

Mrs. Clark's Unit 8 and 9 Review**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

“Early that day, August 7th, the Japanese radio broadcast for the first time a succinct announcement that very few, if any, of the people most concerned with its content, the survivors in Hiroshima, happened to hear: ‘Hiroshima suffered considerable damage as the result of an attack by a few B-29s. It is believed that a new type of bomb was used. The details are being investigated.’

“Those victims who were able to worry at all about what happened thought of it and discussed it in more primitive, childish terms—gasoline sprinkled from an airplane, maybe, or some combustible gas, or a big cluster of incendiaries . . .”

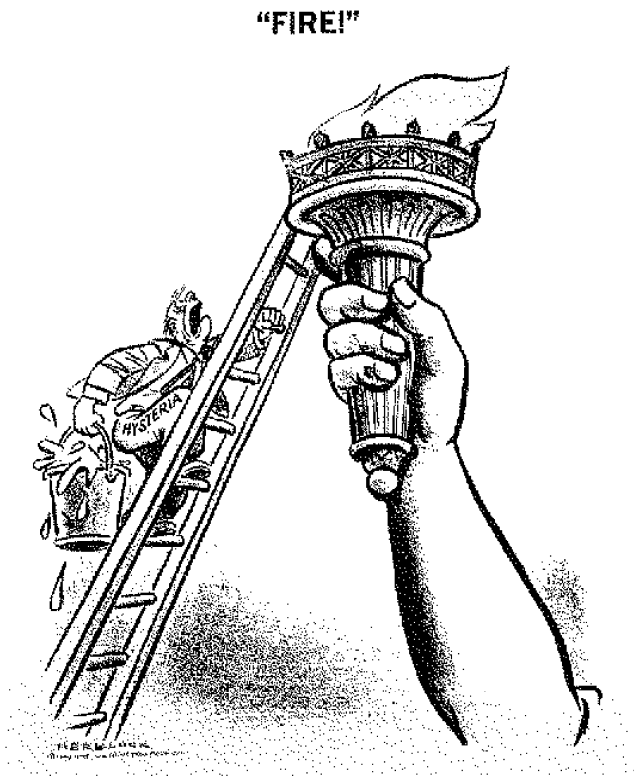
— John Hersey, from *Hiroshima*

- _____ 1. Study the passage and answer the question. Why were the victims thinking of the bomb in primitive, childish terms?
- They were too injured to think clearly.
 - They did not care what kind of bomb was used.
 - The bomb was a new type, and they were not familiar with it.
 - They could not hear the radio broadcast.
- _____ 2. Hitler persecuted the Jews because
- he believed the Jews were superior to the German race.
 - he claimed that the presence of Jews in Germany threatened to harm the purity of the German race.
 - Jewish businesses were more successful than German businesses.
 - the Nuremburg Laws gave Jewish citizens too many civil rights.
- _____ 3. What was a key goal of the Yalta Conference?
- to divide Berlin into three sectors
 - to agree on what countries could join the United Nations
 - to encourage the Soviet Union to provide weapons to Great Britain
 - to reach an agreement on what to do with Germany
- _____ 4. How did President Eisenhower use brinkmanship and the threat of massive retaliation to prevent war with the Soviet Union?
- He stockpiled nuclear arms.
 - He increased the army’s reliance on new tanks.
 - He relied on small nuclear arms.
 - He had the navy use submarines to monitor Sputnik’s movements.
- _____ 5. Why did the Japanese military invade Manchuria?
- The Chinese had sunk several Japanese ships.
 - The Japanese government was weak.
 - The military wanted Manchuria’s land and resources for the Japanese people.
 - The Japanese government was under civilian control.

“The peace, the freedom, and the security of 90 percent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 percent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law.”

—Franklin D. Roosevelt,
October 5, 1937

- _____ 6. Which people make up the 10 percent that Roosevelt is referring to in the quote?
- the Allies
 - the Soviet Union
 - Spain
 - aggressive countries, such as Germany, Japan, and Italy
- _____ 7. Why did Stalin feel justified in controlling Eastern Europe?
- Eastern Europe had all been part of the Russian Empire before World War II.
 - The Soviets wanted control of East Berlin.
 - A line of Soviet-friendly nations would increase the security of the Soviet Union.
 - Stalin needed to increase the amount of farmland available for Russians.
- _____ 8. What did the U.S. Office of War Information create in order to influence the thoughts, feelings, and actions of the American public?
- propaganda
 - scrap drives
 - rationing
 - victory gardens
- _____ 9. The World Bank was established to
- prevent another Great Depression.
 - ensure that all countries had access to UN funds.
 - increase trade between Europe and the Soviet Union.
 - lend money to poor countries to help with projects that could provide jobs and wealth.
- _____ 10. Why did the Allies decide not to attack Germany in 1940?
- They wanted to concentrate their forces in Belgium.
 - They hoped Germany would weaken its forces by trying to break through France’s defenses.
 - They were relying on Denmark and Norway to stop German forces.
 - They were following the policy of appeasement.
- _____ 11. The U.S. policy of internment during World War II involved
- imprisoning anyone who opposed the *Barnette* ruling.
 - keeping German prisoners of war in West Berlin.
 - keeping Japanese prisoners of war on Midway Island.
 - removing people of Japanese heritage from the West Coast of the United States.



- ___ 12. Use the image to answer the question. The political cartoon illustrates McCarthyism. What does the water most likely represent?
- false accusations and the abandonment of democratic ideals
 - the fear of communism
 - secret Communist activity in the U.S. government
 - Senator Tydings's proof against Senator McCarthy
- ___ 13. When the relationship between Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Soviet Union deepened, the United States withdrew support for
- construction of the Suez Canal.
 - Lebanon.
 - Israel.
 - construction of the Aswan Dam.
- ___ 14. During World War II, the Allied victory at Midway set a pattern of fighting in which the Allies
- concentrated all of their troops in Europe.
 - attacked several islands in the Atlantic at once.
 - used captured islands as stepping stones for future military actions.
 - focused their strategy on fighting battles at sea rather than on land.
- ___ 15. Who said that appeasement was cowardly and would lead to war?
- Winston Churchill
 - Neville Chamberlain
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt

- _____ 16. Although it was established to investigate a whole range of radical groups, the House Un-American Activities Committee eventually came to focus solely on the threat of
- _____ a. fascism in the United States.
 - _____ b. Hollywood not doing enough to boost American support for U.S. involvement in World War II.
 - _____ c. Nazi spies secretly working in the U.S. government.
 - _____ d. communism in the United States.
- _____ 17. Under the totalitarian regime that he established in Italy, Mussolini
- _____ a. dreamed of creating a socialist empire in Europe.
 - _____ b. exercised total control over daily life in the country.
 - _____ c. encouraged civil war in Spain.
 - _____ d. invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941.

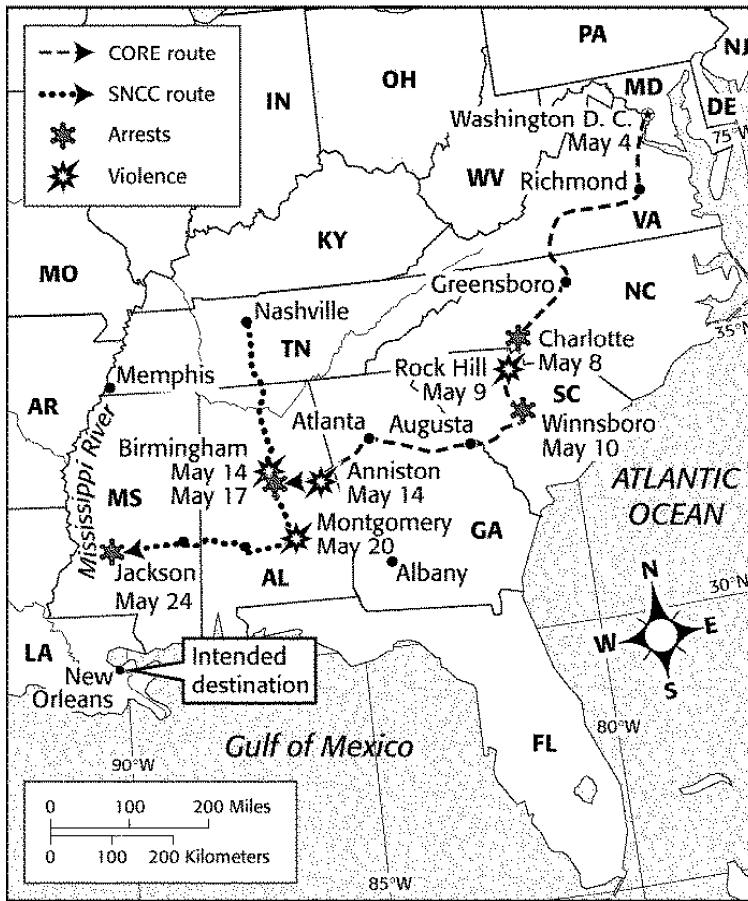
“Early that day, August 7th, the Japanese radio broadcast for the first time a succinct announcement that very few, if any, of the people most concerned with its content, the survivors in Hiroshima, happened to hear: ‘Hiroshima suffered considerable damage as the result of an attack by a few B-29s. It is believed that a new type of bomb was used. The details are being investigated.’”

—John Hersey, from *Hiroshima*

- _____ 18. What new kind of bomb was the radio broadcast talking about?
- _____ a. V2 rocket
 - _____ b. Sputnik
 - _____ c. atomic
 - _____ d. Potsdam
- _____ 19. Which of the following is a root of the Cold War?
- _____ a. Stalin became furious when the United States and Great Britain repeatedly delayed their invasion of Europe during World War II.
 - _____ b. Since the 1920s, the United States saw Italy as a potential enemy.
 - _____ c. The United States and the Soviet Union argued over their borders before World War II.
 - _____ d. The United States did not offer Marshall aid to the Soviet Union.
- _____ 20. How did Stalin spread communism in Eastern Europe?
- _____ a. He used the policy of containment.
 - _____ b. He demanded fair and impartial elections in European countries.
 - _____ c. He invaded Yugoslavia and took over its government.
 - _____ d. He killed or jailed political opponents.
- _____ 21. Why were routine defensive measures not in place at Pearl Harbor before the Japanese attack?
- _____ a. American officials did not believe Japanese forces could reach Hawaii.
 - _____ b. There was no single person in charge of Pearl Harbor’s defenses.
 - _____ c. American fighter planes lacked sufficient fuel to conduct patrols.
 - _____ d. American officials believed an attack on the West Coast of the United States was more likely.
- _____ 22. Native Americans who joined the Marines and used the Navajo language to send military messages during World War II were called
- _____ a. code talkers.
 - _____ b. kamikaze soldiers.
 - _____ c. echo agents.
 - _____ d. strategic infantry.

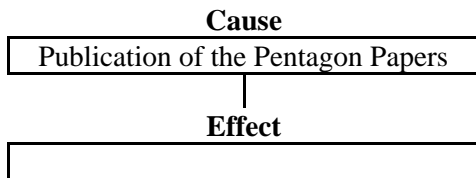
- _____ 23. The top-secret U.S. effort to build the atomic bomb was known as
- a. Operation Torch.
 - b. the Manhattan Project.
 - c. Operation Overlord.
 - d. the Bracero Program.
- _____ 24. How did General Douglas MacArthur disagree with President Truman regarding the Korean War?
- a. MacArthur wanted to expand the war into China.
 - b. MacArthur did not want to use atomic weapons.
 - c. MacArthur wanted to stop fighting in Korea.
 - d. MacArthur wanted to keep the 38th parallel as the division between North and South Korea.
- _____ 25. The GI Bill
- a. provided funds for the rebuilding of Europe after World War II.
 - b. extended the draft after World War II to ensure that enough U.S. soldiers would be available for duty in Korea.
 - c. was narrowly approved by Congress and resulted in the creation of the United Nations.
 - d. included measures to help U.S. World War II veterans make a smooth transition into civilian life.
- _____ 26. The Final Solution refers to
- a. the plan of the Allies to divide Germany after World War II.
 - b. the Nazi plan to murder the entire Jewish population of Europe and the Soviet Union.
 - c. the Soviet plan to control Korea.
 - d. the Japanese plan to bomb Pearl Harbor.

The Freedom Rides In 1961



- ___ 27. Study the map and answer the question. According to the map and your textbook, what happened on May 14 in Anniston?
- SNCC protestors were arrested and jailed.
 - Robert Kennedy arranged for police protection for SNCC protestors.
 - A mob firebombed a CORE bus and beat the protestors.
 - CORE protestors conducted a sit-in.
- ___ 28. What was the counterculture?
- a district of San Francisco
 - a celebration of love and peace at a time when the United States was at war
 - a rebellion of teens and young adults against mainstream American society
 - a free speech movement that swept across college campuses
- ___ 29. President Truman was unwilling to back Vietnamese independence in part because he wanted to
- fulfill the Geneva Accords.
 - use the strategy of flexible response.
 - negotiate a treaty with the Soviet Union to slow the arms race.
 - support France, which was an ally against Communist expansion in Europe.

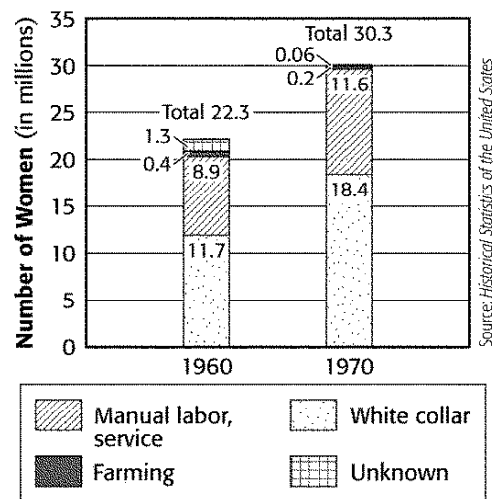
- ___ 30. What event limited the success of Freedom Summer?
- the murder of three civil rights workers
 - the assassination of Medgar Evers
 - violence at a bus terminal in Birmingham
 - the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
- ___ 31. The U.S. government did not support which of the following agreements?
- VISTA
 - the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
 - the Pentagon Papers
 - the Geneva Accords



- ___ 32. Which of the following best completes the diagram?
- Impeachment of Daniel Ellsberg
 - Increased momentum of the antiwar movement
 - Murder charge filed against William Calley
 - Moratorium Day protest by millions against the U.S. government's actions
- ___ 33. The Black Power movement emerged in part because
- the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party rejected nonviolence as a political strategy.
 - some civil rights workers rejected the philosophy of nonviolent protest when faced with increasing harassment in Mississippi.
 - some African Americans advocated immigrating to Africa.
 - civil rights activists felt hopeless after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
- ___ 34. Which of the following groups was the most influential in the Black Power movement?
- the Black Panthers
 - the Nation of Islam
 - the SCLC
 - the Young Lords
- ___ 35. Which Latino activist was respected for his efforts on behalf of agricultural workers?
- Rodolfo Gonzales
 - Fidel Castro
 - César Chávez
 - José Angel Gutiérrez
- ___ 36. Which campaign marked an important expansion of the civil rights movement into the economic plight of African Americans?
- CORE
 - the Albany Movement
 - the Poor People's Campaign
 - Freedom Summer

- _____ 37. The Johnson Doctrine was most similar to which of the following?
- the domino theory
 - massive resistance
 - Vietnamization
 - the termination policy
- _____ 38. The phrase “Tune in, turn on, and drop out” referred to
- separating oneself from mainstream society while searching for new experiences through drug use.
 - listening to forbidden rock-and-roll music and dropping out of high school.
 - going to Woodstock.
 - dropping out of the professional workforce and living on a commune.
- _____ 39. The findings of the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* were based on
- the philosophy of Black Power.
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - the Twenty-fourth Amendment.
 - the Constitution’s guarantee of equal protection under the law.

Occupation of Women, 1960–1970



- _____ 40. Use the graph to answer the question. What would explain the change in total occupations from 1960 to 1970?
- the women’s liberation movement
 - the ratification of the ERA
 - the ruling on *Roe v. Wade*
 - the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- _____ 41. Why did John F. Kennedy authorize the Bay of Pigs invasion?
- to rid Cuba of offensive nuclear missiles controlled by the Soviet Union
 - to keep communism from spreading throughout Latin America
 - to retaliate for the Soviet erection of the Berlin Wall
 - to support Fidel Castro during his revolt

- _____ 42. What was President Johnson's Great Society?
- a domestic program that gave tax incentives to big business
 - a foreign policy program to send aid to Latin America
 - a volunteer program that sent educators, health care workers, and agricultural workers to poorer nations
 - a series of domestic programs that were intended to improve the lives of all Americans
- _____ 43. The Montgomery bus boycott was a key event in the early civil rights movement because it
- inspired other boycotts throughout the South and led to the founding of the SCLC.
 - desegregated public transportation facilities throughout the South.
 - forced the U.S. government to step in to protect peaceful protesters.
 - resulted in national attention after the murder of three civil rights workers.
- _____ 44. Why did many South Vietnamese flee their country after North Vietnam invaded Saigon?
- They refused to live under a socialist system of government.
 - They feared they would be imprisoned or killed by the North Vietnamese for helping Americans.
 - They were members of the Vietcong and feared they would be jailed by the Americans.
 - They expected to be persecuted for their Buddhist beliefs.
- _____ 45. What was the Tet Offensive?
- a bombing campaign over North Vietnam
 - a strategy to turn over more of the U.S. fighting in Vietnam to the South Vietnamese
 - a series of massive coordinated attacks throughout South Vietnam by the Vietcong
 - a U.S. military tactic to drive the enemy out of their hideouts so air strikes could bomb them

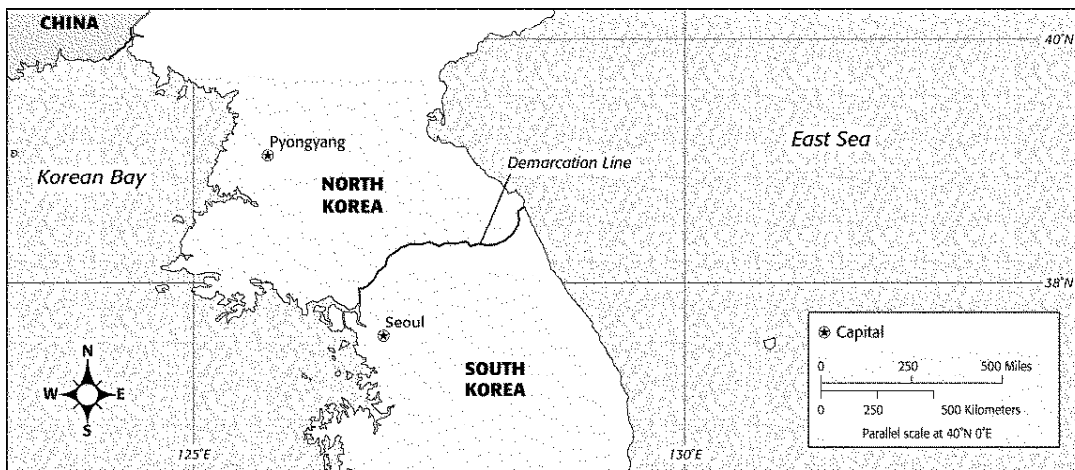
“Generally things are the same . . . Of course, people are standing by to see if there'll be any major changes in our operations with the beginning of replacement, though it's probably doubtful I realize. If troops continue to be removed, it's going to be harder than ever for those who remain—and for the families of those wounded or killed.”

—Jeff Rogers, letter to his parents from Vietnam, June 10, 1969

- _____ 46. What military strategy was Jeff Rogers probably referring to in his letter?
- Vietnamization
 - pacification
 - search-and-destroy missions
 - Operation Rolling Thunder
- _____ 47. What did the Brown Berets and the Black Panthers have in common?
- Women were equal members in both organizations.
 - Both groups relied on strategies of nonviolent protest.
 - Both groups were infiltrated by law enforcement officials.
 - Influential independent political parties emerged from both groups.
- _____ 48. Which of the following were Chicano movements?
- AIM and NOW
 - NAACP and Freedom Riders
 - MAYO, La Raza Unida, and Alianza Federal de Mercedes
 - the boricua movement and the Young Lords

- ___ 49. What were conditions like for Native Americans in the 1950s?
- They enjoyed growing economic success and excellent access to health care.
 - They experienced high unemployment rates, poverty, and poor health care.
 - They experienced segregation in schools and in public buildings.
 - They generally experienced low unemployment rates and had a long life expectancy.
- ___ 50. Why did public opinion of Vietnam change from positive to negative for most Americans?
- They saw that the war was draining much-needed resources from Great Society programs.
 - Extreme antiwar protests, including flag burning, caught national attention.
 - The lottery system for the draft put an end to deferments.
 - Media coverage of the war showed images that seemed to contradict optimistic government reports about the war.
- ___ 51. How did John F. Kennedy feel about the Soviet construction of the Berlin Wall?
- He thought it might provoke war.
 - He privately believed Khrushchev had taken a step to avoid war.
 - He believed it unnecessarily divided families.
 - He was angered that any part of Berlin would be governed by Communists.

Short Answer



52. Study the map and answer the question. What is the significance of the 38th parallel?