

US History 1877 to Present

Student Check Questions & Answers

Check when answer correct	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS Cover this column, answer questions. When correct, check box on left.
	USII.2a - What are the physical features and the climate of the Great Plains?	Flatlands that rise gradually from east to west; Land eroded by wind and water; Low rainfall; Frequent dust storms
	USII.2a - Before the Civil War, how did people view the Great Plains?	The area was considered a "treeless wasteland" and not a good place to settle.
	USII.2a - How did perceptions of the Great Plains change after the Civil War?	New technologies allowed people to see the Great Plains not as a "treeless wasteland" but as a vast area to be settled.
	USII.2a - What were some of the technologies and inventions after the Civil War that allowed people to settle in the Great Plains?	Barbed wire; Steel plows; Dry farming; Sod houses; Beef cattle raising; Wheat farming; Windmills; Railroads;
	USII.2b -What are some industries that emerged after the Civil War in specialized manufacturing areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New England textile industry • Detroit automobile industry • Pittsburgh steel industry • Chicago meat packing industry
	USII.2b - New manufacturing and industrial areas emerged after the Civil War. In which region was the textile industry centered?	New England
	USII.2b - After the Civil War, which city emerged as the center of the automobile industry?	Detroit, Michigan
	USII.2b - After the Civil War, which city emerged as the center of the steel industry?	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
	USII.2c - Name the 7 political regions of the U.S.	Northeast; Southeast; Midwest; Southwest; Rocky Mountain; Pacific; Noncontiguous
	USII.2c - Name the 9 states of the Northeast region. If you need help, the letters below are the first letters of the states when they are listed from north to south (more or less). M V N C M R N N P	Maine; Vermont; New Hampshire; Connecticut; Massachusetts; Rhode Island; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania

		<p>USII.2c - Name the 14 states of the Southeast region. M D W V K T N S G F A M L A</p>	<p>Maryland; Delaware; West Virginia; Virginia; Kentucky; Tennessee; North Carolina; South Carolina; Georgia; Florida; Alabama; Mississippi; Louisiana; Arkansas</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the 12 states of the Midwest region. O I I M W M I M K N S N</p>	<p>Ohio; Indiana; Illinois; Michigan; Wisconsin; Minnesota; Iowa; Missouri; Kansas; Nebraska; South Dakota; North Dakota</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the 4 states of the Southwest region - Hint - first letters are T O N A</p>	<p>Texas; Oklahoma; New Mexico; Arizona</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the 6 states of the Rocky Mountain region. Hint- First letters are C U N M W I</p>	<p>Colorado; Utah; Nevada; Montana; Wyoming; Idaho</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the 3 states of the Pacific region.</p>	<p>Washington Oregon California</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the 2 noncontiguous states.</p>	<p>Alaska Hawaii</p>
		<p>USII.2c - A state is an example of a _____ region.</p>	<p>political</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located. Boston New York City</p>	<p>Boston, Massachusetts New York, New York</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located. Pittsburgh Philadelphia</p>	<p>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located. Atlanta New Orleans</p>	<p>Atlanta, Georgia New Orleans, Louisiana</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located. Chicago St. Louis</p>	<p>Chicago, Illinois St. Louis, Missouri</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located. Detroit San Antonio</p>	<p>Detroit, Michigan San Antonio, Texas</p>

		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located.</p> <p>Santa Fe Denver</p>	<p>Santa Fe, New Mexico</p> <p>Denver, Colorado</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located.</p> <p>Salt Lake City San Francisco</p>	<p>Salt Lake City, Utah</p> <p>San Francisco, California</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located.</p> <p>Los Angeles Seattle</p>	<p>Los Angeles, California</p> <p>Seattle, Washington</p>
		<p>USII.2c - Name the states in which these cities are located.</p> <p>Juneau Honolulu</p>	<p>Juneau, Alaska</p> <p>Honolulu, Hawaii</p>
		<p>USII.3a - What were some reasons for the period of westward expansion that followed the Civil War?</p>	<p>The Homestead Act resulted in opportunities for land ownership; transcontinental railroad; discovery of gold and silver; adventure; a new beginning for former slaves</p>
		<p>USII.3b - During the period following the Civil War, why did the number of immigrants coming into the US grow?</p>	<p>hope for better opportunities; adventure; religious freedom; escape from oppressive governments</p>
		<p>USII.3b - Why did cities grow so much after the Civil War?</p>	<p>Immigration from other countries (immigrants usually lived in cities); Movement of Americans from rural to urban areas for job opportunities; Specialized industries developed in cities – steel in Pittsburgh, meat packing in Chicago</p>
		<p>USII.3a - What were some inventions that contributed to change and industrial growth in the late 1800s?</p>	<p>- Lighting and mechanical uses of electricity – Thomas Edison; - Expansion of telephone service – Alexander Graham Bell</p>
		<p>USII.3a - What were some challenges faced by cities in the late 1800s and early 1900s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowded immigrant neighborhoods and tenements • Political corruption

		USII.3a - What were some of the efforts made to solve immigration problems?	- Settlement Houses, such as Hull House founded by Jane Addams; - Political machines that gained power by attending to the needs of new immigrants (jobs, housing)
		USII.3a - How did political machines gain power in the cities?	By attending to the needs of new immigrants
		USII.3a - Who is Jane Addams?	The founder of Hull House, a settlement house that offered a variety of services to immigrants
		USII.3b - By 1865, skirmishes between Indians and whites settlers were frequent. The government tried to convince Indians tribes to give up their land and relocate onto -	reservations – land set aside for Indian communities
		USII.3b - In 1876, the federal government decided to force the Sioux, led by Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, back onto their reservation. Custer led his troops against more than 2,000 Sioux Indians. He and all of his men died in the battle known as -	Little Bighorn
		USII.3b - In 1877, the the federal government sent troops in to force an Indian tribe in the Washington terriotiry called the Nez Percé off their lands. Who led 400, 000 of his people on a long trek toward the Canadian border to escape white settlers?	Chief Joseph
		USII.3b - Settlers on the West Coast especially blamed declining wages and economic problems on the _____.	Chinese workers
		USII.3b - In 1882, Congress passed the first significant law restricting immigration into the United States. The law was the -	Chinese Exclusion Act
		USII.3b - This group of immigrants began to arrive a large number by the 1840s after the potato crop failed. By 1860, they had largely replaced the New England mill girls as textile workers.	Irish immigrants

		USII.3c - What were "Jim Crow" laws?	Laws that institutionalized a system of legal segregation creating unequal opportunities for African Americans in housing, work, education, and government
		USII.3c - What is racial segregation?	Separation based on race.
		USII.3c - "Jim Crow" laws made discrimination ___ in many states.	legal
		USII.3c - Who was Booker T. Washington and how did he respond to the issue of segregation?	An African American leader who was willing to accept social segregation, believing that African Americans would achieve equality in time through education
		USII.3c - Who was W.E.B. Du Bois and how did he respond to the issue of segregation and discrimination?	An African American leader who wanted immediate political, civil and social equality for African Americans at any cost
		USII.3c - How did Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois differ in their response to discrimination?	Washington was willing to accept some degree of segregation and advocated moving more slowly to equality through education. DuBois demanded immediate equality for African Americans.
		USII.3d - Between the Civil War and World War I, the U.S. was transformed from a(n) _____ to a(n) _____ nation.	agricultural --- industrial
		USII.3d - What created the rise in big business in the late 1800s?	National markets created by transportation advances; Captains of industry like Rockefeller (oil) Carnegie (steel), and Ford (cars); Advertising; Lower-cost production
		USII.3d - What caused the industrialization that occurred the late 1800s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to raw materials and energy • Availability of work force • Inventions • Financial resources
		USII.3d - What are some examples of "big business" that emerged after the Civil War?	Railroads, Oil, Steel
		USII.3d - Who was the oil "captain of industry"?	John D. Rockefeller
		USII.3d - Who emerged as the captain of the steel industry?	Andrew Carnegie

		USII.3d - Who emerged as the captain of the auto industry?	Henry Ford
		USII.3d - How did farm life change after the Civil War?	Mechanization (e.g., the reaper) reduced farm labor needs and increased production. Industrialization provided access to consumer goods by mail order
		USII.3d - Industrial development in the cities increased the need for ____ .	labor
		USII.3d - How did changes in farm life fuel industrialization?	Mechanization meant fewer workers were needed on the farm, freeing up labor for the cities.
		USII.3d - What effect did mechanization (e.g., the reaper) have on the farms?	Mechanization increased productivity and reduced labor needs. Farm laborers left for the cities to work in industry.
		USII.3e - What were some of the negative effects of industrialization?	Child labor Low wages and long hours Unsafe working conditions
		USII.3e - What were some of the workplace reforms brought about by the Progressive Movement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved safety conditions • Reduced work hours • Restrictions on child labor
		USII.3e - What did Progressive Movement reformers want?	Reformers wanted laws to protect workers and poor people, to reform government and to regulate business.
		USII.3e - The women's suffrage movement wanted:	voting rights for women, and increased educational opportunities for women
		USII.3e - The negative effects of industrialization led to:	- the rise of organized labor - progressive movement and workplace reforms
		USII.3e - This union pushed for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. It was stronger in the skilled trades than the factories, and preferred bargaining over strikes.	The AFL - American Federation of Labor

		USII.3e - In 1892, 13 men were killed in a battle between striking steelworkers and strikebreakers at Carnegie's steel plant in Pittsburgh. This strike is known as the -	Homestead Strike
		USII.3e - What was an important result of the Homestead Strike?	Americans turned against unions and organized labor which they blamed for the violence.
		USII.3e - Which Constitutional Amendment finally gave women the right to vote and when was it adopted?	The 19 th amendment, adopted in 1920, gave women the right to vote.
		USII.3e - What did Susan B. Anthony do?	She worked for women's suffrage.
		USII.3e - What was the movement of those against alcohol consumption and production called?	The Temperance Movement
		USII.3e - What was the 18th amendment?	It prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages.
		USII.4a - In what year did the Spanish American War take place?	1898
		USII.4a - Where did the fighting take place during the Spanish American War?	Mostly Cuba and the Philippines
		USII.4a - The United States emerged as a ____ as a result of victory over Spain in the Spanish American War.	world power
		USII.4a - The Spanish American War started when Cuban nationalists revolted against the Spanish government, which ruled Cuba. Whom did the U.S. support?	Cuban nationalists
		USII.4a - Reporters covering the Spanish American War exaggerated Spanish atrocities in order to sell newspapers. This became known as -	yellow journalism

		USII.4a - What were some of the reasons for the Spanish American War?	Protection of American business interests in Cuba; American support of Cuban rebels to gain independence from Spain; Tensions resulting from the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor; Exaggerated news reports of events (Yellow Journalism)
		USII.4a - What was important about the U.S. battleship Maine?	It was sunk off of the coast of Cuba. The U.S. blamed the Spanish and used it as an excuse to declare war on Spain.
		USII.4a - What possessions did the U.S. gain was a result of the Spanish American War?	The Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico
		USII.4a - What happened to Cuba as a result of the Spanish American War?	Cuba gained independence from Spain.
		USII.4a - What was the Spanish American War all about?	The U.S. declared war on Spain in 1898 in support of Cuban rebels wanting independence from Spain.
		USII.4a - During what event was news reporting so exaggerated that it was termed Yellow Journalism?	The Spanish American War
		USII.4b - What happened in 1914?	World War I broke out in Europe
		USII.4b - What was the U.S. response when war broke out in Europe in 1914?	The U.S. did not want to become involved in European conflicts, and did not enter the war until 3 years later.
		USII.4b - The U.S. policy before World War I of avoiding involvement in world affairs is called an _____ policy.	Isolationist
		USII.4b - Why did the US finally enter the war in Europe in 1917?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to remain neutral • German submarine warfare—sinking of Lusitania • U.S. economic and political ties to Great Britain

		USII.4b - What was the Lusitania and why was it significant?	A ship sunk by a German sub during World War I, killing American passengers. This and other German sub warfare prompted the U.S. to enter the war in Europe.
		USII.4b - Who were the Allies in World War I?	Great Britain; France; Russia; Serbia; Belgium
		USII.4b - The countries fighting the Allies during World War I were called:	Central Powers
		USII.4b - Who were the Central Powers?	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
		USII.4b - In what year did World War I break out? In what year did the U.S. enter the fighting in World War I?	World War I broke out in 1914 and the US entered the war in 1917.
		USII.4b - After World War I ended, what did President Woodrow Wilson propose?	A peace plan that called for the formation of the League of Nations, a peacekeeping organization
		USII.4b - What was the League of Nations?	A peacekeeping organization proposed by Woodrow Wilson that the US refused to join
		USII.4b - Why did Woodrow Wilson propose the League of Nations?	To help prevent further wars
		USII.4b - Why did the U.S. refuse to join the League of Nations?	Many did not want the U.S. to become tangled up in world affairs and preferred the more isolationist policy of the past.
		USII.5a - How was life in the early 20 th century different from before?	Technology extended into all areas of American life, even in rural areas.
		USII.5a - What were some of the technologies that changed American life in the early 20 th century?	The affordable automobile; The invention of the airplane; The use of the assembly line; Communication changes- availability of the telephone, radio and broadcast industry, and movies; Electrification – labor saving home products

		USII.5a - How did the affordable automobile change American life in the 20 th century?	Greater mobility; Creation of jobs; Growth of transportation-related industries – road construction, oil, steel, automobile; Movement to suburban areas
		USII.5a - Who invented the airplane?	The Wright brothers
		USII.5a - Who made popular the use of the moving assembly line?	Henry Ford and the automobile industry
		USII.5a - How did communications change in the early 20 th century?	Increased availability of the telephone; Development of the radio and broadcast industry (Marconi and Sarnoff); - Development of movies
		USII.5a - How did electrification change American life?	- Labor-saving products - the washing machine, electric stove, water pumps - Electric lighting - Entertainment – radio
		USII.5a - Who had an important role in the development of the radio?	Guglielmo Marconi
		USII.5a - Who had an important role in the development of the broadcast industry?	David Sarnoff
		USII.5b - What was Prohibition?	Refers to a time when a constitutional amendment made it illegal to manufacture, transport and sell alcoholic beverages.
		USII.5b - What was a lesson we learned from Prohibition?	It is difficult to legislate how people behave. Speakeasies were created as places for people to drink. Bootleggers smuggled illegal alcohol and promoted organized crime.
		USII.5b - What were speakeasies?	Places for people to drink alcoholic beverages during the period of Prohibition
		USII.5b - Who were bootleggers?	Those who smuggled illegal alcohol and promoted organized crime.

		USII.5b - What was the Great Migration North?	African Americans left the South where jobs were low-paying and scarce and migrated to northern cities.
		USII.5b - Did African Americans who left the South during the Great Migration escape discrimination and violence?	No, they faced discrimination and violence in the North as well as the South.
		USII.5c - When was the Harlem Renaissance?	1920s and 1930s
		USII.5c - What was the Harlem Renaissance?	African Americans in Harlem revealed the freshness and variety of African American culture through their art, music and writing.
		USII.5c - Who was a Harlem Renaissance painter who chronicled the experiences of the Great Migration north through art?	Jacob Lawrence
		USII.5c - Who was a Harlem Renaissance poet who combined the experiences of African and American cultural roots?	Langston Hughes
		USII.5c - Who were two Harlem Renaissance jazz composers?	Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong
		USII.5c - Who was a Harlem Renaissance blues singer?	Bessie Smith
		USII.5c - Other artists of the 1920s and 1930s included this artist, known for urban scenes and paintings of the Southwest.	Georgia O'Keeffe
		USII.5c - Who wrote novels about the Jazz Age of the 1920s?	F. Scott Fitzgerald
		USII.5c - Who wrote Grapes of Wrath, a novel about poor migrant worker during the 1930s?	John Steinbeck
		USII.5c - Who were composers of the 1920s and 1930s who wrote uniquely American music?	Aaron Copland and George Gershwin

		USII.5d - What was a primary cause of the Great Depression?	People over speculated on stocks, using borrowed money that they could not repay when stock prices crashed.
		The ___ ___ failed to prevent the collapse of the banking system which triggered the Great Depression.	Federal Reserve
		USII.5d - Another cause of the Great Depression was the strangling of international trade by -	high tariffs
		USII.5d – Describe the impact of the Great Depression on Americans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One fourth of workers were without jobs - Banks and businesses failed - People were hungry and homeless - Farmers incomes fell
		USII.5d - What was the New Deal?	President Franklin Roosevelt's plan to use government programs to help the nation recover from the Depression.
		USII.5d - Name some of the features of the New Deal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Security - Federal work programs - Environmental improvement programs - Farm assistance programs - Increased rights for labor
		USII.6a - What were the conditions in Europe after World War I that led to the rise of fascism and World War II?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worldwide depression - High war debt owed by Germany - High inflation - Massive unemployment
		USII.6a - What is fascism?	A political philosophy in which total power is given to a dictator and individual freedoms are denied.
		USII.6a - Name three fascist dictators -	Adolf Hitler - Germany Benito Mussolini - Italy Hideki Tojo - Japan
		USII.6a - Describe America's foreign policy when WWII broke out in Europe in 1939.	Policy of neutrality and isolationism – a legacy from WWI and the Great Depression

		USII.6a - How did America's foreign policy evolve as the conflict grew in Europe?	It evolved from a policy of isolationism to indirect involvement (economic aid) to direct involvement.
		USII.6a - Which nations were known as the Allies?	The United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the Soviet Union after it was invaded by Germany.
		USII.6a - Who were the Allied leaders?	The U.S. – FDR and after he died, Truman Great Britain – Winston Churchill Soviet Union – Joseph Stalin
		USII.6a – Which countries became known as the Axis Powers?	Germany, Italy and Japan
		USII.6a - When was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?	December 7, 1941
		USII.6a - Who was the leader of Great Britain during WWII?	Prime Minister Winston Churchill
		USII.6a - What event caused the United States to declare war on Japan?	The bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 1941
		USII.6a - What happened after the U.S. declared war on Japan after the bombing of Pearl Harbor?	Germany declared war on the United States
		USII.6b – On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded _____. World War II had begun.	Poland
		USII.6b – Soon after Hitler invaded Poland, _____ troops moved into Eastern Poland. Poland was split in half by two occupying countries- Germany and the Soviet Union.	Soviet
		USII.6b – In June of 1940, German troops marched victoriously into this European capital.	Paris, France
		USII.6b – After the defeat of France, which country stood in the way of Hitler's plan to dominate Europe?	Great Britain

		USII.6b – From August until October 1940, Germans bombed British cities, shipyards and industries. This was known as the -	the Battle of Britain
		USII.6b – What was the outcome of the Battle of Britain?	Hitler could not defeat Great Britain and ended his air attacks.
		USII.6b – Ignoring the pact he had made with Stalin, in June 1941, Hitler launched an attack on -	the Soviet Union
		USII.6b – Before Pearl Harbor, how did the U.S. help Britain?	The United States gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean.
		USII.6b – What was the turning point in the war in the Pacific?	The Battle of Midway, June 1942. The U.S. was victorious over Japan.
		USII.6b – What battle was the turning point of the war in Eastern Europe?	The Battle of Stalingrad where the Soviet Union defeated Germany
		USII.6b – Where did the American and Allied troops land to begin the liberation of Western Europe?	In Normandy, France
		USII.6b – The United States was victorious over Japan in the Battle of _____. This victory was the turning point of the war in the Pacific.	Midway
		USII.6b –The Soviet Union defeated Germany at_____, marking the turning point of the war in Eastern Europe.	Stalingrad
		USII.6b – American and Allied troops landed in Normandy, France, on _____ to begin the liberation of Western Europe.	June 6, 1944 known as D-Day
		USII.6b – How did the US force Japan to surrender and thus bring an end to World War II?	The United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan (Hiroshima and Nagasaki) in 1945
		USII.6b – Despite initial _____ success in both Europe and the Pacific, the Allies persevered and ultimately defeated Germany and Japan.	Axis

		USII.6b –Wiping out an entire group of people is -	genocide
		USII.6b – As many a six million Jews died during -	the Holocaust
		USII.6b – Nazi troops crammed Jews into railroad cars and took them to prison camps for civilians called -	concentration camps
		USII.6b – What is anti-Semitism?	hatred of the Jews
		USII.6b – What is Aryan supremacy?	Hitler and the Nazis portrayed the German people as superior to all others.
		USII.6b – Whom did Hitler blame for Germany's problems?	the Jews
		USII.6b – Jews in Germany were persecuted from the time Hitler came to power through such means as:	Boycotts of Jewish stores Threats Segregation
		USII.6b – In the early 1940s, the Nazis embarked on their "final solution". What was it?	to destroy the Jews
		USII.6b – The Nazis built death camps where they killed thousands of people a day in gas chambers. These were called:	concentration camps
		USII.6b – Allied forces liberated the camps and freed the Jews that survived. When did this happen?	After V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day) 1945
		USII.6c - Why did American involvement in WWII bring an end to the Depression?	Factories and workers were needed to produce goods to win the war.
		USII.6c – As millions of men joined the war effort, who entered the labor force?	Women
		USII.6c – Many women had not worked before WWII. An advertising campaign which encouraged women to take factory jobs featured a character called-	Rosie the Riveter

		USII.6c – American involvement in World War II brought an end to -	the Great Depression
		USII.6c – Americans at home supported the war (WWII) by -	conserving and rationing resources
		USII.6c – What impact did WWII have on race relations in America?	The need for workers temporarily broke down some racial barriers (e.g., hiring in defense plants) although discrimination against African Americans continued.
		USII.6c – How were Japanese Americans treated during WWII?	Some were treated with distrust and prejudice, and many were forced into internment camps.
		In what condition was most of Europe after World War II?	in ruins
		What parts of Europe did Soviet forces occupy after WWII?	Most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern part of Germany
		USII.7a - Why did the US feel it was in its best interest to rebuild Europe after WWII?	To prevent political and economic instability which could lead to the spread of communism
		USII.7a - What was the US plan to rebuild Europe called and what did it do?	The Marshall Plan – it provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism.
		USII.7a - What happened to Germany after WWII?	Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany. West Germany became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation. East Germany remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions.
		USII.7a - What happened to Japan after WWII?	American forces occupied Japan after its defeat. Japan soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.

		USII.7a - When and why was the United Nations established?	The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.
		USII.6c - How did American involvement in WWII affect the role of women?	Thousands of American women took jobs in defense plants during the war (e.g., Rosie the Riveter).
		USII.6c - How did Americans at home support the war effort?	by conserving and rationing resources
		USII.6c - How did American involvement in WWII effect race relations?	The need for workers temporarily broke down some racial barriers. The high demand for labor opened up doors for African Americans. However, discrimination against African Americans continued.
		USII.6c - How were Japanese Americans treated?	Many were treated with distrust and prejudice, and some were forced into internment camps.
		USII.7a - In what condition was Europe after WWII?	In ruins
		USII.7a - After WWII, what lands did the Soviet Union occupy?	Soviet forces occupied most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany
		USII.7a - Why did the U.S. feel it was in its best interests to rebuild Europe and Japan?	To prevent political and economic instability
		USII.7a - What was America's plan to rebuild Europe called?	The Marshall Plan
		USII.7a – What did the Marshall Plan do?	It provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies.
		USII.7a – The Marshall Plan was intended to prevent the spread of -	communism
		What happened to Germany after WWII?	Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany.
		USII.7a – What happened to West Germany after a few years of American, British and French occupation?	West Germany became democratic and resumed self-government.

		USII.7a – What happened to East Germany after WWII?	East Germany remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions.
		USII.7a – Following its defeat in WWII, Japan was occupied by -	American forces
		USII.7a – Soon after WWII, Japan adopted a _____ form of government.	democratic
		USII.7a – Soon after WWII, Japan became a strong ____ of the U.S.	ally
		USII.7a – Near the end of WWII, what was done to try to prevent future world wars?	The United Nations (U.N.) was formed.
		In the U.S., the period following WWII was one of economic -	growth and prosperity
		USII.7b – How did WWII help bring the Depression to an end?	Wartime production stimulated America’s economy.
		USII.7b - What contributed to the rapid growth of America’s economy after WWII?	With rationing of consumer goods over, business converted from production of war materials to consumer goods. Americans purchased goods on credit.
		USII.7b - What happened to labor unions after WWII?	They merged and became more powerful.
		USII.7b - How did the more powerful labor unions that emerged after WWII help workers?	Workers gained new benefits and higher salaries.
		USII.7b - What changes occurred in the American workforce after WWII?	The workforce shifted back to men, and most women returned to family responsibilities.
		USII.7b - After WWII, women left the workforce and returned to their families. Did they stay out of the workforce?	No, the next generation of women re-entered the labor force in large numbers.

		USII.7c -The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as:	world powers or “superpowers”
		USII.7c - What was the result of the he state of tension which developed between the two superpowers – the United States and the Soviet Union?	A rivalry over ideology and national security which divided the world into two camps
		USII.7c - The rivalry or state of tension that developed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union was called -	the Cold War
		USII.7c - How were the U.S. and the Soviet Union ideologically different?	The United States was democratic and capitalist; the Soviet Union was dictatorial and communist
		USII.7c - The United States was ____ and _____. In contrast, the Soviet Union was _____ and _____.	democratic, capitalist dictatorial, communist
		USII.7c - Among the causes of the Cold War were-	- differing ideologies - the Soviet domination of East Europe - U.S. policy of containment - NATO vs. Warsaw Pact military rivalry
		USII.7c - What is “containment”?	The U.S. policy aimed at stopping the spread of communism
		USII.7c - Our allies in Europe formed a military alliance called:	NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization
		USII.7c - A military alliance of nations dominated by the Soviet Union was called:	the Warsaw Pact
		USII.7c - Since World War II, the United States has been directly involved in various Cold War conflicts such as -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North/South Korea • Cuban Missile Crisis • Vietnam
		USII.7c - Describe the Korean conflict.	South Korea and the United States resisted Chinese and North Korean aggression. The conflict ended in a stalemate.

		USII.7c - Describe the Cuban Missile Crisis.	The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred when the Soviet Union tried to place missiles in Cuba. The Soviets removed the missiles in response to a U.S. blockade.
		USII.7c - The United States intervened to stop the spread of _____ into South Vietnam.	communism
		USII.7c - According to the _____ Theory, if the U.S. did not intervene to prevent the spread of communism to South Vietnam, communism would spread throughout countries of Asia like falling dominoes.	Domino
		USII.7c - How did Cold War tensions cause divisiveness at home?	Americans were divided over whether the United States should be involved militarily in Vietnam.
		USII.7c - How did the war in Vietnam end?	The conflict ended in a cease-fire agreement in which U.S. troops withdrew, but immediately after South Vietnam fell to communist forces.
		USII.7c - The late 1980s, communism in Eastern Europe began to -	collapse
		USII.7c - What happened to the Soviet Union in the early 1990s?	The Soviet Union broke up into independent countries.
		USII.7c - What event signal became symbolic of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe?	the destruction of the Berlin Wall
		USII.7c – What were some of the new challenges faced by the U.S. after the Cold War ended?	Role of U.S. military intervention Environmental challenges Global issues including trade, jobs, diseases
		USII.7d – Changes in society after WWII included expanded educational and economic opportunities for -	military veterans, women and minorities

		USII.7d - Name some of the factors leading to changes in US society after WWII.	Strong economy; Greater investment in education; "The Baby Boom," ; Interstate highway system; Evolving role of women - Role of Eleanor Roosevelt in expanding rights; African Americans' aspirations for equal opportunities; Changes in makeup of immigrants
		USII.7d - One of the factors leading to changes in US society after WWII was a strong US economy which was the result of -	a healthy job market, increased productivity, increased demand for American products
		USII.7d When and what was "The Baby Boom"?	After WWII, returning soldiers married and for the next decade or so, more babies than usual were born. A strong economy also contributed to the "baby boom".
		USII.7d - This president's wife helped to help to expand women's rights.	Eleanor Roosevelt
		USII.7d - How did immigration change in the period after 1965?	more Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans
		USII.7d - What were some of the policies and programs that expanded educational and employment opportunities for minorities?	The Civil Rights Movement resulted in legislation that ensured constitutional rights to all citizens regardless of race.
		USII.8a - Women activists were inspired by the achievements of the _____ and took action to gain equality, particularly in the workplace.	Civil Rights Movement
		USII.8a - After World War II, women sought equality in the _____ .	workplace
		USII.8a - What were some effects of segregation on American society?	Separate educational facilities and resources for white and African American students; Separate restrooms, drinking fountains, restaurants; Social isolation of races
		USII.8a - The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson allowed schools and other facilities that were -	"Separate but equal"
		USII.8a - Which Supreme Court decision called for the desegregation of schools?	Brown v. Board of Education

		USII.8a - Who called for passive resistance against segregated schools?	Martin Luther King, Jr.
		USII.8a - Rosa Park's actions resulted in the _____ bus boycott.	Montgomery
		USII.8a - What does NAACP stand for?	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
		USII.8a - Which laws supported the struggle for equality for African Americans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • Voting Rights Act of 1965
		USII.8a - How were women disadvantaged in the workplace?	<p>Discrimination in hiring practices against women</p> <p>Lower wages for women than for men doing the same job</p>
		USII.8a - This organization campaigned for women's rights -	NOW – National Organization for Women
		USII.8a - What actions were taken to improve conditions for women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal legislation to force colleges to give women equal athletic opportunities – focus on equal opportunity employment created a wider range of options and opportunities
		USII.8a - What gave educational, housing, and employment benefits to World War II veterans?	G.I. Bill of Rights
		USII.8a – Which president desegregated the armed forces?	Truman
		USII.8a - _____ led to increased educational, economic, and political opportunities for women and minorities.	Civil Rights legislation
		USII.8b - Identify the industries that benefited the most from the new technologies of the second half of the twentieth century. Include the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airline industry—Jets • Auto industry and interstate highway system • Entertainment and news • Exploration of space • Computer industry • Satellite telecommunications • Internet

		<p>USII.8a What impact did the new technologies of the twentieth century have on American life?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Increased travel-Greater access to information-Better and cheaper communication-Better heating and air conditioning-More widespread and even distribution throughout the country of access to communication technologies
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