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The History Success Kit. High School History Resources for the Ohio Graduation Test. Section 6: 1953-2009 Post World War II to the Modern Era

Miami Valley Teaching American History

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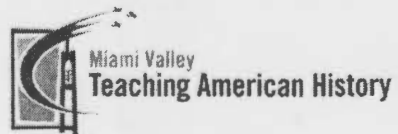
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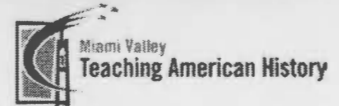


Post WWII to the Modern Era





Post WWII to the Modern Era



The **Cold War** defined world politics after WWII. The post-WWII world saw anti-colonial independence movements form in emerging countries around the world. Fearing that the vulnerable, newly independent countries emerging in Latin America, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia would fall to **communism**, the United States increased its aggressive **containment** policies, increasing tensions between the United States and Soviet Union. The Cold War also affected the American psyche, where a growing culture of fear contributed to the rise of **McCarthyism**. A sense of paranoia that communism was invading the U.S. reigned. Adding to the tensions were the nuclear capabilities of both of the super powers. Americans were naively advised to “duck and cover” in the event of a nuclear attack. Though Cold War tensions impacted the lives of Americans, post war America saw a “baby boom,” an expanding economy, and growth of the middle class. With the advent of the interstate highway system, more Americans were able to commute to work, and middle class families headed to fast-growing suburbs to raise their children away from the hustle and bustle of the city.

Under the over arching umbrella of the Cold War, another ongoing struggle was unfolding. The **Civil Rights** Movement came to the forefront in the 1950s and 1960s. Several strides toward gaining equal rights for African Americans were made during the 1940s when the NAACP set out to overturn segregation laws in various arenas of public life. The NAACP won an inspiring victory with the monumental 1954 court case, **Brown vs. the Board of Education**, where the policy of “separate but equal” was overturned and desegregation of schools began. Many anti-civil rights whites, especially in the South, bitterly and often violently opposed the gains of the civil rights movement. Despite this, civil rights advocacy continued with sit-ins, bus boycotts, and other acts of **civil disobedience**. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a Baptist minister from Atlanta, emerged as an inspiring national leader for the movement. However, just as substantial gains for civil rights were being made in the United States, other countries in the world, such as South Africa, were moving in the opposite direction. Starting in 1948, the South African government instituted **apartheid** – a government policy of racial segregation that did not end until 1993.

The 1960s were a turbulent time that witnessed the assassination of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King, among other political leaders and activists. In addition, the communist revolution in Cuba, led by Fidel Castro in 1959, succeeded in installing a communist government dangerously close to the United States, creating tension and even crisis between the two countries. In its commitment to communist containment, the U.S. became bogged down in the Vietnam War. Though no official declaration of war was ever made, U.S. involvement in the fighting would ultimately lead to the deaths of thousands of American soldiers. Domestic sentiment against the war became increasingly vocal, especially among American

youth. A **counter culture** movement began, where young men and women protested through rallies, demonstrations, and a new anti-establishment youth sub-culture that rejected the ideas of their parents. The activism of the 1960s led to many gains for minorities, including women, with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

During the 1970s, the American people were experiencing a loss of confidence in their leadership as well as the economy in the wake of the Watergate scandal, “stagflation,” decline in American industry, the energy crisis, the defeat of South Vietnam, and the Iranian hostage crisis. The presidencies of Ford and Carter attempted to renew citizen’s faith in America, and alleviate the economic woes of the nation, albeit with little success. It was in this context that Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory in the 1980 election, promising to restore economic growth and expand the military.

During the Reagan years, tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States intensified. Reagan dubbed the Soviet Union the “Evil Empire” and began a massive military increase in hopes of toppling the Soviet Union economically by accelerating the arms race. The new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, aware that the Soviet economy would not hold up, realized that arms negotiations with the United States were necessary. These negotiations led to reform of the Soviet system, with policies of liberal reform and democratization of Eastern bloc states, which ultimately contributed to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and signaled the end of the Cold War.

With the fall of the Soviet Union, the United States emerged as the world’s unilateral superpower, and a new world order emerged. In the new age of **globalization**, the United States sphere of **influence** widened **culturally**, politically, and economically. The U.S. had also become the leader of the new information age, and with the advent of the World Wide Web in the 1990s, U.S. culture and values quickly spread around the globe. This caused a measurable amount of concern for some who feared a homogenous American world culture at the expense of other nations’ customs and traditions. Some were also growing uncomfortable with America’s increasing role as a global police force, often intervening in the affairs of other countries for what some saw as self serving interests. The United States had far reaching economic influence as well, often pressuring other nations to open their markets to American goods and pushing through controversial trade treaties such as NAFTA. Yet, at the dawn of the twenty-first century, the United States seemed securely placed at the head of world power. However, the United States, and everything it stands for, would be viciously challenged by violent terrorist attacks committed by Islamic extremists on September 11, 2001. The history of the post 9/11 world is still being written.



Post WWII to the Modern Era



America at Home

- 1950** **McCarthyism Begins:**
Senator McCarthy alleges communists in government; wave of persecution ensues
- 1952** **Eisenhower Elected**
- 1953** **Korean War Ends**
- 1954** **Brown Vs. the Board of Education**
Communist Control Act:
Makes participation in Communist Party illegal
- 1955** **Montgomery Bus Boycotts Begin:**
Inspired by Rosa Parks' arrest after refusing to give her seat on a bus to a white man
- 1956** **Eisenhower Elected**
Highway Act:
Interstate Highway System launched
- 1957** **Civil Rights Act Passed by Congress**
- 1960** **Sit-in Protests Begin, Greensboro North Carolina**
Kennedy Elected President:
First Catholic president
- 1961** **Freedom Rides Begin**
- 1962** **Cesar Chavez Finds UFW:**
Works to improve situation of migrant farm workers
- 1963** **Kennedy Assassination**
Civil Rights March on Washington
- 1964** **U.S. Civil Rights Act Enacted**
Vietnam War Protest March on Washington
- 1965** **Johnson Signs Voting Rights Act**
- 1966** **Betty Freidan establishes N.O.W.**
- 1968** **MLK Assassinated**
Robert Kennedy Assassinated
- 1969** **Americans Land on Moon**
- 1970** **Kent State Massacre:**
Four students killed in Vietnam protest
- 1972-1974** **Watergate Scandal**
- 1973** **Roe Vs. Wade:**
Landmark case legalizing abortion
- 1976** **Carter Elected President**
- 1978** **Bakke Vs. the Regents of California:**
Landmark affirmative action case
- 1981** **Reagan Takes Office**
- 1986** **Iran Contra Affair:**
Arms scandal that reached the White House
- 1991** **U.S. Enters Gulf War**
- 1994** **NAFTA:**
Controversial trade treaty between U.S., Canada, and Mexico
- 2001** **9/11 Terrorist Attacks**



America and the World

- 1954** **French Forced out of Vietnam After 100 Years of Colonial Rule**
- 1957** **Sputnik:**
World's first satellite; launched into space by Soviet Union
- 1959-1975** **Vietnam War**
- 1959** **Castro Overthrows Batista:**
Communist government installed
- 1961** **Bay of Pigs Invasion:**
Failed U.S.-backed invasion of Cuba
- 1962** **Cuban Missile Crisis:**
Confrontation between Soviet Union and U.S. after Soviet missiles were deployed to Cuba
- 1967** **Six Days War:**
War fought between Israel and its Arab neighbors
- 1982** **Israeli Invasion of Lebanon**
- 1989** **Fall of Berlin Wall:**
Symbolized the end of the Cold War
- Tiananmen Square Protests:**
Anti-government protests in China; resulted in deaths of some protesters
- 1990** **Reunification of Germany**
Iraq Invades Kuwait
- 1991** **Gulf War Begins:**
After Iraq invades Kuwait – a U.S. led coalition to stop threat of Iraq
- Croatia and Slovenia Declare Independence:**
Yugoslav troops move against Slovenia
- 1992-1995** **Bosnian Civil War**
- 1994** **Rwandan Genocide**
- 2001** **U.S. Invades Afghanistan**
- 2003** **U.S. Troops invade Iraq**





Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, People in Societies, History

Worksheet 1



Look over the test to see what kinds of questions there are, and to give yourself an idea of how long you should spend on each area.



Before attempting to answer the question, look at the instruction words.

1. As the Cold War continued into the 1950s, some Americans worried that Communist spies were stealing information. This led to an era of suspicion and fear in which many Americans found their careers ruined as a result of panic. This time period was called:

- a. Red Scare
- b. McCarthyism
- c. Civil Rights movement
- d. Arms Race

2. In the movie industry, filmmakers were encouraged to avoid hiring suspected communists who were either actors or musicians or directors. The term explaining this action is:

- a. Blacklist
- b. Bias
- c. Free enterprise
- d. Protectionism

3. All of the following are examples of cultural exchanges except:

- a. Baseball in Cuba
- b. Basketball in Italy
- c. Sumo wrestling in Japan
- d. Soccer in the United States

4. After World War II independence movements grew. Vietnam, with the colony of Indochina, fought against the Japanese in WWII and expected to be rewarded by being given its independence. Which country wanted to continue control of Vietnam?

- a. Japan
- b. France
- c. United States
- d. Great Britain

Short Answer — Two points

5. Describe two effects that recent immigrants to the United States have had on the culture of the United States.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, History

Worksheet 2



Bring at least two pens/pencils with good erasers to the test.

1. During the 1970s under the leadership of Pol Pot, Cambodia was reduced to a rural pre-industrial society. The government enacted a policy of _____ against its citizens who protested or did not compel with the governmental policies.
 - a. Isolation
 - b. Protection
 - c. Genocide
 - d. Socialism

2. By examining the Supreme Court decisions of Plessey v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas, it can be concluded that
 - a. The Supreme Court never changes it decisions
 - b. The Supreme Court does not involve itself with significant social issues
 - c. The Supreme Court consistently interprets the Constitution
 - d. The Supreme Court may change its interpretation of the Constitution over time

3. Which of the following are in direct response to Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba?
 - a. Boycott of importing Cuban goods
 - b. Planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion
 - c. The response to the building of missile silos in Cuba
 - d. All of the above

4. During the 1960s, the Berlin Wall was built to:
 - a. Keep the residents of West Berlin from escaping into East Berlin
 - b. Keep the residents of East Berlin from escaping into West Berlin
 - c. Keep the residents of East Germany from escaping into East Berlin
 - d. Keep the residents of West Germany from escaping into East Berlin

Short Answer – Two points

5. Explain two ways in which Jim Crow laws affected racial equality in the United States as late as the 1960s.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – History, Economics

Worksheet 3



If you don't know the answer come back to it after you finish the rest of the test and make an educated guess. Other parts of the test may give you clues about the answer.



Make a brief outline in the margins of the points you will make in your response so that you don't leave anything out.

1. American involvement in Vietnam was an example of:
 - a. Containment
 - b. McCarthyism
 - c. Isolationism
 - d. Arms race

2. Which country was the first to put a satellite into orbit?
 - a. France
 - b. Soviet Union
 - c. United States
 - d. China

3. During the Cold War, the closest that the Soviet Union and the United States ever came to actually going to war was:
 - a. Berlin Airlift
 - b. Korean War
 - c. Vietnam War
 - d. Cuban Missile Crisis

4. Which of the following did not contribute, after World War II, to the trend of the United States population moving from the cities to the suburbs?
 - a. G.I. Bill for education and home loans
 - b. Interstate highway system
 - c. Immigration
 - d. Mass produced, low priced homes

Extended Response — Four points

5. In the past fifty years, countries have become more interdependent for important goods and services. Analyze two ways this globalization has improved a nation's standard of living and two ways in which interdependence has hindered the growth of a nation. Be specific.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Government, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, Economics, People in Societies

Worksheet 4



Don't rush;
pace yourself!



Long introductions are not necessary on short answer questions – get to the point with your first sentence.

1. **The 22nd Amendment changed the way presidents serve by:**
 - a. Increasing the age requirement to 40
 - b. Limiting them to only being elected to two terms
 - c. Lowering the age requirement to 30
 - d. Abolishing the Electoral College as a means of electing the president

2. **In response to the Iranian hostage crisis, President Carter took action by:**
 - a. Sending a Marine division to the capital of Iran
 - b. Negotiating the release of the hostages after more than a year of capture
 - c. Getting the Soviet Union to intervene
 - d. Returning the Shah of Iran back to the government of Iran

3. **In rejecting the concept of the “melting pot,” many minorities in the United States began supporting all of the following ideas except:**
 - a. Affirmative action programs
 - b. Ethnic studies programs in colleges
 - c. Acceptance of different languages being spoken in the U.S.
 - d. Government-sponsored minority assimilation

4. **The 26th Amendment to the Constitution allowed which group to vote?**
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Women
 - c. Citizens between 18 and 21 years old
 - d. Native Americans

Short Answer — Two points

5. **The United States and Japan both have strong automobile industries. What effect does this have on each country's trade?**



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, People in Societies

Worksheet 5



Read the directions slowly and carefully.



Be concrete—be sure to provide specific examples and details to support each of your points.

1. **The women’s liberation movement first started as an examination of women’s personal lives. It soon developed into a movement. Which of the following was never a concern to women during the movement?**
 - a. Bringing an end to discrimination in the work force for women
 - b. Achieving equal pay for equal work regardless of sex
 - c. Supporting women for higher academic achievements
 - d. Recognizing that women are an important factor in raising children

2. **The countercultural movement of the 1960s demonstrated rebellion against all of the following except:**
 - a. War in Vietnam
 - b. Fair and equal rights for everyone
 - c. Government involvement in private lives of citizens
 - d. Older generations

3. **One result of government’s increasing taxes on business might be to:**
 - a. Increase supply because businesses would have more money to produce goods
 - b. Reduce the cost of the goods as business would pass on increased profits to the consumer
 - c. Increase business profits as they will sell more goods than before the taxes went into effect
 - d. Reduce the supply of goods as the cost of producing them would increase

Extended Response — Four points

4. **Choose one minority group that has achieved more rights in the past century. Explain two rights achieved and describe two methods that were used by citizens to get more rights.**

Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – People in Societies, Geography

Worksheet 6



Stay relaxed.
If you begin to get nervous take a few deep breaths slowly to relax yourself and then get back to work.

- 1. Immigration patterns in the United States tend to shift through time. The first immigrants to the New World came predominately from Britain and western Europe. During the early part of the 19th century, Germans and Irish made up the largest immigrant group. During the end of the 19th century, southern and eastern European immigrants were traveling to the United States. The most recent wave of immigrants beginning during the 1960s has been from what part of the world?**
 - a. Africa
 - b. Latin America
 - c. Asia
 - d. Canada
- 2. Due to the shifts in immigration, presently the largest minority group in the United States is:**
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Asian Americans
 - c. European Americans
 - d. Hispanics
- 3. One of the first achievements in the Civil Rights movement was:**
 - a. When Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger, starting the bus boycott
 - b. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas Supreme Court decision desegregating public schools
 - c. President Truman ordered that the American armed forces be desegregated
 - d. President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act
- 4. Martin Luther King Jr., a young minister, was inspired to use peaceful protests to achieve an end to segregation of African Americans. King's inspiration came from:**
 - a. Mohandas Gandhi
 - b. Rosa Parks
 - c. Nelson Mandela
 - d. Malcolm X
- 5. Which change in society contributed the most to the growth of both the Civil Rights and the women's movement?**
 - a. Red Scare
 - b. Korean and Vietnam Wars
 - c. Space Race
 - d. Inequality during the postwar prosperity



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, History, Government

Worksheet 7



Don't skip around on the test – you might lose your place or forget to answer a question. If a question has you stumped, mark it and come back to it later.

- 1. Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers (UFW), obtained a victory for itinerant workers when:**
 - a. Florida orange growers awarded the UFW voting rights
 - b. California grape growers signed a contract with the UFW acknowledging the union
 - c. Chavez led a protest march with Martin Luther King, Jr., in Washington, D.C.
 - d. Workers were allowed to attend a desegregated school
- 2. In its early years, the National Organization for Women (NOW) directed its efforts mainly toward assisting:**
 - a. Battered and abused women
 - b. Women in the military
 - c. Women in the workplace
 - d. Affluent women
- 3. The Supreme Court decision in the 1973 case of Roe v. Wade stated that:**
 - a. The unborn were protected under the First Amendment
 - b. States had the right to determine if abortion was legal in their state
 - c. Under the constitutionally guaranteed "right to privacy," all state laws prohibiting abortion during the "first trimester" of pregnancy were invalid
 - d. Separate is not equal
- 4. Four students were killed at Kent State University during a protest of:**
 - a. Abortion rights
 - b. Vietnam War
 - c. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - d. Supreme Court decision overturning Brown v. Board of Education
- 5. President Nixon was the first president to visit Communist China. His main reason to establish a relationship with China was to:**
 - a. Counteract the power of the Soviet Union
 - b. Prevent China from allying with the nationalistic Taiwan
 - c. Help overthrow the Chinese government
 - d. Convince China to leave South Vietnam



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – Social Studies Skills and Methods, People in Societies, Economics, History

Worksheet 8



Check your spelling and punctuation. Write legibly and neatly – print if your printing is better than your cursive writing.

1. Describing all athletes as “dumb” is an example of:
 - a. Credibility
 - b. Stereotyping
 - c. Verifying
 - d. Feasibility

2. If you wanted to find out how many accidents a year were caused by drunk drivers, which source would you go to?
 - a. Automobile company
 - b. Lawyer
 - c. Reporter for a local paper
 - d. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

3. Advances in global communication and transportation have resulted in:
 - a. More tolerance for different religions
 - b. Spreading popular culture, such as music, around the world
 - c. Reduction in wars and conflicts
 - d. More diseases and deaths from accidents

4. “Reaganomics,” or “supply side” economics, operated from the assumption that the woes of the American economy were largely the result of:
 - a. High interest rates
 - b. Poor government spending
 - c. High taxes
 - d. Foreign wars

5. President Jimmy Carter said that the Soviet Union’s invasion of this country was the “gravest threat to world peace since World War II.” What country was invaded?
 - a. Vietnam
 - b. Grenada
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Poland



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, Economics

Worksheet 9



When you are finished, if you have time left, look over your test to make sure that you have answered all the questions.

- Like other cultural groups, Hispanic Americans have directly influenced American culture. All of the following are positive effects on American culture except:**
 - Mexican foods
 - Music such as Mariachi, Salsa, Tango
 - Holiday celebrations like *Cinco de Mayo*
 - Increased border patrols in the southwestern states
- Which of the following political action groups is incorrectly paired?**
 - NAACP – African Americans
 - NOW – Women
 - UFW – Hispanic
 - AIM – Disabled Americans
- People who favor fewer restrictions on immigration cite that immigrants:**
 - Increase the cost of welfare and public services
 - Bring new ideas and an entrepreneurial spirit to the United States
 - Drive down wages for jobs
 - Create overcrowding in cities
- Some Americans argue that the government should cut spending on welfare and other government social programs. A possible effect of such decreases in government spending could be:**
 - Lower taxes
 - Higher deficits
 - Larger government
 - Lower wages
- Which of the following statements best explains why, in 2003, the United States had a trade deficit?**
 - The United States exported more than it imported
 - The United States imported more than it exported
 - The United States had the same number of exports and imports
 - The United States stopped all exporting to the world

Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – History, Economics, People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Worksheet 10



Once you finish, remain quiet so as not to disturb the other students still working on their tests.

1. **America sent peacekeeping troops to Bosnia because:**
 - a. Russia threatened American interests in the region
 - b. The Serbs and Muslims were involved in a bloody civil war
 - c. French peacekeeping troops needed help in the region
 - d. The threat of the use of nuclear weapons was discussed by the nation of Turkey to solve the conflict

2. **Which Soviet leader initiated the new policies of “glasnost” and “perestroika” that helped transform the Soviet Union in the late 1980s?**
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. Josef Stalin
 - c. Mikhail Gorbachev
 - d. Leonid Brezhnev

3. **The NAFTA treaty helped:**
 - a. Promote free trade and open markets
 - b. Show support for civil rights in Africa
 - c. Environmental regulations in North America
 - d. Reduce the number of nuclear arms in the world

4. **Apartheid in South Africa gained global attention in the 1960s and 1970s. The most effective method used against apartheid was:**
 - a. Refusal by many people to travel to South Africa
 - b. A huge letter writing effort by people around the world
 - c. The United Nations statement which called for an end to the apartheid
 - d. Economic boycotts of businesses that operated in South Africa by people and governments around the world

5. **In the late 1980s and the early 1990s, the dominant factor in foreign affairs was:**
 - a. The ending of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - b. A lessening of tension between the United States and France
 - c. A new missile crisis in Africa
 - d. New freedoms emerging from the countries of western Europe



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, People in Societies, History

Answer Key 1



Look over the test to see what kinds of questions there are, and to give yourself an idea of how long you should spend on each area.



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- As the Cold War continued into the 1950s, some Americans worried that Communist spies were stealing information. This led to an era of suspicion and fear in which many Americans found their careers ruined as a result of panic. This time period was called:
 - Red Scare
 - McCarthyism
 - Civil Rights movement
 - Arms Race
- In the movie industry, filmmakers were encouraged to avoid hiring suspected communists who were either actors or musicians or directors. The term explaining this action is:
 - Blacklist
 - Bias
 - Free enterprise
 - Protectionism
- All of the following are examples of cultural exchanges except:
 - Baseball in Cuba
 - Basketball in Italy
 - Sumo wrestling in Japan
 - Soccer in the United States
- After World War II independence movements grew. Vietnam, with the colony of Indochina, fought against the Japanese in WWII and expected to be rewarded by being given its independence. Which country wanted to continue control of Vietnam?
 - Japan
 - France
 - United States
 - Great Britain

Short Answer — Two points

- Describe two effects that recent immigrants to the United States have had on the culture of the United States.

Zero points

The two effects that immigrants have had is more beliefs.

One point

The work is cheaper so Americans get first and immigrants get hired.

Two points

Two effects immigrants have had on the U.S. are that the U.S. now is the most diverse country in the world with many people coming from different countries. Also the U.S. has many people come and put their culture into ours making our country rich with many kinds of festivals and celebrations, different types of music and food and introducing new languages to our citizens.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, History

Answer Key 2



Bring at least two pens/pencils with good erasers to the test.

1. During the 1970s under the leadership of Pol Pot, Cambodia was reduced to a rural pre-industrial society. The government enacted a policy of _____ against its citizens who protested or did not compel with the governmental policies.
 - a. Isolation
 - b. Protection
 - c. Genocide
 - d. Socialism

2. By examining the Supreme Court decisions of Plessey v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas, it can be concluded that
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 - b. Keep the residents of East Berlin from escaping into West Berlin
 - c. Keep the residents of East Germany from escaping into East Berlin
 - d. Keep the residents of West Germany from escaping into East Berlin

Short Answer – Two points

5. Explain two ways in which Jim Crow laws affected racial equality in the United States as late as the 1960s.

Zero points

Two ways Jim Crow laws affected racial equality was that: The African Americans were treated differently.

One point

Jim Crow laws affected racial equality by separating people because of their race. It leads to tension among the people. Another way Jim Crow affected racial equality was by preventing blacks from living equal to white.

Two points

The laws kept African Americans out of "white" schools. They also separated people from drinking out of the same fountain using the same bathrooms, living in the same neighborhoods and other common things. The laws made a division between the races which in itself added to the tension and the inequality. One side naturally felt superior to the other.

Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – History, Economics

Answer Key 3



If you don't know the answer come back to it after you finish the rest of the test and make an educated guess. Other parts of the test may give you clues about the answer.



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 - c. United States
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3. During the Cold War, the closest that the Soviet Union and the United States ever came to actually going to war was:
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 - d. Cuban Missile Crisis
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 - a. G.I. Bill for education and home loans
 - b. Interstate highway system
 - c. Immigration
 - d. Mass produced, low priced homes

Extended Response — Four points

5. In the past fifty years, countries have become more interdependent for important goods and services. Analyze two ways this globalization has improved a nation's standard of living and two ways in which interdependence has hindered the growth of a nation. Be specific.

Zero points

Globalization has made the world more global. People know where other countries are and how they live.

One point

This globalization has improved a nation's standard of living by making us more aware of happening around the world. Countries share ideas and make connections with one another.

Two points

Globalization of trade has improved a nation of standard by being able to experience another nation's culture. It also helps with money, other countries pays tariffs and more money comes into the country. But this globalization has also hindered our nation because the nation also loses money and it takes our culture.

Three points

This globalization has improved a nations' standard of living because its all worked out the certain countries trade with each other and everybody get what they need for stuff. Some countries have too much of something and too little of something else. Globalization helps equal it out and it improves everyone's life. The negative thing is that some countries get into arguments and get the whole chain thrown off.

Four points

Two ways how this globalization has improved a nation's standard of living is by exchanging goods that a country needs. For example, the US gives food to Saudi Arabia in exchange for oil. Each country gets their needs met. It also brings money into the country through tariffs and exports/ imports. Unfortunately, globalization can hinder the growth of a nation by making it dependent on a country for a product. For instance, the U.S. relies on oil so we don't look for ways of trying to come up with a different type of fuel. It also leads to conflicts within groups of nations that have a resource other countries want. Like the war in Iraq is over oil.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Government, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, Economics, People in Societies

Answer Key 4



Don't rush;
pace yourself!



Long introductions are not necessary on short answer questions – get to the point with your first sentence.

1. **The 22nd Amendment changed the way presidents serve by:**
 - a. Increasing the age requirement to 40
 - b. Limiting them to only being elected to two terms
 - c. Lowering the age requirement to 30
 - d. Abolishing the Electoral College as a means of electing the president

2. **In response to the Iranian hostage crisis, President Carter took action by:**
 - a. Sending a Marine division to the capital of Iran
 - b. Negotiating the release of the hostages after more than a year of capture
 - c. Getting the Soviet Union to intervene
 - d. Returning the Shah of Iran back to the government of Iran

3. **In rejecting the concept of the “melting pot,” many minorities in the United States began supporting all of the following ideas except:**
 - a. Affirmative action programs
 - b. Ethnic studies programs in colleges
 - c. Acceptance of different languages being spoken in the U.S.
 - d. Government-sponsored minority assimilation

4. **The 26th Amendment to the Constitution allowed which group to vote?**
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Women
 - c. Citizens between 18 and 21 years old
 - d. Native Americans

Short Answer — Two points

5. **The United States and Japan both have strong automobile industries. What effect does this have on each country's trade?**

Zero points

This allows items to be sent from one place to another. This also let other countries trade with Japan after World War II.

One point

The United States and Japan both have a strong automobile industry which makes it hard for the countries to trade with each other because neither country needs the other's cars.

Two points

Neither country will be able to trade with each other because they have the same product. This also means that the U.S. and Japan will be in competition with each other when trading with other countries. They will need the same resources and that could lead to problems too.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, People in Societies

Answer Key 5



Read the directions slowly and carefully.



Be concrete—be sure to provide specific examples and details to support each of your points.

- The women's liberation movement first started as an examination of women's personal lives. It soon developed into a movement. Which of the following was never a concern to women during the movement?**
 - Bringing an end to discrimination in the work force for women
 - Achieving equal pay for equal work regardless of sex
 - Supporting women for higher academic achievements
 - Recognizing that women are an important factor in raising children
- The countercultural movement of the 1960s demonstrated rebellion against all of the following except:**
 - War in Vietnam
 - Fair and equal rights for everyone
 - Government involvement in private lives of citizens
 - Older generations
- One result of government's increasing taxes on business might be to:**
 - Increase supply because businesses would have more money to produce goods
 - Reduce the cost of the goods as business would pass on increased profits to the consumer
 - Increase business profits as they will sell more goods than before the taxes went into effect
 - Reduce the supply of goods as the cost of producing them would increase

Extended Response — Four points

- Choose one minority group that has achieved more rights in the past century. Explain two rights achieved and describe two methods that were used by citizens to get more rights.**

Zero points

African Americans are treated more equal than whites.

One point

African Americans have achieved more rights in the past century. They have earned the right to vote.

Two points

African Americans are a huge minority in today's society. Lots of discrimination was everywhere. African Americans stood up and they protested their rights so there was no more segregation. They also fought for their rights, using violence.

Three points

In the last 100 years, African Americans have fought and protested for their rights. They achieved an end to segregation with the overturn of the Brown v. Board of Education. They achieved this by fighting the government in a legal way, through petitions and the courts. They had people file court hearings and review the earlier decisions.

Four points

Women have achieved many rights in the past century. They got the right to vote with the passage of the 19th Amendment. They got this by protesting and marching in Washington, getting people to notice their desires. Secondly, women have been fighting to get equal pay for equal work. They started bringing attention to their cause after WWII when they didn't want to give up their jobs. They wrote books and articles about their desires and wants. They made Congress look into equal pay laws. Finally, they were able to get abortion legal which gave them the right to control their own bodies.



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – People in Societies, Geography

Answer Key 6



Stay relaxed.
If you begin to get nervous take a few deep breaths slowly to relax yourself and then get back to work.

- 1. Immigration patterns in the United States tend to shift through time. The first immigrants to the New World came predominately from Britain and western Europe. During the early part of the 19th century, Germans and Irish made up the largest immigrant group. During the end of the 19th century, southern and eastern European immigrants were traveling to the United States. The most recent wave of immigrants beginning during the 1960s has been from what part of the world?**
 - a. Africa
 - b. Latin America
 - c. Asia
 - d. Canada
- 2. Due to the shifts in immigration, presently the largest minority group in the United States is:**
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Asian Americans
 - c. European Americans
 - d. Hispanics
- 3. One of the first achievements in the Civil Rights movement was:**
 - a. When Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger, starting the bus boycott
 - b. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas Supreme Court decision desegregating public schools
 - c. President Truman ordered that the American armed forces be desegregated
 - d. President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act
- 4. Martin Luther King Jr., a young minister, was inspired to use peaceful protests to achieve an end to segregation of African Americans. King's inspiration came from:**
 - a. Mohandas Gandhi
 - b. Rosa Parks
 - c. Nelson Mandela
 - d. Malcolm X
- 5. Which change in society contributed the most to the growth of both the Civil Rights and the women's movement?**
 - a. Red Scare
 - b. Korean and Vietnam Wars
 - c. Space Race
 - d. Inequality during the postwar prosperity



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, History, Government

Answer Key 7



Don't skip around on the test – you might lose your place or forget to answer a question. If a question has you stumped, mark it and come back to it later.

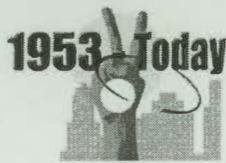
1. **Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers (UFW), obtained a victory for itinerant workers when:**
 - a. Florida orange growers awarded the UFW voting rights
 - b. California grape growers signed a contract with the UFW acknowledging the union
 - c. Chavez led a protest march with Martin Luther King, Jr., in Washington, D.C.
 - d. Workers were allowed to attend a desegregated school

2. **In its early years, the National Organization for Women (NOW) directed its efforts mainly toward assisting:**
 - a. Battered and abused women
 - b. Women in the military
 - c. Women in the workplace
 - d. Affluent women

3. **The Supreme Court decision in the 1973 case of *Roe v. Wade* stated that:**
 - a. The unborn were protected under the First Amendment
 - b. States had the right to determine if abortion was legal in their state
 - c. Under the constitutionally guaranteed "right to privacy," all state laws prohibiting abortion during the "first trimester" of pregnancy were invalid
 - d. Separate is not equal

4. **Four students were killed at Kent State University during a protest of:**
 - a. Abortion rights
 - b. Vietnam War
 - c. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - d. Supreme Court decision overturning *Brown v. Board of Education*

5. **President Nixon was the first president to visit Communist China. His main reason to establish a relationship with China was to:**
 - a. Counteract the power of the Soviet Union
 - b. Prevent China from allying with the nationalistic Taiwan
 - c. Help overthrow the Chinese government
 - d. Convince China to leave South Vietnam



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – Social Studies Skills and Methods, People in Societies, Economics, History

Answer Key 8



Check your spelling and punctuation. Write legibly and neatly – print if your printing is better than your cursive writing.

1. Describing all athletes as “dumb” is an example of:
 - a. Credibility
 - b. Stereotyping
 - c. Verifying
 - d. Feasibility

2. If you wanted to find out how many accidents a year were caused by drunk drivers, which source would you go to?
 - a. Automobile company
 - b. Lawyer
 - c. Reporter for a local paper
 - d. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

3. Advances in global communication and transportation have resulted in:
 - a. More tolerance for different religions
 - b. Spreading popular culture, such as music, around the world
 - c. Reduction in wars and conflicts
 - d. More diseases and deaths from accidents

4. “Reaganomics,” or “supply side” economics, operated from the assumption that the woes of the American economy were largely the result of:
 - a. High interest rates
 - b. Poor government spending
 - c. High taxes
 - d. Foreign wars

5. President Jimmy Carter said that the Soviet Union’s invasion of this country was the “gravest threat to world peace since World War II.” What country was invaded?
 - a. Vietnam
 - b. Grenada
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Poland



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, Economics

Answer Key 9



When you are finished, if you have time left, look over your test to make sure that you have answered all the questions.

- 1. Like other cultural groups, Hispanic Americans have directly influenced American culture. All of the following are positive effects on American culture except:**
 - a. Mexican foods
 - b. Music such as Mariachi, Salsa, Tango
 - c. Holiday celebrations like *Cinco de Mayo*
 - d. Increased border patrols in the southwestern states
- 2. Which of the following political action groups is incorrectly paired?**
 - a. NAACP – African Americans
 - b. NOW – Women
 - c. UFW – Hispanic
 - d. AIM – Disabled Americans
- 3. People who favor fewer restrictions on immigration cite that immigrants:**
 - a. Increase the cost of welfare and public services
 - b. Bring new ideas and an entrepreneurial spirit to the United States
 - c. Drive down wages for jobs
 - d. Create overcrowding in cities
- 4. Some Americans argue that the government should cut spending on welfare and other government social programs. A possible effect of such decreases in government spending could be:**
 - a. Lower taxes
 - b. Higher deficits
 - c. Larger government
 - d. Lower wages
- 5. Which of the following statements best explains why, in 2003, the United States had a trade deficit?**
 - a. The United States exported more than it imported
 - b. The United States imported more than it exported
 - c. The United States had the same number of exports and imports
 - d. The United States stopped all exporting to the world



Post WWII to the Modern Era

Standards – History, Economics, People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Answer Key 10



Once you finish, remain quiet so as not to disturb the other students still working on their tests.

1. **America sent peacekeeping troops to Bosnia because:**
 - a. Russia threatened American interests in the region
 - b. The Serbs and Muslims were involved in a bloody civil war
 - c. French peacekeeping troops needed help in the region
 - d. The threat of the use of nuclear weapons was discussed by the nation of Turkey to solve the conflict

2. **Which Soviet leader initiated the new policies of “glasnost” and “perestroika” that helped transform the Soviet Union in the late 1980s?**
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. Josef Stalin
 - c. Mikhail Gorbachev
 - d. Leonid Brezhnev

3. **The NAFTA treaty helped:**
 - a. Promote free trade and open markets
 - b. Show support for civil rights in Africa
 - c. Environmental regulations in North America
 - d. Reduce the number of nuclear arms in the world

4. **Apartheid in South Africa gained global attention in the 1960s and 1970s. The most effective method used against apartheid was:**
 - a. Refusal by many people to travel to South Africa
 - b. A huge letter writing effort by people around the world
 - c. The United Nations statement which called for an end to the apartheid
 - d. Economic boycotts of businesses that operated in South Africa by people and governments around the world

5. **In the late 1980s and the early 1990s, the dominant factor in foreign affairs was:**
 - a. The ending of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - b. A lessening of tension between the United States and France
 - c. A new missile crisis in Africa
 - d. New freedoms emerging from the countries of western Europe