Trimester III Study Guide- U.S. History

**RTQ ALL RESPONSES**

**Chapter 26: Understanding Postwar Tensions**

1. Describe some characteristics of communists.
	1. Followed the teachings of Karl Marx
	2. Wanted a revolution by the working class
	3. Public ownership of the means of production
2. What was the purpose of the Palmer Raids?
	1. To arrest suspected subversives

**Chapter 27: The Politics of Normalcy**

1. Define the policy of isolationism.
	1. A gov’t policy that supports no participation in relations with other countries
2. Describe the free enterprise system and its characteristics.
	1. Important= private ownership of property

**Chapter 28: Popular Culture in the Roaring Twenties**

1. Why did suburbs grow more quickly than cities in the 1920s?
	1. Automobiles allowed people to work in cities and live in suburbs
2. Describe jazz music. List some influential jazz musicians.
	1. Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington. Invented in the United States. Jazz music combines African-American music with European music.
3. What was the Harlem Renaissance?
	1. Outpouring of creativity among African American poets, writers and artists in the 1920s.

**Chapter 29: The Clash Between Traditionalism and Modernism**

1. Why was there a divide between rural traditionalists and urban modernists in the 1920s?
	1. Traditionalists often viewed modernists trends as immoral
	2. Modernists sometimes mocked traditionalist values
	3. Many traditionalists feared losing their children to the city
2. Why did many people oppose prohibition?
	1. The bootlegging industry gave rise to widespread crime
3. Describe the Scopes trial.
	1. Centered around the issue of evolution in public schools

**Chapter 30: The Causes of the Great Depression**

1. What happened on Black Tuesday?
	1. The stock market crashed
2. List the causes of the Great Depression.
	1. Overproduction
	2. Stock speculation
	3. Under consumption
3. How did Congress contribute to the cause of the Great Depression?
	1. They raised taxes on imported goods

**Chapter 31: The Response to the Economic Collapse**

1. What were some serious problems during the Great Depression?
	1. High unemployment
2. What was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?
	1. It was established to issue gov’t loans to save banks from failing
3. What happened during Roosevelt’s “First Hundred Days”?
	1. Congress passed a record number of bills to promote economic recovery

**Chapter 32: The Human Impact of the Great Depression**

1. What did the widespread unemployment during the Great Depression contribute to a drop in?
	1. Birth rates
2. What was the primary cause of the natural disaster on the Great Plains known as the Dust Bowl?
	1. Prolonged drought
3. What were the pull factors that drew Okies to California?
	1. The promise of steady farmwork

**Chapter 33: The New Deal and Its Legacy**

1. How did the Agricultural Adjustment Administration try to help farmers?
	1. Reduced crop production to raise prices
2. How did New Deal Programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration provide relief to the needy?
	1. Created jobs
3. Describe the Nazi government of Germany
	1. Promoted extreme nationalism and racism
	2. Called for territorial expansion
	3. Forcibly eliminated all competition

**Chapter 34: Origins of World War II**

1. Describe the Nazi government of Germany.
	1. Promoted extreme nationalism and racism
	2. Called for territorial expansion
	3. Forcibly eliminated all competition
2. Describe Totalitarianism.
	1. Joseph Stalin
	2. Established under the Soviet Union
3. How did Hitler break the Nonaggression Pact in 1941?
	1. Attacked the Soviet Union in 1941
4. What event caused Great Britain and France to declare war against Germany?
	1. Germany invaded Poland

**Chapter 35: The Impact of World War II on Americans**

1. What was Executive Order 9066?
	1. Evacuated Japanese Americans to internment camps
2. What was the Double V Campaign?
	1. Fight fascism abroad and racism at home.

**Chapter 36: Fighting World War II**

1. Who were the Allied Powers?
	1. Great Britain, The Soviet Union, France, The US, China
2. Describe D-Day.
	1. June 6, 1944
	2. Allied forced stormed the beaches of Normandy
3. What did Nazi’s decide was the “final solution” to the “Jewish question”?
	1. Death camps to eliminate Jews
4. What was the Manhattan project?
	1. Top secret project to develop the atomic bomb

**Chapter 37: The Aftermath of WWII**

1. What was the purpose of the World Bank?
	1. To lend money to countries recovering from war
2. Describe the GI Bill of Rights. How did it help returning GI’s?
	1. Attend college
	2. Buy homes
	3. Pay bills

**Chapter 38: Origins of the Cold War**

1. Describe the Truman Doctrine.
	1. Committed the US to a policy of containment of communismm
2. What was the relationship like between the Soviet Union and the United States by the onset of the Cold War?
	1. Distrustful, suspicious

**Chapter 39: The Cold War Expands**

1. What was brinkmanship?
	1. The idea that the US should be prepared to go to war in order to contain communism
2. What is an “arms race”?
	1. Competition between nations to have more/better weapons

**Chapter 40: Fighting the Cold War**

1. Define McCarthyism.
	1. Publicly accusing someone of subversive activities without proof
2. What crime were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg accused of?
	1. Passing atomic secrets to the Soviets

**Chapter 41: Peace, Prosperity and Progress**

1. The spread of McDonald’s fast food franchises and Holiday Inns during the 1950s contributed most directly to which postwar trend?
	1. Economic shift from producing goods to providing services
2. Describe Levittown.
	1. Made up of small suburban homes that middle-class families could afford

**Chapter 42: Two Americas**

1. What was the impact of “The Other America” when it was published in 1962?
	1. Showed that nation that poverty still existed in many places
2. According to “The Other America”, what contributed to the invisibility of the poor?
	1. Mass production of clothing
	2. Migration of middle class families to the suburbs
	3. Lack of political power among low-income people
3. Who were the poorest population in the United States during the 1950s & 1960s?
	1. American Indians

**Chapter 43: Segregation in the Post-World War II Period**

1. What tactics were used to disenfranchise African American voters in the first half of the 20th century?
	1. The poll tax
	2. Gerrymandering
	3. The White Primary
2. What was Executive Order 9981?
	1. It desegregated the armed forces
3. Describe Brown v. Board of Education.
	1. Challenged the constitutionality of school segregation laws

**Chapter 44: The Civil Rights Revolution: “Like a Mighty Stream”**

1. What is nonviolent resistance? Who followed this policy?\
	1. Martin Luther King Jr.
	2. SCLC
	3. Never to use violence or fight back
2. Where did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 NOT outlaw segregation?
	1. Housing
3. How did President Eisenhower respond to the refusal to desegregate a school in Little Rock, Arkansas?
	1. Sent in federal troops to enforce it.

**Chapter 45: Reaffirming Equality: From Black Power to Affirmative Action**

1. Describe Malcolm X.
	1. Joined the Nation of Islam in 1952
	2. Rejected nonviolence
2. Describe the Black Panthers.
	1. Sent observers into the streets w/ law books and shotguns to protect blacks from police mistreatment
3. In what area did the Civil Rights Act of 1968 ban discrimination?
	1. Housing

**Chapter 46: The Widening Struggle**

1. Why is Harvey Milk a significant figure in gay rights history?
	1. First openly gay candidate to be elected to office
2. Why did the Gray Panthers form in 1972?
	1. To speak out against the unfair treatment of elder Americans

**Chapter 47: The Age of Camelot**

1. What was the intended goal of the Bay of Pigs invasion?
	1. To remove Fidel Castro from power in Cuba
2. What was the Peace Corps? Its purpose?
	1. Created by President Kennedy
	2. To raise living standards in developing nations
3. Why did the East German government build the Berlin Wall in 1961?
	1. Prevent East Germans from escaping into the democratic West Berlin

**Chapter 48: The Great Society**

1. What was the criticism of conservatives against Johnson’s Great Society Program?
	1. They were creating an underclass of people dependent on welfare
2. What principal did the Supreme Court establish in the cases of Baker v. Carr and Reynolds v. Sims?
	1. One person, one vote

**Chapter 50: The United States Gets Involved in Vietnam**

1. What was the purpose/outcome of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution?
	1. Empowered Johnson to greatly increase US military involvement in Vietnam
2. Describe “hawks” in the 1960s. What did they believe?
	1. They favored military involvement in Vietnam

**Chapter 51: Facing Frustration in Vietnam**

1. In what ways did the Viet Cong use the landscape to their advantage? How did the U.S. feel about this?
	1. US was frustrated because the Viet Cong knew the tough landscape well and could quickly fade into the landscape.
2. What was Agent Orange used for in the Vietnam War?
	1. To clear forest vegetation that could hide Viet Cong soldiers

**Chapter 53: The Rise and Fall of Richard Nixon**

1. Describe Nixon’s New Federalism policy.
	1. To shrink the size and power of the Federal government
2. What is stagflation?
	1. When prices and unemployment both rise rapidly
3. What is realpolitik?
	1. Policy centered on political rather than idealistic concerns

**Chapter 55: A Shift to the Right Under Reagan**

1. What are supply-side economics?
	1. Said the best way to stimulate economic growth was by cutting taxes
2. President Reagan believed that deregulation would:
	1. Make businesses more efficient

**Chapter 56: Ending the Cold War**

1. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) sought to:
	1. Sought to create a missile shield for the United States
2. What was the purpose of the INF Treaty?
	1. The US and Soviet Union agreed to destroy some of their nuclear missiles

**Chapter 57: U.S. Domestic Policies at the Turn of the 21st Century**

1. List the characteristics of the Republican Party.
	1. Believe in reducing the size of the gov’t, lowering taxes, strong military, traditional values
2. What is the Affordable Care Act? Who passed this law?
	1. Universal healthcare. Obama.

**Chapter 58: U.S. Foreign Policy in a Global Age**

1. How did political alliances shift at the end of the Cold War?
	1. Several former Warsaw Pact nations joined NATO

**Chapter 59: 9/11 and Its Aftermath: Debating America’s Founding Ideals**

1. What is racial profiling?
	1. The practice of using physical traits to decide whether to investigate or arrest someone
2. Why do some critics view the Patriot Act as controversial?
	1. They say it violates privacy rights protected by the fourth amendment