

Name _____
Teacher _____

Period _____
Date _____

**FINAL EXAM REVIEW GUIDE
SOCIAL STUDIES – 8TH GRADE**

**An Industrial Society:
The Maturing of an Industrial Society
in the Second Half of the 19th Century**

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- A. Industrialization
- B. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- C. Andrew Carnegie
- D. John D. Rockefeller
- E. Triangle Fire
- F. Labor Union
- G. Collective Bargaining
- H. Strike
- I. Capitalism
- J. Monopoly
- K. Assembly Line
- L. Haymarket Riot

- 1) _____ Known as the Steel King due to his monopoly in the steel industry.
- 2) _____ The process of negotiation between laborers and management.
- 3) _____ When a company or person controls all or most of the business in an industry.
- 4) _____ Created mass-production by assembling products along a moving conveyor belt.
- 5) _____ When private citizens control the means of production.
- 6) _____ Created during the Industrial Revolution to provide workers with better working conditions.
- 7) _____ A philanthropist who had a monopoly in the Oil industry.
- 8) _____ Known as the robber baron of the railroad industry.
- 9) _____ Led to a very low opinion of labor unions after a labor strike turned violent
- 10) _____ Time period when technology and business grew and a great number of inventions were created.
- 11) _____ When a worker refuses to go to work until an agreement is reached with management.
- 12) _____ Tragic event which led to an increased awareness of poor working conditions.

Define the following terms:

13) Robber-baron:

14) Captain of Industry:

15) Philanthropist:

16) Sweatshop:

17) Corporation:

18) Trust:

19) Stock:

20) Laissez-faire:

21) Free-enterprise (characteristics of a free-enterprise system):

22) Capitalism:

23) Social Darwinism:

24) List three reasons that **labor unions** developed during industrialization:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

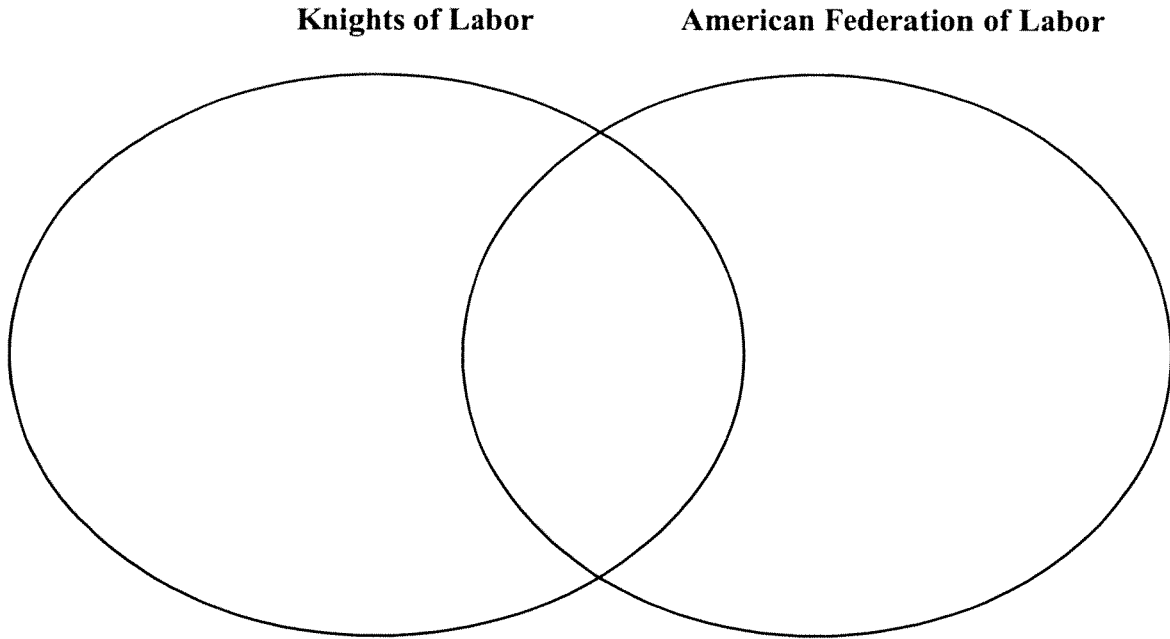
25) What were the goals of early labor unions? _____

26) What are three methods used by labor unions? _____

27) What are three reasons that early labor unions failed during industrialization?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Fill in the following Venn diagram comparing/contrasting the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor:



Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition

- a) collective bargaining
- b) sweatshop
- c) patent
- d) assembly line
- e) mass production
- f) interchangeable parts

- 1. _____ A workplace with long hours, poor conditions and low pay
- 2. _____ Right of unions to negotiate for workers with management
- 3. _____ Producing large quantities of goods quickly and cheaply
- 4. _____ workers stay in one place along a moving belt
- 5. _____ licenses for new inventions

How did inventions change America at the beginning of the 20th century? _____

Name the invention Alexander Graham Bell invented. _____

Name the inventions Thomas Alva Edison invented? _____

THE NEW WEST: The response of the farmer to industrialization.

1) Identify two reasons why Americans moved westward.

2) Describe the impact of the transcontinental railroad on the west.

3) Name the two immigrant groups that built the transcontinental RR: _____

4) Explain three ways that the Native American Indians depended on the buffalo. _____

5) Explain the impacts of this westward movement on the lives of Native American Indians.

6) Define and explain the importance of the Homestead Act: _____

7) What problems did farmers encounter on the prairie? _____

8) How did sodbusters overcome their problems on the prairie? _____

9) What were the purpose and the importance of the Grange? _____

10) What were the goals of the Populist Party? _____

11) What is the importance of a third party? _____

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- a) transcontinental railroad
- b) subsidy
- c) reservations
- d) sod house
- e) sodbuster
- f) inflation

1. _____ prices increase
2. _____ transportation that stretches from coast to coast
3. _____ land set aside for Indians
4. _____ money given as aid or a piece of land given by the government
5. _____ farmers on the Plains
6. _____ new kind of shelter on the prairie (plains)

Immigration and Urbanization: Changes in the Social Structure Altered the American Scene

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- A. Immigrant
- B. Ellis island
- C. The New Colossus
- D. Chinese Exclusion Act
- E. Quota
- F. Tenement
- G. Urban
- H. Suburban
- I. Rural
- J. Push factor
- K. Pull factor
- L. Angel island
- M. Ghetto
- N. Nativism

- 1) _____ Prohibited Chinese workers from coming to the U.S. for 61 years.
- 2) _____ An area with a very low population which is often characterized by countryside.
- 3) _____ An overcrowded apartment building where poor immigrant families lived upon arriving in U.S.
- 4) _____ A limitation on the number of immigrants allowed into the U.S.
- 5) _____ An area on the outskirts of a city with a less dense population.
- 6) _____ Something that forces one to leave their home country.
- 7) _____ Place in New York Harbor where many European immigrants came when arriving in the U.S.
- 8) _____ Overcrowded neighborhoods where poor immigrants lived.
- 9) _____ Place in California where many Asian immigrants were processed upon arriving to the U.S.
- 10) _____ Also known as the city, an area with dense population.
- 11) _____ The belief that no new immigrants should be allowed into the country.
- 12) _____ One who moves to another country for the purposes of settling there.
- 13) _____ Something that draws one to a new nation.
- 14) _____ Poem by Emma Lazarus inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty.

15) Fill in the T-chart below with 4 examples of push factors and 4 examples of pull factors.

Push factors	Pull factors

16) Why did U.S. immigration policy change from open to restrictive immigration?

17) What is U.S. immigration policy today?

18) Why did African-Americans migrate north? What conditions did they find?

19) Define: Illegal Alien:

20) Define: American Dream:

21) Why did the Irish come to America?

22) Why were the Irish discriminated against?

23) Define-acculturation

24) Why did cities grow in the late 1800s?

25) What problems did people have in the cities?

26) Define: tenement

27) How did Jacob Riis make the public aware of the problems in cities?

28) How did Jane Addams and the Hull House try to solve the problems in the cities?

- 29) What other changes were made to improve how people lived in the cities? _____

- 30) What new forms of entertainment developed for people during their leisure time to help them escape from the pressure of work? _____

- 31) Why did the Sears Roebuck catalogue gain such importance? _____

The Progressive Movement 1900-1920: Efforts to Reform the New Society

1) Define: Progressive Era

2) Define: Gilded Age

3) Fill in the chart below with the social, political and economic goals of the Progressive Era.
WHAT WERE THE GOALS OF REFORMERS IN THE USA IN LATE 1800s AND EARLY 1900s?

Social	Political	Economic

4) **MATCHING**: Match the word with the appropriate definition:

- A) spoils system
- B) civil service
- C) interstate commerce
- D) Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- E) Political boss
- F) Primary
- G) Initiative
- H) Referendum
- I) Recall
- J) Graduated Income Tax

- _____ 1. powerful politicians who were corrupt
- _____ 2. voters can remove elected officials from office
- _____ 3. giving government jobs as a reward for political support
- _____ 4. voters can suggest bills in the state legislature
- _____ 5. law prohibiting businesses from destroying competition
- _____ 6. voters can vote directly on bills
- _____ 7. business that goes across state lines
- _____ 8. voters select the candidate for their political party
- _____ 9. wealthy pay taxes at a higher rate than the poor or middle class
- _____ 10. government jobs given to people scoring highest on exams

5) What was the purpose of all of these: initiative, referendum, recall and primary? _____

6) Define and explain the importance of:

a) MUCKRAKERS:

b) UPTON SINCLAIR/THE JUNGLE:

c) IDA TARBELL/THE HISTORY OF STANDARD OIL:

d) JACOB RIIS/HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES:

e) THOMAS NAST:

f) LEWIS HINE:

g) JOHN MUIR:

7) Fill in the chart below:

Legislation	Purpose
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)	
Elkins Act	
Hepburn Act	
Meat Inspection Act	
Pure Food and Drug Act	
Clayton Anti-trust Act	
Federal Reserve Act	

8) What do most of these laws have in common?

9) What methods did reformers use to help bring about change in society during the Progressive Era?

10) THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

A) What was the Square Deal?

B) Explain three achievements of Teddy Roosevelt's domestic policy?

C) Explain "trustbuster" _____

D) Define: conservation _____

11) WILLIAM H. TAFT:

A) How did President Taft and President Roosevelt differ in the way they handled domestic policy during the Progressive Era?

12) WOODROW WILSON

Identify and explain the purpose of four amendments passed during Wilson's Presidency:

	PURPOSE	HOW PROGRESSIVE
16 th Amendment		
17 th Amendment		
18 th Amendment		
19 th Amendment		

13) Describe 2 achievements of Wilson's domestic policy:

- A) _____

B) _____

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

- 1) What reforms did women want during the Progressive Era? _____

- 2) Define: suffrage _____
- 3) What was the goal of the suffragists? _____
- 4) What rights did men have that women did not have? _____

- 5) What strategies did the suffragists use to achieve their goal? _____

- 6) Name two people who helped women gain equality: _____
- 7) Explain the 19th Amendment: _____

- 8) Define: temperance _____
- 9) Name the leaders of the temperance movement: _____

- 10) Explain 18th Amendment: _____

MINORITIES DURING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA- Identify and explain the importance

- 1) Who was Booker T. Washington and what were his ideas _____

- 2) How did W.E.B. Du Bois differ from Booker T. Washington? _____

- 3) What is the purpose of the NAACP: _____

- 4) Ida B. Wells: _____
- 5) How did the "Gentlemen's Agreement" show anti-Japanese feeling? : _____

- 6) How did the Dawes Act hurt Indians: _____

THE UNITED STATES EXPANDS ITS TERRITORIES AND BUILDS AN OVERSEAS EMPIRE

1) Define and give an example of each:

a) Self-interest:

b) Idealism:

c) Isolationism:

d) Neutrality:

2) How did George Washington's Farewell Address influence U.S. foreign policy?

3) Monroe Doctrine

a) Why was the Monroe Doctrine issued? _____

b) To whom was it addressed? _____

c) How was the Monroe Doctrine idealism? _____

d) How was the Monroe Doctrine self interest? _____

4) Define: Manifest Destiny

5) When, how and why did the United States acquire Alaska and Hawaii?

a)

ALASKA: _____

b)

HAWAII: _____

6) Define-Imperialism _____

7) Give three arguments in favor of imperialism:

8) Give three arguments against imperialism:

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- A. Empire
- B. Expansionism
- C. Yellow Journalism
- D. The U.S.S. Maine
- E. Imperialist
- F. Anti-imperialist
- G. Annex
- H. Dollar diplomacy
- I. Open door policy

- 1) _____ Allowed the United States to trade more freely with China.
- 2) _____ U.S. battleship that exploded off of the coast of Cuba in 1898.
- 3) _____ Exaggerated news stories used to influence public opinion.
- 4) _____ To make a piece of land part of a country. The U.S. acquired Hawaii this way in 1898.
- 5) _____ Known as “dollars for bullets”, it was President Taft’s way of dealing with Latin America through investment, not force.
- 6) _____ One who believes in stronger nations dominated the political and economic affairs of weaker nations.
- 7) _____ When the United States began to expand our borders overseas.
- 8) _____ The United States had created one during the late 1800’s to early 1900’s by seeking to fulfill our Manifest Destiny.
- 9) _____ One who believes it is morally wrong to control the affairs of another nation.

9) THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

A) CAUSES: _____

B) DATES: _____

C) WHERE
FOUGHT: _____

D) RESULTS: _____

E) How did the Spanish-American War change U.S. foreign policy?

F) Define-Yellow Journalism and give an example _____

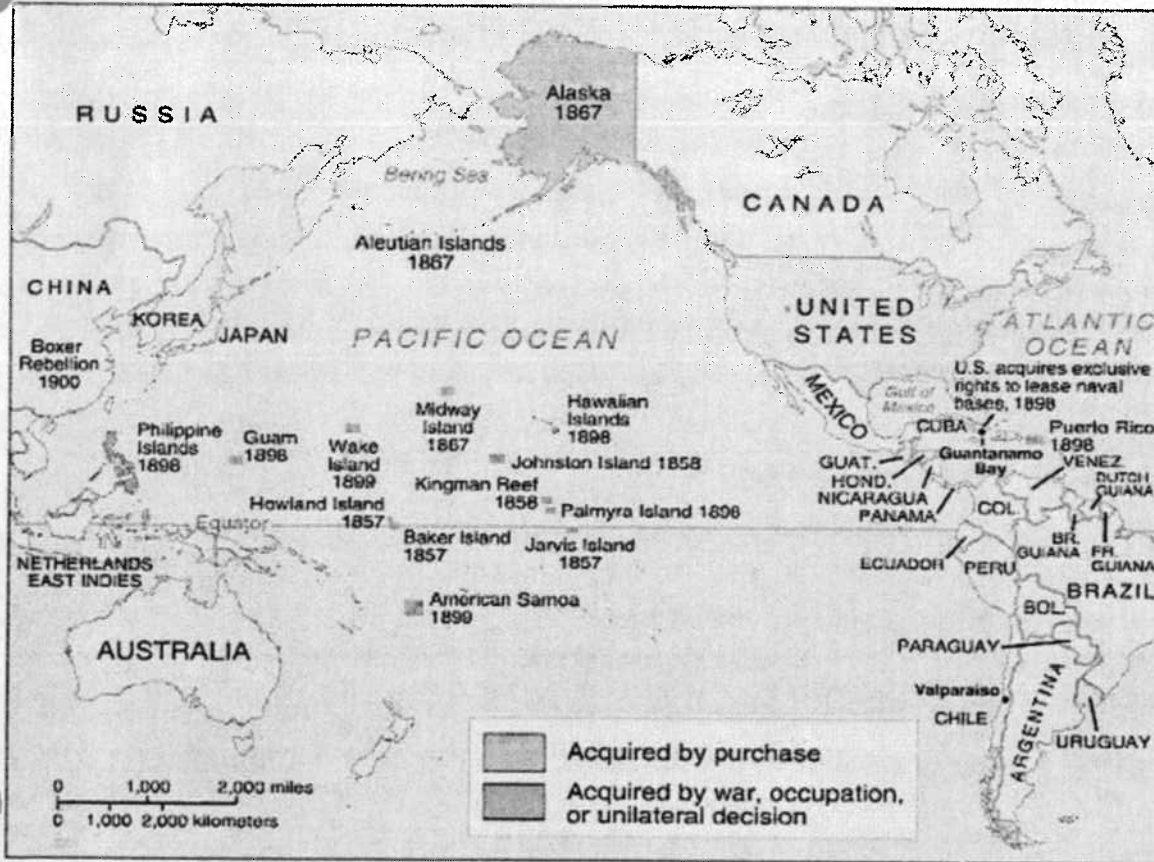
G) Explain: "...You furnish the pictures; I'll furnish the war." _____

10) What was the Roosevelt Corollary? ("Big Stick Policy")

11) Why did the U.S. build the Panama Canal and why was it important?

12) How did the Open Door policy protect our trade with China?

Answer the following questions based on the map below:



13) How does this map show U.S. imperialism?

14) Define: spheres of influence

15) Which nation is the idea spheres of influence related to?

World War I: THE UNITED STATES BEGINS TO TAKE A ROLE IN GLOBAL POLITICS

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- A. Unrestricted Submarine warfare
- B. Archduke of Austria-Hungary
- C. Nationalism
- D. Zimmerman telegram
- E. Propaganda
- F. Triple Entente
- G. Triple Alliance
- H. Neutrality
- I. Preparedness
- J. Fourteen Points
- K. League of Nations
- L. Lusitania

- 1) _____ Used during World War I to persuade each side to join the war effort.
- 2) _____ Consisted of Britain, France and Russia at the start of WWI in 1914.
- 3) _____ Sunk off of the coast of Ireland in 1915 by Germany.
- 4) _____ A note sent by Germany to Mexico asking Mexico to join Germany if the U.S. enters WWI.
- 5) _____ A strong feeling of pride or devotion to one's country.
- 6) _____ U.S. policy at the beginning of WWI when we had not officially entered the war.
- 7) _____ Policy advocated by Wilson due to Germany's continued sinking of neutral ships.
- 8) _____ Consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy at the start of WWI in 1914.
- 9) _____ Assassinated in 1914 by a Serbian nationalist, this was said to be the immediate cause of WWI.
- 10) _____ Woodrow Wilson's plan for peace at the end of WWI.
- 11) _____ A general alliance of nations proposed by Wilson to promote peace and the reason the U.S. refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles.
- 12) _____ German policy to torpedo any ship, neutral or war-related, that came near German waters.

13) List the four **M A I N** causes of World War I and explain how each was a cause of World War I:

M
A
I
N

14) What is the immediate cause or spark of World War I?

15) List and explain three major reasons for the United States to enter World War I in 1917:

A)

B)

C)

Which was the most important? Why?

16) How did World War I affect Americans at home?

A) Women: _____

B) Espionage Act: _____

C) Rationing: _____

D) War Bonds: _____

17) Explain what trench warfare is:

18) Identify three new weapons/technologies that were used in World War I:

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

19) What were the results of World War I?

20) What was the purpose of Wilson's Fourteen Points? _____

21) Why didn't the United States join the League of Nations?

22) Why did the League of Nations fail?

23) Use the following cartoon the answer the questions below:

INTERRUPTING THE CEREMONY



M-CUTCHEON, CHICAGO TRIBUNE-NEW YORK NEWS SYNDICATE, INC.

a. What is symbolized by the wedding ceremony in this cartoon?

b. What does the groom symbolize?

c. How does the groom seem to feel about getting married?

d. With whom is the groom about to be "joined together"?

THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE WARS: THE ROARING TWENTIES REFLECTED THE SPIRIT OF THE POSTWAR PERIOD AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION
The 1920s and the Great Depression

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- A. Prohibition
- B. Flappers
- C. Speakeasies
- D. Organized Crime
- E. Scopes trial
- F. Sacco and Vanzetti case
- G. Red Scare
- H. Installment buying
- I. Buying on margin
- J. Suffrage
- K. Temperance Crusade

- 1) _____ Women's movement to gain the right to vote.
- 2) _____ A biology teacher put on trial for teaching Darwin's theory of evolution in public schools.
- 3) _____ Known as "Buy Now, Pay Later", this method of purchasing often led to consumer debt.
- 4) _____ An excessive, irrational fear that communism was taking over the United States.
- 5) _____ Italian immigrants put on trial for robbery & murder demonstrated intolerance in the 1920s.
- 6) _____ Flourished during the 1920's due to gangsters such as Al Capone.
- 7) _____ The 18th Amendment – banned the sale or manufacture of alcohol in the U.S.
- 8) _____ Illegal bars where people secretly went during the 1920s to drink.
- 9) _____ Women who broke from traditional roles in the 1920s regarding fashion and behavior.
- 10) _____ Buying stock with a down payment and borrowing the rest of the money.
- 11) _____ A movement led mostly by women to ban alcohol in the U.S.

12) What was meant by "A Return to Normalcy?"

13) Why were the 1920s called the "Roaring Twenties?"

14) What economic, political and social changes took place in the 1920s?

A) Economic:

B) Political:

C) Social:

15) Explain the Harlem Renaissance

16) In which fields did the following people make contributions?

- a. Duke Ellington _____
- b. Louis Armstrong _____
- c. Bessie Smith _____
- d. Langston Hughes _____

17) Define:

A) Depression: _____

B) Recession: _____

C) Give 3 characteristics of an economic depression:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

D) Explain 3 major underlying causes of the Great Depression:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

18) What was the spark of the Great Depression?

19) Explain supply and demand:

20) Use the following T-chart to compare FDR's philosophy on getting the U.S. out of the Great Depression to Hoover's:

FDR	Hoover

21) Define and explain The New Deal and its purpose: (RELIEF, RECOVERY, REFORM)

22) Explain FDR's Court Packing Plan:

23) Use the following "New Deal Quiz" to test your knowledge of several New Deal Reforms:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">o National Recovery Administrationo Federal Emergency Relief Administrationo Civilian Conservation Corpso National Labor Relations Boardo Tennessee Valley Authorityo Federal Deposit Insurance Corporationo Works Progress Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Securities and Exchange Commissiono National Industrial Recovery Acto Social Security Acto Agricultural Administration Acto Fair Labor Standards Acto Farm Security Administration |
|--|---|

- a. raised the minimum wage to 40cents per hour
- b. established a federal pension for the elderly
- c. paid farm workers to limit the crops they grew
- d. gave jobs to young men in environmental improvement projects
- e. guaranteed workers the right to join unions and call strikes
- f. insured bank deposits up to \$5,000
- g. provided funding for the development of the Tennessee River Valley
- h. gave money to local and state relief organizations
- i. created work codes and industry safety regulations
- j. reorganized all New Deal programs under this federal agency
- k. loaned money to sharecroppers to buy their own land
- l. encouraged business owners and labor unions to cooperate in regulating prices
- m. regulated and reformed financial practices, particularly buying stocks

24) Which New Deal Laws still affect our lives today?

25) How did the New Deal change America?

26) How is the New Deal like the Progressive Era?

27) Explain what a business cycle is:

THE UNITED STATES ASSUMES WORLDWIDE RESPONSIBILITIES: WORLD WAR II

1) There are many basic or long-term causes of World War II as well as a very important immediate cause or spark of the war. Explain each of the long-term causes below:

FASCISM _____

AGGRESSION _____

TOTALITARIAN STATES _____

DICTATORSHIPS _____

APPEASEMENT _____

MILITARISM _____

2) In addition to those causes listed above, how did the end of World War I lead to World War II?

Why did the U.S. enter WWII? _____

Match the leader to the country they led during World War II:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------|
| A. Stalin | 3) _____ | Germany |
| B. Hitler | 4) _____ | Great Britain |
| C. Mussolini | 5) _____ | Japan |
| D. Churchill | 6) _____ | Italy |
| E. Tojo | 7) _____ | United States |
| F. FDR/Truman | 8) _____ | Soviet Union |

Fill in the blanks:

9. The spark or short-term cause of World War II was when _____ invaded _____.

10. The United States supplied Britain with supplies before entering World War II with the _____.

11) The United States entered World War II when _____ bombed _____.

12) The _____ - _____ Pact was broken by Hitler when he failed to follow through with his promise to share Poland with Stalin.

13) _____ was a turning point battle in World War II because Germany would never again invade the Soviet Union.

14) Operation Overlord was the code name for _____, which was when the allies landed on the coast of Normandy, France.

15) The U.S. strategy in the Pacific was _____, which meant they would move from island to island to avoid being captured and to get closer to Japan.

16) The United States ended the war in the Pacific by dropping atomic bombs on Japan in the cities of _____ & _____.

17) Define:

A) Holocaust: _____

B) What was the U.S. response to the Holocaust?

C) What was the purpose of the Nuremberg War trials?

D) What was the impact of the Nuremberg War trials?

18) How were Japanese-Americans treated on the West Coast after the bombing of Pearl Harbor? Why were they treated this way?

What was an internment camp?

19) What was the importance of the Manhattan project?

20) How did World War II affect Americans at home?

A) Rosie the Riveter:

B) Minorities:

C) Rationing:

D) War Bonds:

21) Use the T-chart below to list at least 3 arguments for and 3 arguments against our use of the atomic bomb to end the war in the Pacific?

FOR	AGAINST

22) Why did President Truman decide to drop the atomic bomb?

23) Identify who said the following quotations and the their importance:

a) "...I shall return!" _____

b) "...a date which will live in infamy..." _____

24) What was the importance of FDR's Four Freedoms speech? _____

25) Identify the four freedoms _____

THE UNITED STATES AS LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD

The United Nations

1. Define: United Nations

2. Why did the United States join the United Nations following World War II?

3. Give examples of how the United Nations aided countries and/or promoted peace throughout the years?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

The Cold War Begins

1. What was the Cold War?

2. When did the Cold War occur? Begin? _____ End? _____

3. Who fought the Cold War? _____ VS _____

4. What is a Superpower?

Matching: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

- A. Truman Doctrine
- B. Marshall plan
- C. Berlin airlift
- D. NATO
- E. Warsaw Pact
- F. Senator J. McCarthy
- G. Mao Tse-Tung
- H. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- I. General MacArthur

- 1) _____ Led U.N. forces in the Korean war until fired by President Truman.
- 2) _____ Alliance made in 1949 of Western European nations and the U.S.
- 3) _____ U.S. mission to deliver supplies and food to West Berlin after Stalin's blockade.
- 4) _____ Communist leader of mainland China in 1949.
- 5) _____ Led the second Red Scare in the U.S. by falsely accusing Americans of being communist.
- 6) _____ Statement that said the U.S. will protect any nation threatened by communist aggression.
- 7) _____ Alliance made in 1955 of Eastern European nations and the Soviet Union.
- 8) _____ Allowed the U.S. to help rebuild the economies of Western Europe after World War II.
- 9) _____ Statement which allowed the U.S. to stop armed attacks or aggression during the Vietnam War.

Containment

1. Define: Containment:

2. Domino Theory:

3. Explain the weapons of the Cold War:

propaganda _____

alliances: _____

espionage(spying) _____

armaments (arms race) _____

financial support of nations _____

space race _____

Fill in the chart:

Event	Causes	Major Events	Results (Was Communism contained?)
Berlin Airlift			
Korean War			
Bay of Pigs			
Cuban Missile Crisis			
Vietnam War			
Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan			

Cold War: Effects on the Home Front

McCarthyism

1. Define: McCarthyism

2. How is McCarthyism related to the Cold War? _____

Vietnam

1) How did the Tet Offensive change the way American's viewed the Vietnam War?

2) What role did the media play in the anti-war movement?

3) Why didn't President Johnson run for re-election in 1968?

4) Give 2 reasons people protested against the war in Vietnam:

5) How did the protests affect the Vietnam War?

The Cold War Ends

Explain how each term helped lead to the end of the Cold War.

1) SALT:

2) Détente:

3) Star Wars:

4) What events marked the end of the Cold War?

A)

B)

C)

5) What does the "post Cold War period" mean?

THE UNITED STATES IN THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD

The United States' New Role in the World

The Middle East

Event	What happened?	Why is it important to US relations with the Middle East?
OPEC Oil Embargo		
Iran Hostage Crisis		
Camp David Accords		

The Persian Gulf War

Causes

Date:

Effects

Peacekeeping Missions

1. Why did the United States get involved in Somalia and Bosnia in the 1990s?

2. How does United States action in Somalia and Bosnia demonstrate its new role in the world?

Western Hemisphere Relations

1. Define NAFTA:

2. What immigration problems exist between the United States and Mexico and the rest of Latin America?

THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM WWII TO THE PRESENT

Postwar Prosperity, Optimism, and Change

1) What changes took place in the U.S. in the 1950's?

POLITICAL

ECONOMIC

SOCIAL

POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	SOCIAL

Write a paragraph using ALL of the words below to describe how families and communities changed following World War II.

baby boom	automobile	shopping centers	cities
suburbs	interstate highway system	television	Levittown

The Civil Rights Movement

Review: What were Jim Crow laws? _____

1) Define Civil Rights:

2) What were the goals of the Civil Rights Movement?

3) What were the methods of the Civil Rights Movement?

4) What were the accomplishments of the Civil Rights Movement?

5) Identify and explain the importance of the following terms:

Civil Rights Act of 1964:

Voting Rights Act:

Civil Rights Act of 1968:

6) What is civil disobedience?

7) What was the importance of the March on Washington?

8) How did the following Supreme Court cases protect individual rights?

Miranda v. Arizona (1966)

Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)

How did the following people/events contribute to the Civil Rights Movement?

Person/Event	Impact
Martin Luther King Jr.	
Malcolm X	
Black Panthers	
Rosa Parks/ Montgomery Bus Boycott	
President Eisenhower/ Central High School	
Brown v. Board of Education	

How were the **1960s** a decade of change?

Social	Political	Economic

The Presidents: 1963-2000

THE LYNDON JOHNSON YEARS (1963-1969)

1) What is the Great Society and how does it affect us today?

2) How is the Great Society like the New Deal and the Progressive Era?

THE NIXON YEARS (1969-1974)

1) Define Watergate:

2) What was the impact of Watergate on America?

GERALD FORD AS PRESIDENT (1974-1977)

1) How did Gerald Ford become President?

2) Why did President Ford have a difficult time as President?

6) Why did President Ford lose the 1976 presidential election?

JIMMY CARTER AS PRESIDENT (1977-1981)

1) Why was Carter's amnesty of Vietnam draft evaders both troublesome and successful?

2) Explain Carter's policy of human rights

3) Panama Canal Treaty

THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY (1981-1989)

Identify and explain the importance of each:

1) Supply-side economics

2) De-regulation

3) Conservative Goals:

GEORGE H.W. BUSH (1989-1993)

1) Why did Bush lose his popularity?

BILL CLINTON (1993-2001)

1) Why was Clinton impeached?

THE UNITED STATES BEGINS A NEW CENTURY

Election 2000

1) How was the Presidential election of 2000 similar to the election of 1876 (Tilden/Hayes)?

2) How was the election of 2000 unique in U.S. history?

Key Issues

Terrorism

1) Define Terrorism:

2) What happened on 9/11?

3) How did the United States' citizens react?

4) How did the government react?

Globalization

1) What is globalization?

2) How does globalization affect the United States' economy?

Technology

1) How has technology changed life at home and in the workplace during the 21st century?

Environmentalism

1) Define: environmentalism

2) What was the importance of Rachel Carson's book, Silent Spring?

3) What was the impact of Ralph Nader's book, Unsafe at Any Speed?

4) What is acid rain?
