

This is an intense review of things of past. Go through it with a pencil, answer the ones you know, put mark next to the ones you are not 100% sure, and leave blank the ones you have no idea. Then go through and check notes and resources to review ones you forgot. There are some repeat answers in numerous sections, if you have questions about a question, email me.

**PROGRESSIVE ERA: 1900-1920 (match each item with its description)**

- |                                      |                                      |  |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| a. Theodore Roosevelt                | b. William Howard Taft               | c. Woodrow Wilson                          | d. Eugene V. Debs                    |
| e. Upton Sinclair                    | f. Ida Tarbell                       | g. Muckrakers                              | h. Jane Addams                       |
| i. Booker T. Washington              | j. W.E.B. DuBois                     | k. <i>US v. Northern Securities</i> (1904) | l. Payne-Aldrich Act (1909)          |
| m. Bull Moose Party                  | n. Pinchot Controversy (1909)        | o. 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913)       | p. 17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913) |
| q. 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (1919) | r. 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920) | s. Federal Reserve Act (1913)              | t. Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)      |

1. \_\_\_\_ Most unpopular Progressive Era President. President of the USA between 1909 and 1913. Second Progressive Era President who angered Theodore Roosevelt for attacking “Good Trusts” like US Steel. Also angered environmentalists by firing US Forestry Chief Gifford Pinchot. Perhaps his biggest mistake was not following through on his campaign pledge to lower tariffs (see political cartoon below).
2. \_\_\_\_ Civil Rights leader who delivered the “Atlanta Compromise” Speech. He was criticized by some leaders for “giving in” or “accepting” discrimination. Founded Tuskegee Institute. Hoped African Americans would obtain vocational training and rise economically. Economic opportunities, he hoped, would eventually produce social and political equality.
3. \_\_\_\_ First African American awarded a Ph. D. by Harvard University. Civil Rights leader who rejected the idea of “waiting” for political and social equality. He demanded rapid equality and also believed that a “talented 10<sup>th</sup>” could lead the way to improvement.
4. \_\_\_\_ Muckraker who wrote *The Jungle*- a book about the disgusting meat packing industry. The Pure Food & Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act were passed in reaction to this book.
5. \_\_\_\_ Muckraker who wrote about John D. Rockefeller’s ruthless business practices. Book called: *A History of Standard Oil*.
6. \_\_\_\_ Started the Settlement House movement. Opened Hull House to provide social services to poor immigrants in Chicago.
7. \_\_\_\_ “Trustbuster” & first “environmentalist” President. Conservationist & lover of the outdoors. President from 1901-1909.
8. \_\_\_\_ Prohibition. Outlawed the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Often called the “Nobel Experiment”.
9. \_\_\_\_ Environmentalists were angered when Taft fired the Director of the US Forestry Service.
10. \_\_\_\_ Voters became angry when Taft signed this law which raised import taxes (Taft had promised to lower the tariff)
11. \_\_\_\_ Theodore Roosevelt founded this Party while running for President in 1912. The Party ultimately ended up splitting the Republican Party and helped to elect Woodrow Wilson.
12. \_\_\_\_ Income Tax Amendment.
13. \_\_\_\_ The First Southerner and only the Second Democrat elected President after the Civil War. Served from 1913 to 1921.
14. \_\_\_\_ Once said: *I take great interest in the Panama Canal because I helped create it.*
15. \_\_\_\_ Exempted unions from prosecution under the Sherman Act.
16. \_\_\_\_ Passed to provided the federal government more control over the national money supply.
17. \_\_\_\_ First successful prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act. A railroad monopoly was “busted” by Teddy Roosevelt.
18. \_\_\_\_ Jailed during the Pullman Strike. Founded Socialist Party. Jailed in WWI for violating the Espionage & Seditions Acts.
19. \_\_\_\_ Women’s suffrage.
20. \_\_\_\_ Writers who exposed social problems. Their writings triggered a lot of government reforms.

The Progressive Era resulted in the rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of government power.

## WORLD WAR ONE (match each event with its description)

- |                                   |                         |                               |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Archduke Ferdinand (1914)      | b. Central Powers       | c. Allied Powers              | d. "Strict Neutrality" (1914) |
| e. "He Kept Us Out of War"        | f. Sussex Pledge (1916) | g. Zimmerman Telegram (1917)  | h. Lusitania (1915)           |
| i. Treaty of Brest-Litvosk (1917) | j. Victory Gardens      | k. Espionage & Sedition Acts  | l. <i>Schenck v. US</i>       |
| m. War Labor Board                | n. Great Migration      | o. Com. on Public Information |                               |

1. \_\_\_\_ Hundreds of thousands of African Americans moved from the South to the North where they found employment in factories during WWI and WWII.
2. \_\_\_\_ Outlawed criticism of the government and any attempt to interfere with the government's military draft
3. \_\_\_\_ Organized to mediate or settle disputes between workers and factory managers. Prevented strikes and kept the factories producing items soldiers needed to win the war!
4. \_\_\_\_ Woodrow Wilson's re-election campaign slogan.
5. \_\_\_\_ Germany promised to stop attacking the US with U-boats (submarines).
6. \_\_\_\_ Russia was defeated and withdrew from the War. Russia signed this treaty and gave up nearly 25% of its land area. Germany could transfer troops from the Eastern Front in Russia to the \_\_\_\_\_ Front in France!
7. \_\_\_\_ Assassinated by Serbian nationalist Gabriel Princip. This event was the "spark" which resulted in WWI.
8. \_\_\_\_ Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey
9. \_\_\_\_ Great Britain, France, Italy. We fought to help them win.
10. \_\_\_\_ Program to conserve food. Americans also endured "Wheatless Wednesdays" and "Meatless Mondays"
11. \_\_\_\_ The most immediate reason the US declared war on Germany. Announced Germany's intention to break the Sussex Pledge. Germany promised to help Mexico attack the US if the US declared war on Germany.
12. \_\_\_\_ British passenger ship torpedoed by German u-boat submarine. Over 1,000 killed. Made many Americans very angry at Germany.
13. \_\_\_\_ CPI. The US government's propaganda machine. Messages were sent by the government to unify Americans to support the war. Messages produced a lot of anti-immigrant and anti-foreigner fear which carried over to corrupt society in the 1920s.
14. \_\_\_\_ Declared that the Espionage & Sedition Acts were legal and constitutional. The federal government, in other words, was allowed to limit the public's 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment right of "free speech" in time of war and when there was a "*clear & present danger.*"
15. \_\_\_\_ Wilson asked Americans to "*remain neutral in thought as well as in action.*" He hoped the USA could avoid being dragged into the European war.

## THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES (match each item with its description)

- |              |                        |                     |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Senate    | b. Reparation Payments | c. War Guilt Clause |
| d. Article X | e. 14 Point Plan       | f. Isolationism     |

1. This House of Congress must approve a President's treaty before it is ratified (declared legally binding)
2. Wilson's original peace proposal. He wanted to abolish secret treaties, work to prevent a costly and dangerous military arms race. Wilson hoped this would make WWI the "war to end all war."
3. Part of the Charter or founding document of the League of Nations. Declared that all member nations were expected to help defend other nations when they were attacked. Many Americans feared this might result in American troops being sent into battle without being ordered to do so by Congress or the President. Americans did not want US troops to be commanded by an international organization.
4. Part of the Treaty of Versailles that punished Germany and forced Germany to accept responsibility for starting WWI.
5. Required Germany to pay unreasonable amounts of money for having started the War. It is possible that France and England might not have required Germany to pay if the United States had not required France and England to fully repay financial debts from WWI.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_

### THE 1920s (match each item with its description)

- |                        |                         |                           |                          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. the Red Scare       | b. "Return to Normalcy" | c. Knox Resolution (1921) | d. Washington Conference |
| e. Kellogg-Briand Pact | f. Calvin Coolidge      | g. Warren G. Harding      | h. Teapot Dome           |
| i. Model T             | j. mechanization        | k. Nativism               | l. Ku Klux Klan          |
| m. Quota Acts          | n. Sacco & Vanzetti     | o. Scopes "Monkey" Trial  | p. Trickle Down Theory   |
| q. Palmer Raids        | r. Marcus Garvey        | s. Flappers               | t. KDKA                  |
| u. Dawes Plan          | v. Margin Buying        | w. McNary-Haugen Bills    | x. Harlem Renaissance    |
| y. Charles Lindbergh   | z. Babe Ruth            | aa. League of Nations     | bb. speakeasies          |

1. \_\_\_\_ Signed by the US, France and 60 other nations. The agreement officially "outlawed" international war. The plan, however, proved to be worthless because there was no way to enforce the agreement.
2. \_\_\_\_ America loaned money to help Germany repay reparations to France and England. France and England might not have forced the collections of reparation payments from Germany if the US did not pressure them to repay loans from WWI.
3. \_\_\_\_ Established a "naval holiday." World powers agreed to halt construction of large warships for 10 years (1921-31). This was an important step to prevent an expensive naval arms race. The plan, however, was not perfect. Important classifications of warships (like submarines) were not included in the agreement.
4. \_\_\_\_ This was necessary because the US Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. The US Senate agreed to this to officially end the technical state of War against Germany.
5. \_\_\_\_ The US Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles because Senate isolationists did not want the US to join this organization
6. \_\_\_\_ Triggered by the Bolshevik or Communist Revolution in Russia. Americans were also scared by the radical strikes of 1919 and by the anarchist mail bombings that same year.
7. \_\_\_\_ Wilson's Attorney General rounded up and arrest thousands of labor leaders, immigrants, socialists and potential communists. Several hundred were actually deported out of the country. Historians regard this as a bit of an overreaction.
8. \_\_\_\_ Dislike or hatred of immigrants. Often because immigrants competed for jobs with native born Americans.
9. \_\_\_\_ Passed to reduce the number of "New" Immigrants (Jews and Catholics from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Europe).
10. \_\_\_\_ Increased from about 5,000 to 5 million members during the post-WWI, anti-foreigner time period between (1920-25).
11. \_\_\_\_ Warren G. Harding's 1920 campaign promise. The Republican candidate promised to end the government social reforms that were part of the Progressive Era and WWI Homefront experience. Americans voted for Harding because he desired an end to all of the "reforming" and "government rules" they were forced to follow during the Progressive Era and WWI.
12. \_\_\_\_ Involved in a sensational trial that was closely followed by the mass media and public. Executed. Many argued they did not receive fair trials because they were immigrants. Convicted of murder on largely circumstantial evidence.
13. \_\_\_\_ Involved in a sensational trial that was closely followed by the mass media and public. Rural religious \_\_\_\_\_ were outraged by the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution. They wanted schools teach the biblical story of Creation. Urban observers felt the rural fundamentalists were "backwards" or too old fashioned.
14. \_\_\_\_ Famous for being the first person to fly non-stop over the Atlantic. Mass media made him a hero.
15. \_\_\_\_ 60 homeruns! Mass Media's sport's hero.
16. \_\_\_\_ Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen. Embraced and celebrated Black American culture.
17. \_\_\_\_ Founded the UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association). Flamboyant leader- especially in northern urban areas. Said "Black is Beautiful." Encouraged a modern "Back to Africa" movement. His business plans (like the Black Star Cruise Line) ultimately failed.
18. \_\_\_\_ Illegal liquor houses, bars, saloons.
19. \_\_\_\_ Cheaper because it was mass produced by Henry Ford on the assembly line.
20. \_\_\_\_ Other American products also declined in price because more and more machines were being used to produce items in electric powered factories. While lowering consumer prices, this process also resulted in lowering wages and increasing unemployment as machines began to do the difficult tasks that were once performed by skilled workers.
21. \_\_\_\_ First radio station. Radios and "talkies" (movies with sound) became common for the first time during the 1920s
22. \_\_\_\_ President Harding's Secretary of the Treasury went to jail for taking bribes and selling government oil reserves. Secretary Albert B. Fall is the highest ranking government official ever to go to jail for a corruption scandal.
23. \_\_\_\_ Died of a heart attack while President. He was worried about other scandals beside Albert B. Falls.
24. \_\_\_\_ Took over for Harding and was also elected. Served as President until 1929. Believed strongly in laissez-faire policy. Very pro-business. Wanted to reduce government intervention in the economy. Once said: *The Business of America is Business.*
25. \_\_\_\_ Republican Secretary of State Andrew Mellon served for 12 years. His economic program focused on cutting taxes for the rich. Doing this, he believed, would allow tax payers to save money which they could then invest to create businesses and jobs for the poor. Critics of his plan argue that it "made the rich richer and poor poorer."
26. \_\_\_\_ These were designed to help American farmers who were bad off economically after WWI and during the 1920s. Passed twice by Congress but vetoed each time by Republican President Coolidge (Coolidge believed in laissez-faire).
27. \_\_\_\_ Practice of taking out a loan to get into the stock market. Banks who made these kinds of loans ended up losing money and failing after the stock market crashed.

**THE 1930s: FDR's NEW DEAL (match each item with its description)**

- |                       |                        |                                     |                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Underconsumption   | b. Hawley-Smoot Tariff | c. Agricultural Adjustment Act      | d. Income Gap        |
| e. Farmers            | f. Business Cycle      | g. Rugged Individualism             | h. FDR's "Coalition" |
| i. Depositor Panic    | j. Bonus Army          | k. National Recovery Administration | l. Fireside Chats    |
| m. Laissez-faire      | n. Creeping Socialism  | o. Civilian Conservation Corps      | p. Sick Industries   |
| q. Court Packing Plan | r. Wagner Act          | s. Schechter v. US (1935)           | t. Bank Holiday      |
| u. "Prime the Pump"   | v. Huey Long           | w. Francis Coughlin                 | x. Francis Townsend  |
| y. Marian Anderson    | z. Social Security Act | aa. Mary McLeod Bethune             | bb. New Deal         |

1. \_\_\_\_ One of the main causes of the Great Depression. People, for a variety of reasons, stopped buying things. Factories, consequently, began laying off or firing workers because they did not need to produce more items if business inventories remained high and buying was slow. Lay-offs, of course, only made the problem worse.
2. \_\_\_\_ Mechanization indirectly resulted in worker pay reductions. Republican Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon's "Trickle Down" tax cuts directly benefited the wealthy.
3. \_\_\_\_ Hoover attempted to protect US factories from foreign competition. The plan, however, backfired when European nations stopped buying US goods.
4. \_\_\_\_ Harmed by \_\_\_\_\_. Already in a depression and hurting economically throughout the 1920s.
5. \_\_\_\_ Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon and Republican President Hoover maintained a generally laissez-faire policy after the stock market crash. They believed it would "fix itself" like it always had before.
6. \_\_\_\_ Famous African American singer. Experienced racial discrimination by not being allowed the chance to perform in Constitution Hall, Washington, DC. The Daughter's of the American Revolution (DAR) refused because she was Black. Eleanor Roosevelt (FDR's wife) resigned her membership in the DAR to protest the racism. FDR arranged for the performance to be held on the Lincoln Memorial.
7. \_\_\_\_ First African American to direct a federal agency. Directed the New Deal's National Youth Administration.
8. \_\_\_\_ The FDIC was established to prevent these. People knew banks made "margin loans" that were invested in the stock market. Many people rushed to withdraw savings after the market crashed. Even "good" banks failed because of this.
9. \_\_\_\_ The very first thing FDR. Kicked off the "First Hundred Days" of the New Deal. Ended the banking panic by closing, inspecting and reopening only sound banks.
10. \_\_\_\_ How FDR communicated his ideas to the public during the Great Depression & WWII. Calmed everyone down.
11. \_\_\_\_ Conservatives argued that the New Deal violated this principle of economics.
12. \_\_\_\_ Tennessee Valley Authority. Conservatives complained that the government competed with private industry by producing cheap hydro-electric power through the TVA. The TVA also controlled floods and helped create jobs.
13. \_\_\_\_ Young men hired for environmental conservation projects. Planted a lot of trees and improved parks.
14. \_\_\_\_ Subsidies. Passed to limit production and help farmers raise prices.
15. \_\_\_\_ Blue Eagle was its symbol. Industries worked with government to follow codes to limit production and end "cutthroat" competition. The goal was to stabilize factory production and reduce industrial unemployment. Section 7a also provided workers with a minimum wage, maximum workweek, and protections for labor unions.
16. \_\_\_\_ Critic of FDR and the New Deal. Wanted a "Revolving Pension Plan." Argued that the elderly should be given \$200 each month to spend.
17. \_\_\_\_ Critic of FDR and the New Deal. Radio Priest. Blamed private bankers for the Depression. Wanted the federal government to nationalize (take over and own) the banking industry.
18. \_\_\_\_ Most famous critic of FDR and the New Deal. The "Kingfish." From Louisiana. His reform proposal was called "Every Man A King." He supported a socialist program of taxing all annual income over \$1 million. Assassinated.
19. \_\_\_\_ Workers lost jobs as new technologies replaced them or as new technologies made their occupations obsolete. Railroad workers were replaced by truckers. Coal miners were gradually replaced by oilmen, etc.
20. \_\_\_\_ Republican President Hoover really did care for people but he refused to provide direct government relief to help the needy. This was probably not a wise policy when 25% of the nation was unemployed.
21. \_\_\_\_ WWI veterans. Marched to Washington, DC to pressure Congress for early financial rewards for serving the nation. They were violently thrown out of town by the Army. The event reinforced President Hoover's image for not caring about the common man who needed help.
22. \_\_\_\_ The most significant law passed during the New Deal. Provided help to the elderly, unemployed, disabled, orphaned. Revolutionized the role of government- gov't now is expected to help the needy.
23. \_\_\_\_ Sick chicken. The NRA is declared unconstitutional.
24. \_\_\_\_ FDR was angered by the Schechter v. US case. He hoped to protect future New Deal laws from also being declared unconstitutional. FDR lost the push to add Justices. No more New Deal laws, however, were declared unconstitutional.
25. \_\_\_\_ The label applied to FDR's plan to fix the economy during the Great Depression. Enlarged the role of government.
26. \_\_\_\_ Agencies like the Works Progress Administration created jobs for lots of people- construction workers, artists, writers, etc. The goal was to put people back to work. Working people get paychecks and spend money. Businesses need to produce more and hire more workers when people are buying.
27. \_\_\_\_ People who benefited from Democratic Pres. FDR's New Deal: African Americans, Factory Workers, Farmers.

**EVENTS BEFORE & CAUSES OF WORLD WAR TWO (match each item to its description)**

- |                                   |                          |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Treaty of Versailles (1919)    | b. Great Depression      | c. Benito Mussolini         | d. Francisco Franco          |
| e. Adolph Hitler                  | f. Manchuria (1931)      | g. Ethiopia (1935)          | h. Nye Committee             |
| i. Neutrality Acts (1935, 36, 37) | j. Panay Incident (1937) | k. Munich Conference (1938) | l. Nonaggression Pact (1939) |
| m. Poland (1939)                  | n. Lend-Lease Act (1941) | o. Cash & Carry Plan (1939) | p. Atlantic Charter (1941)   |
| q. French Indochina (1941)        | r. Pearl Harbor (1941)   | s. Appeasement              |                              |

1. \_\_\_\_ Encouraged the rise of totalitarian governments (nations run by mean dictators).
2. \_\_\_\_ Fascist dictator who came to power during the Spanish Civil War
3. \_\_\_\_ Aggressive Italian fascist who invaded Albania and Ethiopia
4. \_\_\_\_ Aggressive German fascist dictator who invaded neighboring countries during the “Anschluss” (plan to unite German speaking people)
5. \_\_\_\_ Congress voted to declare war after this place was attacked by Japan.
6. \_\_\_\_ The first significant act of international aggression (when one nation invaded another). Japan invaded northern China.
7. \_\_\_\_ Conquered by Japan in 1941. The United States attempted to “punish” Japan by placing an embargo of oil and scrap metal against Japan. One of Japan’s responses to the embargo was to attack Pearl Harbor.
8. \_\_\_\_ Ended WWI. Its war guilt clause angered Germans. Its reparations requirements also negatively affected the European economy. Germans were also angered by the way the treaty took land away from Germany.
9. \_\_\_\_ Another act of international aggression. Italy invaded this nation.
10. \_\_\_\_ Argued that the United States never should have entered WWI. Encouraged isolationism.
11. \_\_\_\_ Isolationist laws. Passed to keep the US out of future world wars. Prohibited the sale of weapons to warring nations.
12. \_\_\_\_ American warship attacked in China by Japan. US public opinion forces US to evacuate China militarily to avoid war.
13. \_\_\_\_ Giving in to an aggressor to avoid fighting.
14. \_\_\_\_ The best example of Appeasement. France and England agreed to give in to Hitler’s demand for the part of Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland. Hitler lied at the meeting and promised that he would no longer demand any more territory.
15. \_\_\_\_ Fascism and Communism are exact political opposites. Hitler and Stalin shocked the world by announcing that they would not attack each other. The two really hated each other but wanted to divide Poland- a nation created when European borders were redrawn by the Treaty of Versailles.
16. \_\_\_\_ Victim of the German “blitzkrieg.” The official start of WWII. France and England declare war after Germany invaded.
17. \_\_\_\_ Congress amended the Neutrality Acts to allow the sale of weapons to nations at war... as long as buyers picked up their own supplies..... and as long as buyers were not allowed to buy on credit
18. \_\_\_\_ FDR and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met secretly aboard an aircraft carrier off of the coast of Newfoundland. The two planned to “defeat Hitler first” and to establish an international organization- the UN- to keep peace after the war.
19. \_\_\_\_ Passed to help the British after France was conquered by Germany. FDR explained his reasoning with a “fire hose analogy.” Congress announced the US would become an “arsenal for democracy” & provide weapons to nations fighting fascism.

**WWII: SELECTED ITEMS (match each item with its description)**

- |                       |                           |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Operation Torch    | b. Operation Overlord     | c. Midway & Coral Sea | d. Rosie the Riveter |
| e. MacArthur          | f. Eisenhower             | g. Leapfrogging       | h. Manhattan Project |
| i. Iwo Jima & Okinawa | j. <i>Korematsu v. US</i> | k. Internment         | l. GI Bill           |

1. \_\_\_\_ Allied invasion to liberate North Africa from Nazi & Italian control
2. \_\_\_\_ D-Day (June 1944). Allied invasion of Normandy to liberate France.
3. \_\_\_\_ Commanded US forces in the Philippines and later during the Korean War.
4. \_\_\_\_ Commanded US forces in Europe. US President during the 1950s.
5. \_\_\_\_ Pacific War strategy. Capturing selected Japanese held islands.
6. \_\_\_\_ Japanese-Americans were placed in “camps” or minimum security prisons during WWII. Many were US citizens who did nothing wrong. They were locked up out of fear and prejudice
7. \_\_\_\_ Said that Japanese internment was in fact constitutional during time of war.
8. \_\_\_\_ Naval battles. Turning point in the Pacific war against the Empire of Japan
9. \_\_\_\_ Islands close to Japan. Captured by US forces late in WWII. Japan fought to the last man. Kamikaze attacks.
10. \_\_\_\_ Developed the first atomic weapons dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki.
11. \_\_\_\_ Provided WWII veterans with low interest mortgages, college tuition, and vocational training
12. \_\_\_\_ Symbol of the American female factory worker who went to work during WWII. Women workers!

**SELECTED COLD WAR ITEMS (match each item with its description)**

- |                                   |                                |                                  |                        |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Truman Doctrine (1947)         | b. Marshall Plan (1948)        | c. Berlin Airlift (1948)         | d. NATO (1949)         |
| e. Joseph McCarthy (1950)         | f. Korean War (1950-53)        | g. Nat'l Def. Highway Act (1955) | h. Suez Crisis (1956)  |
| i. Hungarian Uprising (1956)      | j. Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)  | k. Sputnik (1957)                | l. U-2 Incident (1960) |
| m. Berlin Wall constructed (1961) | n. Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961) | o. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)   | p. Rosenbergs (1953)   |

1. \_\_\_\_ Truman's response to Stalin's blockade of West Berlin. Stalin wanted the US out! We were a hole in the "Iron Curtain."
2. \_\_\_\_ US provided billions in economic aid to reconstruct Western Europe's economy. Goal = contain or stop communism.
3. \_\_\_\_ First used in Greece & Turkey. Military aid to contain communism.
4. \_\_\_\_ Soviet violently crush pro-democracy movement behind the Iron Curtain. Eisenhower's Secretary of State Dulles' policy of "Massive Retaliation" fails.
5. \_\_\_\_ Sparked the harsh 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare. Claimed "205 Communists" had infiltrated the US State Department.
6. \_\_\_\_ Executed for sending atomic secrets to the Soviet Union
7. \_\_\_\_ Congress passed the Nation Defense Education Act in 1958 in response to this event. Increased spending to improve high school teaching of science and mathematics- the goal was to educate a generation of American rocket scientists! First satellite.
8. \_\_\_\_ The Cold War "turned hot" when the communists launched an invasion.
9. \_\_\_\_ Failed plot to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba. Failed because Kennedy withdrew US air support.
10. \_\_\_\_ Ended the brief thaw in the Cold War. Khrushchev cancelled the Paris Summit meeting with Eisenhower because President Eisenhower refused to stop ordering US spy planes from flying over the Soviet Union.
11. \_\_\_\_ The US promised to send military aid to support any democratic nation fighting communism in the Middle East
12. \_\_\_\_ 41,000 miles of interstate highways. Massive public works project signed into law by Eisenhower. Made it possible for workers to commute long distances to and from work. Suburbs like "Levittown" became common. Inner cities declined.
13. \_\_\_\_ Warsaw Pact was this items communist equivalent.
14. \_\_\_\_ Most dangerous event of the Cold War. President Kennedy ordered the naval "quarantine" or blockade.

**CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT (match each item with its description)**

- |                                |                               |  |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| a. Martin Luther King, Jr.     | b. Jackie Robinson            | c. Rosa Parks (1955)                                 | d. Thurgood Marshall          |
| e. Little Rock (1957)          | f. Sit-Ins (1960)             | g. Civil Rights Act of 1964                          | h. 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
| i. Selma March (1964)          | j. Voting Rights Act of 1965  | k. Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka Kansas (1955) |                               |
| l. <i>De Facto</i> segregation | m. <i>De Jure</i> Segregation | n. <i>Swann v. Mecklenberg</i> (1971)                | o. <i>Bakke v. California</i> |

1. \_\_\_\_ Founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Delivered the famous "I have a dream" speech during the 1963 March on Washington- a peaceful, mass demonstration to pressure Congress into supporting the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
2. \_\_\_\_ First African American to serve on the US Supreme Court
3. \_\_\_\_ First African American to play Major League Baseball in 1947.
4. \_\_\_\_ Arrested for violating Jim Crow segregation laws. She refused to give up her seat to a white man.
5. \_\_\_\_ Segregation patterns that are produced by habit and custom.
6. \_\_\_\_ Segregation policies enforced by law.
7. \_\_\_\_ Affirmative Action court decision.
8. \_\_\_\_ Busing court decision
9. \_\_\_\_ Rejected the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* "separate but equal" ruling. Declared school segregation to be unconstitutional.
10. \_\_\_\_ Outlawed discriminatory poll takes.
11. \_\_\_\_ Outlawed discriminatory literacy tests. Gave federal officials the power to enter southern towns to register voters when fewer than 50% of African Americans were registered to vote.
12. \_\_\_\_ Mass demonstrations organized by ML King and the SCLC. The SCLC wanted to draw attention to the voting issue.
13. \_\_\_\_ Outlawed segregation in public facilities. Ended Jim Crow system.
14. \_\_\_\_ President Eisenhower was forced to send troops to integrate this school.

**CHRONOLOGY REVIEW (place events in order)**

- a. Lincoln's Election (1860)   b. Kansas-Nebraska Act   c. Compromise of 1850   d. South Carolina Secedes   e. Bleeding Kansas

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_ 3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_ 4<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_ 5<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_

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- a. Intolerable Acts Passed   b. Tea Act Passed   c. Lexington & Concord   d. Boston Tea Party   e. Suffolk Resolves Adopted

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_ 3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_ 4<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_ 5<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_

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- a. Congress Declares War   b. French Indochina Invaded   c. US Embargo Against Japan   d. Pearl Harbor Attacked

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_ 3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_ 4<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_

**VIETNAM (match each item with its description)**

- |                         |                              |                              |                   |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Domino Theory        | b. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | c. Operation Rolling Thunder | d. Escalation     |
| e. Tet Offensive (1968) | f. Ho Chi Minh Trail         | g. Kent State (1971)         | h. Vietnamization |

1. \_\_\_\_ Turning point in the War. US public opinion and support for the war decreases after the Vietcong attack targets throughout Vietnam. US public especially concerned watching TV news reports of the US embassy being attacked.
2. \_\_\_\_ President LB Johnson is given power to use complete military power to fight the communists. LBJ was given this power after Congress learned of “unprovoked” attacks against the US in international waters off the coast of North Vietnam.
3. \_\_\_\_ Reason for fighting the Vietnam War- to stop the spread of communism.
4. \_\_\_\_ Students shot by national guardsmen in Ohio. Students were protesting an apparent widening of the Vietnam War.
5. \_\_\_\_ President Nixon’s plan to gradually withdraw US ground troops from Vietnam.

**SELECTED ITEMS FROM THE 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s (match each item with its description)**

- |  |                                |                       |                       |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. UN General Assembly                 | b. UN Security Council         | c. New Frontier       | d. Peace Corps        |
| e. Television                          | f. microchip                   | g. Camp David Accords | h. Roe v. Wade (1973) |
| i. “Great Society”                     | j. Three Mile Island (1979)    | k. US v. Nixon (1974) | l. SALT I (1972)      |
| m. “Silent Majority”                   | n. “Moral Majority”            | o. Afghanistan (1979) | p. China (1972)       |
| q. <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> (1963) | r. <i>Silent Spring</i> (1966) | s. Gray Panthers      | t. NOW                |
| u. Christie McAuliffe                  | v. Sandra Day O’Connor         | u. Geraldine Ferraro  | v. Deregulation       |
| w. Supply-Side Theory                  | x. Reagonomics                 | y. Manuel Noriega     | z. Grenada            |
| aa. “Star Wars” or SDI                 | bb. Beatniks                   | cc. Sunbelt           | dd. OPEC Embargo      |
| ee. Stagflation                        |                                |                       |                       |

1. \_\_\_\_ All nations belong to this part of the United Nations
2. \_\_\_\_ The US is one of five permanent members of this part of the United Nations. Determines military actions.
3. \_\_\_\_ Very expensive military projected supported by President Reagan. Designed to protect the US from nuclear attack.
4. \_\_\_\_ Cut taxes for the rich who will invest in the economy and create jobs for the poor. A lot like Mellon’s “trickle down” theory from the 1920s.
5. \_\_\_\_ Nuclear power plant that almost had a “meltdown.” The Russian plant Chernobyl actually did “meltdown” in 1986.
6. \_\_\_\_ Communication technology that revolutionized entertainment in the 1950s.
7. \_\_\_\_ Technological development that allowed for the mass production of desktop computers in the 1980s.
8. \_\_\_\_ Legalized abortion in the first trimester.
9. \_\_\_\_ Part of President Reagan’s plan to improve the economy. Removal of government rules that businesses are required to follow. Generally *laissez-faire* approach. Felt that private businesses could make better decisions than lawmakers or bureaucrats.
10. \_\_\_\_ President Carter’s most significant accomplishment. A major step toward peace in the Middle East. Peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt.
11. \_\_\_\_ Died when the Space Shuttle Challenger exploded
12. \_\_\_\_ Nominated for Vice President of the United States by the Democratic Party in 1984.
13. \_\_\_\_ First woman to serve on the Supreme Court
14. \_\_\_\_ Failed because 3/4ths of the states failed to ratify it. Equal Rights Amendment
15. \_\_\_\_ Written by Betty Freidan. Sparked the modern feminist movement.
16. \_\_\_\_ Written by Rachel Carson. Sparked the modern environmentalist movement.
17. \_\_\_\_ President Bush ordered US troops to invade Panama to arrest him. He was involved in the cocaine drug trade.
18. \_\_\_\_ Tiny Caribbean Island. President Reagan ordered invasion to stop spread of Cuban communism there.
19. \_\_\_\_ Organized by President JF Kennedy. Young people volunteered to live and work in poorer Third World nations.
20. \_\_\_\_ US and Soviet Union agreed to limit development of atomic weapons for 5 years. A major step to end the “arms race”
21. \_\_\_\_ Nixon visited this nation and established relations.
22. \_\_\_\_ President Kennedy administration’s “name brand”
23. \_\_\_\_ President LB Johnson’s “name brand.” Included massive spending for a “War on Poverty”
24. \_\_\_\_ Economic problem of the 1970s. Inflation was triggered by: the energy crisis, increased government spending on the Vietnam War and on social programs. Prices inflated while unemployment also increased.
25. \_\_\_\_ Conservative Republican voters who supported Richard Nixon in 1968 and 1972.
26. \_\_\_\_ “New Right” conservative Republican voters who supported Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984.
27. \_\_\_\_ 1950s writers. Criticized Americans fro being materialistic and culturally “shallow.”
28. \_\_\_\_ Where people were moving in the 1970s and 1980s. Southern and Western USA.
29. \_\_\_\_ Punished the US for supporting Israel during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.
30. \_\_\_\_ Concerned with the rights of the elderly
31. \_\_\_\_ White House Tapes. Argument of “Executive Privilege” was rejected. Watergate Scandal.