

FINAL REVIEW

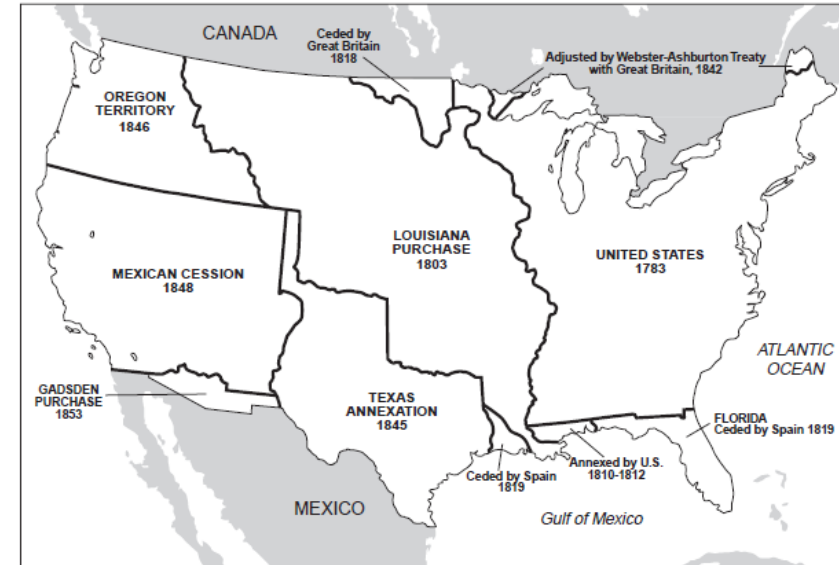
All 50 Questions Explained

How to use this guide:

- Words with a ~~strike through~~ are noted so that you can see what words would eliminate them from being correct.
- Words in **red** are highlighted because they show relationships between the question and options in the answers that you should notice.

1) What is the best title for this map:

- A) Eastward Migration
- B) Results of the Revolution
- C) Territorial **Expansion**
- D) Immigration Before the Civil War



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman (adapted)

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Louisiana Purchase: Purchased by Thomas Jefferson's administration from Napoleon, the purchase doubled the US's land and makes up nearly 1/3 of the US today.

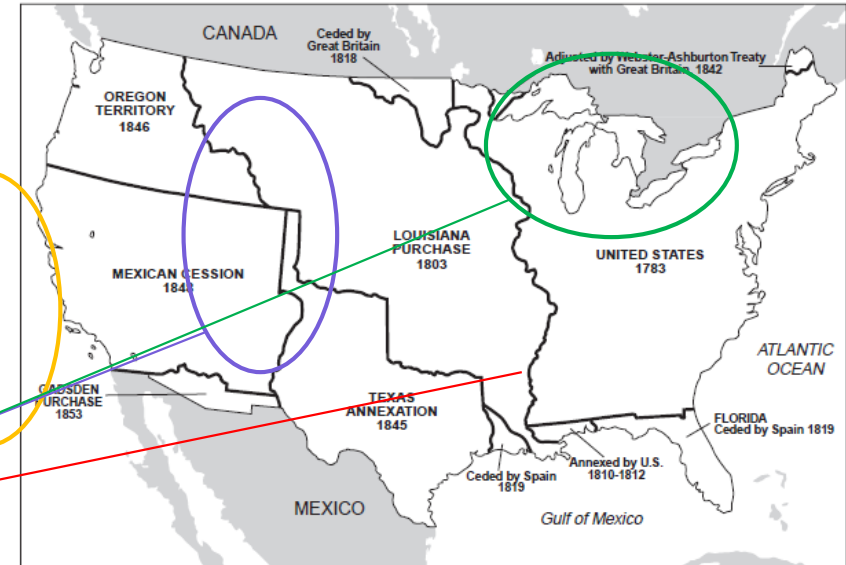
Annexation: The acquisition of land, taking over land – see "**expansion**"

THOUGHT PROCESS:

There is no movement shown on this map or any statistics given related to populations, so A and D are dismissed. B is incorrect because the American Revolution ended well before the Mexican Cession, Annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of the Oregon Territory.

2) Which geographic feature formed the western border of the United States in 1783?:

- A) Pacific Ocean
- B) Mississippi River
- C) Great Lakes
- D) Rocky Mountains



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman (adapted)

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Mississippi River: North/South River used to transport goods from the Midwest to New Orleans and out into the ocean

Rocky Mountains: High peak range in the west – Colorado area

Great Lakes: Great Lakes are in the north between the US and Canada

Pacific Ocean: Western ocean

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The question asks about the border in 1783, not today's 48 continental states. The Appalachian Chain is too far east to be the border although it was at one point (after the French and Indian War in 1763). The Appalachian Range and Mississippi River are two of the most likely features to be on a Regents along with the Erie Canal and Great Plains.

3) The primary purpose of the Articles of Confederation was to:

A) Provide revenues for the national government

B) Establish the basic framework of the national Government

C) Give the national government the power to regulate interstate commerce

D) Guarantee a bill of rights to protect citizens from the national government

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Articles of Confederation: The *first* written plan of government – *weak* central powers exposed by Shay's Rebellion (no power to tax)

Revenue: Income. There was no power to tax so this doesn't make sense.

Bill of Rights: First ten amendments in the *United States Constitution*, **not** the AoC!

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The new nation needed a brand new government so they drafted the AoC. It had a weak central government as citizens would be afraid of a powerful government like King George III

4) The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a model for later settlement by providing for the:

- A) Legal expansion of slavery
- B) Creation of National Parks
- C) Distribution of land to war veterans
- D) Process for territories to become states**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Northwest Ordinance: The *first*

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The new

5) The writings of John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Baron de Montesquieu are significant in United States history because they:

- A) Opposed the use of slave labor in the Americas
- B) Supported the absolute right of the king to impose taxes
- C) Encouraged the formation of political parties and political machines
- D) Influenced the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Locke: Natural Rights

Montesquieu: Separation of Powers (Three Branches of Government)

Rousseau: Social Contract

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The Enlightenment thinkers influenced men like Madison and Jefferson to include a limited power government. People had guaranteed rights (Bill of Rights) and were the source of power (and had the right to overthrow a tyrannical government... "We the People...")

6) Which presidential action is an example of the use of the unwritten constitution?

A) Holding a **cabinet** meeting at the White House

B) Submitting a treaty to the Senate for ratification

C) Nominating an ambassador to France

D) Vetoing a bill passed by congress

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

George Washington: First President of the United States who set many *traditions*

Unwritten Constitution: Traditions followed by presidents/gov't *not* specifically part of the Constitution

Cabinet: A group of close advisors to the President (Secretary of Treasury, War, State, etc.)

THOUGHT PROCESS:

When the term “unwritten constitution” comes up it is usually related to “cabinet” or “two-term limit” – although two terms is established as the 22nd Amendment after FDR. B, C, and D, are all written into the first two articles of the Constitution as *true* roles of government.

7) Which statement most accurately describes federalism?

- A) The judicial branch of government has more power than the other two branches.
- B) The president and vice president divide executive power.
- C) Power is divided between the national government and the states.**
- D) Power is shared between the two houses of Congress.

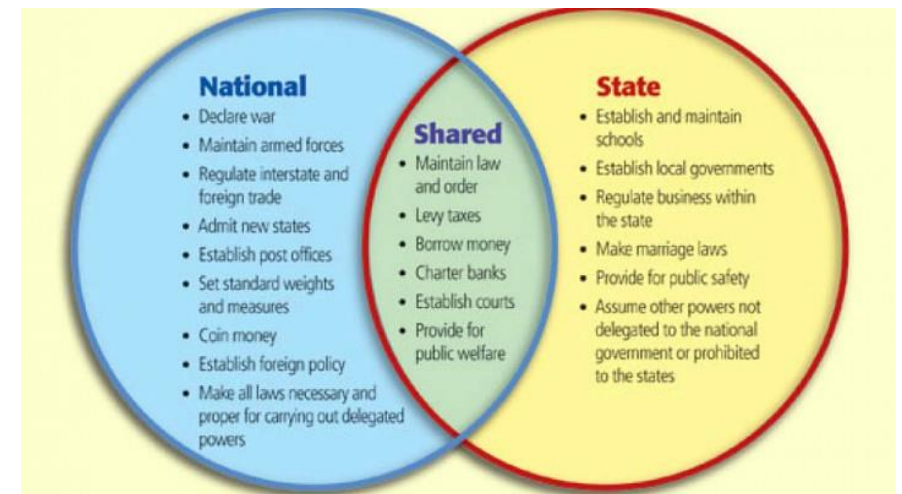
KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Federalism: Sharing of responsibilities between *levels* of government.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The federal level has delegated powers such as coining money. States have reserved powers such as providing schools. Some powers are shared such as taxing.

The key is to understand it is levels of government and not branches.



8) On the issue of creating a national bank, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton differed on whether to?

A) Apply a strict or loose interpretation of the Constitution

B) Establish a tariff to raise revenue

C) Use deposits to finance a new navy

D) Issue loans to farmers

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Thomas Jefferson: Anti-federalist, strict constructionist – did not believe Constitution said anything about a National Bank run by the federal government

Alexander Hamilton: Federalist, loose constructionist, exercises the *elastic clause* to help federal government have more power. He comes up with the US' financial plan.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were polar opposites in the way they interpreted the Constitution. The National Bank is a primary example of loose interpretation of the *elastic clause* and *commerce clause*.

9) Which statement regarding the United States Congress is best supported by the information in this cartoon?

- A) Congress must meet at least once every year
- B) Members of the House of Representatives must be chosen every two years
- C) Each house of Congress must publish a journal of its proceedings
- D) Representation in the House of Representatives is based on state population

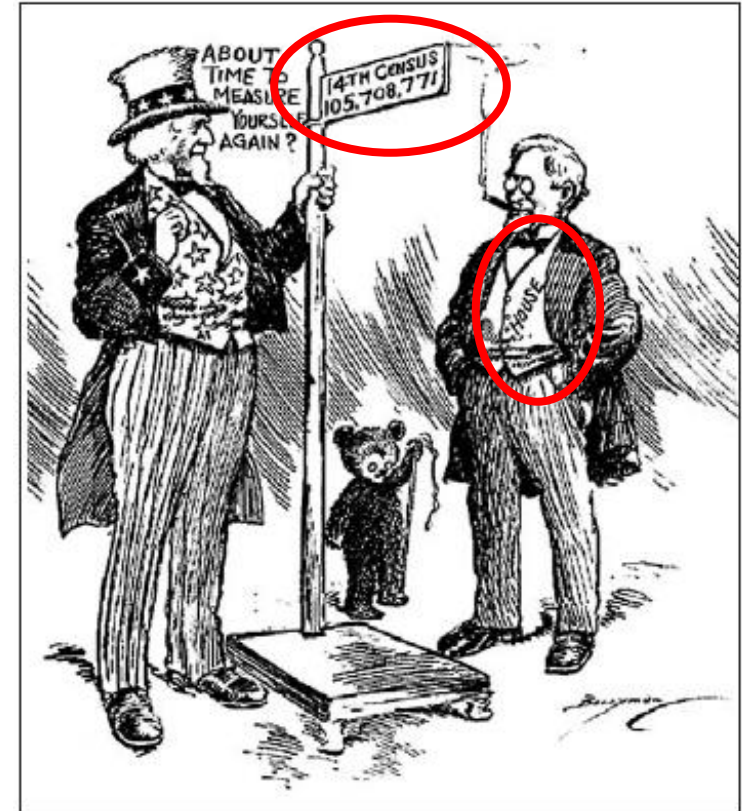
KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Census: A national survey that determines state populations

Apportionment: The *House of Representatives* has different numbers of people per state based on their population. The more people per state, the more votes.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The “House” is being “weighed” for its population. Big states today like New York have more people in the House (27) than low population states like Montana (1). All states have 2 members in the *Senate*.



Source: Clifford Berryman, National Archives (adapted)

10) What is a principle of government that is stated in the Preamble to the United States Constitution?

A) Federal laws must be subject to state approval

B) The power of the government comes from the people

C) The right to bear arms shall not be infringed

D) All men and women are created equal

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Preamble: The introduction to the Constitution, "We the People..." – signifies the concept of sovereignty.

Sovereignty: The right of self-rule given by the people

THOUGHT PROCESS:

A = ratification

B = Sovereignty

C = Bill of Rights (which comes *after* the main text of the Constitution)

D = Women are not mentioned

EASY TIP: *Whenever you see preamble or sovereignty remember it has to do with power consented from the people.

11) The outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) strengthened the authority of:

A) National Government

B) State governors

C) Territorial legislatures

D) Local police

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Whiskey Rebellion: Following the Revolution, farmers were upset they were being taxed on whiskey in addition to not being paid properly for their military services so they rebelled.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Washington used the new military to put down armed rebellions showing the federal level's willingness to use its new powers (unlike Shay's Rebellion under A.o.C.)

12) The war of 1812 has been called the "Second War for American Independence" primarily because the:

A) British blocked United States access to the port of New Orleans

B) United States continued to resist taxes imposed by Great Britain

C) British government had **never fully respected the United States as a free nation**

D) United States and Great Britain had not signed a peace treaty after the Revolutionary War

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

War of 1812: Fought between Britain and the United States over the US's trade to Britain's enemy France.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Britain did not believe the new United States was strong enough to defend itself and believed it could retake it. The War of 1812 showed the United States' new strength and determination to stay free.

13) The Erie Canal contributed to the development of the United States by:

- A) Eliminating the need for railroads
- B) Linking the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast
- C) Becoming the major trade route to California
- D) Allowing southern planters to ship their cotton westward

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Erie Canal: A man-made canal in New York to connect major, natural water routes

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The Erie Canal is in the northeast (you better know where NY is!) so C and D are eliminated immediately.

Railroads did not exist yet so A is thrown out too.

The canal linked the Great Lakes of Ontario/Erie to the Hudson which drops down to New York City in the Atlantic Ocean.

14) Which heading best completed the partial outline below:

I. _____

1-Suspension of Habeas Corpus

2-Signing the Emancipation Proclamation

3-Election of President Lincoln to second term

A) Wartime Propaganda Campaigns

B) Limits on Civil Liberties During Wartime

C) Decreased Rights of Minorities

D) Events During the Civil War

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Ex Parte Merryman/Milligan: Two times Lincoln suspended Habeas Corpus, or the rights of the accused.

Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln's promise to free slaves (in state's of rebellion)

Civil War: Lasted from 1861-1865

THOUGHT PROCESS:

All of these events happened *during* the war.

B relates to #1, but only #1 so make sure you read *all options*.

15) **Jim Crow** laws passed in the South during the late 1800's were designed to:

A) ~~Support~~ civil rights for African Americans

B) Create a system of legal **segregation**

C) Give free land to formerly enslaved persons

D) Compensate landowners for damage done during the Civil War

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Jim Crow: Laws in the South to discriminate against newly freed slaves

Reconstruction: A "failed" effort to help freed slaves gain equality.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

1) Only 1 option is a *negative* response for blacks (B), the other 3 options would be good so look for one that doesn't fit sometimes works.

2) *Plessy v. Ferguson* upheld **Jim Crow** laws – "separate but equal" = segregation

16) In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a major goal of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was to:

- A) End restriction on child labor
- B) Admit women to the industrial workforce
- C) Improve wages and working conditions**
- D) Join all workers into a single union

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

American Federation of Labor (AFL): An early labor union

Labor Union: Groups of workers who fight for improved working conditions.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

This is a tough question because A-D have happened or were attempted. Recognizing the AFL as a labor union is important. One *common* theme of unions is always fighting for more money and better working conditions (safety, benefits, hours, vacation, etc. – the same things **you** would fight for).

*Always look for 'better wages/conditions' if there is a labor union question

17) During the 1890's many American farmers tried to resolve their economic problems by:

A) Joining the populist party

B) Staging violent protests against the government

C) ~~Supporting~~ Supporting government aid to railroads

D) Asking Congress to ~~end~~ end agricultural subsidies

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Populist Party: A short lived political party that was anti-capitalist and anti-railroad.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Populists fought for better rates and selling prices of their farmed goods.

Railroads, backed by the government, overcharged farmers to ship grains/meat so farmers lost their profits to multi-million dollar railroad owners.

***Farmers have *never* had an advantage over industrialists in America

18) One way in which the Chinese **Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) are similar is that they:**

- A) Reflected **nativist** attitudes in the United States**
- B) Encouraged a policy of popular sovereignty
- C) Led to an increase in Asian immigration
- D) Eased requirement for citizenship

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Chinese Exclusion: Temporary stop to immigration from China – Chinese “took” jobs from “Americans”

Gentlemen's Agreement: Between US and Japan to have Japan limit its immigration to US

Nativism: Policy of protecting the interests of native-born or established inhabitants against those of immigrants.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

*There is rarely a time when the United States openly welcomed non-European immigrants.

Both acts prevented Asians from entering America. The early 20th century was a period of strong anti-immigrant sentiment in the US (Palmer Raids are also evidence).

19) Which headline related to the Spanish-American War is an example of Yellow-Journalism:

- A) President McKinley Asks Congress for War Declaration Against Spain
- B) United States Mobilizes for War with Spain
- C) United States Demands Response to Spanish Actions
- D) Spanish Troops Slaughter Innocent Cuban Citizens**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Yellow Journalism: Media that is based on sensationalism and crude exaggeration, often untrue.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

D is the only answer that uses “strong” language that is bias and/or appeals to sensationalism.

Slaughter of innocent people would appeal to the morals of Americans to get them to go to war.

20) Which conclusion is most clearly supported by information on the map:

- A) The United States respected the sovereignty of Latin American nations
- B) United States military action was used to protect American interests
- C) The United States rarely used its armed forces in Latin America before World War II
- D) United States military action in Latin America supported European colonies

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

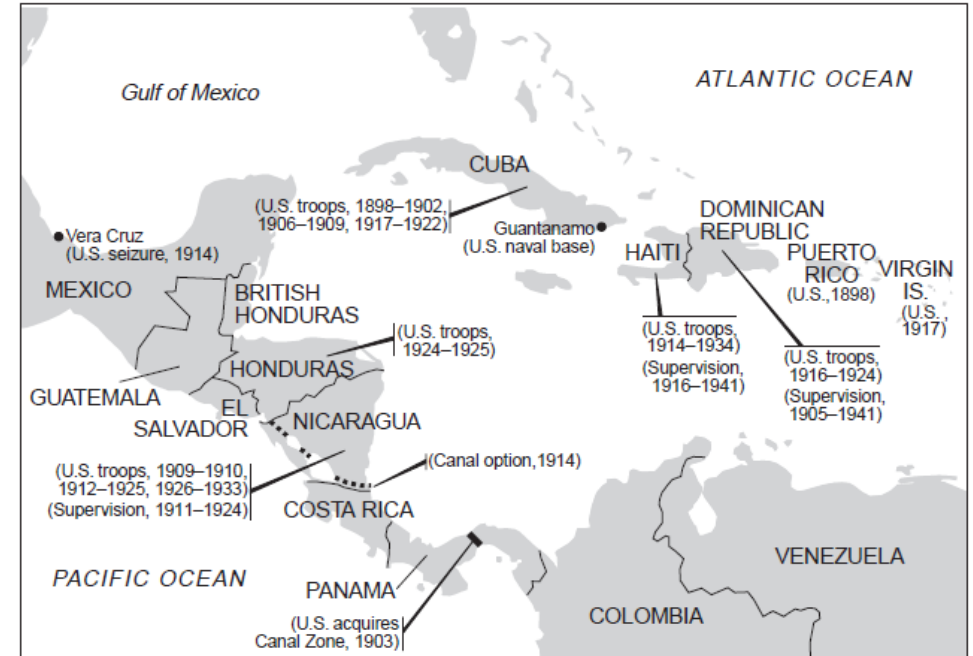
Sovereignty: the authority of a state to govern itself

Monroe Doctrine: Told Europe to stay out of western land for imperialism

THOUGHT PROCESS:

D is incorrect because the Monroe Doctrine did not permit Europe to involve itself in the west anymore.

Any involvement in foreign countries does not show respect and the map shows MANY instances of US involvement so C (“rarely involved”) is not true. The United States wanted to keep watch of Latin American to protect investments in sugar and harbors.



Source: Thomas G. Paterson et al., *American Foreign Policy: A History 1900 to Present*, D. C. Heath, 1991 (adapted)

21) Which United States foreign policy was most often used to carry out the actions shown on this map:

- A) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- B) Wilson's 14 Points
- C) Kellogg-Briand Pact
- D) Open Door

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

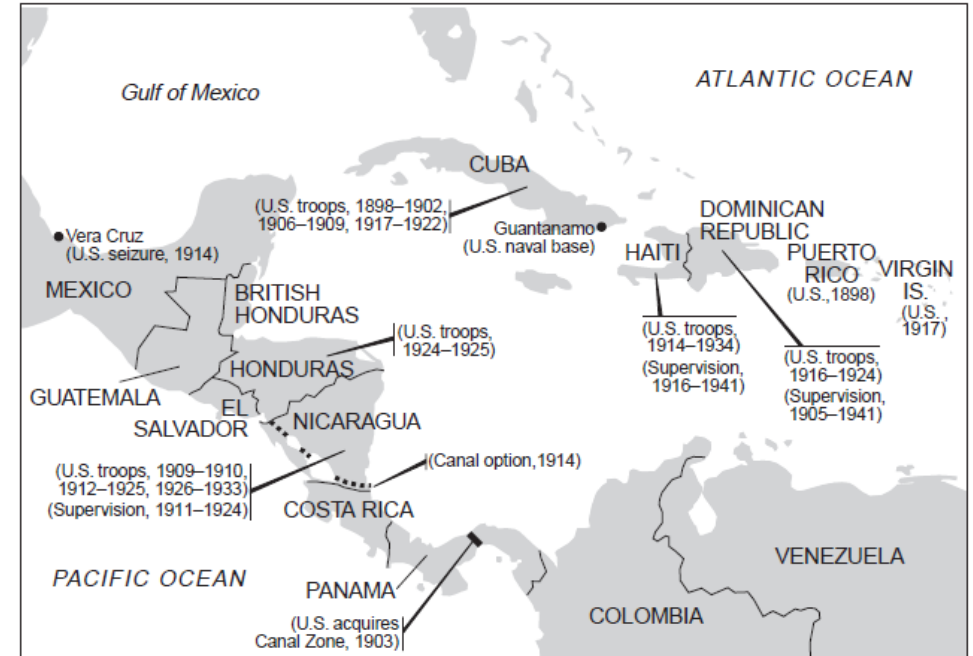
Wilson's 14 Points: Wilson's post WWI plan for world peace

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928): Attempt to outlaw war (lol)

Open Door Policy: Policy to improve trade with *China*

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The only one that had anything to do with Latin America was option A. Wilson's 14 points had to do with the end of WWI, Kellogg-Briand Pact was a world-peace idea after WWI, and Open Door Policy is related to China.



Source: Thomas G. Paterson et al., *American Foreign Policy: A History 1900 to Present*, D. C. Heath, 1991 (adapted)

22) "...In other words, our demand is that big business give the people a *square deal* and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business *who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper....*" – Theodore Roosevelt, "A Charter for Democracy" 1912

This statement reflects President Theodore Roosevelt's position that the federal government should:

- A) Leave regulation of big business to the states
- B) Cease regulation of business activities
- C) Regulate abusive business practices**
- D) Seize control of all trusts

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Square Deal: *Theodore* Roosevelt was known as "The Trustbuster."

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The square deal broke trusts, holding companies, and monopolies apart to ensure competition existed.

Even if you didn't remember the square deal, the section "right and proper" hints that regulating *abusive* policies (or fixing them) is correct more so than D. The government did not control trusts, it broke them apart – don't be fooled because you see the word "trust"

23) *The Jungle*, *The Octopus*, and *The Shame of the Cities* are all books that were written to:

- A) Support the formation of a new political party
- B) Promote environmental conservation
- C) Encourage reform in business and government
- D) Express opinions concerning imperialism

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

***The Jungle*:** Written by *Upton Sinclair* to expose the working conditions of immigrants. It is better known for leading to reform in the meatpacking industry.

***The Shame of the Cities*:** Written by Lincoln Steffens to expose political machines

Progressive Era: An era where government regulated business in favor of the common-American

THOUGHT PROCESS:

You should be familiar with *The Jungle* and the Progressive Era. The Regents' exam often will give you two things you know and throw in something random to "trick" you. **Go with what you do know.** *The Jungle* led to reform in meatpacking industries. *Shame of the Cities* targeted political machines like Tammany Hall and led to reform such as the Civil Service Exam.

24) The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 to:

- A) Regulate the money supply**
- B) Operate mints to coin money
- C) Collect tax revenues
- D) Protect deposits in savings banks

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Federal Reserve System: Created after several bank scares, the FRS's main duty is to regulate money supply to control inflation.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Whenever you see Federal Reserve System the answer, 9/10 times, is regulating the money supply or stabilizing the economy. Look for something close to that (this is also in the "barebones" guide)

25) During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson used his wartime powers to:

- A) Win passage of quota acts
- B) Grant all women the right to vote
- C) Expand freedom of the press
- D) Increase government control of the economy**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

National War Labor Board: A WWI and WWII entity to settle labor disputes and make sure factories continued producing war goods.

War Industries Board: A WWI entity to make sure war materials such as metals were used to make war-time goods.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The United States' effort in WWI could not be interrupted by a growing labor movement that developed in the late 1800's. The government had to step in to make sure workers and owners got along to make war goods to help the allies become victorious.

26) The Senate's **opposition** to United States membership in the **League of Nations** was based mainly on the:

- A) Cost of membership dues
- B) Failure to give the United States veto power
- C) Fear of being drawn into future wars**
- D) Concerns that the United States businesses would be damaged

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Wilson's 14 Points: Post WWI plan for peace, including the League of Nations.

League of Nations: Following WWI Woodrow Wilson proposed the LoN. The US **never joins**. It is eventually replaced by the United Nations following WWII and the US does join that.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Following WWI the United States continues to follow a traditional foreign policy (the same ol' **isolation/neutral**) until the end of WWII when it becomes a "world police"

27) The division in public opinion over the **Scopes trial** and **Prohibition** demonstrates which characteristic of the 1920s?:

- A) Discrimination against immigrants
- B) Clash of cultural values**
- C) Fear of international communism
- D) Opposition to the Ku Klux Klan

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Scopes Trial: Trial of John Scopes, a substitute teacher, for teaching evolution as a science instead of Creationism (Christianity)

Prohibition: Movement to prohibit the sale/creation of alcohol led by Christians/Women

THOUGHT PROCESS:

This can be tough because A, B, C, and D, were all issues in this time period.

B is by far the most correct because the Scopes Trial was fought over religion and science and Prohibition is related to the morality (cultural value) of drinking alcohol.

28) During the 1920s, much of the **debt** accumulated by consumers was due to:

- A) **Installment buying** of consumer goods
- B) Overproduction of farm products
- C) Long strikes by labor unions
- D) Rising income taxes

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Installment Buying: Buying on credit like a credit card. Paying before you have the money.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Knowing the causes of the Great Depression is always good. Overproduction was a cause but does not relate to the “debt” the question asks about.

Think about people today, if you buy \$3,000 of goods on a credit card but don't make enough to pay it off, you're going to be in a lot of debt!!! Don't overthink this one!

29) During the 1930s, poor land management and severe drought conditions across parts of the Midwest resulted in the:

- A) Formation of the United States Department of Agriculture
- B) Creation of wheat surpluses
- C) Growth of the Granger Movement
- D) Development of the Dust Bowl conditions on the Great Plains

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Dust Bowl: This was a natural disaster and was not directly linked to human actions.

Granger Movement: A movement led by farmers to target unfair grain shipping costs from railroads. Turns into populist movement.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The USDA helps regulate farms to ensure they do not over produce or overuse resources such as soil and water when nature is not cooperating. The government's growth and involvement in agriculture resulted from a need to ensure food is available in a crisis.

30) What was the goal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to add more justices to the Supreme Court?:

- A) To help the Supreme Court implement its Decisions
- B) To limit judicial opposition to New Deal Programs**
- C) To convince Congress to enact new economic Laws
- D) To replace the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

New Deal: FDR's plan of government programs to stabilize the economy.

Court Packing Scheme: After several programs were ruled "unconstitutional" by the SCOTUS, FDR decided to try to add justices to tip the scale in his favor.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

There is no set number of SCOTUS justices. FDR wanted to appoint more to ensure his programs would be upheld if challenged. Adding 3-4 New Deal supporters to the SCOTUS would ensure New Deal programs lived on but Congress saw through his plan.

31) To help win World War II, the federal government found it necessary to

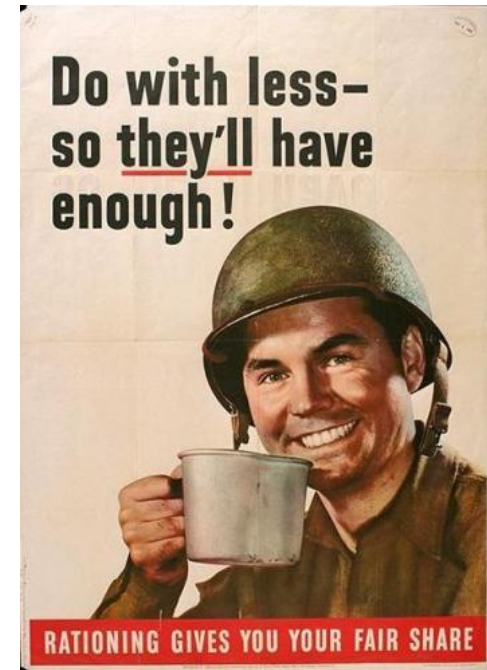
- A) Return to the gold standard
- B) Outlaw labor unions
- C) Impose rationing and price controls**
- D) Integrate the military

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Rationing: Allow each person to have only a fixed amount of (a particular commodity).

THOUGHT PROCESS:

To win WWII the government asked Americans to reduce their oil consumption and limit their consumption of certain foods such as meat and sugar. Consider this image.



32) The change in the rate of unemployment between 1941 and 1942 is best explained by the:

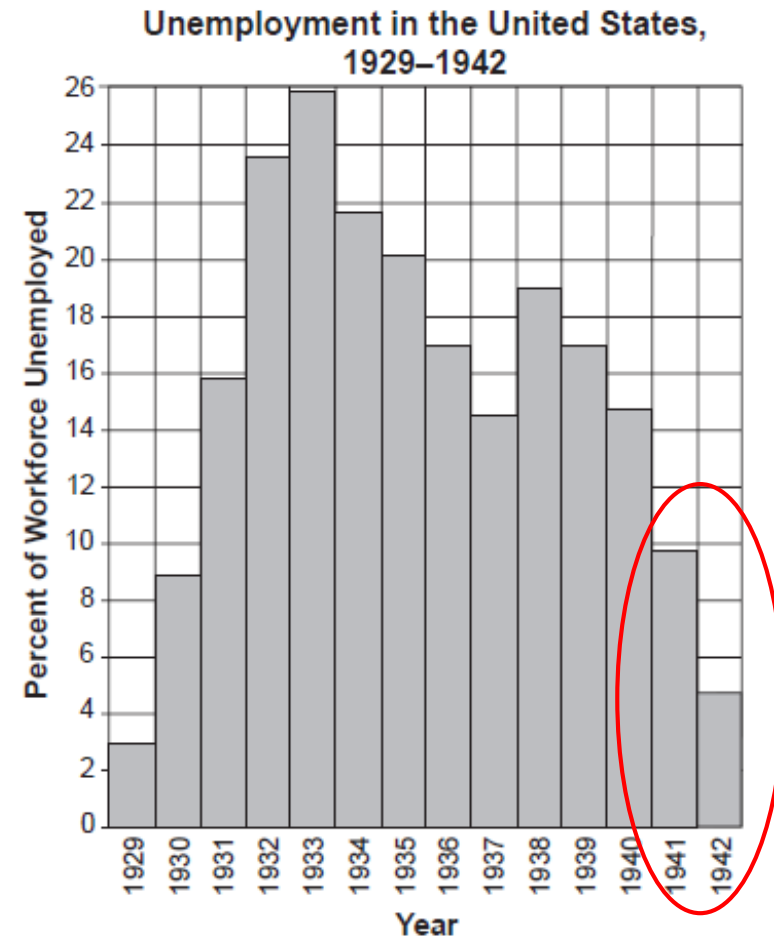
- A) Response of President Hoover to the stock market crash
- B) Effects of the Wagner Act
- C) Passage of the National Recovery Act
- D) Entry of the United States into World War II**

KEY SKILL TO KNOW:

Reading a chart: Be careful to locate the years mentioned. If the years were 1929-1931, A would be the right response but the question asks for 1941-1942 when unemployment dropped.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

There is an ongoing debate whether the New Deal or US entrance into WWII helped recover from the Great Depression. In 1941 US entrance into war put Americans to work in the military and unemployed filled soldiers' vacancies in factories.



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*, U. S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

33) During World War II, Japanese Americans were sent to internment centers primarily because they:

- A) Were considered illegal aliens
- B) Had been convicted of spying for Japan
- C) Refused to enlist in the United States military
- D) Were thought to be threats to national security**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Executive Order 9066: After the attack on Pearl Harbor (12/7/41) the United States entered WWII. Many Americans feared Japanese-Americans were spies or could cause security issues. No one was found guilty of espionage and many were US born, native Americans.

Korematsu v. United States: Korematsu argued the internment was unconstitutional. The court ruled that national security was more important than civil rights.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Japanese internment and Executive Order 9066 are usually related to “threat to national security.”

34) The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) illustrates a commitment to the concept of:

- A) Colonialism
- B) Isolationism
- C) **Mutual** defense
- D) Human rights

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

NATO: Formed after WWII, this group included many western European countries and the United States. An attack on one would be an attack on all with a collective response.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

NATO was one of the US's first steps away from isolationism/neutrality (traditional foreign policy).

The term "mutual" meaning "in common" relates to the idea NATO had many members working together for global security.

35) In the years immediately following World War II, United States foreign policy was primarily focused on:

- A) Securing peace in the Middle East
- B) Containing the spread of communism**
- C) Sending volunteers to developing countries
- D) Maintaining neutrality in world conflicts

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Cold War: A conflict between the US and USSR regarding capitalism v. communism. Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon all intervened in foreign affairs to stop the spread of communism in a policy of **containment** and belief in the **domino theory**.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The Cold War was mostly in Asia/Latin America, not the Middle East. Kennedy did create the Peace Corps but that was *not* the focus. Maintaining neutrality does not make sense because the US sent troops and aid to Germany (Berlin Airlift), participated in the Korean "War" and also in the Vietnam "War" as a world police effort.

36) Between 1946 and 1954, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and Senator Joseph **McCarthy** attracted public attention by investigating:

- A) Allegations of communist influences in government
- B) Civil rights violations against African Americans
- C) Corruption by companies in the defense industry
- D) War crimes of German and Japanese Officials

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Cold War: A conflict between the US and USSR regarding capitalism v. communism.

Joseph McCarthy: US Senator who made himself famous by accusing many government officials of being communist. Some truly were but most accusations were false.

HUAC: House of Un-American Activities – abolished in 1975 near end of Cold War.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The dates given were the beginning of the Cold War right after World War II. Whenever **McCarthy** is seen it is usually related to accusations/communism

37) President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957 to:

A) Supervise local elections

B) Enforce school integration

C) End a bus boycott

D) Break up a steel strike

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Integration: Opposite of *segregation*, to integrate means to include (I for I)

Little Rock Nine: A group of black students who were harassed after integrating into an all white school

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Little Rock = Little Rock Nine, we watched a clip from Oprah in class where the bullies asked for forgiveness from the nine black students.

38) The Cuban Missile Crisis effectively ended when the:

A) Soviet Union agreed to withdraw weapons from Cuba

B) Bay of Pigs Invasion removed Fidel Castro

C) Cuban authorities signed new agreements with the United States

D) United States announced the formation of the Alliance for Progress

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Cuban Missile Crisis: The USSR staged nuclear warheads in Cuba 90 miles off the coast and dangerously close to the US. Kennedy reacted by ordering a naval blockade until all nukes were removed.

Bay of Pigs: President Kennedy's first major foreign policy move during the Cold War – it was a complete failure and did *not* remove Castro.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The Cuban Missile Crisis is the closest the world has come to nuclear warfare. There is no way the US government would allow communist nukes that close to the US ever, even today.

39) A result of the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* was that the:

- A) Americans with Disabilities Act was passed
- B) 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed
- C) Modern environmental movement gained support**
- D) Consumer protection movement began

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Silent Spring: Written in 1962 by Rachel Carson, her book documents the negative effects of pesticides and led to a ban on the chemical DDT.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Silent Spring, like “spring” the season where flowers (environment) bloom, is an easy way to remember the topic of the book.

40) Which event led to this letter being written:

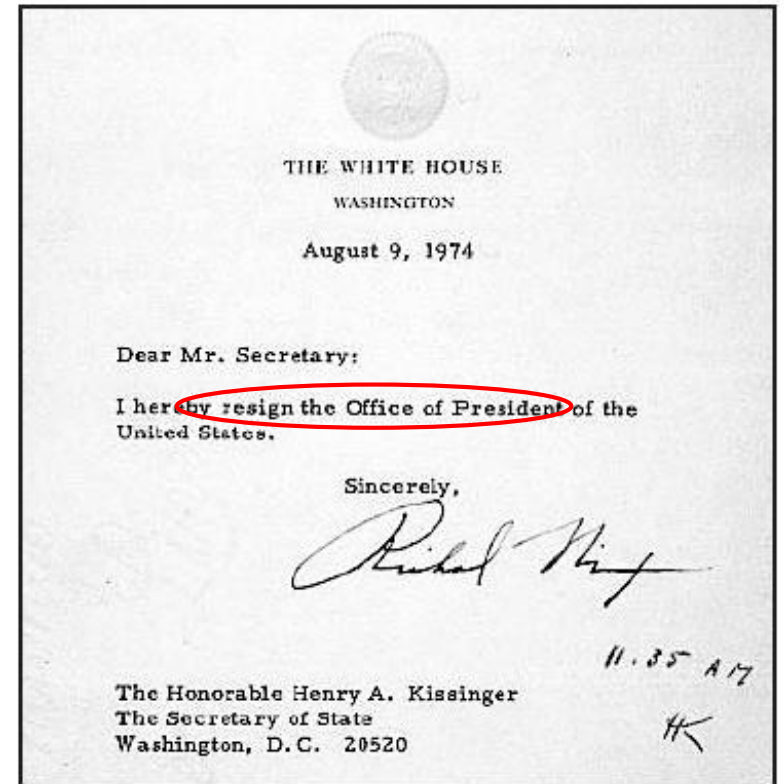
- A) Teapot Dome Scandal
- B) Kent State shootings
- C) Iran Contra Affair
- D) Watergate Break-in**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Watergate Affair: President Nixon and Republican top-aides broke into the Democratic National Headquarter in the Watergate Hotel to retrieve campaign strategies for Nixon's re-election bid. Through secret tapes Nixon was proven to be involved and he resigned in the face of his impending impeachment.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Watergate led to the impeachment of Nixon. He resigned before he would (most likely) have been found guilty.



Source: National Archives and Records Administration

41) Which constitutional power was most directly responsible for the action taken in this letter?:

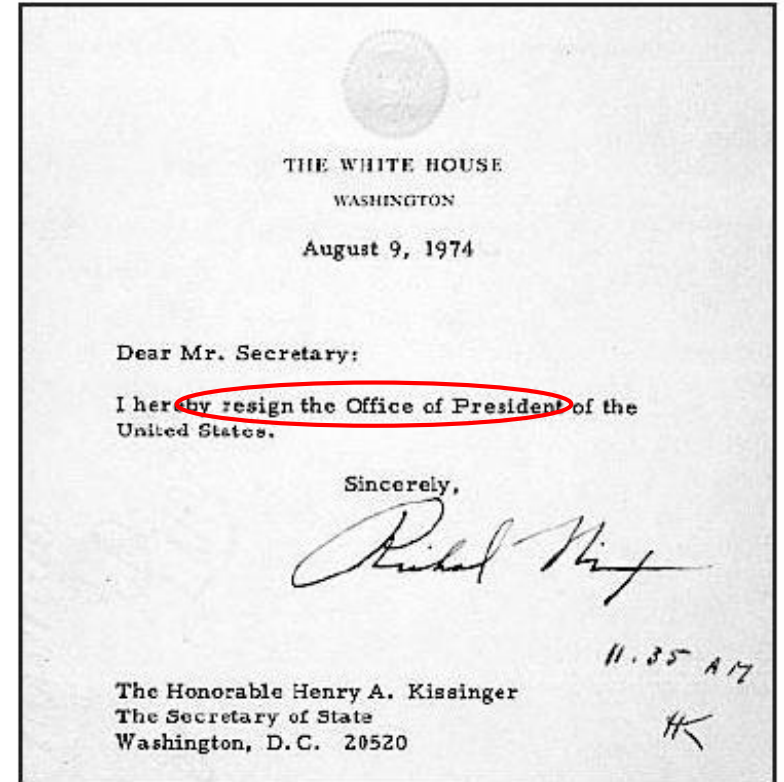
- A) Power of Congress to override vetoes
- B) Power of the Supreme Court to appoint justices
- C) Power of **impeachment** by the House of Representatives
- D) Power of the Senate to approve proposed treaties

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Watergate Affair: President Nixon and Republican top-aides broke into the Democratic National Headquarter in the Watergate Hotel to retrieve campaign strategies for Nixon's re-election bid. Through secret tapes Nixon was proven to be involved and he resigned in the face of his impending impeachment.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Watergate led to the impeachment of Nixon. He resigned before he would (most likely) have been found guilty.



Source: National Archives and Records Administration

42) Which concept is illustrated by United States participation in both the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?

- A) Interdependence
- B) Appeasement
- C) Nationalism
- D) Nonalignment

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

NAFTA: The North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the United States sought to eliminate trade barriers under the Bill Clinton administration.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

NAFTA involves **three** countries so **interdependence** makes the most sense. Appeasement is the process of trying to keep an aggressive nation happy (WWII and Germany), nationalism is pride in one's country, and non-alignment does not make sense because the US clearly aligned itself with its border countries.

43) Which statement is best supported by information in the chart?

- A) The candidate selected by a majority of the population won the presidency
- B) The popular vote is **not** the deciding factor in winning the presidency
- C) Candidates must campaign in all states to win a presidential election
- D) The electoral college system was abolished after this election.

Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Democrat: Al Gore	50,996,582	266
Republican: George W. Bush	50,456,062	271

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Gore v Bush (2000): One of the most controversial elections in US history. Gore won the popular vote but not the electoral vote.

Electoral College: A group of “official” voters for the presidency

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Gore v. Bush will 9/10 times have to do with the idea that the popular vote does not always determine the president. It has happened in 1824 with John Quincy Adams, 1876 with Rutherford B. Hayes, 1888 with Benjamin Harrison. Don't be surprised to see other examples in the question/data – just look for Gore v. Bush.

44) Which event did President Bush refer to in this quotation?

- A) Oklahoma City bombing on April 17, 1995
- B) Terrorist actions on September 11, 2001**
- C) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- D) Start of Operation Iraqi Freedom

...In the sixth year since our Nation was attacked, I wish I could report to you that the dangers have ended. They have not. And so it remains the policy of this Government to use every lawful and proper tool of intelligence, diplomacy, law enforcement, and military action to do our duty, to find these enemies, and to protect the American people.... - George W. Bush

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

9/11: September 11, 2001 – Four hijacked planes target the World Trade Center, Pentagon, and (possibly) the White House. Two planes hit each WTC building, one hit the Pentagon, and the fourth was downed by passengers before hitting its unknown target.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Only B and D occurred during George W. Bush's presidency. The quote is in support of the PATRIOT Act and is a reminder that the threat of terrorism in the United States still remains. Operation Iraqi freedom was an overseas foreign issue rather than domestic.

45) Which pair of events shows a correct cause-and effect relationship?

A) Mexican War → Trail of Tears

B) Harlem Renaissance → Great Migration

C) Increase in organized crime → Adoption of national prohibition

D) Passage of Interstate Highway Act → Increase in suburbanization

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Harlem Renaissance, Great Migration, Prohibition, Suburbanization

THOUGHT PROCESS:

It is important to note the direction of the arrow. Both B and C are related but the arrow should go the other way.

When highways were created at a much faster rate under Eisenhower people could move out of the city and use their automobiles to reach work. Affluent neighborhoods such as Levittown, NY began to become common.

46) Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information in the time line??

A) Government intervention in the economy has limited the growth of the gross domestic product.

B) United States economic policies have been modified to meet changing conditions.

C) The United States government has shown little interest in regulating big business.

D) Most Americans are opposed to government intervention in the economy.

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

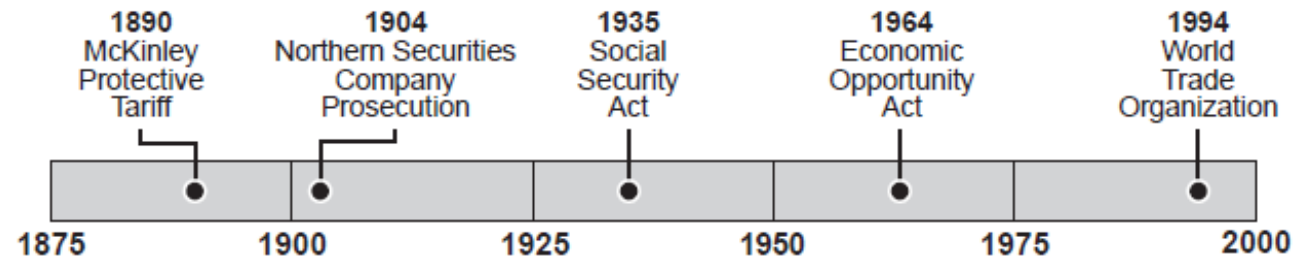
Northern Securities v. United States:

SCOTUS court that ordered the breaking up of a trust

Social Security Act: New Deal program to ensure older Americans had an income

THOUGHT PROCESS:

After the Progressive Era the United States government was very willing, and has since, regulated big business and economic policies.



47) This cartoonist is expressing a concern that the current Social Security system?

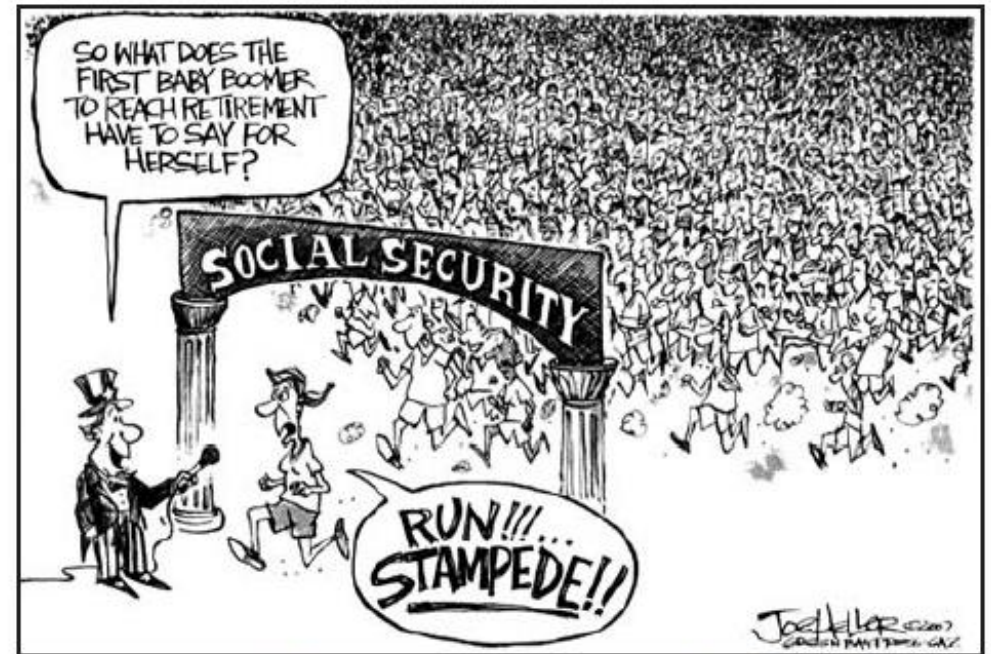
- A) Imposes taxes which are too high
- B) Does not cover most American workers.
- C) Faces threats from future increases in the number of recipients
- D) Does not support a standard of living

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Baby Boomer: A dramatic increase in birth-rates following WWII.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The large population of babyboomers will all be drawing from social security at a higher rate than “average” generations will be paying into the system.



Source: Joe Heller, *Green Bay Press-Gazette*,
October 16, 2007

48) One way in which President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton are similar is that both were?

- A) Forced to fight an unpopular war
- B) Opposed to Civil Rights legislation
- C) Sworn into office after the assassination of a president
- D) Acquitted by the Senate after being impeached**

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Impeachment: When a President commits a “high crime or treason” they may be removed from office by Congress.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

NO president has ever been *fully* impeached. Johnson and Clinton went through the whole process but were acquitted. Nixon resigned after Watergate.

49) Which statement illustrates the system of checks and balances?

A) The electoral college cast 435 votes for Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

B) President Harry Truman decided to remove General Douglas MacArthur as military commander in Korea.

C) The ^{LEGISLATIVE} Senate rejected ^{EXECUTIVE} President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court

D) Nancy Pelosi was elected as the first female Speaker of the House of Representatives in 2007.

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

Checks and Balances: Ensures no branch of government has too much authority. Montesquieu believed in the separation of powers for this reason. Each branch can overturn/affect both other branches.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

The best way to assess a checks and balances question is to write the branches of government over their actions in the options (as shown in red). Once two branches are included there is usually a check going on between them.

50) Ralph Nader – *Dangerous at Any Speed*

Betty Friedan – *The Feminine Mystique*

Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein – *All the President's Men*

Which conclusion can best be drawn from the influence of these books?

A) Authors often **increase** public awareness of significant issues.

B) Writers often ~~promote~~ big business

C) Literary works often ~~ignore~~ controversial issues

D) Journalists often expose corrupt politicians

KEY TERMS TO KNOW:

The Feminine Mystique: Reinvigorated “Second Wave of Feminism”

Dangerous at Any Speed: Negative effects of pollution caused by vehicles.

THOUGHT PROCESS:

Don't get confused when two look familiar and one doesn't. Just go with what you know! *Dangerous at any speed* had to do with vehicle pollution and the *Feminine Mystique* had nothing to do with cars (women's rights). Two *different* issues were brought to light.

*When you see book titles it usually has to do with “they reflect their eras” or “can bring social/political change”

***All the Presidents Men* has to do with the story of the Watergate Scandal