 elections
- _____ 4. the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court nominated by Bush
- _____ 5. hurricane that devastated the Gulf Coast

Column B

- A.** John Kerry
- B.** Guantanamo Bay
- C.** John G. Roberts, Jr.
- D.** Abu Ghraib
- E.** Katrina

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Bush administration claimed that prisoners held at Guantanamo Bay did not have the same rights as American prisoners as they were
 - A.** Iraqi citizens.
 - B.** potential criminals.
 - C.** enemy combatants.
 - D.** temporary prisoners.
- _____ 7. One factor that led to John Kerry’s defeat in the 2004 Presidential election was
 - A.** Kerry’s stand against the Vietnam War in the 1970s.
 - B.** Kerry’s lack of popularity in the Northeast.
 - C.** low voter turnout the day of the election.
 - D.** Bush’s high approval ratings and popularity.
- _____ 8. Bush was able to reshape the Supreme Court with the appointment of
 - A.** Harriet Miers.
 - B.** William Rehnquist.
 - C.** Bill Frist.
 - D.** Justice Samuel Alito, Jr.
- _____ 9. Which statement about Hurricane Katrina is true?
 - A.** The storm came without warning and caught many people by surprise.
 - B.** The evacuation of New Orleans residents went smoothly.
 - C.** Bush appeared detached from the crisis, and his popularity suffered.
 - D.** FEMA was prepared for the disaster and reacted quickly.
- _____ 10. In the case of *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, the Supreme Court ruled that the military tribunals at Guantanamo Bay violated the
 - A.** National Security Act.
 - B.** Geneva Conventions.
 - C.** FEMA rules.
 - D.** USA Patriot Act.

**Chapter 24 Test, Form A**

Score

A New Century Begins**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. militant Muslim fundamentalist group that held power in Afghanistan
- _____ 2. the first Jewish American vice presidential candidate for a major political party
- _____ 3. the state that determined the winner of the 2000 presidential election
- _____ 4. the state where the 2004 election was decided
- _____ 5. Secretary of Defense who sent troops to the Middle East after 9/11
- _____ 6. led to the spread of western ideas in the Middle East
- _____ 7. elected president in Afghanistan's first democratic election
- _____ 8. nation accused of sponsoring terrorism
- _____ 9. dictator overthrown by United States-led forces in 2003
- _____ 10. group of senators who created a compromise on the issue of filibusters

Column B

- A.** Joseph Lieberman
- B.** oil industry
- C.** Florida
- D.** Saddam Hussein
- E.** Ohio
- F.** Donald Rumsfeld
- G.** Iran
- H.** Gang of 14
- I.** Hamid Karzai
- J.** Taliban

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. After his election in 2000, George W. Bush pushed through an immediate tax rebate to
 - A.** reduce inflation.
 - B.** prevent recession.
 - C.** improve education.
 - D.** help people save for retirement.
- _____ 12. Al-Qaeda is a(n)
 - A.** Palestinian group fighting Israel for a homeland.
 - B.** Islamic terrorist group behind the attacks of September 11, 2001.
 - C.** Serb group trying to drive Muslims from Bosnia.
 - D.** group fighting the Taliban for control of Afghanistan.
- _____ 13. Terrorists carried out their attacks on September 11, 2001 by
 - A.** using truck bombs.
 - B.** hijacking airplanes.
 - C.** planting bombs on airplanes.
 - D.** attaching bombs to their targets.

**Chapter 24 Test, Form A**

Score

- _____ 14. The presidential election of 2004 revolved around
- A. the issue of campaign funding.
 - B. the electoral process and the use of vote-counting machines.
 - C. the war on terrorism and the war in Iraq.
 - D. the question of what to do with surplus tax revenues.
- _____ 15. Why did Al Gore challenge the Florida state law that set a deadline to certify election results?
- A. He wanted a machine recount instead of a hand recount.
 - B. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered him to challenge the deadline.
 - C. Not all of the hand recounts could be completed by the deadline.
 - D. He thought that the law was wrong and needed to be changed.
- _____ 16. Americans responded quickly to the attacks on September 11, 2001 by
- A. donating blood and collecting food and other supplies.
 - B. writing stories in the foreign press to gain sympathy.
 - C. ordering cruise missiles to be fired at terrorists' camps in Sudan.
 - D. holding demonstrations against their government.
- _____ 17. The USA Patriot Act is an antiterrorist bill that allows the government to
- A. freeze the financial assets of any group or individual suspected of terrorism.
 - B. create new government agencies within the Department of Homeland Security.
 - C. conduct secret searches of suspects, wiretap suspects, and track Internet communications.
 - D. analyze information collected by the FBI and the CIA.
- _____ 18. A UN resolution set a deadline for Iraq to take several actions including
- A. surrendering Saddam Hussein to be tried for crimes against humanity.
 - B. readmitting weapons inspectors and declaring its weapons of mass destruction.
 - C. giving weapons inspectors more time to find evidence of a weapons program.
 - D. surrendering Osama bin Laden to the United States.
- _____ 19. In the presidential election of 2004, John Kerry's past involvement with what group hurt his standing with veterans?
- A. Vietnam Veterans Against the War
 - B. the Central Intelligence Agency
 - C. the Northern Alliance
 - D. the National Security Agency
- _____ 20. Bush tried to reform the Social Security system by
- A. greatly increasing taxes to pay for the upcoming Social Security shortfall.
 - B. increasing the federal deficit by borrowing money that would pay for the shortfall.
 - C. allowing Americans to sign up for insurance to help cover their retirement.
 - D. allowing workers to divert part of their income to private investment accounts.

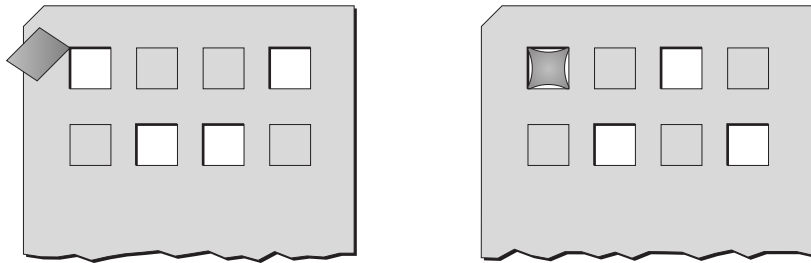


Chapter 24 Test, Form A

Score

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

21. What were the beliefs that led Osama bin Laden to call on Muslims to kill Americans?
22. Study the illustration of the ballot below to help you answer the following question: How did chads cause problems in the 2000 presidential election?



DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

- 1 1993 Bomb at the World Trade Center kills 6
- 2 1995 Bombs at a U.S.-Saudi facility in Riyadh kill 7
- 3 1996 Bombing of Khobar Towers barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, kills 19 Americans
- 4 1998 Bombings at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania kill more than 200
- 5 2000 Attack on the USS Cole Kills 17 American sailors
- 6 2001 Hijacked airliners crash into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania killing nearly 3,000
- 7 2002 Bombing in Bali, Indonesia kills more than 200
- 8 2004 Bombing of commuter trains in Madrid, Spain kills 191
- 9 2004 Attack on the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia kills 5
- 10 2005 Bombs on the London subway kill 52
- 11 2002–present Ongoing attacks against coalition troops and civilians in Afghanistan
- 12 2003–present Ongoing attacks against coalition troops and civilians in Iraq

- _____ 23. In which country have Americans been the targets of al-Qaeda three times since 1993?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. Saudi Arabia</p> <p>B. Kenya</p> | <p>C. Spain</p> <p>D. Tanzania</p> |
|--|--|

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(continued)

★ Chapter 24 Test, Form A

Score

“We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment...Our Nation—this generation—will lift the dark threat of violence from our people and our future.”

—President George W. Bush

- _____ **24.** With which statement would President Bush most likely agree?
- A.** We should ignore nations that sponsor terrorism.
 - B.** Hopefully, future generations will put an end to terrorism.
 - C.** The only way to prevent terrorism is by closing our borders.
 - D.** Fighting terrorism should be a national priority.

Rebuilding Afghanistan	
Successes	Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States and allies donated about \$24 billion in aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people remain poor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghans held their first nationwide election in December 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Afghan government has little control over mountains in the south
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan elected a National Assembly in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suicide bombings and attacks by the Taliban continue

- _____ **25.** According to the chart, which group is actively hindering Afghanistan’s progress toward democracy?
- A.** the Taliban
 - C.** the United States
 - B.** al-Qaeda
 - D.** the Afghan government

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“... [T]his war will be a war like none other our nation has faced. . . . [The enemy] is committed to deny people the opportunity to live as they choose.”

—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in a letter to the *New York Times*

- 26.** Summarize Rumsfeld’s message to the New York Times and the American people, concerning the war on terrorism.

“A tragedy like this could have torn our country apart. But instead it has united us and we have become a family.”

—Reverend Billy Graham, in reference to the attacks on September 11, 2001

- 27.** How did the attacks on September 11, 2001 unite the nation as a family? What did Graham mean by this statement?

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**Chapter 24 Test, Form B**

Score

A New Century Begins**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Secretary of State who claimed Iraq was in “material breach” of a UN resolution
- _____ 2. the first African American female Secretary of State
- _____ 3. the first female Speaker of the House
- _____ 4. one location of terror attacks on 9/11
- _____ 5. agency that used wiretapping to monitor domestic calls to overseas locations
- _____ 6. George W. Bush’s vice president
- _____ 7. Bush’s first priority of his first term
- _____ 8. government agency that responds to natural disasters
- _____ 9. terrorist leader behind the attacks on Americans
- _____ 10. additions to federal spending bills

Column B

- A.** tax cuts
- B.** Colin Powell
- C.** World Trade Center
- D.** Osama bin Laden
- E.** NSA
- F.** Nancy Pelosi
- G.** earmarks
- H.** Condoleezza Rice
- I.** FEMA
- J.** Dick Cheney

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. The unpopularity of the war in Iraq and scandals in the Republican Congress led to
 - A.** the Democrats retaking control of Congress in the 2006 midterm elections.
 - B.** an increase in taxes and military spending.
 - C.** the resignation of Condoleezza Rice.
 - D.** the creation of a Department of Homeland Security.
- _____ 12. Why did the United States attack Afghanistan and defeat its Taliban government?
 - A.** The Taliban tried to develop weapons of mass destruction.
 - B.** Afghanistan was part of Bush’s “axis of evil” and was considered dangerous.
 - C.** The Taliban supported and sheltered Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda.
 - D.** The United States wanted to stop the civil war between Taliban and the Northern Alliance.
- _____ 13. The treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay drew criticism because
 - A.** Cuba wanted the United States to close the base.
 - B.** the prisoners were not comfortable in the heat.
 - C.** the prisoners were treated with leniency and could escape.
 - D.** the prisoners were not protected by the Geneva Convention or by American law.

(continued)

**Chapter 24 Test, Form B**

Score

- _____ 14. The Social Security reform plan included
- A. prescription drug benefits.
 - B. increased taxes.
 - C. privatizing part of the system.
 - D. the elimination of government contributions.
- _____ 15. Al Gore was considered a strong presidential candidate for the Democrats because
- A. he was the vice president.
 - B. he was a moderate, southern Democrat.
 - C. he was the governor of Texas.
 - D. he was very popular with conservative voters.
- _____ 16. Iraqi insurgents have used several tactics to fight Coalition forces including
- A. sniper attacks and bombings.
 - B. developing weapons of mass destruction.
 - C. freezing financial assets inside Iraq.
 - D. participating in Iraq's first national elections.
- _____ 17. Hurricane Katrina caused large amounts of damage to New Orleans because
- A. the storm hit during high tide.
 - B. the city was flooded from an earlier storm.
 - C. rising waters breached the levees that protected the city.
 - D. The city's residents had all evacuated.
- _____ 18. Congress passed Bush's proposal for
- A. federal funds for private schools.
 - B. setting up the AmeriCorps program.
 - C. annual reading and math tests in public schools.
 - D. reducing emissions from automobiles and factories.
- _____ 19. Which statement about the 2003 war in Iraq is true?
- A. Russia and France refused to back a UN Security Council war resolution.
 - B. Iraqi soldiers were able to hold off Coalition forces for a long period of time.
 - C. Americans found weapons of mass destruction immediately after major combat ended.
 - D. Fewer than 100 American soldiers died after major combat was declared to be over.
- _____ 20. In 2006, the Supreme Court ruled in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* that military tribunals at Guantanamo Bay violated the Geneva Convention and the
- A. Senate procedures on filibusters.
 - B. Abu Ghraib Convention.
 - C. National Security Agency.
 - D. Uniform Code of Military Justice.



Chapter 24 Test, Form B

Score

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. How did George W. Bush win the presidential election of 2000?
22. How did United States foreign policy change after September 11, 2001?

DIRECTIONS: Graphics and Document-Based Questions Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the question. (4 points each)

The map shows the following locations marked with numbers:

- 1: New York City, USA
- 2: Saudi Arabia
- 3: Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
- 4: East Africa
- 5: Indian Ocean
- 6: USA
- 7: Bali, Indonesia
- 8: Madrid, Spain
- 9: Saudi Arabia
- 10: London, UK
- 11: Afghanistan
- 12: Iraq

Legend:

- 1 1993 Bomb at the World Trade Center kills 6
- 2 1995 Bombs at a U.S.-Saudi facility in Riyadh kill 7
- 3 1996 Bombing of Khobar Towers barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, kills 19 Americans
- 4 1998 Bombings at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania kill more than 200
- 5 2000 Attack on the USS Cole Kills 17 American sailors
- 6 2001 Hijacked airliners crash into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania killing nearly 3,000
- 7 2002 Bombing in Bali, Indonesia kills more than 200
- 8 2004 Bombing of commuter trains in Madrid, Spain kills 191
- 9 2004 Attack on the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia kills 5
- 10 2005 Bombs on the London subway kill 52
- 11 2002–present Ongoing attacks against coalition troops and civilians in Afghanistan
- 12 2003–present Ongoing attacks against coalition troops and civilians in Iraq

- _____ 23. In which region of the world has al-Qaeda attacked most often?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. North America | C. Middle East |
| B. Europe | D. East Africa |

“From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime.”

—President George W. Bush

- _____ 24. Which nation might Bush have considered a hostile regime when he made this statement?
- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| A. Russia | C. Israel |
| B. Afghanistan | D. France |



Chapter 24 Test, Form B

Score

USA Patriot Act, October 2001	
Features of the Law	Criticisms of the Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits secret searches to avoid alerting suspects • Grants nationwide search warrants for any jurisdiction • Allows wiretapping of suspects • Law enforcement can track all forms of communication, such as voice mail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violates the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure

- _____ **25.** Which of the features of the USA Patriot Act might help authorities gather evidence from crime scenes that are located in several states?
- A.** The law permits secret searches to avoid alerting suspects
 - B.** The law grants nationwide search warrants for any jurisdiction.
 - C.** The law permits the wire tapping of suspects and tracks all forms of communication.
 - D.** The law sets up military tribunals to try violators.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

“ . . . [T]his war will be like none other our nation has faced. . . . [The enemy] is a global network of terrorist organizations and their state sponsors, committed to deny people the opportunity to live as they choose.”

—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in a letter to the *New York Times*

- 26.** How is this war different than others that the United States fought in the past?

“We are all Americans!”

—A French Journalist writing after the attacks on September 11, 2001

- 27.** What did the journalist mean by this statement?

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**Unit 7 Posttest, Form A**

Score

A Changing Society**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. believe tax cuts will spur investment, helping businesses expand and create new jobs
- _____ 2. created to promote economic and political cooperation in Europe
- _____ 3. agreement of the United States, Canada, and Mexico to form a free-trade zone
- _____ 4. site of symbolic Native American protest in 1969
- _____ 5. forerunner of the Internet
- _____ 6. brutal expulsion of a people from a geographic area
- _____ 7. organization of 120 nations formed to settle trade disputes and administer agreements
- _____ 8. believe that raising interest rates will lower inflation
- _____ 9. Iraqi guerrilla forces that regularly attack Coalition troops and Iraqi civilians
- _____ 10. Soviet economic restructuring that allowed some private enterprise and profit making

Column B

- A.** *perestroika*
- B.** monetarists
- C.** supply-side economists
- D.** insurgents
- E.** WTO
- F.** ARPANET
- G.** ethnic cleansing
- H.** Alcatraz Island
- I.** European Union
- J.** NAFTA

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. An unintended result of Nixon's revenue-sharing legislation was
 - A.** increased power of the federal government over the states.
 - B.** dependence of needy people on welfare payments.
 - C.** increased independence of the states, limiting the federal government's power.
 - D.** no difference in income for needy people who found jobs and left welfare.
- _____ 12. In 1984, Apple Computer introduced the Macintosh, a model that used
 - A.** MS-DOS software that was compatible with IBM's PC.
 - B.** the same design used to create ENIAC.
 - C.** the new IBM "Personal Computer" operating system.
 - D.** a simplified operating system using graphic symbols and a mouse.
- _____ 13. Which of the following occurred during the Carter administration?
 - A.** The Department of Energy was dissolved.
 - B.** The president and Congress agreed on many issues.
 - C.** Americans were taken as hostages.
 - D.** Operation Desert Storm liberated Kuwait.

(continued)

**Unit 7 Posttest, Form A**

Score

- _____ 14. The economic slow-down of the 1970s resulted in part from the nation's heavy dependence on
- A.** imported oil. **C.** constantly rising profits.
B. ever-increasing production. **D.** government welfare.
- _____ 15. The Reagan Doctrine called for the United States to
- A.** seek better relations with China and the Soviet Union.
B. build a missile defense system.
C. support guerrillas fighting to overthrow pro-Soviet governments.
D. build up its supplies of non-nuclear weapons.
- _____ 16. Liberals support the government's
- A.** intervention in religion. **C.** regulation of social beliefs.
B. regulation of the economy. **D.** intrusion into people's lives.
- _____ 17. Boris Yeltsin responded to Gorbachev's reforms in the Soviet Union by
- A.** removing Gorbachev from power. **C.** resisting a military coup.
B. announcing the end of the USSR. **D.** fleeing to the United States.
- _____ 18. The Persian Gulf War was touched off by
- A.** Saudi Arabia's invasion of Kuwait. **C.** Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
B. Kuwait's invasion of Iraq. **D.** Iraq's invasion of Saudi Arabia.
- _____ 19. Which statement about the Native American Civil Rights movement is true?
- A.** The protest at Wounded Knee succeeded in forcing the government to honor its treaty obligations.
B. The movement achieved some of its goals, including limited sovereignty over the reservations and economic opportunities.
C. Native Americans worked closely with the black power movement to achieve many of their goals.
D. The Indian Civil Rights Act convinced Native Americans to end their protests.
- _____ 20. The United States and 22 other nations agreed to phase out production of chlorofluorocarbons after seeing evidence of
- A.** global warming.
B. radioactivity from the sun reaching the earth.
C. a hole in the ozone layer above Antarctica.
D. melting of the ice at the poles.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What was Richard Nixon's philosophy on dealing with Communist rivals? Describe the new approach to foreign policy that resulted from this philosophy.
22. Describe conservative beliefs on the role of government in the economy.



Unit 7 Posttest, Form B

Score

A Changing Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B.

Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Camp David Accords were signed between Israel and this nation
- _____ 2. OPEC's response to nations supporting Israel in its 1973 war with Arab nations
- _____ 3. said that schools could use race but not quotas for determining admissions
- _____ 4. the Environmental Protection Agency set and enforced regulations against this
- _____ 5. organized the Million Man March in 1995
- _____ 6. region of the country that was typically more conservative
- _____ 7. civil rights leader who founded Operation PUSH
- _____ 8. region of the country that was typically more liberal
- _____ 9. upheld the constitutionality of busing
- _____ 10. computer chip that combines both memory and computing functions

Column B

- A.** pollution
- B.** oil embargo
- C.** Louis Farrakhan
- D.** the West
- E.** Jesse Jackson
- F.** microprocessor
- G.** *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*
- H.** Egypt
- I.** *University of California Regents v. Bakke*
- J.** the Northeast

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter in the blank. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. To encourage the Soviets to more actively pursue diplomacy, Nixon
 - A.** threatened war.
 - B.** praised communism.
 - C.** visited China.
 - D.** visited Soviet satellites.
- _____ 12. The conservative movement grew in the 1980s, particularly in the
 - A.** Rust Belt.
 - B.** Sunbelt.
 - C.** Northeast.
 - D.** Democratic Party.
- _____ 13. In 1985 _____ became the leader of the Soviet Union.
 - A.** Leon Jaworski
 - B.** Francis Crick
 - C.** Boris Yeltsin
 - D.** Mikhail Gorbachev
- _____ 14. The plan to boost the economy by raising interest rates while dramatically cutting taxes was called
 - A.** monetarism.
 - B.** Keynesianism.
 - C.** supply-side economics.
 - D.** Reaganomics.

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(continued)

**Unit 7 Posttest, Form B**

Score

- _____ 15. The Nixon Doctrine called on U.S. allies to
- take part in a massive invasion of North Vietnam to end the war.
 - take responsibility for their own defense.
 - develop better relations with Communist countries.
 - limit production of nuclear arms.
- _____ 16. The spread of *glasnost* across Eastern Europe resulted in
- peaceful revolutions to replace the Communist rulers with elected governments.
 - bloody revolutions to overthrow the Communist rulers.
 - Soviet troops invading Eastern Europe to support the Communist rulers.
 - peaceful protests, often crushed by force by the Communist rulers.
- _____ 17. American troops invaded Panama in 1989 to
- regain control of the Panama Canal.
 - help Panama's government defend the Panama Canal against rebel forces.
 - support Panama's pro-American government against Communist rebels.
 - arrest Panama's ruler on drug charges.
- _____ 18. In the Whitewater Development scandal, President Clinton was accused of
- arranging illegal loans for a real estate company.
 - committing perjury in court testimony about his financial dealings.
 - taking bribes to award government contracts.
 - using inside information to make money on real estate transactions.
- _____ 19. In *Bush v. Gore*, the Supreme Court ruled that the recount of votes in Florida during the 2000 election violated
- state sovereignty.
 - local and national voting laws.
 - the due process clause of the Constitution.
 - the equal protection clause of the Constitution.
- _____ 20. What issue led the U.S.-led coalition forces to attack Iraq on March 20, 2003?
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. a hostage crisis | C. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait |
| B. a concern over weapons of mass destruction | D. an oil embargo |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What were the Watergate tapes, and what role did they play in the investigation?
22. What role did oil play in spawning terrorism?



Answer Key

UNIT 1 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. H 2. A 3. G 4. B 5. J
6. I 7. E 8. C 9. F 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B
16. A 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. C

Essay

21. The three branches of the federal government are the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The two houses of Congress make up the legislative branch. They make the laws. The executive branch, headed by a president, implements and enforces the laws passed by Congress. The president performs other duties as well, such as serving as commander in chief of the armed forces. The judicial branch—a system of courts—interprets federal laws and renders judgment in cases involving those laws.
22. The North's victory in the Civil War saved the Union and strengthened the power of the federal government over the states. It transformed American society by ending slavery, but it also left the South socially and economically devastated and many questions unresolved. No one yet knew how to bring the Southern states back into the Union, nor what the status of African Americans would be in Southern society.

UNIT 1 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. G 2. D 3. H 4. J 5. C
6. B 7. A 8. E 9. F 10. I

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. D

Essay

21. Missouri's territorial government applied for statehood as a slave state. At the time, the Union consisted of 11 free states and 11 slave states. Admitting any new state, either slave or free, would upset the balance of political power in the Senate. A solution emerged when Maine sought statehood. The Senate decided to combine the two requests and admit Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, thus preserving the balance. The Senate then added an amendment that would prohibit slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of Missouri's southern border. The compromise passed because many peo-

ple at the time thought the Great Plains area north of Missouri was not suitable for farming. Many leaders felt the decision merely postponed the debate about the future of slavery.

22. More than three-quarters of the Navy's officers came from the North, and the crews of American merchant ships were almost entirely from the North. They provided a large pool of trained sailors for the Union navy. The North also had a population of about 22 million, while the South had about 9 million. The North's larger population gave it a great advantage in raising an army and in supporting the war effort. The North's industry also gave it advantages. In 1860 almost 90 percent of the nation's factories were in Northern states. The North could provide its troops with ammunition and other supplies more easily. The North also had more railroad track, which made movement and supply of its troops easier. In addition, the Union controlled the treasury, giving it financial advantages. It was easier for the North to finance the war. The North also had access to new military technologies.

SECTION QUIZ 1-1

Matching

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. E 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 1-2

Matching

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. E 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 1-3

Matching

1. E 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 1-4

Matching

1. A 2. E 3. B 4. D 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A



Answer Key

CHAPTER 1 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C
6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B
16. C 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. A

Essay

21. In the 1670s, most land left was claimed by Native Americans. Many wealthy planters opposed expansion because they did not want to endanger their plantations by risking war with the Native Americans. When war broke out in 1675 between settlers and a Susquehannock group, the governor refused to support further military action. A planter named Nathaniel Bacon organized a militia to attack the Native Americans. He later ran for office and won a seat in the House of Burgesses. The assembly authorized another attack, and brought other changes. Bacon's Rebellion convinced many wealthy planters to support expansion and make land available for backcountry farmers. The rebellion also increased Virginia's reliance on enslaved Africans, because enslaved workers did not have to be freed, and therefore would never need their own land. The chartering of the Royal Africa Company also made them easier to acquire.
22. Declaring independence from Great Britain was not necessarily the obvious choice in 1776. Many Americans, though angered by British actions, were still loyal to the king and mother country and wanted a peaceful solution to their differences. Public opinion began to change when Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*. In it he attacked the monarchy, saying that King George III, not Parliament, was responsible for British actions against the colonies. He said the king was a tyrant, reconciliation was no longer possible, and it was time to declare independence. Shortly afterward Congress approved the Declaration of Independence.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. B 25. B

Short Answer

26. The Spanish soldiers were a terrifying sight to the Aztec.
27. He used it in the Declaration of Independence to justify the colonists' position in dissolving their ties with Great Britain.

CHAPTER 1 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. F 3. E 4. A 5. I
6. C 7. D 8. G 9. B 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. B
16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. C

Essay

21. Colonial merchants developed systems of triangular trade, involving exchanges of goods among the colonies, England, Caribbean sugar planters, and Africa. It fostered the growth of cities in the North, including Philadelphia and New York. In these cities, a social hierarchy developed. A small number of wealthy merchants who controlled trade were at the top of this hierarchy. Below them were artisans, or skilled workers, who made up about half of the urban population in colonial times. Below the artisans were persons without skills or property, indentured servants and enslaved Africans, who made up 10 to 20 percent of the urban population.
22. Supporters of the new Constitution included large landowners who wanted the property protection an effective federal government could provide. Supporters also included merchants and artisans in large coastal cities and farmers who depended on trade. They all believed it would help their business to have an effective federal government that could impose taxes on foreign goods or regulate interstate trade consistently.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. D 25. C

Short Answer

26. The Spanish conquest of the Aztec was mainly driven by greed. They wanted to seize all the gold and treasure possessed by the Aztec.
27. freedom of the press

SECTION QUIZ 2-1

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D



Answer Key

SECTION QUIZ 2-2

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 2-3

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 2-4

Matching

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

CHAPTER 2 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. H 2. D 3. J 4. A 5. C
6. I 7. F 8. G 9. E 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. C
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. B

Essay

21. The Monroe Doctrine was a statement issued by President Monroe in December 1823. When Spain's colonies in Latin America began rebelling, some European monarchies expressed interest in helping Spain suppress the revolutions. The United States did not want Spain to regain control of its colonies in Latin America. The United States also had concerns about Russia's growing presence on the Pacific coast. In the Monroe Doctrine, Monroe specifically advised Europe to respect the sovereignty of new Latin American nations. He stated that the American continents were "henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."
22. Dred Scott was an enslaved man who had been taken to a free territory for several years. After he returned with his slaveholder to Missouri, Scott sued to end his slavery, arguing that living in free territory had made him a free man. The Supreme Court ruled against Scott, claiming that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could

not sue in the courts. The Court also said that the federal government could not prohibit slavery in the territory north of Missouri's southern border. After the Court's decision, the conflict on slavery intensified.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. A 25. C

Short Answer

26. The number of bales of cotton produced in the South increased dramatically between 1792 and 1860.
27. He is describing the operations of the Underground Railroad.

CHAPTER 2 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. B 2. I 3. G 4. A 5. D
6. E 7. C 8. J 9. F 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. C
16. C 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. Businesses began large-scale manufacturing using complex machines and organized workforces in factories. Manufacturers sold their goods nationwide or abroad instead of just locally.
22. Under the Act, a person claiming that an African American had escaped from slavery had only to point out that person as a runaway to take him or her into custody. The accused then would be brought before a federal commissioner. A sworn statement from a white person was all that was needed to have the accused person sent to the South. African Americans had no right to testify on their own behalf. Also, federal commissioners received more money if they decided in favor of rather than against the slaveholder. The law required federal marshals to help capture African Americans. Marshals could deputize citizens, compelling them to help.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. B 25. C

Short Answer

26. Rice and cotton were major cash crops grown in both Georgia and South Carolina.
27. Because South Carolina produced few manufactured goods, they imported many products from England. When the federal government placed tariffs on imported goods, South Carolina responded by threatening to withdraw from the Union.



Answer Key

SECTION QUIZ 3-1

Matching

1. E 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 3-2

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 3-3

Matching

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

CHAPTER 3 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. F 2. J 3. E 4. H 5. A
6. G 7. D 8. I 9. B 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. C

Essay

21. Both Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis believed that only an invasion would convince the North to accept the South's independence. They also thought that a victory on Northern soil might help the South win recognition from the British and help Peace Democrats gain control of Congress in the upcoming elections. Lee could also feed his troops from Northern farms and draw Union troops out of Virginia during harvest season.
22. In March 1865, Congress established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, known as the Freedmen's Bureau. It was given the task of feeding and clothing war refugees in the South using army surplus supplies. The Bureau also helped formerly enslaved people find work on plantations. It negotiated labor contracts with planters. The Bureau also worked with Northern charities to establish schools for African Americans across the South.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. B 25. C

Short Answer

26. In this quotation Lincoln is saying that just as it is punishable for a person to desert the army, it should also be punishable to encourage someone else to desert. He uses this as an argument to justify suspending writs of habeas corpus for anyone who openly supported the rebels or encouraged others to resist the militia draft.
27. African Americans had gained the right to vote, and they were eager to exercise their new right and participate in the political process.

CHAPTER 3 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. C 2. H 3. G 4. J 5. D
6. I 7. A 8. E 9. B 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. B
16. C 17. D 18. D 19. C 20. B

Essay

21. The North's victory in the Civil War saved the Union and strengthened the power of the federal government over the states. It also transformed American society by finally ending the enslavement of millions of African Americans. At the same time, it left the South socially and economically devastated.
22. Black codes seemed to be intended to keep African Americans in a condition similar to slavery. They required African Americans to enter into annual labor contracts. Those who did not could be arrested for vagrancy and forced into involuntary servitude. Several codes established specific hours of labor and also required them to get licenses to work in nonagricultural jobs.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. C 25. B

Short Answer

26. He was against slavery and secession, yet when his native state of Virginia seceded from the Union, he could not command a Union force against his birthplace. Although he was asked to command the Union forces, he felt that out of loyalty he had to fight on behalf of Virginia and the Confederacy.



Answer Key

27. Twain means that the Civil War was such a turning point and brought about so many changes for Southerners, that it was the beginning of a new era for them. The areas of politics, the economy, business, and farming were all impacted and changed forever by the Civil War.

UNIT 1 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. I 2. G 3. F 4. J 5. C
6. D 7. A 8. B 9. H 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A

Essay

21. The first people to live on the American continent were probably nomads, people who continually move from place to place. Agriculture changed their way of life by allowing them to develop permanent villages and new building methods. Societies became more complex, and civilizations emerged.
22. Lincoln had a moderate plan whose purpose was to reconcile the South with the Union. He offered a general amnesty to all Southerners who took an oath of loyalty to the United States and accepted the Union's proclamations concerning slavery. When 10 percent of a state's voters in the 1860 presidential election had taken this oath, they could organize a new state government. Under this plan, confederate government officials and military officers could not receive amnesty. The Radical Republicans' plan was much harder on the South. Their three goals were to prevent leaders of the Confederacy from returning to power, to build the Republican Party into a powerful institution in the South, and to help African Americans achieve political equality by guaranteeing their right to vote in the South.

UNIT 1 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D 2. H 3. A 4. C 5. F
6. E 7. B 8. J 9. G 10. I

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. B
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. A

Essay

21. The Articles of Confederation established a very weak central government, which did not have the power to impose taxes and was explicitly denied the power to regulate trade. It also had no power to compel states to honor their agreements with other countries.
22. Stephen A. Douglas, who was from Illinois, wanted the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad to be in Chicago, but he knew that any route from the North required Congress to organize the territory west of Missouri and Iowa. He prepared a bill to organize the region into a new territory called Nebraska. Southern senators made it clear to Douglas that if he wanted Nebraska organized, he needed to repeal the Missouri Compromise and allow slavery in the new territory. At first, Douglas tried to win Southern support by offering popular sovereignty in the territory. When this idea failed, he went a fateful step further by proposing to undo the Missouri Compromise. He divided the region into two territories, Nebraska and Kansas, which looked like an attempt to make Nebraska free and Kansas a slave territory. By abandoning the Missouri Compromise, the law reopened the divisive debate over the extension of slavery in the territories, setting the country on the road to civil war.

UNIT 2 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. H 2. E 3. F 4. A 5. C
6. D 7. J 8. B 9. G 10. I

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B
16. C 17. B 18. D 19. A 20. A

Essay

21. By calling the era a "Gilded Age" Twain was sounding an alarm. A gilded age may appear to shine, but beneath the surface lay corruption, swindles, poverty, crime, and great disparities of wealth between the rich and the poor.
22. News of a mineral strike in an area would start a stampede of prospectors desperately hoping to strike it rich. Almost overnight, the town near the strike would go from frontier outpost to a boomtown of thousands of people. Shops, hotels, entertainment houses and newspapers would open to serve the people. When the mineral veins were exhausted, the mines would close. The town's economy would then collapse, and most townspeople would move on in search of new opportunities. The result was a ghost town. This cycle of boom and bust was repeated throughout the West.



Answer Key

UNIT 2 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. J 5. G
6. I 7. H 8. A 9. F 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D
16. D 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. B

Essay

21. The construction of railroads provided easy access to the Great Plains. Railroad companies sold land along the rail lines at low prices and provided credit to prospective settlers. Railroads opened offices throughout the United States and in major cities in Europe, where land was scarce. Their posters and pamphlets proclaimed that booking passage to the Plains was a ticket to prosperity.
22. A corporation is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person. It can own property, pay taxes, and make contracts. The people who own the corporation are called stockholders, because they own shares of ownership called stocks. Issuing stock allows a corporation to raise large amounts of money for big projects, while spreading out the risk.

SECTION QUIZ 4-1

Matching

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 4-2

Matching

1. E 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 4-3

Matching

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

CHAPTER 4 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. E 2. F 3. G 4. C 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. H 9. I 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. C
16. B 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. A

Essay

21. News of a mineral strike in an area would start a stampede of prospectors desperately hoping to strike it rich. Almost overnight, the town near the strike would go from a frontier outpost to a boomtown of thousands of people. Shops, hotels, entertainment houses and newspapers would open to serve the people. When the mineral veins were exhausted, the mines would close. The town's economy would then collapse, and most townspeople would move on in search of new opportunities. The result was a ghost town. This cycle of boom and bust was repeated throughout the West.
22. The construction of railroads provided easy access to the Great Plains. Railroad companies sold land along the rail lines at low prices and provided credit to prospective settlers. Railroads opened offices throughout the United States and in major cities in Europe, where land was scarce. Their posters and pamphlets proclaimed that booking passage to the Plains was a ticket to prosperity.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. D 25. A

Short Answer

26. The discovery of gold was the main reason many people migrated west at this time. People also moved west to raise cattle on the Plains and to grow crops on farms throughout the Plains.
27. Railroads made it easier to transport goods from the East to settlers and provided settlers a fast, reliable method of shipping goods to eastern markets.

CHAPTER 4 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. I 2. E 3. C 4. D 5. G
6. A 7. F 8. J 9. B 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D
16. A 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. D



Answer Key

Essay

- 21.** Before the Civil War, ranchers had little incentive to round up the longhorns roaming the grasslands. Beef prices were low, and moving cattle to eastern markets was not practical. Two developments changed this situation: the Civil War and the construction of railroads. During the Civil War, eastern cattle were slaughtered in huge numbers to feed the armies. After the war, beef prices soared, making it worthwhile to move the longhorns to eastern markets. By the end of the war, railroads had reached the Great Plains. Ranchers and livestock dealers realized that if the longhorns were rounded up and driven several hundred miles to the towns where railroad lines ended, they could be sold for a huge profit.
- 22.** The Dakota Sioux had agreed to live on a small reservation in Minnesota in exchange for annuities, or regular payments, from the United States government. The payments were small, however, and much of the money ended up in the hands of white traders. These traders often claimed fabricated debts owed to them by the Dakota, and took the annuities as payment. Congress made things worse in 1862 by delaying the payments. As a result, some of the Dakota were starving. The Dakota then slaughtered settlers in the area before troops put down the uprising.

Multiple Choice

- 23.** B **24.** A **25.** C

Short Answer

- 26.** In the late 1870s, bonanza farms would have allowed farmers to prosper. In the late 1880s, however, western farmlands were hit by a drought and farmers suffered.
- 27.** The Native American population dropped as the number of railroad track miles increased. One possible reason for this is that as railroad track was built, buffalo were killed. As the number of buffalo declined, the Native American population, which relied on buffalo as a food source, also declined.

SECTION QUIZ 5-1

Matching

- 1.** E **2.** C **3.** A **4.** B **5.** D

Multiple Choice

- 6.** C **7.** B **8.** A **9.** D **10.** B

SECTION QUIZ 5-2

Matching

- 1.** D **2.** A **3.** E **4.** B **5.** C

Multiple Choice

- 6.** B **7.** D **8.** A **9.** C **10.** D

SECTION QUIZ 5-3

Matching

- 1.** C **2.** B **3.** E **4.** A **5.** D

Multiple Choice

- 6.** A **7.** C **8.** C **9.** B **10.** D

SECTION QUIZ 5-4

Matching

- 1.** C **2.** D **3.** B **4.** E **5.** A

Multiple Choice

- 6.** B **7.** D **8.** B **9.** C **10.** A

CHAPTER 5 TEST, FORM A

Matching

- 1.** E **2.** F **3.** C **4.** H **5.** A
6. G **7.** D **8.** B **9.** J **10.** I

Multiple Choice

- 11.** C **12.** D **13.** B **14.** D **15.** B
16. A **17.** B **18.** C **19.** B **20.** C

Essay

- 21.** The population growth stemmed from two causes—large families and a flood of immigrants. American industry began to grow at a time when social and economic conditions in China and Eastern Europe convinced many people to leave their nations and move to the United States in search of a better life. The population growth added to the growing industrial workforce, helping factories increase their production. At the same time, an increasing population created greater demand for the consumer goods that the factories produced.
- 22.** A corporation is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person. It can own property, pay taxes, and make contracts. The people who own the corporation are called stockholders, because they own shares of ownership called stocks. Issuing stock allows a corporation to raise large amounts of money for big projects, while spreading out the risk.

Multiple Choice

- 23.** A **24.** C **25.** D



Answer Key

Short Answer

26. Higher tariffs, or taxes, placed on imported goods helped American industrial manufacturing firms. These tariffs raised the price on foreign goods, helping American firms that could offer similar goods at lower prices.
27. Edison and his team of workers were so excited that they could not sleep. They did not want to step away from the lamp as long as it was burning.

CHAPTER 5 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. G 3. F 4. B 5. C
6. J 7. D 8. A 9. I 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. D
16. C 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. By linking the nation, railroads helped increase the size of markets, providing greater opportunities for many industries. Huge consumers themselves, the railroads also stimulated the economy by spending extraordinary amounts of money on steel, coal, timber, and other needs.
22. Marxists argued that the basic force shaping capitalist society was the class struggle between workers and owners. Eventually, workers would revolt, seize control of the factories, and overthrow the government. After the revolution, the government would seize all private property and create a socialist society where wealth was evenly divided. Eventually, the state would whither away, leaving a communist society where social classes did not exist.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. A 25. D

Short Answer

26. Steel production was flat between 1865 and 1875 because the steel industry was a small, developing industry during these years.
27. Carnegie believes the state punishes a rich person by taxing his estate heavily after his death.

SECTION QUIZ 6-1

Matching

1. B 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 6-2

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 6-3

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 6-4

Matching

1. B 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 6-5

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. A

CHAPTER 6 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. F 2. H 3. A 4. B 5. J
6. I 7. C 8. E 9. D 10. G

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C
16. A 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A

Essay

21. Many came simply because the United States had plenty of jobs available and few immigration restrictions. Some Europeans moved to avoid forced military service. Others, especially Jews living in Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, fled to avoid religious persecution. By the late 1800s, most European states had made it easier to move to America. They had repealed laws that kept people from leaving. At the same time, moving to the United States offered a chance to break away from the European class system, and move to where newcomers had a chance to climb the social ladder.



Answer Key

22. “Deflation” is an increase in the value of money and a decrease in the general level of prices. Deflation hit farmers especially hard. Most farmers had to borrow money for seeds and other supplies to plant their crops. Because money was in short supply, interest rates began to rise, which increased the amount farmers owed. For those who wanted to expand their farms, rising interest rates also made mortgages more expensive. The falling prices of the period of deflation meant that farmers sold their crops for less. Nevertheless, they still had to make the same mortgage payments to the banks.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. B 25. B

Short Answer

26. The life expectancy of white men in 1900 was approximately 46 years. The life expectancy for African American men at that time was approximately 32 years. The conclusion that can be drawn is that white men had a longer average life span than African American men.
27. Riis was concerned that there were too many saloons in the area of the city he surveyed. He felt that saloons were a bad influence on people, particularly the urban poor.

CHAPTER 6 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. G 2. J 3. H 4. C 5. A
6. I 7. F 8. E 9. D 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. B
16. C 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. Crime, violence, fire, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot and ash from coal and wood fires.
22. Booker T. Washington proposed that African Americans concentrate on achieving economic goals rather than legal or political ones. In his famous speech known as the Atlanta Compromise, he urged fellow African Americans to postpone the fight for civil rights and instead concentrate on

preparing themselves educationally and vocationally for full equality. W.E.B. DuBois challenged Washington’s ideas. He pointed out that white Southerners continued to strip African Americans of their civil rights, in spite of the progress they were making in educational and vocational training. DuBois argued that African Americans could regain that lost ground and achieve full equality only by demanding their rights. DuBois was particularly concerned with protecting and exercising voting rights.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. C 25. C

Short Answer

26. The presidential election of 1884 was close in terms of popular votes. Less than 30,000 votes separated the two candidates, out of nine million total votes cast. In the Electoral College it was not as close. Cleveland won by 37 electoral votes, and had a clear majority. Since the Electoral College actually chooses the president, the election of 1884 was not close in this regard.
27. Farmers who considered themselves to be “losing ground” did a number of things in the late 1880s. They supported political organizations such as the Grange, Farmer’s Alliance, and the Independent National Party (also called the Greenback Party). Economically, they formed cooperatives to drive prices up and negotiate shipping rates, and supported unlimited silver coinage and the establishment of subtreasuries.

UNIT 2 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. G 2. C 3. I 4. E 5. D
6. A 7. B 8. J 9. F 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B
16. D 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A

Essay

21. Southern states disenfranchised African Americans using a variety of voting restrictions. They instituted literacy tests, made owning property a voting requirement, or added a poll tax. To ensure that the restrictions did not also restrict the rights of white voters, some states included a grandfather clause that allowed people to avoid the voting restrictions if they had an ancestor who was on the voting rolls at an earlier time.



Answer Key

22. Crime, violence, fire, disease, and pollution posed threats to city dwellers. The rapid growth of cities made these problems worse. Pickpockets, swindlers, and thieves thrived in urban living conditions. Alcohol contributed to violent crime, both inside and outside the home. Improper sewage disposal contaminated drinking water and triggered epidemics of typhoid fever and cholera. Pollution resulted from the smoke, soot and ash from coal and wood fires.

UNIT 2 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. I 2. H 3. A 4. F 5. E
6. B 7. D 8. G 9. J 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. C
16. D 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. B

Essay

21. Students may focus on the rapid industrialization that occurred after the Civil War. As companies built large factories, workers moved to the cities nearby. Students may also note that free enterprise allowed corporations to grow. Corporations could raise the money to build larger factories and attract more workers, including huge numbers of immigrants, to work in the factories.
22. Students may select individualism and note that the “rags to riches” novels of Horatio Alger developed the idea that poor people could become wealthy and successful. Other students may select realism and mention the works of William Dean Howells or Mark Twain. These writers presented a more realistic look at American life. Other students may focus on naturalism and mention the works of Stephen Crane, Jack London, or Theodore Dreiser. Naturalists expressed the idea that some people did not succeed because their circumstances were beyond their control.

UNIT 3 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. G 2. H 3. E 4. F 5. I
6. J 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. D
16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

Essay

21. It could be applied by using military power to advance a nation’s territorial possessions and influence around the world.

22. Progressivism was not a tightly organized political movement. Progressives often disagreed with each other, although they generally believed that industrialism and urbanization had created many social problems. Progressives belonged to both major political parties and usually were urban, educated, middle-class Americans. Some progressives saw corruption and inefficiency in government. They focused on making government more efficient by applying principles of scientific management to it. Other progressives wanted to make elected officials more responsive to the concerns of voters. They pushed for reforms such as direct primaries and direct election of senators. Other groups saw the unequal status of women and focused on gaining women the right to vote. Some progressives wanted to solve problems such as crime, illiteracy, drunkenness, and threats to health and safety. They pushed for social welfare reform, such as child labor laws, health and safety codes, and prohibition.

UNIT 3 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. D 3. I 4. J 5. G
6. C 7. A 8. F 9. E 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. B
16. D 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. C

Essay

21. The United States desired new markets and sought to increase its influence in Latin America. It wanted to let European powers know that it was the dominant power in the region. Some believed that the United States and Latin American countries should work together. This belief was known as Pan-Americanism. Secretary of State James G. Blaine led early efforts to expand the influence of the United States to Latin America. In 1889, Washington, D.C. held the first modern Pan-American conference. Although Latin American leaders rejected some of Blaine’s ideas during the conference, they did agree to create the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, now called the Organization of American States.

As Americans became more involved in world affairs, they also saw the strategic importance of the Caribbean, especially the Panama Canal Zone. The United States developed a policy of policing the region by stepping in to maintain political and economic stability in Latin American countries.

22. Women now had a political voice in the United States, and could express their political views by supporting candidates who favored their positions. For example, the NAWSA opted to work with and



Answer Key

support Wilson immediately following the election of 1912. Although Wilson did not support suffrage, he could help NAWSA influence policy because he supported states adopting suffrage individually. Women could also influence policy by running and being elected to office at all levels of government. Politicians now had to consider how their positions would affect women. Issues important to women received more attention from many politicians.

SECTION QUIZ 7-1

Matching

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 7-2

Matching

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 7-3

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

CHAPTER 7 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. J 2. G 3. B 4. E 5. A
6. H 7. D 8. C 9. I 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. C
16. B 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. B

Essay

21. Economic and military competition from other nations, as well as a growing feeling of cultural superiority, led the shift in American opinion toward imperialism. Several European nations were expanding their power overseas, forming colonies and protectorates to protect their new markets and investments in other nations. In the United States, the Western frontier was filling up, and many Americans concluded that the nation had to develop new overseas markets to keep its economy strong. Influential author Alfred T. Mahan argued that the United States needed to build a large navy to protect its merchant ships and to

defend its right to trade with other countries. To support the navy, the United States had to acquire territory for overseas bases. At the same time, many Americans began to believe in Anglo-Saxonism—the idea that English-speaking nations had superior character, ideas, and systems of government, and were destined to dominate the planet.

22. Although Wilson opposed imperialism, he recognized the influence the United States could have on foreign nations. After revolution overtook Mexico in 1911, Victoriano Huerto seized power and presumably had his predecessor, Francisco Madero, murdered. Wilson viewed Huerto as a brutal dictator. When the Mexican government refused to apologize for arresting American sailors who had entered a restricted area, Wilson sent troops into Mexico. Anti-American riots ensued, and Pancho Villa, a guerrilla, burned the town of Columbus, New Mexico.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. C

Short Answer

26. Since the leading causes of death for U.S. soldiers during the Spanish-American War were food poisoning and disease, it seems that the Spanish military was not a significant threat overall.
27. No further immigration of the Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands was allowed, except for those permitted by the U.S. government. Chinese were also not allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAPTER 7 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D 2. I 3. H 4. B 5. A
6. F 7. E 8. J 9. C 10. G

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A
16. A 17. A 18. D 19. D 20. A

Essay

21. The Platt Amendment specified that: (a) Cuba could not make any treaty with another nation that would weaken its independence or allow another foreign power to gain territory in Cuba; (b) Cuba had to allow the United States to buy or lease naval stations in Cuba; (c) Cuba's debts had to be kept low to prevent foreign countries from landing troops to enforce payment; and (d) the United States would have the right to intervene to protect Cuban independence and keep order.



Answer Key

22. Theodore Roosevelt believed in a strong global military presence. He insisted that displaying American power to the world would make nations think twice about fighting, thus promoting global peace. He often expressed this belief with a West African saying, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." The voyage of the Great White Fleet was one application of this policy, showcasing the nation's mighty fleet to the world. Another example was the use of the United States military to aid the revolt in Panama.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. A 25. B

Short Answer

26. The countries accounting for less than \$2 billion were China, Cuba, France, Japan, and Mexico.
27. The idea of Anglo-Saxonism stated that modern European democracies were bound to spread their civilization and culture to the less fortunate and "uncivilized." This quote argues that history has shown this to be a theme, in which the "civilized" replace and rule over more "primitive" cultures.

SECTION QUIZ 8-1

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. E 4. C 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 8-2

Matching

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. D 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 8-3

Matching

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

CHAPTER 8 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. E
6. A 7. F 8. B 9. D 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. B 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. In an era before modern pharmaceuticals had been developed, many companies patented and marketed potions they claimed would cure a variety of ills. Many patent medicines were little more than alcohol, colored water, and sugar. Others contained caffeine, opium, cocaine, and other dangerous compounds. Consumers had no way to know what they were taking, nor received any assurance the potions worked as claimed. In 1905 a series of articles in *Collier's* magazine helped focus public attention on the problem. An outraged Roosevelt pushed for federal legislation. In 1906 the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or shipment of impure or falsely labeled food and drugs.
22. Roosevelt and Taft were very different kinds of men. Roosevelt was a dynamic person who loved the spotlight and the rough-and-tumble world of politics. He had grand ideas and schemes, but left the details of administering them to others. Taft was in many ways the opposite. He was a skillful administrator and judge. He disliked political maneuvering, and preferred to avoid conflict with others. Unlike Roosevelt, who acted quickly and decisively on issues, Taft responded slowly, approaching problems from a legalistic point of view.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. D

Short Answer

26. Muckrakers wrote articles and books that publicized societal problems and corruption. Often these writings brought about changes, as in the case of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*.
27. Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party.

CHAPTER 8 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. E 3. J 4. F 5. I
6. A 7. G 8. B 9. D 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. D
16. C 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. Progressivism was not a tightly organized political movement. Progressives had many different views about how to fix the problems they believed existed in American society. They often disagreed with each other, although they generally believed that industrialism and urbanization had created many societal



Answer Key

problems. They responded to these problems by demanding changes in the law and the Constitution. The issues progressives cared about varied widely, but as a group, they generally agreed the solution lay in pushing for a more active role on the part of the government to solve society's problems. Progressives belonged to both major political parties and usually were urban, educated, middle-class Americans.

22. Roosevelt accepted the economic power of the trusts as a fact of life, and proposed a more powerful federal government and a strong executive to regulate them. Wilson criticized Roosevelt's program as one that supported "regulated monopoly." Monopolies, Wilson believed, were evils to be destroyed, not regulated. Wilson argued that Roosevelt's approach gave the federal government too much power in the economy, and did nothing to restore competition.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. A 25. B

Short Answer

26. Muckrakers focused on identifying problems in business, government, and society in order to generate reforms.
27. A minimum age for employing child laborers was established. Also, the maximum number of hours that a child could work was set by law.

SECTION QUIZ 9-1

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. E

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 9-2

Matching

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 9-3

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 9-4

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

CHAPTER 9 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. D 2. F 3. A 4. J 5. B
6. I 7. G 8. E 9. H 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. B
16. B 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. C

Essay

21. To try to cut off supplies going to Britain, the Germans announced in 1915 that their U-boats would sink without warning any ship found in the waters around Britain. This announcement outraged the United States because it violated an international treaty requiring military vessels to reveal their intentions to merchant ships and provide for the safety of the people aboard before sinking the ships. In implementing their policy, the Germans sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania* in the war zone, killing 1,200, including 128 Americans. In 1916, a U-boat torpedoed the French passenger ship *Sussex*, injuring several Americans on board. In 1917 British intelligence intercepted a telegram from Arthur Zimmerman, a German official. It proposed to offer the Mexican government its "lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona" if Mexico sided with Germany in the event that the United States entered the war. Furious, many Americans now concluded war with Germany was necessary.
22. In the first five points, President Wilson proposed to eliminate the general causes of war through free trade, disarmament, freedom of the seas, impartial adjustment of colonial claims, and open diplomacy instead of secret agreements. The next eight points addressed the right of self-determination. They also required the Central Powers to evacuate all of the countries invaded during the war. The fourteenth point called for the creation of the League of Nations. The League's member nations would help preserve peace and prevent future wars by pledging to respect and protect each other's territory and political independence.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. D 25. C



Answer Key

Short Answer

26. The sloops or patrol boats were positioned in the front, back, and sides of the convoy in order to better detect enemy vessels, such as German U-boats.
27. Wilson believed that it was his Constitutional duty to protect the welfare of the United States. Events such as the discovery of the Zimmerman telegram and unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans strengthened his resolve.

CHAPTER 9 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A
6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. D
16. A 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. D

Essay

21. The purpose of the War Industries Board was to organize industry to increase efficiency and maximize production. It set priorities, told manufacturers what they could and could not make, controlled the flow of raw materials, ordered the construction of new factories, and occasionally, with the president's approval, set prices. The purpose of the National War Labor Board was to maintain cooperation between industry management and labor unions. It attempted to mediate labor disputes that might otherwise lead to strikes. It frequently pressured industry to grant concessions to workers in exchange for the agreement of labor leaders not to disrupt war production.
22. When the war ended, government agencies removed their controls on the economy. This released pent up demand. People raced to buy goods that had been rationed, while businesses rapidly raised prices they had been forced to keep low during the war. The result was rapid inflation. Workers wanted to raise their wages to keep up with inflation. On the other hand, companies wanted to hold down wages because inflation was also driving up their operating costs. These competing desires helped spark the wave of strikes.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. D 25. C

Short Answer

26. Attorney General Palmer hired J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover was hired to head the General Intelligence Division in the Red Scare investigation, which was to hunt for Communists and radicals.

27. The Kaisers are industrialists and factory owners who lead a luxurious lifestyle, drinking champagne and having banquets. Meanwhile, the workers barely have enough food to survive and only desire a bit of leisure time to enjoy life.

UNIT 3 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. C 2. I 3. H 4. B 5. G
6. E 7. J 8. D 9. A 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. A
16. D 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. D

Essay

21. Many supporters of annexing the Philippines emphasized the economic and military benefits of taking the islands. They would provide the United States with a naval base in Asia, a stopover on the way to China, and a large market for American goods. Other supporters believed Americans had a duty to teach "less civilized" peoples how to live properly.
22. In January 1917, a German official named Arthur Zimmerman cabled the German ambassador in Mexico, instructing him to make an offer to the Mexican government. Zimmermann proposed that Mexico ally itself with Germany in the event of war between Germany and the United States. In return, Mexico would regain its "lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona" after the war. Germany hoped, if war came, Mexico would tie down the American forces and prevent them from being sent to Europe. British Intelligence intercepted the Zimmerman telegram. Shortly afterward, it was leaked to American newspapers. Furious, many Americans now concluded war with Germany was necessary.

UNIT 3 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. G 2. C 3. F 4. H 5. J
6. B 7. E 8. D 9. A 10. I

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. D
16. A 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. C

Essay

21. Banks have to keep a portion of their deposits in a regional reserve bank, which provides a financial cushion against unanticipated losses. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors can set the interest rates the reserve banks charge other banks, thereby



Answer Key

indirectly controlling the interest rates of the entire nation and the amount of money in circulation. This gives the Board the ability to fight inflation by raising interest rates and to stimulate the economy during a recession by lowering interest rates.

22. The Food Administration, run by Herbert Hoover, was responsible for increasing food production while reducing civilian consumption. Instead of using rationing, Hoover encouraged Americans to save food on their own. Using the slogan "Food Will Win the War—Don't Waste It," the Food Administration encouraged families to observe Wheatless Mondays, Meatless Tuesdays, and Porkless Thursdays. Hoover also encouraged citizens to plant victory gardens to raise their own vegetables, leaving more for the troops.

UNIT 4 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. I 2. D 3. H 4. J 5. G
6. F 7. E 8. C 9. A 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. B
16. D 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. B

Essay

21. Supporters of Prohibition believed that it would help reduce unemployment, domestic violence, and poverty. However, after the law took effect, Americans persisted in blatantly ignoring it. People flocked to secret bars called speakeasies where they could buy alcohol. Organized crime specialized in supplying and often running these speakeasies, which popped up all over the country.
22. Cars revolutionized American life. The auto industry created jobs in related industries, such as rubber, plate glass, nickel, and petroleum. Cars also created new small-business opportunities, such as garages and gas stations. Cars eased the isolation of rural life, putting towns within reach of many farmers and the countryside a mere ride away for city dwellers. Cars also enabled people to live farther away from work. An entirely new kind of consumer and worker, the auto commuter, appeared. Commuters lived in growing suburban communities and drove to work in the city.

UNIT 4 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. J 2. G 3. F 4. I 5. B
6. E 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. A
16. A 17. D 18. A 19. A 20. C

Essay

21. Most economists agree that overproduction was a key cause of the Depression. Increasingly efficient machinery greatly sped the production of factory and farm goods. Most Americans, however, did not earn enough to buy up the flood of goods they helped produce. As consumers bought more on the installment plan, the debt forced some to reduce their other purchases. As sales slowed, manufacturers cut production and laid off employees. Jobless workers had to cut back purchases even more, causing business activity to spiral downward.
22. The main goal of the Social Security Act was to provide some security for the elderly and for unemployed workers. Its framers viewed it primarily as an insurance bill, with workers earning the right to receive benefits by paying premiums. The law provided modest welfare payments to other needy people, including those with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children. The core of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit, which people could collect when they stopped working at age 65. The plan also included unemployment insurance, providing temporary income to unemployed workers looking for new jobs.

SECTION QUIZ 10-1

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 10-2

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 10-3

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. E

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 10-4

Matching

1. C 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. B



Answer Key

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 10-5

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. E 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D

CHAPTER 10 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. F 2. E 3. B 4. C 5. H
6. J 7. D 8. I 9. G 10. A

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. D
16. B 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. A

Essay

21. Technological advances enabled farmers to produce more, but higher yields without a corresponding increase in demand meant that they received lower prices. The cost of the improved technology to farmers, meanwhile, continued to increase. Many factors contributed to the “quiet depression” in American agriculture. During the war, the government had urged farmers to produce more to meet the great need for food supplies in Europe. Many farmers borrowed heavily to buy new land (at inflated prices) and new machinery in order to raise more crops. After the war, however, European farm output rose, and the debt-ridden countries of Europe had little to spend on American farm products anyway. Then Congress passed a tariff law in 1922 that provoked a reaction in foreign markets against American agricultural products. Farmers in the United States could no longer sell as much of their output overseas, and prices tumbled.
22. Supporters of supply-side economics, such as Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, believed that high taxes reduced the money available for private investment and prevented business expansion. Mellon argued that high tax rates actually reduced the amount of tax money the government collected. If taxes were lower, businesses and consumers would spend and invest their extra money, causing the economy to grow. As the economy grew, Americans would earn more money, and the government would actually collect more taxes at a lower rate than it would if it kept rates high.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. C

Short Answer

26. Fundamentalists held to the literal interpretation of the Bible, while Clarence Darrow and others held to the evolutionist view that life on Earth developed over millions of years.
27. Advertising has made the world a better place by suggesting public improvements and by urging the adoption of hygienic methods (cleaning methods) in people’s homes.

CHAPTER 10 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. I 2. F 3. J 4. C 5. E
6. H 7. A 8. G 9. B 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. A
16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. C

Essay

21. In the 1920s, Americans persisted in blatantly ignoring Prohibition laws. People flocked to secret bars called speakeasies where they could buy alcohol. Organized crime specialized in supplying and often running these speakeasies, which popped up all over the country. The great demand for liquor meant that huge profits could be made. Because making and selling liquor were illegal, legitimate businesses could not fill the need. As a result, supplying the demand for liquor became a billion-dollar industry for gangsters.
22. Although not the typical American woman, the young, unconventional “flapper” personified women’s quest for personal freedom in the 1920s. While flappers pursued social freedoms, other women sought financial independence by entering the workforce. Many single and working class women worked simply because they needed the wages for themselves or for their families, but for some young, single women, work was a way to break away from parental authority and establish a personal identity. Work also provided the wages that allowed women to participate in the consumer culture. Many women who attended college in the 1920s found support for their emerging sense of independence. Women’s colleges, in particular, encouraged their students to pursue careers and to challenge traditional ideas about the nature of women and their role in society.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. A 25. B



Answer Key

Short Answer

- 26.** The 1920s were a time of many inventions and innovations that made life easier for people and gave them more leisure time.
- 27.** Technological advances helped farmers gain greater yields. Since there was no similar increase in demand, however, prices for farm products and incomes from farming dropped.

SECTION QUIZ 11-1

Matching

1. B 2. E 3. A 4. C 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 11-2

Matching

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. E

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 11-3

Matching

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. B

CHAPTER 11 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. G 2. E 3. F 4. H 5. D
6. C 7. I 8. A 9. J 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. A
16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. B

Essay

- 21.** When buying stock on margin, investors made only a small cash down payment—as low as 10 percent of the price. With \$1,000, an investor could buy \$10,000 worth of stock. The other \$9,000 would come as a loan from a stockbroker. If the stock price rose to, say, \$12,000, the investor could sell it, pay off the \$9,000 loan, and make a quick \$2,000 profit on the \$1,000 investment. However, if the stock price dropped to, say, \$8,000, the broker might issue a margin call, demanding the investor repay the loan at once. After selling the stock and giving the broker the \$8,000, the investor would still have to come up with \$1,000 of his or her own money to pay off the \$9,000 loan. Not only would the investor

have lost his or her initial \$1,000 investment, but with the additional \$1,000 paid to the stockholder, the investor's total loss would be \$2,000.

- 22.** Most economists agree that overproduction was a key cause of the Depression. Increasingly efficient machinery greatly sped the production of factory and farm goods. Most Americans, however, did not earn enough to buy up the flood of goods they helped produce. As consumers bought more goods on the installment plan, the debt incurred forced some to reduce their other purchases. As sales slowed, manufacturers cut production and laid off employees. Jobless workers had to cut back purchases even more, causing business activity to spiral downward. A second cause was the loss of export sales. American banks were making loans to speculators instead of to foreign companies. This, along with the Hawley-Smoot Tariff that dampened foreign sales in the United States, caused foreign countries to buy fewer American products. A third cause was mistakes by the Federal Reserve. Instead of raising interest rates to curb excessive speculation, it kept rates low. This action encouraged banks to make risky loans and encouraged businesses to borrow more money to expand production, adding to the problem of overproduction.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. D 25. B

Short Answer

- 26.** Hoover was a Quaker who favored a ban on liquor sales; Smith was a Catholic who opposed a ban on liquor sales. Because Republicans were credited for the trend of prosperity, Hoover had an advantage in economic issues.
- 27.** All investors, including small speculators and big traders, had lost everything. The entire financial structure of the nation had been devastated.

CHAPTER 11 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. B 2. C 3. J 4. F 5. G
6. A 7. D 8. I 9. E 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D
16. C 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. C

Essay

- 21.** Most banks make a profit by lending out money received from depositors and collecting interest on the loans. The bank holds only a fraction of the depositors' money to cover everyday business, such as occasional withdrawals. Ordinarily that reserve is enough to meet the bank's needs, but if too many



Answer Key

people withdraw their money at the same time, the reserves will not be sufficient to cover the withdrawals, and the bank will eventually collapse.

22. The problem was that someone had to pay for public works projects. If the government raised taxes to pay for them, it would take money away from consumers and hurt businesses that were already struggling. If the government decided to keep taxes low and run a budget deficit instead, it would have to borrow the money from banks. If the government did this, less money would be available for businesses that wanted to expand and for consumers who wanted mortgages or other loans. Hoover feared that deficit spending would actually delay an economic recovery.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. B 25. B

Short Answer

26. Americans' fears that the Catholic Church would become too influential hurt Smith, while the prospering economy helped Hoover's bid for the presidency.
27. One might notice empty buildings and idle factories. Also, the streets might not be so crowded with trucks.

SECTION QUIZ 12-1

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. E 4. D 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 12-2

Matching

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. E

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 12-3

Matching

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

CHAPTER 12 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. H 2. B 3. I 4. G 5. E
6. C 7. A 8. F 9. D 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B
16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. C

Essay

21. Americans saw in Roosevelt an energy and optimism that gave them hope despite the tough economic times. His serenity and confidence amazed many people, and his "fireside chats" helped reassure them. Also, many people believed that his struggle with polio had given him a better understanding of their hardships. Roosevelt's confidence that he could make things better contrasted sharply with Hoover's apparent failure to do anything effective. In his campaign for president, Roosevelt revealed the approach he would take as president: "Above all, try something." He implemented his campaign promise with a flurry of bills to Congress during the first "Hundred Days." Unlike the public impression of Hoover, Roosevelt was "doing something."
22. Source of funding: workers' pay. Groups receiving benefits (order not important): (1) people with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children; (2) retirees (or the elderly); (3) unemployed workers looking for new jobs. Those left out: many farm and domestic workers.

The framers of the Social Security Act viewed it primarily as an insurance bill, with workers earning the right to receive benefits by paying premiums. The law provided modest welfare payments to other needy people, including those with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children. The core of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit, which people could collect when they stopped working at age 65. The plan also included unemployment insurance, providing temporary income to unemployed workers looking for new jobs. Social Security initially left out many of the neediest members of society—farm and domestic workers, many of whom were African American workers.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. A 25. A

Short Answer

26. The acts protected laborers and created insurance programs for the unemployed, elderly, disabled, and children. The acts also promoted new jobs, strengthened the economy, and brought electricity to rural areas.
27. The Social Security Act will provide for the elderly who are in need, people who cannot find work, children, and their mothers. It will also provide for people with handicaps.



Answer Key

CHAPTER 12 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. H 5. C
6. E 7. G 8. I 9. F 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. C
16. A 17. D 18. D 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. The act guaranteed workers the right to organize unions without interference from employers and to bargain collectively. The law set up the National Labor Relations Board, which organized factory elections by secret ballot to determine whether workers wanted a union. The NLRB then certified the successful unions. The new law also set up a process whereby dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to binding arbitration, in which a neutral party would listen to both sides and decide the issues. The NLRB was authorized to investigate the actions of employers and could issue “cease and desist” orders against unfair practices.
22. The New Deal had only limited success in ending the Depression. Unemployment remained high, and economic recovery was not complete until after World War II. Even so, the New Deal gave many Americans a stronger sense of security and stability. The New Deal tended to operate so that it balanced competing economic interests. Business leaders, farmers, workers, consumers, homeowners, and others now looked to government to protect their interests. This “broker” role in mediating among competing interests has continued under the administrations of both parties ever since. Also, the New Deal programs created a “safety net” that protected people against economic disaster. After the Roosevelt years, the American people felt that the government had a duty to maintain this safety net, even though it required a larger, more expensive federal government.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. C 25. C

Short Answer

26. The passage of the National Labor Relations Act, or Wagner Act, spurred the growth of unions. The number of members, which had been below 4 million until 1935, jumped to almost 14 million by 1945.
27. The Supreme Court is not pulling its weight because it is not adhering to its constitutional responsibility of acting as a judicial body. Instead it has turned into a policy-making body.

UNIT 4 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. D 2. G 3. H 4. I 5. C
6. B 7. E 8. F 9. A 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A

Essay

21. In the 1920s, Americans persisted in blatantly ignoring the Volstead Prohibition law. People flocked to secret bars called speakeasies where they could buy alcohol. Organized crime specialized in supplying and often running these speakeasies, which popped up all over the country. The great demand for liquor meant that huge profits could be made. Because making and selling liquor were illegal, legitimate businesses could not fill the need. As a result, supplying the demand for liquor became a billion-dollar industry for gangsters.
22. Increasingly efficient machinery greatly sped the production of factory and farm goods. Most Americans, however, did not earn enough to buy up the flood of goods they helped produce. As consumers bought more on the installment plan, their debt forced some to reduce their other purchases. As sales slowed, manufacturers cut production and laid off employees. Jobless workers had to cut back purchases even more, causing business activity to spiral downward.

UNIT 4 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. J 2. I 3. B 4. H 5. A
6. G 7. E 8. C 9. D 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. D
16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. A

Essay

21. Henry Ford adopted the assembly line, which enormously increased manufacturing efficiency. Ford’s system divided operations into simple tasks that unskilled workers could do, and it cut unnecessary motion to a minimum. In 1914 he installed the first moving assembly line, which enabled workers to build a car in a fraction of the time required only one year before. These mass production methods lowered the cost per car, which lowered prices for consumers. As lower prices increased sales volume, prices could be reduced even more, leading to affordable cars for the majority of Americans.



Answer Key

22. The main goal of the Social Security Act was to provide some security for the elderly and for unemployed workers. Its framers viewed it primarily as an insurance bill, with workers earning the right to receive benefits by paying premiums. The law provided modest welfare payments to other needy people, including those with disabilities and poor families with young dependent children. The core of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit, which people could collect when they stopped working at age 65. The plan also included unemployment insurance, providing temporary income to unemployed workers looking for new jobs.

UNIT 5 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. D 2. H 3. J 4. I 5. E
6. A 7. B 8. G 9. F 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. A
16. D 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. C

Essay

21. One of Truman's advisers opposed using the bomb because it would kill civilians indiscriminately. Instead, he believed an economic blockade and conventional bombing might convince Japan to surrender. Another adviser wanted to warn the Japanese about the bomb while at the same time telling them that they could keep the emperor if they surrendered, which is what Japan wanted. Another adviser wanted to drop the bomb without any warning to shock Japan into surrendering. All his advisers warned President Truman to expect massive casualties if the United States invaded Japan. Truman decided to drop the bomb because he believed it was his duty as president to use every weapon available to save American lives.
22. As television gained popularity, movies lost viewers. Throughout the 1950s, Hollywood struggled to recapture its audience. It tried contests, door prizes, and advertising, but most of these tactics failed to lure people out of their living rooms. Then Hollywood tried to make films more exciting by introducing 3-D films. These worked temporarily, but viewers soon tired of them. Cinemascope, movies shown on large, panoramic screens, finally gave Hollywood a reliable lure.

UNIT 5 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. J 2. G 3. D 4. I 5. F
6. C 7. H 8. A 9. E 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. A
16. D 17. D 18. D 19. B 20. D

Essay

21. The Great Depression and the fear of communism hit European nations such as Germany and Italy especially hard. Millions of people lost their jobs and economies teetered on the edge of collapse. Mussolini and Hitler gained popularity by exploiting people's concerns of political and economic unrest and communism. They offered people strong leadership and used nationalism to rally their people behind them. In Japan, the Japanese military used the nation's severe economic problems to seize power and launch a policy of overseas expansion.
22. For the first time, large numbers of women served in the military during World War II. These women did not fight in combat and most performed clerical tasks or worked as nurses. They did play important roles in the war effort. In addition, many women joined the workforce, working in factories to ensure that war materials continued to be manufactured.

SECTION QUIZ 13-1

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. E

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 13-2

Matching

1. A 2. E 3. C 4. D 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 13-3

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 13-4

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. E 4. A 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C



Answer Key

CHAPTER 13 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. G 2. E 3. F 4. J 5. I
6. B 7. D 8. H 9. A 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. Fascism was a type of aggressive nationalism. Fascists believed that the nation was more important than the individual. They argued that a strong government led by a dictator was needed to impose order on society. Fascism stood for the protection of private property and the middle class. Fascism was also strongly anti-Communist and anti-union. Fascists also believed a nation became great by expanding its territory and building up its military.
22. After trapping the British and French forces in Belgium the Germans began to drive them toward the English Channel. The Germans had captured nearly all of the ports except the one at Dunkirk in northern France. As German forces closed in on Dunkirk, Hitler suddenly ordered them to stop. No one is sure why. Historians know he was nervous about risking his tank forces, and he wanted to wait until more infantry arrived. Perhaps Hitler believed that aircraft alone could destroy the trapped soldiers or that the British would be more willing to accept peace if the Germans did not humiliate them by destroying their forces at Dunkirk. In any case, his order provided a three-day delay and the British sent 850 ships of all sizes. They were able to save an estimated 338,000 British and French soldiers, a feat referred to as the "Miracle of Dunkirk."

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. C 25. D

Short Answer

26. He may have been referring to the Axis Powers in general, but especially to Hitler, who stirred up prejudice and distrust of German Jews and was bent on conquering other lands.
27. Roosevelt's vision was for a post-war world in which people in other countries had the same freedoms that American citizens enjoyed under the U.S. Constitution. He believed that these rights should be universal to all people.

CHAPTER 13 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A
6. C 7. B 8. F 9. E 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. A
16. D 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. In his book, Hitler called for the unification of all Germans under one government. He claimed that certain Germans, particularly blond, blue-eyed Germans, were descendants of a "master race" called Aryans. He argued that these Germans needed more living space and called for Germany to expand east into Poland and Russia. According to Hitler, the Slavic people of Eastern Europe belonged to an inferior race, which Germans should enslave. He believed that Jews were responsible for many of the world's problems. In particular, he blamed them for Germany's defeat in World War I.
22. Students should identify five reasons from the following factors most historians consider as possibly contributing to the Holocaust: the German people's sense of injury after World War I; severe economic problems; Hitler's grip on the German nation; the lack of a strong tradition of representative government in Germany; German fear of Hitler's secret police; and a long history of anti-Jewish prejudice and discrimination in Europe.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. D 25. A

Short Answer

26. Jews who looked strong and healthy would be put to work and had a chance to survive, while older or weak prisoners were sent to the gas chambers immediately.
27. Churchill wanted to rally British support to oppose Hitler after France fell. He also wanted to gain the support of the United States.

SECTION QUIZ 14-1

Matching

1. B 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 14-2

Matching

1. D 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. D



Answer Key

SECTION QUIZ 14-3

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 14-4

Matching

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. E 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 14-5

Matching

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. D

CHAPTER 14 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. J 2. F 3. C 4. A 5. D

6. B 7. H 8. G 9. I 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. B

16. B 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. President Roosevelt wanted to bomb Tokyo to raise the morale of the American people. American planes, however, could reach Tokyo only if an aircraft carrier brought them close enough. Unfortunately, Japanese ships in the North Pacific prevented carriers from getting close enough to Japan to launch their short-range bombers. A military planner suggested replacing the carriers' usual bombers with long-range B-25 bombers that could attack from farther away. Although the B-25s could take off from a carrier, they could not land on its short deck. After attacking Japan, they would have to land in China. The raid resulted in the first American bombs to fall on Japan.
22. The United Nations was designed to have two branches: the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the General Assembly, every member nation in the world would have one vote. The Security Council would have 11 members. Five countries would be permanent members: Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union, and the United

States. Each permanent member would have veto power. The General Assembly could vote on resolutions, choose non-permanent members of the Security Council, and vote on the UN budget. The Security Council was responsible for international peace and security, and could also take action to preserve the peace, including asking its members to use military force to uphold a UN resolution.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. A 25. D

Short Answer

26. People living in Germany before World War II had very few rights. Many people, especially Jews, were subject to discrimination, enslavement, torture, and death. In addition, public assemblies, freedom of speech, and free elections were not permitted.
27. The war created new opportunities and helped people believe they could achieve their dreams.

CHAPTER 14 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. C 2. J 3. G 4. F 5. D

6. I 7. H 8. E 9. A 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D

16. C 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. D

Essay

21. A zoot suit had an overstuffed jacket that had wide lapels and reached to the knees, with very baggy, pleated pants. Accessories included a wide-brimmed hat and a long key chain. The zoot suit angered many Americans. In order to save fabric for the war, most men wore a "victory suit," which had no vest, no cuffs, a short jacket, and narrow lapels. By comparison, the zoot suit seemed unpatriotic. Also, crimes committed by young people had been rising dramatically across the nation. The fact that many young Mexican Americans adopted the zoot suit linked racism as well as fear of juvenile crime to the zoot suit. In Los Angeles, this mix resulted in violence against Mexican American teenagers.
22. One adviser opposed using the bomb because it would kill civilians indiscriminately. Instead, he believed an economic blockade and conventional bombing might convince Japan to surrender. Another adviser wanted to warn the Japanese about the bomb while at the same time telling them that they could keep the emperor if they surrendered. Another adviser wanted to drop the bomb without any warning to shock Japan into surrendering. All his advisers warned President Truman to expect



Answer Key

massive casualties if the United States invaded Japan. Truman decided to drop the bomb because it was his duty as president to use every weapon available to save American lives.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. A 25. C

Short Answer

26. There was a serious labor shortage because so many men were away at war.
27. The war gave women the opportunity to participate in the work force and earn a living. When the men returned, many women wanted to stay in the workforce.

SECTION QUIZ 15-1

Matching

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 15-2

Matching

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 15-3

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 15-4

Matching

1. E 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B

CHAPTER 15 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. F 2. J 3. I 4. E 5. B
6. A 7. C 8. H 9. G 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. C

Essay

21. Until 1950, the United States had preferred to use political pressure and economic aid to contain communism. After the Korean War began, the United States embarked on a major military buildup. The Korean War also helped expand the Cold War to Asia. Before 1950, the United States had focused on Europe as the most important area to contain communism. After the Korean War began, the United States became more militarily involved in Asia. The United States signed defense agreements with several Asian nations and began to send aid to the French forces fighting Communist guerrillas in Vietnam.
22. The Korean War had convinced Eisenhower that the United States could not contain communism by fighting a series of small wars. Instead, these wars had to be prevented by threatening the use of nuclear weapons if a Communist state tried to seize territory by force. This policy came to be called "massive retaliation." "Brinkmanship" was the willingness to go to war to force the other side to back down. Eisenhower used these two concepts in international confrontations. In Korea, for example, he quietly let the Chinese know that the United States might continue the Korean War "under circumstances of our own choosing." The message was a hint of nuclear attack. The threat to go to the brink of nuclear war seemed to work because negotiators soon signed an armistice.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. C 25. B

Short Answer

26. Churchill is implying that not supporting freedom for Poland in the Cold War era would discredit all the suffering and death caused by World War II.
27. The United States must be willing to use quick, forceful military action.

CHAPTER 15 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. I 2. G 3. F 4. E 5. H
6. B 7. C 8. A 9. J 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. C
16. D 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. D

Essay

21. As the war ended, Soviet leaders became concerned about security. Germany had invaded Russia twice in less than 30 years. They wanted to keep Germany weak and make sure that the countries between Germany and the Soviet Union were under Soviet



Answer Key

control. The Soviet leaders also believed that communism was superior and would eventually replace capitalism, and that they should encourage communism in other nations. They also accepted Lenin's theory that capitalism causes wars and would try to destroy communism. American leaders believed that the Depression had caused World War II. It helped Hitler's rise to power and caused Japan to expand to get the resources it needed. American leaders believed that economic growth was the key to world peace, and that increasing world trade would promote growth. For similar reasons, American leaders wanted to promote democracy, believing that it was the best way to stability and prosperity.

22. When McCarthy became chairman of the Senate subcommittee on investigations, he used the power of his committee to force government officials to testify about alleged Communist influences. He turned the investigation into a witch hunt, insinuating disloyalty based on flimsy evidence and irrational fears. He blackened reputations with vague and unfounded charges. His theatrics and sensational accusations drew the attention of the press, which put him in the headlines and quoted him widely. Relishing the spotlight, he became bolder. When he questioned witnesses, McCarthy would badger them and then refuse to accept their answers. His tactics left a cloud of suspicion that McCarthy and other interpreted as guilt. In addition, people were afraid to challenge him for fear of becoming targets themselves.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. D 25. C

Short Answer

26. Soviet leaders believed the Marshall Plan was designed solely to strengthen other nations' resistance to Communist expansion during Europe's postwar recovery and rebuilding phase.
27. Eisenhower suggested that the best way is to build and maintain a strong U.S. economy.

SECTION QUIZ 16-1

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 16-2

Matching

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 16-3

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C

CHAPTER 16 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. E 2. I 3. H 4. D 5. J
6. A 7. C 8. G 9. F 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. D
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. Eisenhower showed his conservative side by appointing several business leaders to his cabinet. He ended government price and rent controls and tried to curb the federal budget by vetoing a school construction bill and slashing government aid to public housing. To accompany these cuts, he supported some modest tax reductions. In other conservative actions, he abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and slashed funding for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He displayed his activism by advocating passage of the Federal Highway Act and authorized construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway. Although President Eisenhower cut federal spending and worked to limit the federal government's role in the nation's economy, he agreed to extend the Social Security system to an additional 10 million people. He also extended unemployment compensation, increased the minimum wage, and continued to provide some government aid to farmers.
22. Several factors contributed to the baby boom. First, young couples who had delayed marriage during World War II and the Korean War could now marry, buy homes, and begin their families. In addition, the government encouraged the growth of families by offering generous GI benefits for home purchases. Finally, on television and in magazines, popular culture celebrated pregnancy, parenthood, and large families.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. B 25. A

Short Answer

26. Harrington described what he saw in the run-down and hidden communities of the country. The poor included single mothers, elderly, minority immigrants, rural Americans, and inner city residents.



Answer Key

27. Prior to the 1950s, the items that may not have been available to or affordable for most Americans were new cars and homes.

CHAPTER 16 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. G 4. J 5. H
6. A 7. E 8. I 9. B 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B
16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. Some whites moved to the suburbs to escape the crime and congestion of the city. Others viewed life in the suburb as a move to a better life. Also the GI Bill offered low-interest loans, making new housing quite affordable during the postwar period. Equally attractive was the government's offer of income tax deductions for home mortgage interest payments and property taxes. For millions of Americans, the suburbs came to symbolize the American dream. They owned their homes, sent their children to good schools, lived in safe communities, and were economically secure.
22. As television gained popularity, the radio industry had to change to keep its audience. Television made radio shows such as comedies, dramas, and soap operas obsolete. Radio stations responded by broadcasting music, news, weather, sports, and talk shows. They also focused on people traveling in their cars, an audience not reached by television. The automobile saved the radio industry and it flourished. By 1957, the number of radio stations more than doubled from 1,680 in 1948 to 3,600.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. B

Short Answer

26. The groups that were impacted by Congressional refusal to pass all of the Fair Deal were farmers, students, and Americans without health insurance. Farmers did not receive government subsidies, schools did not receive Federal aid, and Americans would not receive a national health insurance.
27. Michael Harrington describes millions of Americans who have fallen below the poverty line and suffered. Americans who lived in the mainstream enjoyed a prosperous decade of increased income and education, new homes, and new consumer goods.

UNIT 5 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. H 2. J 3. B 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. I 8. F 9. G 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. B
16. A 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. D

Essay

21. There were several drastic changes in the workplace between the 1930s and 1950s. In the 1930s, the United States continued to suffer from the effects of the Great Depression and had fewer jobs than it would in later decades. The majority of these jobs were lower-paying, blue-collar jobs filled mostly by men. Women, African-Americans, and other minorities represented a smaller percentage of the workforce and typically held even lower-paying jobs. World War II brought 19 million new jobs, ended the effects of the Great Depression, but also resulted in a labor shortage as most men joined the military. Employers began recruiting women and minorities who entered the workforce in large numbers and in a variety of industries including manufacturing plants and shipyards. After the war, the workplace changed, with blue-collar jobs fading away and white-collar, office jobs becoming the norm. Corporations expanded overseas and new business opportunities such as franchises appeared. Women and minorities would continue to remain in the workplace in large numbers.
22. McCarthyism was named after its main perpetrator, Senator Joseph McCarthy, who embarked on a witch hunt for Communist influences in the United States. He accused many Americans of disloyalty based on flimsy evidence and irrational fears, blackening reputations with vague and unfounded charges. His theatrics and sensational accusations drew the attention of the press, which put him in the headlines. When he questioned witnesses, McCarthy would badger them and then refuse to accept their answers and leave a cloud of suspicion that McCarthy and others interpreted as guilt. Furthermore, people were afraid to challenge him for fear of becoming targets themselves. McCarthy began to look for Soviet spies in the United States Army and during weeks of televised hearings, Americans watched McCarthy bully witnesses. His popular support began to fade and an attempt to ruin the career of a young army lawyer outraged spectators. Later that year, the Senate passed a vote of censure against him.



Answer Key

UNIT 5 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. F 3. A 4. G 5. E
6. I 7. D 8. B 9. J 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. B
16. B 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. B

Essay

21. American foreign policy in the 1930s was dominated by an isolationism that stemmed from a disappointment with the rise of dictators and disappearing democracy around the world. American foreign policy was heavily influenced by groups such as the Nye Committee and the America First Committee who believed that the United States should remain internally focused and wary of being dragged into another war. The results were numerous Neutrality Acts designed to keep the United States out of international entanglements. Roosevelt began skirting around these policies and ultimately ended American isolationism with the United States entry into World War II. The 1950s saw the United States taking a lead in the containment of communism. The formation of NATO, SEATO, and the Truman and Eisenhower Doctrines committed the United States to the use of military force and an arms race to prevent the spread of communism. The United States openly resisted Communist expansion in the Korean War and threatened the use of force as a regular practice of its containment policy.
22. The medical advances of the 1950s included the development of new treatments for cancer and heart disease, and new antibiotics and vaccines that saved thousands of American lives. Prior to the 1950s, cancer was thought to be fatal, but the invention of chemotherapy and radiation treatments helped many patients to survive. In addition, heart disease and heart attacks were thought untreatable until the discovery of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) that gave doctors a technique for treating heart patients. New antibiotics were able to drastically reduce the threat of tuberculosis (TB) which is a highly infectious and contagious disease. New drugs and a blood test to detect the disease were so effective that TB came off the list of the top ten diseases causing death in 1956. Finally, through the efforts of Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin, reliable vaccines against Polio were able to reduce the threat of this childhood killer that swept the nation each year in epidemic proportions.

UNIT 6 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. H 2. F 3. G 4. I 5. J
6. C 7. A 8. E 9. B 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. D
16. A 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. A

Essay

21. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a pastor in Montgomery, Alabama. He emerged as the leader of the Montgomery bus boycott after Rosa Parks's arrest, and later became the most inspirational leader of the civil rights movement. He believed that the only moral way to end segregation and racism was through nonviolent passive resistance. King drew upon the philosophy of Mohandas Gandhi, who had used nonviolent resistance effectively in the struggle against British rule in India. Like Gandhi, King encouraged his followers to disobey unjust laws. Believing in the ability of people to transform spiritually, King was certain that public opinion would eventually force government officials to end segregation.
22. The Vietcong used methods such as ambushes, booby traps, and hit-and-run tactics. To counter the enemy's tactics, American troops went on "search and destroy" missions. They tried to find enemy forces, bomb their positions, destroy their supply lines, and force them to fight on open ground. American forces also sought to take away the Vietcong's ability to hide in the thick jungles by destroying the landscape, and turning farmland and forests into vast wastelands.

UNIT 6 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. E 2. A 3. H 4. D 5. F
6. J 7. B 8. I 9. G 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. A
16. B 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. D

Essay

21. The Students for a Democratic Society mainly protested the Vietnam war, although the group also addressed issues such as poverty, racism, nuclear power, and (like the Free Speech movement) campus regulations. Students for a Democratic Society wanted to find democratic alternatives to the ones they were faced with during the war. Members urged others to end their apathy and stop accepting



Answer Key

a country run by big corporations and big government. Students of the Free Speech movement, at first, protested the University of California at Berkeley's administration in its decision to limit the distribution of literature and to limit the recruitment of volunteers in political causes on campus.

- However, their protests spread to general campus matters. The Free Speech movement won a big victory in the Supreme Court's ruling that upheld the students' rights to freedom of speech and assembly on campus.
- 22.** The Berlin Wall, built by the East Germans with soviet backing, closed the borders between Communist-controlled East Berlin and free West Berlin. The Berlin Wall cut communication between the two parts of the city, and it came to symbolize communist repression and the division between the East and West during the Cold War.

SECTION QUIZ 17-1

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 17-2

Matching

1. D 2. E 3. B 4. C 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 17-3

Matching

1. A 2. D 3. E 4. B 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C

CHAPTER 17 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. B 2. E 3. A 4. D 5. F
6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. B

Essay

- 21.** John Kennedy and Richard Nixon were quite different. Kennedy was from a wealthy Catholic family while Nixon was a Quaker who grew up in California. Unlike Kennedy's wealthy background, Nixon's family struggled financially. Viewers

watching the two men on television noticed very different appearances. Kennedy appeared relaxed and outgoing. Many people thought Nixon looked stiff in manner and too formal. Although Nixon and Kennedy gave voters two very different styles, their views on the two most important issues of the campaign—the economy and the Cold War—were similar. Both promised to fight communism and boost the economy.

- 22.** Before Kennedy became president, many countries in Latin America were controlled by a wealthy few, while most citizens lived in extreme poverty. These conditions spurred the growth of left-wing movements aimed at overthrowing these governments. Because the United States was concerned about these left-wing groups spreading Communism, it tried to help the ruling governments stay in power (even though a majority of the citizens suffered). Many Latin Americans resented this intrusion, just as they resented American corporations that operated in their countries. They viewed the companies' presence as a kind of imperialism.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. B 25. D

Short Answer

- 26.** He was responding to many Americans, particularly Protestants, who were concerned with Kennedy over his Catholic religion. Kennedy had to reassure the American public that he would make decisions independent of the Catholic Church.
- 27.** Kennedy appeared to win the debate because he looked healthy, strong, and confident. Nixon, however, looked tired and frazzled. Nixon did not "perform" as well, and close-ups revealed perspiration and darting eyes that made him seem weak and nervous.

CHAPTER 17 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. F 2. J 3. I 4. A 5. G
6. D 7. E 8. C 9. B 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B
16. C 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. C

Essay

- 21.** He did so by his youth and optimism, which he demonstrated both during the televised presidential debates as well as his inaugural address. During his inaugural speech, he successfully urged the country to "ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."



Answer Key

22. Johnson was a skilled politician, with 26 years of congressional experience under his belt before he became president. Considered a leader who got things done, Johnson was a large man and he often spoke directly and roughly. This perhaps reflected his Texas heritage. Because of his experience in Congress, he knew how Congress worked. He knew when to do favors, when to make bargains, when to flatter, and when to twist arms. His personable ways and abilities to build coalitions made him a very effective leader.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. B 25. D

Short Answer

26. The writer was saying that the social, economic, and educational problems in the United States in the 1960s could not be solved quickly. It would take time and great effort to fix these problems.
27. It was the *first* televised presidential debate.

SECTION QUIZ 18-1

Matching

1. C 2. B 3. E 4. D 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 18-2

Matching

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 18-3

Matching

1. A 2. D 3. E 4. C 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B

CHAPTER 18 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A
6. C 7. E 8. F 9. D 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. D
16. A 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. A

Essay

21. In his letter, King justifies the breaking of certain laws by explaining that although protesters were breaking the law, they were following a higher moral law based on divine justice. Injustice had to be exposed to the air of national opinion before it could be cured.
22. To most African Americans—including Stokely Carmichael—“black power” meant that African Americans should control the social, political, and economic direction of their struggle. African Americans should take pride in their heritage and emphasize their distinctiveness rather than assimilate into the white culture. The Black Muslims viewed themselves as their own nation, running their own businesses and schools and distributing their own newspaper. While they did not advocate violence, they did advocate self-defense, and encouraged their members to respect each other and strengthen their families. The Black Panthers believed that a revolution was necessary and urged African Americans to arm themselves to force whites to grant them equal rights. The Black Panthers wanted to end racial oppression and control the key institutions in their communities.

Multiple Choice

23. B 24. A 25. C

Short Answer

26. Stokely Carmichael was trying to motivate African Americans to take more control over their own lives. He gave his audience examples of how this goal could be accomplished.
27. Malcom X felt that protests, such as the March on Washington, lost much of their significance after white people became involved.

CHAPTER 18 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. G 2. I 3. F 4. E 5. A
6. B 7. D 8. H 9. C 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B
16. D 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. A

Essay

21. Upon moving north during the Great Migration, African Americans gained the right to vote. Politicians in the North recognized the power of winning the African American vote and began listening to their concerns. This gave African Americans more political power than they had ever had. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs also helped a great number of African Americans during the



Answer Key

1930s. As a result, many African Americans began supporting the Democratic Party. This allowed Democratic leaders in the North to wield greater influence than Southern Democrats, who were often pushing for segregation.

- 22.** The most comprehensive civil rights law ever enacted by Congress, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave the federal government broad authority. The law made segregation illegal in most public places and gave citizens of all races equal access to places such as restaurants, libraries, theaters, and parks. The act also gave the U.S. Attorney General more power to bring lawsuits to fight segregation. Private employers were also forced to end workplace discrimination. To monitor workplace job discrimination, the government created the EEOC as a permanent government agency.

Multiple Choice

- 23.** D **24.** C **25.** B

Short Answer

- 26.** The passage shows that Malcolm X believed the involvement of white people in the March on Washington compromised the overall effectiveness of the march.
- 27.** The term “psychological equality” meant that African Americans did not consider themselves to be equal to white people. Carmichael’s position was that by doing things for themselves, African Americans would achieve a feeling of equality that they did not previously have.

SECTION QUIZ 19-1

Matching

- 1.** B **2.** D **3.** E **4.** A **5.** C

Multiple Choice

- 6.** B **7.** C **8.** D **9.** A **10.** A

SECTION QUIZ 19-2

Matching

- 1.** D **2.** A **3.** B **4.** E **5.** C

Multiple Choice

- 6.** A **7.** C **8.** B **9.** C **10.** B

SECTION QUIZ 19-3

Matching

- 1.** D **2.** B **3.** C **4.** A **5.** E

Multiple Choice

- 6.** D **7.** B **8.** A **9.** C **10.** D

CHAPTER 19 TEST, FORM A

Matching

- 1.** J **2.** F **3.** B **4.** E **5.** I
6. H **7.** A **8.** D **9.** C **10.** G

Multiple Choice

- 11.** D **12.** A **13.** B **14.** A **15.** D
16. C **17.** A **18.** C **19.** D **20.** C

Essay

- 21.** The Vietcong relied greatly on the use of guerrilla warfare tactics to counter the firepower superiority of the United States. This included the use of ambushes and booby traps, and the ability to blend in with the general population in the cities and countryside and then quickly vanish. The American forces in Vietnam developed “search and destroy” tactics to fight these guerrilla tactics. They went out on missions to locate the Vietcong and then bombed their positions, destroyed supply lines, and forced the Vietcong to fight out in the open. American tactics also included the use of chemicals. Napalm was a jellied gasoline that exploded on contact. Agent Orange is a chemical that strips leaves from trees and shrubs. Both of these weapons destroyed vegetation, making it harder for the Vietcong to hide in the jungles.
- 22.** The two graphs show that although African Americans made up a small percentage of the entire United States population in 1967—about ten percent—they were dying at almost twice that rate in Vietnam. This was because African Americans made up a disproportionately large number of American soldiers in Vietnam. During the early years of the Vietnam War, college students could defer military service until after graduation. Because they could not afford college, those in lower income brackets were more likely to be drafted.

Multiple Choice

- 23.** B **24.** C **25.** C

Short Answer

- 26.** The Vietnam War was not a war of traditional combat, where U.S. soldiers knew the location of their enemy. The Vietcong used ambushes, booby traps, and guerrilla tactics, and there were no front lines as in previously fought wars.
- 27.** Ball’s speech stated that the United States needed to stay in Vietnam to halt the spread of communism not only in South Vietnam, but also in other parts of the world.



Answer Key

CHAPTER 19 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. I 3. E 4. G 5. B
6. A 7. F 8. C 9. D 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D
16. B 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D

Essay

21. Initially, public support for the war was strong, but it dropped as the war dragged on. A significant cause was suspicion of the government's truthfulness about the war. Throughout the early years of the war, the American commander in South Vietnam, General Westmoreland, reported that the enemy was on the brink of defeat. Contradicting such reports were less optimistic media accounts, especially on television. Vietnam was the first "television war," with footage of combat appearing nightly on the evening news. Day after day, millions of families saw images of wounded and dead Americans and began to doubt government reports. A "credibility gap" had developed and it was hard to believe what the Johnson administration said about the war.
22. The Tet offensive was a massive surprise attack by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese on virtually all American airbases and most cities in the South. Militarily, Tet turned out to be a disaster for the Communist forces. Politically, however, they had scored a major victory. The American people were shocked that an enemy supposedly on the verge of defeat could launch such a large-scale attack. When General Westmoreland requested a huge number of additional troops, it seemed another admission that the United States could not win the war. After Tet, the mainstream media, which had tried to remain balanced in their war coverage, began openly criticizing the effort. Public opinion no longer seemed with the president. His approval ratings plummeted. The administration's credibility gap now seemed too wide to repair. Most likely, Tet contributed to Johnson's decision not to run for a second term.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. B 25. A

Short Answer

26. Johnson knew the country was sharply divided over the Vietnam War. When this division carried over into the Democratic primaries, Johnson thought it would be better for the nation if he left politics.

27. Ball believes that Communists invaded the country and thus violated internationally recognized boundaries beyond which Communist influence was not allowed to reach.

SECTION QUIZ 20-1

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 20-2

Matching

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 20-3

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A

CHAPTER 20 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. F 2. E 3. H 4. J 5. B
6. I 7. C 8. D 9. G 10. A

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. B
16. D 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. A

Essay

21. The counterculture generation dressed in their own costumes rather than in occupational or class uniforms. The colorful, beaded, braided, patched, and fringed garments that both men and women wore turned the fashion industry upside down. Men's clothing became more colorful and women's clothing became more comfortable. Protest often expressed itself in clothing. The counterculture adopted military surplus attire not only because it was inexpensive, but also because it expressed rejection of materialist values. Ethnic clothing was also popular. The counterculture wore clothes patterned after Native American and African and Indian designs. Long hair was an especially potent symbol of the era. Longer hair on men and women became generally accepted even after the counterculture faded.



Answer Key

22. Those in favor of passing the ERA believed that because women were human beings and Americans, they should be treated equally and have the same life opportunities as men. Opponents of the ERA feared that it would take away some of women's traditional rights, such as the right to alimony in divorce cases or the right to attend single-gender colleges. ERA opponents also argued that the act would open the doors to women being drafted into the military and the loss of special protections that women had in the workplace. Many people also feared that the amendment would grant the federal courts too much power to interfere with state laws.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. A

Short Answer

26. Friedan is describing women in the 1960s who apparently have all they could wish for yet still feel unfulfilled.
27. Galarza is describing newly arrived Hispanic refugees to the United States. To these people, the barrio was a haven. Not only did it offer the necessities of life, but it also provided comfort by being around people who spoke the same language and who most likely endured the same hardships in their travels to the United States and who could provide help.

CHAPTER 20 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. G 2. J 3. H 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. I 8. D 9. F 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. D 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. B
16. A 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. C

Essay

21. The nuclear arms race made many American youths uneasy about their futures, a concern that led many to become more active in social causes. As a result of the baby boom, a larger percentage of the American population was under the age of 34 in the 1960s than ever before. Because of the economic boom of the 1950s, many more families could afford to send their children to college, so enrollments soared in the 1960s. College life empowered young people with a new-found sense of freedom and independence. It was on the college campuses across the nation where the protest movements would rage the loudest.

22. By the early 1960s, many women were increasingly resentful of old stereotypes of a world where newspaper ads separated jobs by gender, where banks routinely denied them credit, and where they often were paid less for the same work that men performed. Generally, women found themselves shut out of the higher-paying and prestigious professions, such as law, medicine, and finance. About three-fourths of the women in the workforce in the 1960s worked in lower-paying and routine clerical, sales, or factory jobs, or as cleaning women and hospital attendants.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. C

Short Answer

26. They were alluding to the lack of equal educational opportunities for women and the inability of women in the workplace to move into prestigious and higher-paying careers. They also wanted to challenge unequal pay practices that plagued women in the workforce.
27. Chávez is stating that the only way to help himself and his people is for them to take control of their lives. He realized that he and his people must make those changes and not wait for others to do it for them.

UNIT 6 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. D 2. F 3. A 4. J 5. H
6. I 7. E 8. B 9. C 10. G

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D
16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A

Essay

21. The Great Society improved thousands, if not millions, of lives. Still, debate continues about its success. Many of the programs grew so quickly that they became unmanageable and difficult to evaluate. Groups eligible for aid began to expect significant and immediate benefits, but were often left frustrated. Other Americans opposed the massive growth of federal programs and criticized the Great Society for intruding too much into their lives. Lack of funding also hurt the programs, as the Vietnam War required an ever-increasing share of the federal budget. Some Great Society initiatives continue, such as Medicare and Medicaid. An important legacy of the Great society was the debate it produced—how the federal government can help its disadvantaged citizens, how much government



Answer Key

help a society can have without weakening the private sector, and how much help people can receive without losing motivation to help themselves.

22. President Johnson announced that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had fired on two American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. Two days later he announced another similar attack. He insisted that the attacks were unprovoked and immediately ordered American aircraft to attack North Vietnamese ships and naval facilities. He did not reveal that the American warships had been assisting the South Vietnamese in electronic spying and commando raids on North Vietnam. Johnson then asked Congress to authorize the use of force to defend American forces. Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, authorizing the president to “take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack” against United States forces. In effect, Congress handed its war powers over to the president.

UNIT 6 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. B 2. F 3. I 4. E 5. D
6. C 7. G 8. J 9. A 10. H

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A
16. C 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. C

Essay

21. The Nation of Islam, commonly known as the Black Muslims, was led by Elijah Muhammad. They did not hold the same beliefs as mainstream Muslims. They preached black nationalism, believing that African Americans should separate themselves from whites and form their own self-governing communities. The Black Muslims viewed themselves as a nation and attempted to make themselves as economically self-sufficient as possible. They ran their own businesses, organized their own schools, established their own weekly newspaper, and encouraged their members to respect each other and to strengthen their families. Although Black Muslims did not advocate violence, they did advocate self-defense. Malcolm X was a powerful and charismatic leader who gained national attention for the Nation of Islam.
22. Throughout the 1960s, thousands of mostly white youths turned away from their middle- and upper-class existence and created a new lifestyle—one that promoted the virtues of flamboyant dress, rock music, and drug use—in other words, free and independent living. With their alternative ways of

life, these young people became known as the counterculture and were commonly called “hippies.” Originally, hippie culture represented a rebellion against the dominant culture. This included a rejection of Western civilization, or rationality, order, and the traditional values of the middle class. Many hippies dropped out of society and set up communes, or group living arrangements in which everything was shared. Some hippies established rural communes, while others lived together in large cities. Eventually, counterculture fell apart as many of its members fell to criminal activity or drug use. Others moved on with their lives. However, its legacy still lives on in fashion and music.

UNIT 7 PRETEST, FORM A

Matching

1. G 2. B 3. I 4. F 5. C
6. A 7. D 8. H 9. E 10. J

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. C
16. D 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. Watergate was a scandal that arose from the Nixon Administration’s attempts to cover up its involvement in the break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate office complex. Five Nixon supporters broke into the headquarters in an effort to steal campaign information that might help Nixon win re-election. The burglars were caught, and as investigations and hearings proceeded, it became clear that Nixon was involved. Nixon’s own tapes of conversations in the White House helped to implicate him. When impeachment and conviction seemed inevitable, Nixon resigned the presidency in disgrace. The scandal left many Americans with deep distrust of public officials. It also proved that no one in the United States was above the law.
22. In the 1980s, technology transformed media entertainment. Music tapes and the Sony Walkman made music portable. By the end of the decade, many homes had video cassette recorders (VCRs) that allowed people to record television shows and rent movies to watch in their own homes. Cable and satellite television also expanded and dozens of new networks appeared. This gave Americans new choices as it offered programming for specialized audiences such as the Cable News Network (CNN) and MTV. Home video games also became popular and developed and advanced quickly.



Answer Key

UNIT 7 PRETEST, FORM B

Matching

1. F 2. I 3. A 4. G 5. H
6. J 7. D 8. E 9. B 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. B
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D

Essay

21. In 1980, Jimmy Carter was the president and based much of his foreign policy on promoting human rights. He saw the Soviet Union as a violator of human rights. When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, Carter took a stand against them. The 1980 games were to be held in Moscow and Carter refused to allow the United States team to attend. Many argued that the Olympics were not political, but were sports events designed to bring countries together and that the Olympic spirit should have been honored by the United States.
22. During the 1980s, China's Communist government began to reform its economy, but it refused to make political reforms. In May 1989, students and workers in China held demonstrations calling for more democracy. As the protests spread, the government sent troops in to crush the protests centered in Tiananmen Square. Many were killed or arrested. The United States and European leaders were shocked and cut off arms sales and reduced diplomatic contacts. The World Bank suspended loans and Congressional leaders urged harsher punishments. President Bush refused and believed that increased trade and contact would eventually change China.

SECTION QUIZ 21-1

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 21-2

Matching

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 21-3

Matching

1. D 2. C 3. E 4. B 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 21-4

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 21-5

Matching

1. E 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C

CHAPTER 21 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. J 2. G 3. H 4. D 5. B
6. F 7. I 8. E 9. A 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. C
16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. A

Essay

21. Revenue sharing was a series of bills passed by Congress that granted federal funds to state and local agencies. Revenue sharing was intended to give state and local agencies more power. Over time, however, it actually increased the power of the federal government. As states came to depend on federal funds, the federal government could impose conditions on them. Unless they met those conditions, the states' funds would be cut off.
22. Most of Carter's economic policies were intended to end the recession and reduce unemployment. His policies were aimed at increasing government spending and cutting taxes. Carter thought that government spending would create jobs and cutting taxes would put more money into the economy. Instead inflation increased and he changed his mind. He then tried to decrease the amount of money in the economy and raised interest rates. None of these policies succeeded. Carter then tried to focus on Americans' dependence on foreign oil. He began a national campaign to conserve oil and



Answer Key

use renewable energy sources. He also deregulated the oil industry to promote drilling in the United States. However, his taxes on that industry prevented new investments by oil companies and continued the American dependence on imported oil.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. A 25. B

Short Answer

26. Ford was trying to avoid a public trial and charges against Nixon because he thought they would drag on and continue a negative climate and division in the nation.
27. The American people have lost the confidence that made them achieve so much and that made the country strong and successful in the past.

CHAPTER 21 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. F 2. E 3. H 4. B 5. J
6. C 7. D 8. I 9. G 10. A

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. B
16. A 17. D 18. D 19. C 20. D

Essay

21. During the 1950s and 1960s, many Americans enjoyed tremendous prosperity in the postwar economic boom. The growth of the economy was based in large part on easy access to raw materials around the world and a strong manufacturing industry at home. By the mid-1960s, the economy began to change. President Johnson increased federal deficit spending to fund the war in Vietnam and the Great Society programs. However, he did not raise taxes. This caused inflation. In the 1970s, the price of oil began to rise, leaving Americans with less money for other goods. This caused a recession. In addition, American manufacturing began to lag behind that of other nations. The United States began to import more goods than it was able to export. American factories closed, causing unemployment figures to rise. The economy experienced “stagflation”—a combination of inflation and a stagnant economy with high unemployment. Throughout the decade, various attempts were made to control inflation and end the recession by controlling spending, raising interest rates, and reducing the demand on foreign oil. These efforts met with little success.

22. An accident happened at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant outside Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A reactor overheated, and low levels of radiation escaped from the reactor. Officials evacuated many nearby residents, while others fled on their own. Citizens and community groups expressed outrage. Officials closed down the reactor and sealed the leak. The accident had a powerful impact. It left the public in doubt about the safety of nuclear energy. Such doubts have continued. Since the accident, 60 nuclear power plants have been shut down and no new facilities have been built since 1973.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. B

Short Answer

26. He meant that the Americans’ blind faith in the presidency allowed Nixon to expand presidential powers and facilitated the corruption that followed. He also meant that all Americans were touched by the actions that took place.
27. Americans had become apathetic and pessimistic about the future. Watergate had left many with distrust for politicians. In addition, voters were faced with economic problems and international crises.

SECTION QUIZ 22-1

Matching

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 22-2

Matching

1. E 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

SECTION QUIZ 22-3

Matching

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. E

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A

SECTION QUIZ 22-4

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. E



Answer Key

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

CHAPTER 22 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. E 2. G 3. H 4. F 5. C
6. I 7. A 8. J 9. D 10. B

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. B
16. B 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. C

Essay

21. Liberals generally support high taxes on the wealthy, partly because taxes weaken the power of the rich and partly because the government can transfer the wealth to other Americans to keep society more equal. They also believe that most social problems have roots in economic inequality. Conservatives generally oppose high taxes and government programs that transfer wealth from the rich to those less wealthy. They believe that taxes and government programs not only discourage investment and take away people's incentive to work hard but also reduce the amount of freedom in society.
22. Ronald Reagan made the economy his first priority. He pursued "trickle-down" economics. This was a combination of strategies that kept interest rates high and taxes low. Reagan believed that cutting taxes would help corporations invest extra capital, create new jobs, and increase the supply of goods for consumers who would have more money to spend. However, cutting taxes meant that the government would be getting less revenue to fund programs. So, to keep the government deficit down, Reagan made funding cuts to government programs such as welfare benefits that included the food stamp and school lunch programs. He also cut Medicare payments, unemployment compensation, student loans, and housing subsidies. Later Reagan realized that he would never be able to cut programs enough to balance the budget. He began to accept the increasing deficit and continued to increase spending on the military and other projects.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. C 25. B

Short Answer

26. Conservatives generally favor less government intervention in the economy. Reagan made this statement at a time when the economy was doing poorly. Like other conservatives, he believed that

less government would help solve the nation's economic problems.

27. It signified not only the end of the two separate German nations, but also the end of the Cold War and later, the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER 22 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. I 2. F 3. B 4. G 5. A
6. J 7. D 8. E 9. H 10. C

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. D
16. A 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. C

Essay

21. The new conservative coalition held a common belief that American society had somehow lost its way. The Watergate scandal, high taxes, and special interest politics had undermined many Americans' faith in their government. Rising unemployment, rapid inflation, and the energy crisis had eroded confidence in the economy. Riots, crime, and drug abuse suggested that society itself was falling apart. The retreat from Vietnam, the hostage crisis in Iran, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan made the nation look weak and helpless internationally. Americans were tired of change and upheaval. They wanted stability and a return to what they remembered as a better time. The "new conservatism" and its most prominent spokesperson, Ronald Reagan, offered hope to a nation in distress.
22. As the Soviet threat faded, the United States began reducing its armed forces. Many former military personnel now had to find civilian jobs. Meanwhile, the government canceled orders for military equipment. This forced defense manufacturers to lay off thousands of workers.

Multiple Choice

23. D 24. B 25. A

Short Answer

26. Reagan believed that the Soviet economy was struggling because of the centralized structure of the system. He thought that the added pressure of a military buildup would lead to the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.
27. Reagan believed that Americans could find solutions and strength within themselves, and that government should not interfere.



Answer Key

SECTION QUIZ 23-1

Matching

1. C 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. D

Multiple Choice

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 23-2

Matching

1. D 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. A

Multiple Choice

6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

SECTION QUIZ 23-3

Matching

1. E 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

SECTION QUIZ 23-4

Matching

1. B 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. C

Multiple Choice

6. D 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. A

CHAPTER 23 TEST, FORM A

Matching

1. G 2. C 3. E 4. D 5. J
6. A 7. I 8. B 9. H 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. B
16. D 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. B

Essay

21. In one scandal, Clinton was accused of arranging illegal loans for an Arkansas real estate development company. Later, a new scandal emerged involving a personal relationship between the president and a White House intern. Some evidence suggested that the president had committed perjury about the relationship. The independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, submitted a report that argued that Clinton had obstructed justice, abused his power as president, and committed perjury. Clinton's supporters charged that Starr's report was politically motivated. The House passed two articles of impeachment, one of perjury and one for obstruc-

tion of justice, moving the case to trial in the Senate. There, the vote was fairly even, but short of the two-thirds needed to remove the president from office. However, Clinton's reputation suffered.

22. The problem of illegal immigration prompted changes in the immigration laws. During the Reagan years, Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This law established penalties for employers who hired unauthorized immigrants and strengthened border controls to prevent illegal entry. It also set up an amnesty program for any undocumented alien who could prove that he or she entered the country before January 1, 1982 and lived in the United States since. These changes seemed to lead to increasing numbers of illegal immigrants. By 1990, about 3.5 million illegal immigrants lived in the United States. In the mid-1990s Congress debated new ways to stop illegal immigration. In 1996, it passed the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act. This required families sponsoring immigrants to have incomes over the poverty line. The law also funded efforts to stop illegal immigration. It put in place tougher penalties for smuggling immigrants and creating false papers.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. A 25. B

Short Answer

26. Clinton was popular because he did not come from an upper-class family and could be a champion for lower- and middle-class Americans.
27. Before the Immigration Act of 1965 was passed, immigration policies favored those people coming from Northern and Western Europe. The policy seemed to be biased and racially motivated. The Immigration Act of 1965 eliminated the quota system allowing non-Europeans an equal chance of immigrating to the United States. Now immigrants come from Asia, Latin America, and other places. In this sense, current policies have achieved the goal of eliminating discrimination.

CHAPTER 23 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. G 2. H 3. D 4. A 5. C
6. J 7. I 8. F 9. B 10. E

Multiple Choice

11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C
16. A 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. C



Essay

- 21.** Many experts believe carbon dioxide emissions from factories and power plants cause global warming, but others disagree. The issue is very controversial because the cost of controlling emissions would affect the global economy. Industries would have to pay the cost of further reductions in emissions, and those costs would be passed on to consumers. Developing nations trying to industrialize would be hurt the most, but economic growth in wealthier nations would be hurt too.
- 22.** During Clinton's first term, he was faced with a large budget deficit. During the Reagan and Bush administrations, the deficit grew drastically and the government borrowed large sums of money. Interest rates were high and economic growth was minimal. Clinton needed to reduce the deficit. To do so, he submitted a plan to Congress. As a part of the plan, Clinton proposed raising taxes instead of cutting social programs. The plan passed, and taxes were raised for the middle- and upper-income Americans. Taxes remained high during Clinton's second term. However, the economy was strong and people earned more leading to a greater amount of taxes paid. In addition, the president and Congress continued to reduce the budget whenever possible. In 1997, Clinton submitted a balanced budget to Congress. Beginning in 1998, the government began running a surplus and collected more money than it spent.

Multiple Choice

- 23. C 24. C 25. C**

Short Answer

- 26.** One is that human action and neglect of the environment are responsible for global warming. The second perspective is that global warming and temperature shifts have occurred repeatedly, so they cannot be blamed on humans.
- 27.** In the late 1960s, electronic mail was only available to scientists, government agencies, and defense contractors. The Internet made e-mail available to the rest of society. While the Internet and e-mail were once confined to limited networks, its uses have broadened and grown to encompass families, businesses, and organizations around the world.

SECTION QUIZ 24-1

Matching

- 1. D 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. B**

Multiple Choice

- 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C**

SECTION QUIZ 24-2

Matching

- 1. E 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D**

Multiple Choice

- 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C**

SECTION QUIZ 24-3

Matching

- 1. B 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. C**

Multiple Choice

- 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A**

SECTION QUIZ 24-4

Matching

- 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. E**

Multiple Choice

- 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B**

CHAPTER 24 TEST, FORM A

Matching

- 1. J 2. A 3. C 4. E 5. F**
6. B 7. I 8. G 9. D 10. H

Multiple Choice

- 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. C**
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D

Essay

- 21.** Osama bin Laden fought against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s. During that time he became convinced that superpowers could be defeated. He also believed that Western ideas had contaminated Muslim society. He was outraged after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait when Saudi Arabia allowed American troops into Saudi Arabia. Bin Laden then dedicated himself and his terrorist organization to driving Americans and other non-Muslims out of the Middle East.
- 22.** The voting in the 2000 election was so close in the pivotal state of Florida that officials authorized a hand recount of the votes. Problems arose, however, because of chads, which voters had to punch out of their ballot to make their votes. One problem was that vote counters had to decide how to count a ballot when the chad was still partially attached. On some ballots, the chad was still in place, and the voter had left only a dimple on the surface of the ballot. When looking at the ballots, vote counters



Answer Key

had to determine what the voter intended, and different counties used different standards to judge the ballots.

Multiple Choice

23. A 24. D 25. A

Short Answer

26. Rumsfeld warned Americans that the war on terrorism would be fought many in ways, on non-traditional fronts, and may take a long time.
27. Americans came together in many ways, such as donating blood, food, and supplies. Others volunteered their services to help the nation recover. Graham was commenting on this unity that the nation experienced given its recent division over the election of 2000 and other differences that arose in the 1990s.

CHAPTER 24 TEST, FORM B

Matching

1. B 2. H 3. F 4. C 5. E
6. J 7. A 8. I 9. D 10. G

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B
16. A 17. C 18. C 19. A 20. D

Essay

21. The 2000 presidential election was one of the closest in American history. The election came down to Florida, which carried 25 electoral votes that both candidates needed to win. The vote was so close that state law required a recount of the ballots using machines. Thousands of votes were thrown out because the machines could not read them. Gore asked for a hand recount of the ballots in several counties, but the machine recount showed Bush ahead. Then a battle for hand counting began. Questions arose over how to count partially-attached chads and each county did so differently. The state required that results be certified by a certain date, so Gore went to court for more time. The Florida Supreme Court agreed to set a new deadline. Bush had the U.S. Supreme Court intervene. Before their lawyers got to that court, Florida finished the machine count and declared Bush the winner by 537 votes. However, the Florida Supreme Court allowed the hand recounts to continue. The U.S. Supreme Court stopped the hand counting and ruled that it was unconstitutional, as different vote counters used different standards. The court then ruled that there was not enough time to continue counting and finish by the federal deadline. Florida then declared Bush the winner.

22. Immediately after 9/11, a national emergency was declared and the military was mobilized. Congress authorized the use of force to fight whoever had attacked the United States. The United States then began a war on terrorism and targeted al-Qaeda, other global terror groups, and nations or regimes such as the Taliban that sponsored terrorist groups. The antiterror policy also took advantage of financial tactics by cutting off the funding sources of these groups. Finally, Bush began built an international coalition of nations to fight alongside the United States.

Multiple Choice

23. C 24. B 25. B

Short Answer

26. Rumsfeld wanted the American people to understand that only part of the war would be fought on a battlefield. The rest would be fought through cutting finances to suspect groups and increasing homeland security.
27. The journalist was expressing sympathy for and unity with the American people on the tremendous loss of life on the day of the attack. International sympathy poured in to the United States.

UNIT 7 POSTTEST, FORM A

Matching

1. C 2. I 3. J 4. H 5. F
6. G 7. E 8. B 9. D 10. A

Multiple Choice

11. A 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. C
16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. C

Essay

21. Nixon believed in shaping a foreign policy rooted in practical approaches rather than ideologies. He felt that the nation's anticommunist policy worked against the nation as it was too rigid. While he wanted to continue containing communism, he believed that engagement and negotiation offered a better way for the United States to achieve its goals. Although he was anticommunist, he rejected the idea of a bipolar world in which the superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other. He believed that the world would soon be a multipolar world. This new world demanded a different approach to American foreign policy. Nixon began an approach called *détente*, or relaxation of tensions between the United States and its two major Communist rivals, the Soviet Union and China.



Answer Key

- 22.** Conservatives fundamentally distrust the power of government, particularly the federal government. They support the original intent of the Constitution and believe that government power should be divided into different branches and split between the federal and the state levels to limit its ability to intrude on people's lives. Conservatives believe that if the government regulates the economy, it becomes less efficient, resulting in less wealth and more poverty. They believe that free enterprise is the best way to achieve a higher standard of living for everyone. Conservatives generally oppose high taxes and government programs that transfer wealth from the rich to the poor. Taxes and programs discourage investment and take away people's incentive to work hard. The more government regulates the economy, the more it will have to regulate every aspect of people's behavior. They fear, ultimately, that the government will restrict people's economic freedom so much that Americans will no longer be able to improve their standard of living and get ahead in life.
- 22.** As oil became important to the American economy in the 1920s, the United States invested heavily in the oil industry in the Middle East. This industry brought great wealth to the ruling families in some Middle Eastern kingdoms, but it left most of the people poor. Some became angry at the United States for supporting these kingdoms and ruling families. The growth of the oil industry also increased the Middle East's contact with Western society. As Western ideas spread through the region, many devout Muslims feared that their traditional values and beliefs were being weakened. Throughout the Middle East, new movements arose calling for a return to traditional Muslim religious laws. These movements sought to overthrow the pro-Western governments in the Middle East and hoped to establish a pure Islamic society. The Muslim fundamentalist militants of these movements began using terrorism to achieve their goals.

UNIT 7 POSTTEST, FORM B

Matching

1. H 2. B 3. I 4. A 5. C
6. D 7. E 8. J 9. G 10. F

Multiple Choice

11. C 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B
16. A 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. B

Essay

- 21.** During the Watergate hearings, White House aide Alexander Butterfield testified that Nixon had ordered a taping system installed in the White House to record all conversations. All the groups investigating the scandal sought access to the tapes. The tapes would tell exactly what the president knew and when he knew it. Nixon tried to avoid handing them over by pleading executive privilege. Special prosecutor Archibald Cox took Nixon to court to force him to give up the recordings. Nixon had Cox fired, but the new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, pressed for the tapes as well. Nixon the released edited transcripts of the tapes. Finally the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had to turn over the tapes themselves, which he did. The tapes revealed that Nixon ordered the CIA to stop the FBI's investigation of the break-in. With this news, impeachment and conviction seemed inevitable. Nixon resigned in disgrace.

