

## **US History EOC Exam Review:**

### **Chapter 1 (Civil War/Reconstruction):**

1. Explain the economic, political, and social consequences of Reconstruction in the United States (both North and South).
2. Explain the importance of Abraham Lincoln.
3. Explain the outcomes of the Battle of Antietam.
4. Explain the Union plans for conquering the South.
5. Identify the economic, political, and social causes of the Civil War.
6. Were Republican governments formed in the South? What obstacles did they face?
7. Were the Union and the Confederacy evenly matched? Explain.
8. What are the consequences of the Civil War for America?
9. What did the Underground Railroad do to end slavery?
10. What is secession?
11. What issues divided the Republican Party during and immediately after the Civil War (1860-1877).
12. Where did the Underground Railroad operate?
13. Who was Clara Barton and what did she accomplish?
14. Why did the North and the South actually enter war?
15. Why is the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment so significant?

### **Vocabulary:**

- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Abraham Lincoln
- Anaconda Plan
- Black Codes
- Carpetbaggers
- Compromise of 1850
- Dawes Act
- Dred Scott decision
- Emancipation Proclamation
- Freeport Doctrine
- Gettysburg (Battle)
- Gettysburg Address
- Jim Crow Laws
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Ku Klux Klan
- Ostend Manifesto
- Radical Republicans
- Reservation system
- Secession
- Sharecropping
- States' rights
- Vicksburg (Battle)
- Westward Expansion

### **Chapter 2 (Westward Expansion):**

1. Describe Native American culture during the 1800s.
2. Explain the economic challenges America faced during Westward Expansion.
3. How did Easterners view Native Americans BEFORE they met them?

4. How did farmers meet the challenges of the late 1800s?
5. How does the Homestead Act impact the government?
6. What are the reasons for Westward Expansion?
7. What do Native Americans believe about land ownership? What did the White settlers believe?
8. What is the Homestead Act?
9. What was the Treaty of Fort Laramie?
10. Who is Sitting Bull?
11. Why did certain leaders refuse to sign the Treaty of Fort Laramie?
12. Why was the Battle of Wounded Knee so important in American history?
13. Why were their hostilities between Native Americans and White settlers?

### **Vocabulary:**

- Agricultural surplus
- Assimilation
- Battle of Wounded Knee
- Chisholm Trail
- Cross of Gold speech
- Dawes Act
- Exodusters
- Farmers Alliance
- George Custer
- Ghost Dance
- Gold Standard
- Grange
- Granger Laws

- Homestead Act (1862)
- Industrialization
- Interstate Commerce Act 1887
- Long Drive
- Massacre at Sand Creek
- Morrill Act
- Mortgage
- Oliver Kelly
- Panic of 1893
- Populism
- Sitting Bull
- Treaty of Fort Laramie
- William Jennings Bryan
- William McKinley

### **Chapter 3 (2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revolution):**

1. Explain how the Industrial Revolution impacted the social classes in America.
2. Explain the differences between the economic theories of communism, socialism, and capitalism.
3. Explain the origins, course, and consequences of the labor movement during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
4. Explain the social and political causes/conditions in government, society, and the economy that contributed to the Second Industrial Revolution in America.
5. How did trusts control industry?
6. How does electricity impact America?

7. How does Social Darwinism impact government regulation?
8. What is significant about the innovation of electricity?
9. What new inventions or industries transformed America and led to the Second Industrial Revolution?
10. Where (specific location) did the first transcontinental railroad connect?
11. Who was George Westinghouse?
12. Who was Thomas Edison?
13. Who were the specific inventors who shaped American culture and industry during this era? What did they invent?
14. Why is the first transcontinental railroad so important?

### **Vocabulary:**

- Alexander Graham Bell
- American Federation of Labor (AFL)
- Andrew Carnegie
- Bessemer process
- Christopher Sholes
- Credit Mobilier
- Edwin L. Drake
- Eugene V. Debs
- George M. Pullman
- Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
- Interstate Commerce Act
- John D. Rockefeller
- Mary Harris Jones
- *Munn v. Illinois*
- Samuel Gompers

- Sherman Antitrust Act
- Social Darwinism
- Thomas Alva Edison
- Transcontinental railroad
- Vertical integration
- Horizontal integration

### **Chapter 4 (Gilded Age/Big Business):**

1. Explain *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
2. How did racism impact high school attendance?
3. How did the assembly line impact work?
4. How does the Americanization movement impact American culture?
5. What attracted visitors to Coney Island in the early 1900s?
6. What is a political machine?
7. What is the Americanization movement?
8. What were the major immigration points for the Atlantic and the Pacific?
9. Who were Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst?
10. Who were Orville and Wilbur Wright? What did they do?
11. Why did Americans turn away from European culture and literature at the turn of the century?
12. Why is Central Park unique?
13. What impact does increasing urbanization have on the United States?

14. How did America address child labor during the Industrializing era?
15. Describe the experiences of immigrants arriving in America. (both European and Asian immigrants)
16. How do social change and reform movements impact America?

**Vocabulary:**

- “Golden Door”
- Americanization movement
- Angel Island
- Ashcan School
- Benjamin Harrison
- Booker T. Washington
- Boss Tweed
- Chester A. Arthur
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Civil service
- Daniel Burnham
- Debt peonage
- Ellis Island
- Frederick Law Olmstead
- Gentlemen’s Agreement
- George Eastman
- Graft
- Grandfather clause
- Grover Cleveland
- Ida B. Wells
- James A. Garfield
- Jane Addams
- Jim Crow Laws
- Joseph Pulitzer
- Mark Twain

- Mass transit
- Melting Pot
- Nativism
- Niagara Movement
- Orville and Wilbur Wright
- Patronage
- Pendleton Civil Service Act
- Political machine
- Poll tax
- Rutherford B. Hayes
- Segregation
- Settlement house
- Social Gospel movement
- Tenement
- Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute
- Urbanization
- Vaudeville
- W.E.B. DuBois
- William Randolph Hearst

**Chapter 5 (Imperialism/Spanish-US War):**

1. Describe the imperialist and anti-imperialist arguments of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Explain the consequences of the Spanish-American War, both positive and negative.
3. Explain the role of the media (journalists) in the Spanish-American War.
4. Explain why the United States desired a canal through Latin America.

5. How did Hawaii eventually come under the control of the United States?
6. How did the Panama Canal enhance world trade and America’s role in this trading process?
7. How did the Spanish react to the uprisings in Cuba?
8. How was the Philippine-American War a costly one for both the Philippines and the United States?
9. How was the United States military influenced by Alfred T. Mahan?
10. What groups were interested in increasing America’s presence in Hawaii? Why?
11. What is the policy of imperialism?
12. What issues and challenges did the United States face in governing an overseas empire?
13. What role did President Roosevelt play in ending the Russo-Japanese War?
14. What was the significance of the Foraker Act?
15. What was Woodrow Wilson’s “missionary diplomacy”?
16. What were the causes of and consequences of the Boxer Rebellion?
17. What were the consequences of the war for Spain and for the United States?

18. What were the major factors that contributed to the growth of American imperialism?
19. Why did some Americans have a strong economic interest in Cuba?
20. Why did the United States become involved in the affairs of Mexico?
21. Why did the United States choose Panama as the location for the canal?
22. Why was the purchase of Alaska significant?

**Vocabulary:**

- Alfred T. Mahan
- Boxer Rebellion
- Dollar Diplomacy
- Emiliano Zapata
- Emilio Aguinaldo
- Foraker Act
- Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- George Dewey
- Imperialism
- John Hay
- John J. Pershing
- Jose Marti
- Open Door Notes
- Panama Canal
- Pearl Harbor (1900)
- Platt Amendment
- Protectorate
- Queen Liliuokalani
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Rough Riders
- San Juan Hill
- Sanford B. Dole

- Treaty of Paris (1899)
- Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)
- U.S.S. Maine
- Valeriano Weyler
- William Seward
- Yellow Journalism

**Chapter 6 (Progressivism):**

1. Explain the importance of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment. How does this amendment differ from the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment?
2. How did natural disasters help launch the movement to reform local government?
3. How did Prohibition fit into the reform movement?
4. How did reform mayors clean up their local governments?
5. How did reforms protect children, change working conditions, and impact politics?
6. How did Taft become president; and what does he do to anger progressive Republicans?
7. How did Theodore Roosevelt become president?
8. How did Theodore Roosevelt create a 'modern presidency'?
9. How does America's entry into World War I affect the reform movements of America?
10. Name the candidates for the 1912 presidential election and identify which parties they represented.

11. What did Theodore Roosevelt do that brought him national prominence?
12. What issues caused Theodore Roosevelt to oppose Taft for president in 1912?
13. What kind of work was available to American women before the Civil War?
14. What legislation does Wilson use to attack trusts and monopolies, reform banking, and lower tariffs?
15. What legislation, passed during Roosevelt's presidency, protected citizens?
16. What were the four goals of progressivism?

**Vocabulary:**

- 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Bull Moose Party
- Carrie Chapman Catt
- Clayton Antitrust Act
- Conservation
- Federal Reserve System
- Federal Trade Commission
- Florence Kelley
- Gifford Pinchot
- Ida M. Tarbell
- Initiative
- Lincoln Steffens
- Meat Inspection Act
- Muckraker
- NAACP
- NACW
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff

- Progressive Movement
- Prohibition
- Pure Food and Drug Act
- Recall
- Referendum
- Robert M. LaFollette
- Scientific Management
- Square Deal
- Suffrage
- Susan B. Anthony
- The Jungle
- Theodore Roosevelt
- Upton Sinclair
- William Howard Taft
- Woodrow Wilson

### **Chapter 7 (World War I):**

1. Describe the similarities and differences between Wilson's Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles (1919).
2. Do you think that some limits on the freedom of speech are necessary? Explain.
3. How did medical services respond to physical and emotional wounds suffered by the soldiers?
4. How did the United States raise an army during World War I?
5. How did U.S. civilians respond to the war?
6. How do American world involvement and the American world view change because we enter this conflict?

7. How was US involvement in WWI justified by the government and the people?
8. What alliances divided Europe in 1914?
9. What caused World War I?
10. What characteristics describe trench warfare during World War I?
11. What did the Zimmermann note reveal about Germany's plan?
12. What diplomatic crises sparked the war?
13. What factors increased American sympathy for the Allies?
14. What groups were the main targets of anti-immigrant hysteria during the war?
15. What made Alvin York a hero?
16. What motivated those who opposed entering the war?
17. What role do African Americans and women play in WWI?
18. What was Germany's Schlieffen Plan?
19. What was the significance of the convoy system?
20. Why did America refuse to enter the League of Nations?

### **Vocabulary:**

- Alliance systems
- Allies
- Alvin York
- American Expeditionary Force
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- Armistice
- Bernard M. Baruch

- Big Four
- Central Powers
- Conscientious objector
- Convoy system
- David Lloyd George
- Eddie Rickenbacker
- Espionage and Sedition Acts
- Fourteen Points
- General John J. Pershing
- George Creel
- Georges Clemenceau
- Great Migration
- Henry Cabot Lodge
- Imperialism
- League of Nations
- Lusitania
- Militarism
- Nationalism
- No Man's Land
- Propaganda
- Reparations
- Selective Service Act
- Sussex Pledge
- Treaty of Versailles
- Trench warfare
- War Industries Board
- War-guilt clause
- Zimmermann Note

### **Chapter 8-10 (1920s and Great Depression):**

1. Explain the Boston Police Strike.
2. Explain the Four Power Treaty.
3. Explain the impact of the Harlem Renaissance.
4. Explain the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
5. How does America's standard of living rise during the Roaring Twenties?

6. How does the radio impact America?
7. How is America impacted by the superficial prosperity of the 1920s?
8. How is the Quota System used during the Roaring Twenties?
9. What is the NAACP?
10. What legislation would help African Americans in the Roaring Twenties?
11. What was the Great Migration?
12. What was the Washington Naval Conference? How did this event impact American foreign policy?
13. Who is Ernest Hemingway? To what movement would he belong?
14. Who is James Weldon Johnson?
15. Who was A. Mitchell Palmer?
16. Who was Calvin Coolidge?
17. Who was Georgia O'Keefe?
18. Why did America increase tariffs in the 1920s?
19. Why do historians call the prosperity of the 1920s superficial?
20. Why is America afraid of Communism during the 1920s?
21. Why Prohibition?
22. Why was Coolidge involved in the Boston Police Strike?
23. Describe the benefits of the TVA in the Tennessee Valley.
24. How did competition for jobs impact race relations during the Great Depression?
25. How did Eleanor Roosevelt influence racial politics during the Roosevelt administration?

26. How did New Deal policies affect Native Americans?
27. How did the decrease in world trade affect overall economic activity?
28. How did the Depression affect men and their families?
29. How did the government help sharecroppers and migrant workers?
30. How did the Second New Deal promote rural electrification?
31. How did the Stock Market crash help cause the Great Depression?
32. How did the treatment of the Bonus Army affect President Hoover?
33. How were women treated in the workplace in the Depression era?
34. What did liberal and conservative critics say about the New Deal?
35. What did Roosevelt do during the Hundred Days?
36. What effect did the New Deal have on labor, agriculture, banking, and finance?
37. What was the significance of the election of 1936?
38. What was unique concerning the New Deal's social policies?
39. Why did Hoover use force against World War I veterans?
40. Why was Hoover reluctant to help people during the Depression?
41. Why were movies popular during the Depression era?
42. Why were urban voters likely to support FDR?

**Vocabulary:**

- Albert B. Fall
- Alfred E. Smith
- Anarchist
- Bessie Smith
- Black Tuesday
- Bonus Army
- Bootlegger
- Boulder Dam
- Bread line
- Buying on margin
- Calvin Coolidge
- Charles A. Lindbergh
- Charles Coughlin
- Charles Evans Hughes
- Clarence Darrow
- Claude McKay
- Communism
- Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
- Credit
- Deficit spending
- Direct relief
- Dorothea Lange
- Dow Jones Industrial Average
- Duke Ellington
- Dust Bowl
- Edna St. Vincent Millay
- Eleanor Roosevelt
- Ernest Hemingway
- F. Scott Fitzgerald
- Federal Home Loan Bank Act
- Flapper
- Fordney-McCumber Tariff
- Frances Perkins
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Fundamentalism
- George Gershwin
- Georgia O'Keefe
- Gone With the Wind
- Grant Wood

- Great Depression
- Harlem Renaissance
- Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- Herbert Hoover
- Huey Long
- Installment plan
- Isolation
- James Weldon Johnson
- John Collier
- John L. Lewis
- Langston Hughes
- Louis Armstrong
- Marcus Garvey
- Mary McLeod Bethune
- Nativism
- New Deal
- New Deal Coalition
- Ohio Gang
- Orson Welles
- Parity
- Paul Robeson
- Price support
- Prohibition
- Quota System
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- Richard Wright
- Sacco and Vanzetti
- Scopes Trial
- Shantytown
- Sinclair Lewis
- Soup kitchen
- Speakeasy
- Speculation
- Teapot Dome Scandal
- The Grapes of Wrath
- Urban sprawl
- Walt Disney
- Warren G. Harding
- Zora Neale Hurston

### **New Deal Programs:**

1. Glass-Steagall Act
2. Federal Securities Act
3. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
4. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
5. National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
6. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
7. Public Works Administration (PWA)
8. Civil Works Administration (CWA)
9. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
10. National Youth Administration (NYA)
11. Emergency Banking Relief Act (EBRA)
12. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
13. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDC)
14. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
15. Rural Electrification Administration (REA)
16. Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)
17. Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
18. United States Housing Authority (USHA)
19. National Labor Relations Board (NLRB – Wagner Act)
20. Fair Labor Standards Act
21. Social Security Administration

### **Chapter 11-12 (World War II):**

1. Describe the initial reactions of Britain and France to the demands of Hitler.
2. Describe US foreign policy in 1938/1939.

3. Explain the social, political, and economic causes of WWII.
4. Explain why Japan was on a collision course with the United States.
5. How did governmental actions in World War II affect daily life?
6. How did Roosevelt circumvent the Neutrality Acts to help the Allies before America entered WWII?
7. How did scientists view using the atomic bomb?
8. How did the formation of the Axis Powers/Alliance impact US world interaction?
9. How did the League of Nations respond to the aggressive dictators who came to power in 1933?
10. How did the war affect American workers?
11. How does technology impact World War II?
12. How did World War II influence America's world role for the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
13. How were African Americans treated at home and in the military?
14. In what ways did mass media contribute to supporting the war effort?
15. What happened to France after the "phony war"?
16. What plans for peacekeeping did the United States make near the end of World War II?
17. What steps did Hitler take to begin his conquest of Europe?
18. What was the importance of the Battle of Midway?

19. What was the KEY conflict in the *Korematsu* case?
20. Why did the Japanese fight so hard on Iwo Jima?
21. Why was the Battle of Stalingrad so important?

**Vocabulary:**

- Phillip Randolph
- Adolf Hitler
- Allies
- Appeasement
- Atlantic Charter
- Axis Powers
- Battle of Midway
- Benito Mussolini
- Blitzkrieg
- Charles de Gaulle
- Chester Nimitz
- Concentration Camp
- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
- D-Day
- Douglas MacArthur
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Extermination Camp
- Fascism
- Final Solution
- Francisco Franco
- Genocide
- George Marshall
- George Patton
- Ghetto
- GI Bill of Rights
- Harry S. Truman
- Hideki Tojo
- Hiroshima
- Holocaust
- Internment
- J. Robert Oppenheimer
- James Farmer

- Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)
- Joseph Stalin
- Kamikaze
- *Korematsu v. United States*
- Kristallnacht
- Lend-Lease Act
- Manhattan Project
- Nagasaki
- Nazism
- Neutrality Acts
- Neville Chamberlain
- Nonaggression Pact
- Normandy (Invasion)
- Nuremberg trials
- Office of Price Administration (OPA)
- Omar Bradley
- Rationing
- Totalitarian
- V-E Day
- War Production Board (WPB)
- Winston Churchill
- Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAACs)

**Chapter 13-14 (Cold War):**

1. Describe the Marshall Plan.
2. Describe the suburban lifestyle of the 1950s.
3. Explain anti-communist hysteria in the post-war era.
4. Explain the impact of the Korean War on future US policy.
5. Explain the policy of Brinkmanship.
6. Explain the social, political, and economic causes of the Cold War?
7. Explain the Truman Doctrine.
8. Explain the Truman/MacArthur controversy.

9. Explain the USSR's response to the establishment of NATO.
10. Explain Truman's and Eisenhower's response to the issue of civil rights.
11. How did Soviet involvement in Berlin increase tensions around the world?
12. How did the beat movement challenge the conformity of the 1950s?
13. How did the outcomes of the Chinese Civil War affect the United States?
14. How did the Soviet launch of Sputnik affect the United States?
15. How did the tensions between the US and the USSR relate to tensions in the UN?
16. How does advertising change in the 1950s?
17. What caused suspicions between the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II?
18. What economic challenges did America face after WWII?
19. What happened at the Potsdam Conference?
20. What happened to blue collar jobs in the 1950s?
21. What happened to the movie industry as a result of the increased purchase of televisions?
22. What is the NATO Alliance and why was this formed?
23. What prompted the establishment of the Loyalty Review Board?
24. What was the impact of the postwar boom on the American family?
25. Who were the Hollywood Ten?



26. Why did the United States become involved in the Korean conflict?

**Vocabulary:**

- 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel
- Alger Hiss
- Baby boom
- Beat movement
- Berlin airlift
- Blacklist
- Bracero
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Chiang Kai-shek
- Cold War
- Conglomerate
- Consumerism
- Containment
- Dixiecrat
- Dr. Jonas Salk
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Eisenhower Doctrine
- Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
- Fair Deal
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- Franchise
- Francis Gary Powers
- GI Bill of Rights
- Harry S. Truman
- H-bomb
- HUAC
- Iron curtain
- Jazz
- John Foster Dulles
- Joseph McCarthy
- Korean War
- Mao Zedong
- Marshall Plan
- Mass media
- McCarthyism
- Nikita Khrushchev

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Planned obsolescence
- Rock 'n' roll
- Satellite nations
- Suburb
- Taiwan
- Termination Policy
- U-2 Incident
- United Nations
- Urban renewal
- Warsaw Pact
- White flight

**Chapters 15-16 (Civil Rights):**

1. Describe ways that Great Society programs addressed the problem of poverty.
2. Explain the factors that led to Kennedy's victory over Nixon in the 1960 presidential campaign.
3. How did civil rights workers try to win a voting rights act?
4. How did freedom riders expose Southern resistance to desegregation rulings?
5. How did Kennedy's assassination affect the public?
6. How did Malcolm X alienate Black Muslims?
7. How did the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) influence the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)?
8. How did the courts increase the political power of people in urban areas and those accused of crimes?
9. How did the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case legalize segregation?
10. How did Thurgood Marshall help advance the cause of civil rights?

11. How successful was the civil rights movement in getting rid of de jure segregation?
12. What caused the division in the civil rights movement?
13. What caused the Montgomery Bus Boycott?
14. What two international aid programs were launched during the Kennedy administration?
15. What was Kennedy's New Frontier? Why did he have trouble getting his New Frontier legislation through Congress?
16. What was Martin Luther King, Jr's response to the rhetoric of Black Power?
17. What were the most significant results of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
18. Why did civil rights activists organize the March on Washington?

**Vocabulary:**

- Affirmative action
- Alliance for Progress
- Berlin Wall
- Black Panthers
- Black Power
- Brown v. Board of Education
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Civil Rights Act of 1968
- De facto segregation
- De jure segregation
- Economic Opportunity Act
- Fannie Lou Hammer
- Fidel Castro
- Flexible response
- Freedom riders
- Freedom Summer
- Great Society

- Hot line
- Immigration Act of 1965
- James Meredith
- John F. Kennedy
- Kerner Commission
- Limited Test Ban Treaty
- Lyndon Baines Johnson
- Malcolm X
- Mandate
- Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Medicare and Medicaid
- Miranda v. Arizona
- Nation of Islam
- New Frontier
- Peace Corps
- Reapportionment
- Rosa Parks
- Sit-in
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Stokely Carmichael
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- Thurgood Marshall
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Warren Commission
- Warren Court

### **Chapter 17 (Vietnam):**

1. Describe the reactions of Americans to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy in 1968?
2. Explain the roles of William Westmoreland, Dean Rusk, and Robert McNamara in the Vietnam War.
3. Explain the significance of the 1968 presidential election. (Who were the candidates? How did

- they transform political power in 1968?)
4. Explain what happened at Dien Bien Phu.
  5. How did televised broadcasts from Vietnam impact support for the war?
  6. How did the cost of the Vietnam War affect the U.S. economy?
  7. How did the Tet Offensive change President Johnson's popularity?
  8. What did President Johnson do in response to a Vietcong attack in February 1965?
  9. What issue fueled campus protests during the Vietnam War era? How did the American public respond to these protests?
  10. What role did women play in the Vietnam War?
  11. Which U.S. president escalated troop involvement in Vietnam; and, what was his reasoning behind this move?
  12. Who were the Vietminh and for what are they fighting?
  13. Why did American opinion of the draft change from World War II to the Vietnam War?
  14. Why did Kennedy decide to support the Diem regime?
  15. Why did South Vietnam become increasingly unstable?
  16. Why would (and did) Diem cancel elections?

### **Vocabulary:**

- "Peace with Honor"
- Agent Orange
- Army of the Republic of Vietnam
- Clark Clifford

- Credibility gap
- Dean Rusk
- Dien Bien Phu
- Domino Theory
- Dove
- Draft
- Eugene McCarthy
- Free Speech Movement
- Geneva Accords
- Hawk
- Henry Kissinger
- Ho Chi Minh
- Ho Chi Minh Trail
- Hubert Humphrey
- Kent State University
- Napalm
- New Left
- Ngo Dinh Diem
- Pentagon Papers
- Richard Nixon
- Robert Kennedy
- Robert McNamara
- Saigon
- Search-and-destroy mission
- Silent majority
- Students for a Democratic Society
- Tet Offensive
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution
- Vietcong
- Vietminh
- Vietnamization
- War of Attrition
- War Powers Act
- William Westmoreland

### **Chapters 18-22 (Social Change to Present):**

1. How did the Latino populace change in the US in the 1960s?
2. What did the "brown power" movements advocate?

3. Explain the American Indian Movement.
4. What was the key legal principle in *Reynolds v. Sims*?
5. What was the historic impact of *Reynolds v. Sims*?
6. What kind of discrimination did women encounter in the workplace in the 1960s?
7. Explain the impact of the *Roe v. Wade* decision.
8. How successful was the women's movement in expanding opportunities for women?
9. What were the primary components of the hippie life?
10. How did the counterculture movement change American social attitudes?
11. How did the counterculture movement contribute to the conservative backlash?
12. Explain the domestic and foreign policies of President Nixon.
13. How did the Watergate Scandal lead to the Nixon resignation?
14. Explain why support for the environmental movement grew in the 1970s.
15. What challenges did President Carter face domestically and internationally?
16. What challenges did President Ford face domestically and internationally?
17. Explain the difference between realpolitik and the idea of containment.
18. Why was the SALT I Treaty a significant event in the Cold War?

19. Explain the effects of the Watergate Scandal on American politics.
20. What was the political result of Ford's pardon of Nixon?
21. How did Carter deal with the energy crisis?
22. What was the role of human rights in Carter's foreign policy?
23. Explain the Camp David Accords.
24. Explain the significance of *Regents v. Bakke*.
25. How was earth day founded?
26. Describe the regional population shifts in America during the 1980s and 1990s.
27. Explain Reagan's beliefs about the government.
28. How did Reagan handle the EPA?
29. What political, economic, and social gains were made by women in the 1980s?
30. What was the Moral Majority?
31. Why did many Americans embrace the conservative movement?

**Vocabulary:**

- Affirmative Action
- AIDS
- American Indian Movement
- Betty Friedan
- Camp David Accords
- Cesar Chavez
- Conservative coalition
- Contras
- Counterculture
- Deregulation
- Détente
- Earth Day
- Entitlement program
- Environmental Protection Agency

- Environmentalist
- Equal Rights Amendment
- Family Assistance Plan (FAP)
- Feminism
- George H.W. Bush
- Gerald R. Ford
- Geraldine Ferraro
- Glasnost
- Haight-Ashbury
- Human rights
- Impeachment
- INF Treaty
- Jesse Jackson
- Jimmy Carter
- La Raza Unida
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Moral Majority
- National Energy Act
- New Federalism
- New Right
- Operation Desert Storm
- Perestroika
- Phyllis Schlafly
- Rachel Carson
- Reaganomics
- Realpolitik
- Revenue sharing
- Reverse discrimination
- Richard M. Nixon
- Ronald Reagan
- Sandinistas
- Sandra Day O'Connor
- Saturday Night Massacre
- Southern strategy
- Stagflation
- Strategic Defense Initiative
- Supply-side economics
- Three Mile Island
- Tiananmen Square
- Watergate
- Woodstock