

US History: Domain 1 EOC Review

Unit 1: Colonialism

Unit 2: Revolution & Constitution

Standards: SSUSH1, SSUSH2, SSUSH3, SSUSH4, SSUSH5

1. Which early American legislative body was established in the Virginia colony?

- the Senate
- the General Court
- the House of Burgesses
- the House of Representatives

2. Which statement accurately describes a difference between the Southern colonies and the New England colonies?

- The Southern colonies were known for a much colder climate.
- The Southern colonies were founded more for religious reasons.
- The Southern colonies were settled much later in the time period.
- The Southern colonies were more dependent on the plantation system.

3. Which phrase BEST expresses Great Britain's purpose in taking control of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam?

- to spread religious ideas
- to gain economic control
- to introduce cultural practices
- to assure democratic government

4. Use this list to answer the question.

- Molasses
- Sugar
- Rum
- Enslaved people
- Iron
- Tobacco
- Indigo

The elements in the list were all vital to

- the Middle Passage.
- the Great Awakening.
- the Trans-Atlantic trade.
- the New England economy.

Match the following:

- _____ French and Indian War
- _____ Treaty of Paris
- _____ Proclamation of 1763
- _____ Stamp Act
- _____ Intolerable Acts

- Required the colonists to pay a tax on paper goods such as newspapers, legal documents, etc.
- forbid American colonists from settling West of the Appalachian mountains to avoid conflict with the natives
- Closed the Boston Harbor as punishment for the Boston Tea Party and forced colonists to house British troops
- rivalry between Great Britain and France and their competition for territory in North America
- ended the French and Indian War and gave control of Canada to Great Britain

10. Complete the sentences below using the word bank provided.

Common Sense Declaration of Independence Sons of Liberty Thomas Paine

American colonists opposed to British authority in Massachusetts formed a secret organization called the _____. In January 1776, patriot philosopher _____ published _____. This small pamphlet had a big effect on colonists and moved many Americans to support independence from Great Britain. Finally, the _____ offers a discussion of the Americans' many unsuccessful attempts to get relief from Britain and ends with the conclusion that the only way for Americans to have their rights restored is to restore them themselves by declaring independence from Britain and by controlling their own government.

Match the following:

11. ____ Valley Forge
 12. ____ Lord Charles Cornwallis
 13. ____ Battle of Saratoga
 14. ____ Yorktown
 15. ____ General George Washington
- a. Leader of the Continental Army
 - b. Leader of the British Army
 - c. Where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington ending the Revolutionary War
 - d. Troops suffered disease, starvation, and lack of shelter, but became a capable army
 - e. American victory that secured French assistance
16. Which of the following was NOT a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
- a. No power to tax
 - b. No executive branch
 - c. No common currency
 - d. No state power
17. Which of the following proved the government under the Articles of Confederation was too weak?
- a. Whiskey Rebellion
 - b. Shays's Rebellion
 - c. King Philip's War
 - d. Nat Turner's Rebellion
18. _____ supports a strong national government, while _____ wanted to maintain sovereignty of individual states.
- a. Federalist, Anti-Federalist
 - b. Anti-Federalist, Federalists
 - c. Jeffersonian Republicans, Anti-Federalists
 - d. Democratic Republicans, Federalists

19. Complete the sentences using the word bank provided.

Articles of Confederation Commerce Currency Executive Branch Tax

The _____ were written during the American Revolution. They reflected Americans' fear of a powerful national government. As a result, the Articles created a government that had no _____ and that lacked the power to _____, regulate _____, or establish a national _____.

Match the following:

20. _____ Anti-Federalist
 21. _____ Federalist
 22. _____ Shay's Rebellion
 23. _____ Great Compromise
 24. _____ Three-Fifths Compromise
- a. wanted a strong national government that could handle national economic, political, and diplomatic issues for the country
 - b. wanted to maintain the sovereignty of the individual states. They were concerned that too much power would be given to the national government and the states would lose control over their individual interests.
 - c. Said every three out of five slaves would count towards population representation
 - d. Combined the Virginia and New Jersey plans to create a bicameral (two house) legislature (Congress)
 - e. Farmer's attempted to raid a federal arsenal in response to the bad economy and proved the Articles of Confederation were weak
25. Which of the following is NOT true in regards to the Bill of Rights?
- a. It protects individual rights
 - b. It protects state rights
 - c. It was included to get Anti-Federalists to ratify the Constitution
 - d. It was included to get Federalists to ratify the Constitution
26. Which of the following is NOT part of the three branch system?
- a. Judicial
 - b. Legislative
 - c. Executive
 - d. Military
27. Which of the following is NOT true in regard to the Whiskey Rebellion?
- a. Alexander Hamilton imposed the whiskey tax to pay off national debt
 - b. The federal government was too weak to stop the rebellion and it showed they needed a new government
 - c. President Washington had to send federal troops to suppress the rebellion
 - d. The rebellion showed the willingness and ability of the federal government to enforce laws

28. Which statement BEST describes why the Southern colonies were established?
- Settlers were seeking religious freedom.
 - Settlers wanted to make a profit from trade.
 - Settlers wanted to convert American Indians to their religion.
 - Settlers wanted to create more wealth for the English economy
29. Which statement accurately describes a difference between the Southern colonies and the New England colonies?
- The Southern colonies were known for a much colder climate.
 - The Southern colonies were founded more for religious reasons.
 - The Southern colonies were settled much later in the time period.
 - The Southern colonies were more dependent on the plantation system.
30. Use this table to answer the question.

Estimated Population of Virginia

Year	European	African	African
1630	2,500	50	1.96%
1660	27,020	950	3.40%
1690	53,046	9,345	14.98%
1720	87,757	26,559	23.23%

Which TWO factors explain the change shown in the table?

- the invention of the cotton gin, which made cotton a more popular crop
- the trans-Atlantic trade, which made growing cash crops more profitable
- the slave codes, which were passed to control a large enslaved population
- the increased use of steamships, which transported goods throughout the South
- the demand for cotton and tobacco, which increased in both the colonies and Europe
- the growth of the African population, which was unable to keep pace with European population growth

31.

Read the excerpt.

The state of nature has a law of nature to govern it, which obliges every one: and reason . . . teaches all mankind, . . . that being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions . . .

—excerpt from *Second Treatise*, John Locke

Which of these political ideals from the Declaration of Independence is BEST supported by the excerpt?

- All men are created equal.
- Governments are created by men to provide education and safety to all citizens.
- All changes made to the government should be accomplished after much thought and consideration.
- When government abuses its power, it is the responsibility of citizens to rise up and change governments.

US History: Domain 2 EOC Review

Unit 3: Early Republic, Expansion, & Reform

Unit 4: Sectionalism, Civil War, & Reconstruction

Standards: SSUSH6, SSUSH7, SSUSH8, SSUSH9, SSUSH10

Match the following:

1. ____ Northwest Ordinance
 2. ____ Louisiana Purchase
 3. ____ Lewis and Clark Expedition
 4. ____ National Infrastructure
 5. ____ Erie Canal
- a. The nation's roads and waterways
 - b. Purchased territory from France for \$15 million doubling the size of the US
 - c. Set up how to obtain statehood and public schools
 - d. Charted trails, mapped rivers and mountain ranges, and collected plant samples
 - e. connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
6. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the War of 1812
- a. Americans objected to restrictions Britain was enforcing to prevent neutral American merchants from trading with the French
 - b. Americans were outraged by the British policy of impressment
 - c. Americans suspected the British were giving military support to Native Americans so they would fight to keep Americans from settling lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - d. War Hawks in Congress wanted to drive the French out of Canada
7. American inventor Eli Whitney best illustrates the rise of industrialism with his invention(s)
- a. Interchangeable parts
 - b. Cotton gin
 - c. Musket
 - d. A and B

8. Complete using the words provided.

Nationalism Manifest Destiny Founding Fathers Jackson Pacific Ocean

As a people, Americans in President Andrew _____ day believed in _____. They believed their nation was different from, and superior to, other nations because most Americans of that time shared the Protestant religion and English language, ancestry, and culture. They believed it was their duty to expand the hold of their religion, language, ancestry, and culture all the way to the _____ to remake all of North America as the _____ had remade its Atlantic coast. Altogether, these beliefs comprise American _____.

Match the following:

9. _____ Temperance
 10. _____ Abolition
 11. _____ Public Schools
 12. _____ Women's suffrage
- a. Slavery should be abolished, and it should not be allowed in new states.
 - b. People should drink less alcohol, or alcohol should be outlawed altogether.
 - c. All children should be required to attend free schools supported by taxpayers and staffed by trained teachers.
 - d. Women's voting rights
13. Which of the following individuals was NOT an abolitionist?
- a. Frederick Douglas
 - b. The Grimke Sisters
 - c. Nat Turner
 - d. William Lloyd Garrison
14. Which phrase provides the MOST accurate summary of the Seneca Falls Conference?
- a. the first organized gathering to discuss equal rights for women
 - b. a landmark act of civil disobedience in which women demanded equal pay
 - c. a charitable event in which women activists provided assistance to impoverished people
 - d. the gathering of delegates that resulted in an amendment guaranteeing women's voting rights
15. Which of the following was NOT an argument made by abolitionists?
- a. The southern economy was dependent upon slave labor for agriculture
 - b. Slaves were treated better than industrial workers in the north
 - c. Southern culture was highly sophisticated and made possible by the plantation economy
 - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following led a violent slave revolt over four plantations in Virginia?
- a. Frederick Douglas
 - b. Nat Turner
 - c. Daniel Shays
 - d. Langston Hughes

Match the following:

- 17. _____ Missouri Compromise of 1820
- 18. _____ Wilmot Proviso
- 19. _____ Compromise of 1850
- 20. _____ Kansas-Nebraska Act

- a. Proposed the banning of slavery in territories acquired from the Mexican-American War
- b. California was admitted as a free state, Utah and New Mexico territory would use popular sovereignty, slave trade would be abolished in DC, and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act
- c. Repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and said slavery would be determined via popular sovereignty in all new states/territories
- d. Maine would be a free state, Missouri would be a slave state, and established the 36'30 line

21. Complete using the words provided.

Nullification Crisis John C. Calhoun Andrew Jackson Sectionalism tariff states' rights

Vice President, _____, argued with President _____ about the rights of states to nullify (cancel) federal laws they opposed. The _____ resulted when southern states sought to nullify a high _____ (tax) Congress had passed on manufactured goods imported from Europe. This tariff helped northern manufacturers but hurt southern plantation owners, so legislators nullified the tariff in South Carolina. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, resigned from the vice-presidency to lead the efforts of the southern states in this crisis. His loyalty to the interests of the southern region, or section, of the United States, not to the United States as a whole, contributed to the rise of _____. It also contributed to the development of _____ ideology in the South.

Match the following:

- 22. _____ John Brown
- 23. _____ Dred Scott
- 24. _____ Robert E. Lee

- a. Put an end to the raid on Harpers Ferry
- b. Led the raid on a federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry
- c. Sued for his freedom after residing in a free state by his master

25. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the Mexican-American War, the United States added which of the following territories?

- a. California and Arizona
- b. New Mexico and California
- c. New Mexico and Utah
- d. California and Texas

26. Which of the following was an advantage the South had over the North?

- a. More troops
- b. Better generals
- c. More railroads
- d. More war supplies

27. Complete using the words provided.

Confederacy

Secede

Lincoln

Union

rebelling

President _____ believed in the preservation of the United States (the “_____”) was the most important task for any US president. He did not believe the Southern states had the right to _____ from the Union and thought they were merely _____ against the government. He never considered the _____ a separate country.

Match the following:

- 28. _____ Jefferson Davis
 - 29. _____ Ulysses S. Grant
 - 30. _____ Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
 - 31. _____ William Tecumseh Sherman
 - 32. _____ Robert E. Lee
- a. burned Atlanta to the ground during his March to the Sea
 - b. The President of the Confederate States of America
 - c. The Confederate General who surrendered at the end of the war
 - d. The Union General who accepted Lee’s surrender
 - e. Served under General Lee and died in battle

Match the following:

- 33. _____ Fort Sumter
 - 34. _____ Antietam
 - 35. _____ Gettysburg
 - 36. _____ Vicksburg
 - 37. _____ Atlanta
- a. First battle of the Civil War
 - b. Deadliest battle of the Civil War, Lee gave up trying to invade the North
 - c. Turning point of the Civil War
 - d. Deadliest one-day battle
 - e. Captured and burned to the ground

Match the following:

- 38. _____ 13th Amendment
 - 39. _____ 14th Amendment
 - 40. _____ 15th Amendment
 - 41. _____ Black Codes
 - 42. _____ Ku Klux Klan
- a. deprived blacks of voting rights
 - b. Used terrorism to restore white supremacy in the south
 - c. Ended slavery
 - d. Gave black men voting rights
 - e. Made anyone born in the US a citizen

US History: Domain 3 EOC Review

Unit 5: Expansion & Reform

Standards: SSUSH11, SSUSH12, SSUSH13, SSUSH14

1. The development in mass transportation in the last half of the 19th century in the American west is largely attributed to the construction of
 - a. Canals
 - b. Highways
 - c. Harbors
 - d. Railroads
2. Which of the following is not a way railroads contributed to the development of the American west?
 - a. Farmers and ranchers could ship their goods to markets in the East
 - b. Settlers traveled west to farm fertile soils
 - c. French settlers could travel north to Canada
 - d. Railroad companies sold low cost parcels of western lands for farming
3. The 'new immigrants' of the late 19th century were mostly coming to America from
 - a. Asian and African nations such as Japan and Senegal
 - b. Western European nations such as England and France.
 - c. Southern and eastern European nations such as Italy and Poland.
 - d. Central and South American nations such as Mexico and Brazil

4. Use the following list to answer the question

- **New York Harbor**
- **Over 12 million immigrants during late 1800's-early 1900's**
- **Intense health inspections**

The list above BEST describes which location?

- a. Jamestown
- b. Fort Sumter
- c. Ellis Island
- d. Panama Canal

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 5. _____ 17 th Amendment | a. Made segregation legal |
| 6. _____ 18 th Amendment | b. Women gained the right to vote |
| 7. _____ 20 th Amendment | c. Prevented African Americans from voting. |
| 8. _____ Plessy v. Ferguson | d. Direct election of Senators |
| 9. _____ Jim Crow Laws | e. Prohibition |

Complete the sentences below using the words provided.

Initiative

Muckrakers

Recall

The Jungle

Hull House

10. _____ The journalist who investigated and exposed political corruption, child labor, slum conditions and other social issues
11. _____ Upton Sinclair's work – brought to light the unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
12. _____ Jane Addams provided help for urban poor with medical care and medical information, English language classes, child care.
13. _____ An idea that originates from the people rather than lawmakers in Congress and might one day be voted on as a law

Use the cartoon to answer the following question.



14. This cartoon best illustrates which policy of Theodore Roosevelt?
 - a. Trust Busting
 - b. Big Stick Diplomacy
 - c. The Square Deal
 - d. Unrestricted Submarine warfare
15. The United States gained control of the land it needed to build the Panama Canal because of
 - a. The Open Door Policy created in China.
 - b. a need to speed up business and military ships moving between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans.
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt's interest in building a military base in Panama.
 - d. Spanish attacks against American shipping in the Caribbean.
16. All of the following countries came under some form of United States control as a result of the Spanish American War except
 - a. Mexico
 - b. Guam
 - c. Puerto Rico.
 - d. the Philippines.

17. What was the Roosevelt Corollary?

- a. The U.S. would give monetary aid to any nation in the New World
- b. The U.S. would use its power to protect and police the New World.
- c. The New World was closed to European colonization
- d. The U.S. would maintain a policy of isolation in the world

18.

Which technology MOST aided in the settlement of the West during the period immediately following the Civil War?

- A. the automobile
- B. the light bulb
- C. the railroad
- D. the telegraph

19.

Use this list to answer the question.

- Voter initiatives
- Recall of elected officials
- Referenda
- Direct election of senators
- Changes to labor laws
- Measures to address poverty

What do the elements in the list have in common?

- A. constitutional amendments
- B. sectional differences
- C. Progressive reforms
- D. strike demands

20.

Use the excerpt to answer the questions.

. . . imported here like merchandise, and let out to labor under a system only half removed from slavery itself. Yet they are an important element in the industry and progress of all this side of the continent. . . . Twelve thousand of them have done nearly all the picking and drilling and shoveling and wheeling of the road from Sacramento to Salt Lake.

—*Daily Alta California*, Volume 21, Number 7049,
8 July 1869

Part A

Which group of people is the **MOST LIKELY** subject of discussion in the excerpt?

- A. cowboys
- B. immigrants
- C. American Indians
- D. African Americans

Part B

What task was this group of people working on?

- A. moving cattle to market
- B. setting up telegraph lines
- C. the transcontinental railroad
- D. the building of a new highway system

US History: Domain 4 EOC Review

Unit 6: WWI & the 1920s

Unit 7: Great Depression & WWII

Standards: *SSUSH15, SSUSH16, SSUSH17, SSUSH18, SSUSH19*

1. Complete the following using the words provided.

Neutrality Unrestricted Submarine Warfare Lusitania Woodrow Wilson World War I

When _____ began in Europe in 1914, President _____ was determined to guarantee _____ and to keep the United States out of the war. But in 1915, the luxury liner _____ was sunk by a German submarine, killing most of the people onboard, including more than 100 U.S. citizens. This led to a crisis between the United States and Germany that was resolved only when Germany agreed to abandon _____ that endangered US trade and American lives.

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 2. _____ Isolationism | b. Staying out of foreign affairs |
| 3. _____ Fourteen Points | c. Wilson's speech outlining how to prevent future wars |
| 4. _____ League of Nations | d. Created after WWI to act as an international peacekeeping organization |
| 5. _____ United Nations | e. Created after WWII to act as an international peacekeeping organization |
| 6. _____ Neutrality | |
- a. Not taking sides in a conflict/war

7. Complete the following with the words provided.

Bolsheviks Red Scare Communism Socialism Capitalism

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a new political ideology called _____ grew out of the more moderate _____. Communism was based on a single-party government ruled by a dictator. Under communism, there is no private ownership; all property is owned by the state. In 1919, after communist revolutionaries known as _____ overthrew the czar in Russia, established the Soviet Union, and called for a worldwide revolution to destroy _____, people in the United States began to fear communists. This fear of international communism was called the _____ because red was the color of the Soviet flag. This fear led to the government's pursuit of suspected communists and socialists.

9. Which of the following is NOT associated with Communism.

- Warsaw Pact
- Red Scare
- Containment
- Rationing

10. Which of the following was NOT an effect of the bombing of Pearl Harbor?

- a. Japanese Internment
- b. Officially brought America into WWII
- c. Zimmerman Note
- d. Italian Internment

11. Which of the following was part of the Allies?

- a. Russia
- b. Germany
- c. Japan
- d. Italy

Match the following:

- 12. ____ Neutrality Acts
- 13. ____ Lend-Lease Act
- 14. ____ Rationing
- 15. ____ Mobilization
- 16. ____ Cash and Carry

- a. Placed a buying limit on scarce items like gas, meat, sugar, and coffee
- b. Permitted the sale of weapons to nations at war, but they had to pay upfront and pick up the supplies from American ports
- c. Allowed the US to lend military equipment and supplies to any nation whose defense was vital to the United States
- d. Preparing for war
- e. Prevented President Roosevelt from involving the US in WWII

Match the following:

- 17. ____ Battle of Midway
- 18. ____ D-Day
- 19. ____ Manhattan Project
- 20. ____ Island Hopping
- 21. ____ Los Alamos

- a. The secret testing site of the atomic bomb
- b. The name given to the development of the atomic bomb
- c. The turning point of the war in the Pacific Theater
- d. The turning point of the war in the European Theater
- e. The strategy used in the Pacific to take control of Japanese occupied territory

22. Complete the following synectics.

Joseph Stalin Benito Mussolini Harry S. Truman Adolf Hitler Winston Churchill Hideki Tojo

_____ is to Germany as _____ is to Italy as _____ is to Japan

_____ is to Russia as _____ is to England as _____ is the United States

23. Which of the following was the clearest cause of immigration restriction resulting in passage of the Emergency Quota Act of 1921?

- a. the Treaty of Versailles
- b. the Red Scare
- c. the Roaring Twenties
- d. the Harlem Renaissance

Match the following:

- 24. _____ Stock Market Crash
- 25. _____ Great Depression
- 26. _____ Hoovervilles
- 27. _____ New Deal
- 28. _____ Dust Bowl

- a. people sold their stock, other people panicked and sold their stock, driving down price
- b. a series of economic programs to end the Depression
- c. The name given to shantytowns showing disapproval for the President's handling of the Depression
- d. An ecological disaster caused by over-farming and drought
- e. a severe economic recession in the 1930s that affected all the world's industrialized nations and the countries that exported raw materials to them

29. **Complete the following using the words provided.**

Second New Deal Roosevelt Industrial Unionism Wagner Act
American Federation of Labor Collective Bargaining

The _____ refers to the programs President _____ instituted after his original New Deal failed to completely fix the American economy. The National Labor Relations Act, better known as the _____, was one of the first reforms of Roosevelt's Second New Deal. This law established _____ rights for workers and prohibited such unfair labor practices as intimidating workers, attempting to keep workers from organizing unions, and firing union members. The law also set up a government agency where workers could testify about unfair labor practices and hold elections to decide whether or not to unionize. After passage of the Wagner Act, industrial workers began to unionize. The _____ was hesitant to organize _____ and railroad engineers.

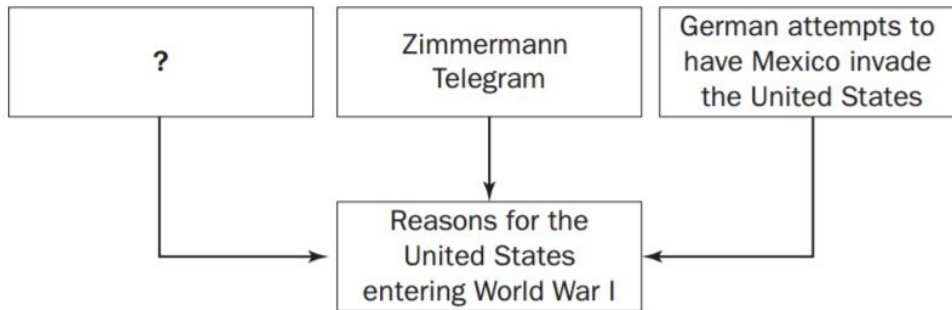
Match the following:

- 30. _____ Huey Long
- 31. _____ Court Packing Scheme
- 32. _____ Social Security Act
- 33. _____ Tennessee Valley Authority

- a. Roosevelt proposed to give presidents the power to appoint an extra Supreme Court justice for every sitting justice over the age of 70 ½
- b. Roosevelt's biggest critic
- c. Old age insurance, unemployment compensation, and aid for the disabled
Built dams, created jobs, and provided a source of electricity

34.

Use the diagram to answer the question.



Which description correctly completes the diagram?

- A. Sunken American battleships
- B. Destroyed American skyscrapers
- C. Unrestricted submarine warfare
- D. Exploded nuclear weapons

35.

Which of these was an impact of new technologies, such as the radio and movies, combined with the growth of cities?

- A. the rise of mass culture
- B. a trend toward mass migration
- C. the efficiency of mass production
- D. a theory of mass demonstrations

36.

Which statement BEST describes the MAIN challenge to President Roosevelt's economic relief policies?

- A. Unions went on strike to stop the programs.
- B. The states voted against supporting the new programs.
- C. The Supreme Court ruled the programs unconstitutional.
- D. Opposition groups boycotted businesses that supported the programs.

37.

Which action was a result of the Manhattan Project?

- A. The national government expanded the size of the army and navy to fight in World War II.
- B. The national government took control of all private businesses to aid in war production.
- C. The national government interred all German-American citizens to prevent sabotage.
- D. The national government funded scientific research in order to build an atomic weapon.

US History: Domain 5 EOC Review

Unit 8: Cold War & Civil Rights

Unit 9: Modern US History

Standards: *SSUSH20, SSUSH21, SSUSH22, SSUSH23*

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ Marshall Plan | a. The policy to stop the spread of Communism |
| 2. _____ Containment (Truman Doctrine) | b. The alliance of democratic nations |
| 3. _____ NATO | c. The alliance of communist nations |
| 4. _____ McCarthyism | d. United States' main program for rebuilding Western Europe and opposing communism after World War II |
| 5. _____ Warsaw Pact | e. The civil rights violations of those who were communists, were suspected of being communists, or were suspected of knowing someone who might be a communist |

6. Complete the following using the words provided.

Bay of Pigs Cuban Revolution John F. Kennedy Fidel Castro Containment

In 1956, _____ led the _____. Castro became prime minister of Cuba early in 1957 and, at first, had American support. However, when he allied himself with the Soviet Union, suspended all elections, and named himself president for life, the United States turned against Castro. The existence of a communist nation allied with the Soviet Union 90 miles off the coast of the United States jeopardized the US _____ strategy. In 1961, 1,500 Cuban exiles, armed and trained by the CIA, tried to stage an invasion at Cuba's _____. The small force was crushed by Castro after President _____ refused to involve the U.S. armed forces.

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 7. _____ Brown v the Board | a. This landmark court case legalized abortion |
| 8. _____ Plessy v Ferguson | b. This landmark case created the "separate but equal" doctrine |
| 9. _____ Civil Rights Act of 1964 | c. This landmark court case said police must read suspects their constitutional rights when being arrested |
| 10. _____ Voting Rights Act of 1965 | d. Outlawed would-be voters to have to pay poll taxes or take literacy test to vote |
| 11. _____ Miranda v Arizona | e. This law prohibited discrimination based on race, gender, religion, or national origin |
| 12. _____ Roe v Wade | f. This landmark case ended segregation in schools and reversed "separate but equal" |

13. Put the following in sequential order on the timeline below:

Watergate Scandal Democratic National Convention MLK assassination JFK assassination

1963

1968

1972

14. Complete the sentences using the words provided:

Camp David Accords Jimmy Carter Iranian Hostage Crisis Iranian Revolution

_____ presidency was strongly influenced by international issues. He tried to bring peace to the Middle East and, in the _____, negotiated a peace agreement between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister at Camp David (a presidential retreat in Maryland) in 1978. In 1978, the _____ replaced a shah (king) friendly to America with a Muslim religious leader unfriendly to America. When Carter let the Shah enter the United States for medical treatment, angry Iranian revolutionaries invaded the U.S. Embassy in Iran and took 52 Americans captive. The _____ lasted 444 days, until the captives were released after the election of Ronald Reagan as president, and it nurtured anti-Americanism among Muslims around the world.

Match the following:

15. _____ Reaganomics

16. _____ Iran-contra scandal

17. _____ NAFTA

18. _____ Watergate scandal

19. _____ War on terrorism

- a. An international coalition was formed to fight Al-Qaeda
- b. Budget cuts, tax cuts, and an increase on military/defense spending
- c. A tariff-free zone between the United States, Canada, and Mexico
- d. Weapons were sold to Iran to fund the Contras revolution in Nicaragua
- e. An attempt to cover up a burglary of the Democratic Party's office by the President's reelection team

20. Select the statement that BEST summarizes President Carter's foreign policy in the Middle East.

- a. He pursued a policy of preemptive strikes on hostile nations such as Iran.
- b. He avoided military engagement and pursued the Arab-Israeli peace process.
- c. He assembled a worldwide coalition to enforce international mandates toward Iraq.
- d. He preferred isolationism and pursued no significant foreign policy in the Middle East.

21. Which legislation was passed during the Second New Deal to give federal assistance to the elderly?

- a. the Wagner Act
- b. the Social Security Act
- c. the Fair Labor Standards Act
- d. the Emergency Banking Relief Act

22. The Cuban Missile Crisis most directly was caused by
- China's communist regime.
 - an American spy plane taking photos of a Soviet nuclear missile site being built in Cuba.
 - the Soviets choice to remain communists.
 - Americans fear of Cuba.

23. Complete the sentences using the words provided.

Standard of Living Education Johnson Medicare Immigration Great Society

During a 1964 speech, President _____ summed up his vision for America in the phrase "the _____." His programs to make the United States a great society would give all Americans a better _____ and greater opportunities regardless of their background. The _____ program is an important legacy of the Great Society. It provides health insurance for Americans aged 65 and older who have worked and paid into the system. It also provides health insurance to younger people with disabilities. Other important elements of the Great Society project were policies and programs that sought to improve elementary and secondary _____, to protect the environment, and to reform _____ policies.

Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 24. _____ Cesar Chavez | a. Founded by MLK and other Christian leaders |
| 25. _____ Jackie Robinson | b. Founded by African American Students |
| 26. _____ Martin Luther King, Jr. | c. First African American pro-baseball player |
| 27. _____ SNCC | d. Led the United Farm Workers Movement |
| 28. _____ SCLC | e. Led the Civil Rights Movement |

30. What issue was decided in the Supreme Court case of *Roe v. Wade*?

- a woman's right to an abortion
- an eighteen-year-old's right to vote
- the right of people to attend desegregated schools
- the right of colleges to use affirmative action programs

31. Use this list to answer the question.

- **Protest marches**
- **Sit-ins**
- **Burning draft cards**
- **Student free-speech**
- **protests at universities**
- **Teach-ins**

These acts were all MAINLY in opposition to

- World War II
- the Korean War
- the Vietnam War
- the Iraq War

Match the following:

32. _____ Levittown
33. _____ Interstate Highway Act
34. _____ Babyboomers
35. _____ Kennedy/Nixon Debate
36. _____ Sputnik 1
37. _____ Arms Race
38. _____ Space Race
- a. The largest generation born in US History after WWII
- b. The first ever satellite sent into space
- c. The buildup of military and weapons
- d. The competition to be the first to the moon
- e. A symbol of conformity in the 1950s
- f. First televised presidential debate
- g. Creation of highways to connect states and boost economic development

39.

Examine the excerpt.

I HAVE TODAY signed into law H. R. 13247, the National Defense Education Act. This Act, which is an emergency undertaking to be terminated after four years, will in that time do much to strengthen our American system of education so that it can meet the broad and increasing demands imposed upon it by considerations of basic national security.

—statement by President Eisenhower, upon signing the National Defense Education Act, September 2, 1958

Which TWO factors MOST LIKELY spurred the passing of the legislation mentioned above?

- A. the ending of World War II
- B. the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor
- C. the successful launch of Sputnik into space
- D. the increase of consumerism in the United States
- E. the sale of books and articles criticizing the lack of science education
- F. the fear that public education was not as successful as in other countries

40.

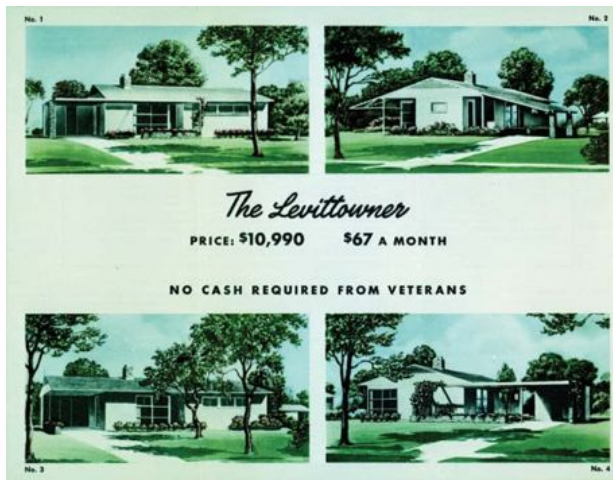
After communist rebels took power in Cuba in 1959, the U.S. government responded by taking which of the following TWO actions?

- A. invading Cuba to remove any communist-led government
- B. offering economic and military aid to the new government to protect them from European interference
- C. installing nuclear missiles in Florida to protect the United States
- D. asking for volunteers for a militia to invade and occupy the island
- E. instituting an economic embargo that prevented all U.S. trade with the island
- F. encouraging the Soviet Union to replace the communist leadership in Cuba

EOC Mixed Review & Practice

1. The change in governments in China and in North Korea after WWII concerned many Americans because
 - a. the new governments were communist.
 - b. those countries were allied with Germany.
 - c. they were no longer solid trading partners.
 - d. it threatened to end the Marshall Plan.
2. Ultimately the Truman Doctrine (1947) was used to
 - a. justify massive spending on the US space program.
 - b. fight the spread of communism.
 - c. prosecute Nazi war criminals.
 - d. create the United Nations.

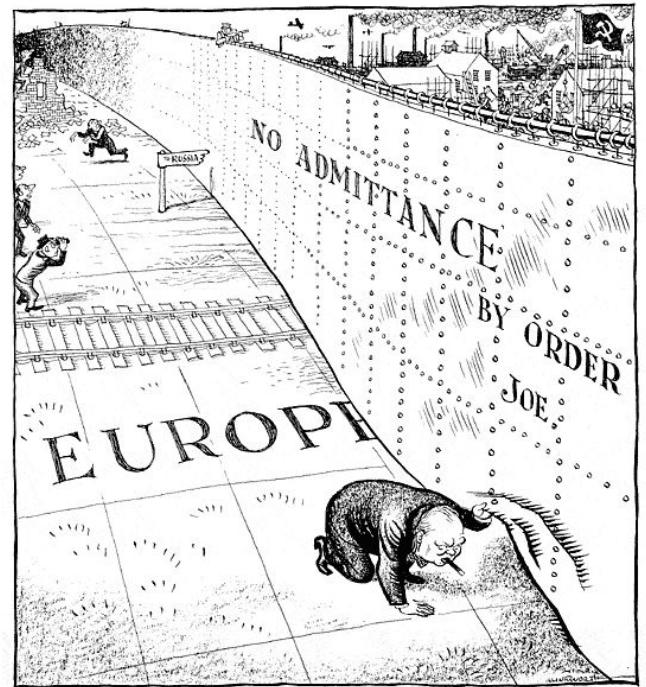
3. Use the photo below to help answer the question that follows:



The creation of Levittowns as showcased above was MOST DIRECTLY a result of which demographic change in the US?

- a. the Great Migration
 - b. the Baby Boom
 - c. the Space Race
 - d. the containment policy
4. What effect did the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* have on segregation?
 - a. It struck down segregation in public schools.
 - b. It reinforced segregation by upholding the concept of states' rights.
 - c. It had little effect on segregation.
 - d. The executive branch refused to assist in the enforcement of the Court's decision.
 5. Jackie Robinson made history as
 - a. the acknowledged leader of the Civil Rights Movement.
 - b. the first African American to play major league baseball in the modern era.
 - c. the attorney who won *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - d. the founder of NASA.
 6. Harry S. Truman lost the support of southern Democrats during the 1948 election predominantly because he
 - a. supported integrating the US military.
 - b. supported segregation in government institutions.
 - c. decided to drop the atomic bomb on Japan.
 - d. issued the Truman Doctrine.

7. What is the cartoonist's intended message, and how does it relate to the following quotation by Winston Churchill? "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent." Explain the metaphor as it relates to the beginning of the Cold War. Use evidence from the cartoon and your knowledge of history to support your answer.



8. What was the PRIMARY political focus of Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s?

- a. campaign finance reform
- b. rooting out communism in the state department
- c. defeating President Eisenhower in the 1956 election
- d. a political movement promoting liberal economic policies

8. Sputnik concerned leaders in the United States because

- a. it was a submarine that US ships were defenseless against.
- b. it was a bomb ten times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Japan.
- c. it was a Soviet satellite that signaled the US was behind in the Space Race.
- d. it was a nuclear arms agreement between the USSR and Cuba.

9. Use the advertisement below to help answer the question that follows:



How did the invention highlighted above affect population patterns in the US in the 1950s?

- a. It increased communication between rural and urban areas.
- b. It led to the creation of the Interstate Highway System.
- c. It broadcast horrific news stories of racial discrimination in the Jim Crow South.
- d. It led to increased migration to Southern and Western states.

10. Which of the following was meant to rebuild parts of Europe suffering economic hardship in an effort to prevent the spread of communism?

- a. the Marshall Plan
- b. the containment policy
- c. US involvement in the Korean War
- d. the Space Race

11. What is the cartoonist's intended message in the cartoon to the right, and how does it relate to Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*? Use evidence from the cartoon and your knowledge of history to support your answer.



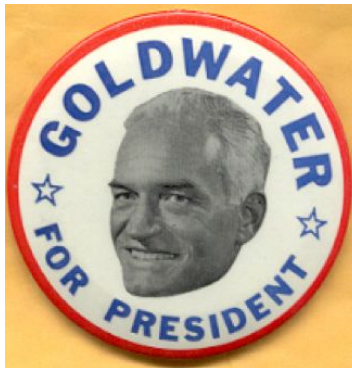
Source: L.D. Warren, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, 1972, in Jerry Robinson, ed., *The 1970s: Best Political Cartoons of the Decade*, McGraw-Hill

12. Constructed response: Analyze the impact of social movements and organizations of the 1960s.

<p>National Organization for Women</p>	<p>What were the goals of NOW?</p>
<p>Anti-War Protests</p>	<p>What was the impact of the Tet Offensive?</p>
<p>United Farm Workers Organization</p>	<p>Who is Cesar Chavez?</p> <p>What were the goals and strategies of this movement?</p>
<p>Environmental Movement</p>	<p>Rachel Carson's book <i>Silent Spring</i>:</p> <p>EPA:</p>
<p>Conservative Movement</p>	<p>Beliefs:</p> <p>Barry Goldwater:</p> <p>Richard Nixon:</p>

13. Why did President Kennedy approve the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles supported by the CIA in 1961?
- Castro had formed an anti-American alliance with Great Britain.
 - Castro had developed close economic and political ties to the Soviet Union.
 - Castro had cut off all Cuban trade with the United States.
 - Castro has released political prisoners into the US, many of whom were criminals.
14. Which of these MOST accurately describes a result of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" programs?
- Federal anti-poverty programs were enacted for the first time in history.
 - Less tax money was spent on social programs.
 - Federal spending was increased for education, housing and health care.
 - The federal government gave up many state and local government functions.
15. In the "Letter from a Birmingham Jail", Dr. King set forth his argument supporting
- militant resistance.
 - win-win negotiations.
 - affirmative action.
 - non-violent protests.
16. Why is the Tet Offensive (1968) considered the turning point of the Vietnam War?
- It was a major victory for the Vietcong forces.
 - After the Tet Offensive, China decided to invade and occupy North Vietnam.
 - The American public began losing support for the war and demanded US troop withdrawal.
 - It led to the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

17. Use the photo below to help answer the question that follows:



- Some view the 1964 Presidential campaign of Barry Goldwater as the start of the modern
- environmentalist movement.
 - Civil Rights movement.
 - conservative movement.
 - women's right movement.

18. As part of the War on Terror, what occurred in each of the following areas?

AFGHANISTAN	
IRAQ	
USA	