

**U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS
DUE FRIDAY, MAY 1, 2009**

I. Review of Modern American History

Use pp.293-448 in *U.S. History and Government*, its glossary, index and other resources to answer the following questions on loose-leaf paper. Continue making flashcards with keywords.

- (1) _____ One of the causes of the Spanish-American War was the: (a) desire of the United States to make Cuba a colony (b) refusal of Spain to trade with the United States (c) emotional and often inaccurate reporting of the yellow press
- (2) _____ Which of the following was not a result of the Spanish-American War? (a) the United States became more involved in world affairs (b) the Panama Canal was built (c) Spain established new colonies in North and South America
- (3) _____ The immediate cause of World War I was: (a) the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (b) Serbia's invasion of Austria-Hungary (c) a boundary dispute between the Central Powers and Allied Powers
- (4) _____ The United States declared its right to intervene in Latin American affairs when it announced the: (a) Open Door Policy (b) Good Neighbor Policy (c) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- (5) _____ Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson all favored: (a) a high protective tariff (b) less involvement in world affairs (c) progressive reform
- (6) _____ The Great Depression began after the stock market crash in October of: (a) 1929 (b) 1933 (c) 1937
- (7) _____ The President during the first years of the depression who took little action to prevent economic conditions from getting worse was: (a) Warren G. Harding (b) Calvin Coolidge (c) Herbert Hoover
- (8) _____ The term New Deal refers to: (a) the years when Woodrow Wilson was President (b) measures put forth by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress to combat the depression (c) a new way of life that developed in the United States
- (9) _____ To halt a growing feeling of panic in the country, Franklin D. Roosevelt declared in his First Inaugural Address that: (a) "Happy days are here again." (b) "Good times are just around the corner." (c) "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
- (10) _____ The Great Depression came to an end: (a) as a result of the New Deal (b) soon after Franklin D. Roosevelt became President (c) during World War II
- (11) _____ The organization which failed to maintain world peace during the 1930s was the: (a) United Nations (b) World Court (c) League of Nations
- (12) _____ The immediate cause of World War II was: (a) Japan's annexation of Manchuria (b) Italy's attack on Ethiopia (c) Germany's invasion of Poland
- (13) _____ The United States entered World War II when: (a) the Luftwaffe attacked Great Britain (b) the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor (c) U-boats sank unarmed American merchant ships
- (14) _____ The first atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of: (a) Tokyo and Yokohama (b) Hiroshima and Nagasaki (c) Kyoto and Sapporo
- (15) _____ The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by representatives of 50 countries attending the: (a) San Francisco Conference (b) London Conference (c) Washington Conference
- (16) _____ The United Nations Security Council: (a) has 15 members, including 5 permanent members (b) requires a unanimous vote before action can be taken (c) can expel countries from the United Nations
- (17) _____ The person who oversees the work of the UN is the: (a) president (b) premier (c) secretary-general
- (18) _____ United Nations troops fought in the: (a) Second World War (b) Korean War (c) Vietnam War

- (19) _____ The two major political parties in the United States today are the: (a) Democrats and Republicans (b) Democrats and Progressives (c) Progressives and Republicans
- (20) _____ General Douglas MacArthur was relieved as commander of United Nations forces during the: (a) Korean War (b) Vietnam War (c) Chinese civil war

True/False

- (21) _____ More American soldiers died of disease than were killed on the battlefield during the Spanish-American War.
- (22) _____ The United States was eventually drawn into World War I because of Germany's use of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- (23) _____ The 18th Amendment made it illegal to manufacture and sell alcoholic beverages.
- (24) _____ The United States acquired the Canal Zone after Panama won its independence from Colombia.
- (25) _____ Woodrow Wilson proposed the Fourteen Points to help bring peace at the end of World War I.
- (26) _____ The Nazis and Fascists committed acts of violence against political opponents within their own countries.
- (27) _____ Much of Europe fell under the control of Germany and Italy during the early years of World War II.
- (28) _____ The Big Four — the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China — directed Allied strategy during World War II.
- (29) _____ The Axis Powers defeated the Allies in World War II.
- (30) _____ The United States used an "island hopping" strategy to defeat the Japanese in the Pacific

Completion

- (31) President Theodore Roosevelt's _____ Policy toward Latin America led to military intervention in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras, Cuba, and Mexico.
- (32) In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the _____ Policy, which eventually improved relations between the United States and Latin America.
- (33) The 16th Amendment allowed Congress to collect an _____.
- (34) The 19th Amendment gave _____ the right to vote.
- (35) The _____ made the first successful airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- (36) The Emergency Quota Act and the Immigration Act set _____, or limits, on the number of people from a particular country who could enter the United States each year.
- (37) The _____ was the name given to 10,000 veterans who marched on Washington, and demanded bonus money earned during World War I.
- (38) Franklin D. Roosevelt's "court packing" plan was an attempt to increase the number of justices on the _____ from 9 to as many as 15.
- (39) The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age to _____.
- (40) Large numbers of _____ — Spanish-speaking Americans — have come to the United States from Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Mexico.

- (41) _____ Dwight D. Eisenhower (a) prime minister of Great Britain who vowed never to surrender to the Germans
- (42) _____ Winston Churchill (b) President of the United States who made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan
- (43) _____ Harry S. Truman (c) President of the United States who called December 7 "a date which will live in infamy"
- (44) _____ Franklin D. Roosevelt (d) general who led American forces to victory in the Pacific region
- (45) _____ Douglas MacArthur (e) commander of Allied forces in Great Britain who ordered the D-Day invasion of northern France
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- (46) _____ Teapot Dome (a) was the worst of numerous scandals during the Harding administration
- (47) _____ Washington Conference (b) period between 1919 and 1933 when the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor was against the law
- (48) _____ Prohibition (c) banned the construction of battleships for a period of ten years
- (49) _____ 20th Amendment (d) reduced the amount of time that a "lame duck" President remains in office
- (50) _____ Roaring Twenties (e) was a time of jazz bands, sports heroes, movie stars, and flappers
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- (51) _____ Cold War (a) a period of tension between democratic and communist governments following World War II
- (52) _____ satellites (b) it took the lives of more than 50,000 American servicemen before the United States withdrew its forces in 1975
- (53) _____ propaganda (c) provided American aid to Greece and Turkey to prevent the spread of communism there
- (54) _____ Radio Free Europe (d) Communists led by Mao Zedong defeated Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists
- (55) _____ Berlin Airlift (e) countries of Eastern Europe which came under Soviet control after World War II
- (56) _____ Cuban Missile Crisis (f) transmitted messages supporting democratic principles to people living behind the Iron Curtain
- (57) _____ Truman Doctrine (g) American and United Nations forces fought against Communist invaders between 1950 and 1953
- (58) _____ civil war in China (h) ideas spread by one side in the Cold War in order to support its own policies or criticize the other side's actions and beliefs
- (59) _____ Vietnam War (i) it ended after President John F. Kennedy ordered the U.S. Navy to blockade an island nation in the West Indies
- (60) _____ Korean War (j) it prevented the Soviet Union from taking over a city in Germany

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| (61) _____ | Winston Churchill | (a) | provided for a "cooling-off" period before a strike could begin |
| (62) _____ | Taft-Hartley Act | (b) | said: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." |
| (63) _____ | Warsaw Pact | (c) | limited Presidents to two terms in office |
| (64) _____ | Neil Armstrong | (d) | the Supreme Court banned segregated schools |
| (65) _____ | 22nd Amendment | (e) | declared that an "Iron Curtain" had descended around Eastern Europe |
| (66) _____ | Joseph McCarthy | (f) | was established to direct America's space program |
| (67) _____ | NASA | (g) | recruited volunteers to help raise the standard of living in developing nations |
| (68) _____ | Peace Corps | (h) | was the name given to a military operation aimed at overthrowing Cuban dictator Fidel Castro |
| (69) _____ | Bay of Pigs | (i) | was censured by the Senate for accusing many innocent Americans of being Communists |
| (70) _____ | <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> | (j) | organized by the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe |

II. End of the Marking Period Alert

All work that you have to complete and all of the tests that you need to make-up must be submitted by Friday, May 1, 2009 to be considered for your second marking period grade. Make sure to use SnapGrades or see me to find out what you are missing or to get additional assignments to make up work.

III. The Regents are coming! The Regents are coming!

Make sure you use <http://www.nysedregents.org/testing/socstre/regentushg.html>, <http://www.castlelearning.com>, and <http://regentsprep.org> to help you study for this important exam!

