

American History

The Modern Era (1945-1995)

Chp. 15-22

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE: Read each of the following descriptions, and write who or what is speaking in the space provided.

1. "I am an international trade organization established in 1948 to promote economic cooperation." What am I? _____
2. "I am a policy, created by George F. Kennan, designed to stop the spread of communism." What am I? _____
3. "Under my leadership, China became a Communist nation." Who am I? _____
4. "I was accused of trying to place Communists inside the U.S. government, and I was eventually convicted of lying under oath." Who am I? _____
5. "I was the first North Korean Communist leader." What am I? _____
6. "I was a U.S. senator who launched a widespread hunt for Communists in America." Who am I? _____

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING: Read the **FALSE** statement below. On the line provided, replace the underlined words to make this statement **TRUE**.

1. The era of high tension and bitter rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union became know as the Iron Conflict. _____
2. The European Assistance Initiative was a massive American aid program whose aim was to help Europe rebuild after World War II. _____
3. By providing money for college and job training, the World Bank helped millions of World War II veterans adjust to civilian life. _____
4. The Korean War began when North Korean forces crossed the Yangtze River. _____
5. The UN effort in which U.S. troops participated during the conflict in Korea was technically called a combat initiative, and the United States never officially declared war during the fighting. _____

REVIEWING THEMES: In the space provided, explain how each term relates to the theme listed below.

Theme: politics

1. House Un-American Activities Committee _____
2. Fair Deal _____
3. Iron Curtain _____

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE: In your own words, write the definition of each term.

1. vaccine: _____
2. summit: _____
3. ICBM: _____
4. brinkmanship: _____
5. nuclear fallout: _____
6. satellite: _____

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING: Read each pair of events. Circle the one that occurred first.

1. invention of integrated circuit **OR** invention of transistor
2. launch of *Sputnik* **OR** creation of NASA
3. Eisenhower Doctrine presented **OR** Checkers speech delivered
4. successful U.S. test of a hydrogen bomb **OR** successful Soviet test of a hydrogen Bomb

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MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

<p>_____ 1. What did the Brown Berets and the Black Panthers have in common?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>_____ 2. What was the Tet Offensive?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a bombing campaign over North Vietnama strategy to turn over more of the fighting in Vietnam to the South Vietnamesea series of massive coordinated attacks throughout South Vietnam by the Vietconga U.S. military tactic to drive the enemy out of their hideouts so air strikes could bomb them <p>_____ 3. Which of the following groups was most influential in the Black Power movement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the Black Panthersthe Nation of Islamthe SCLCthe Young Lords <p>_____ 4. What was President Johnson's Great Society?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a domestic program that gave tax incentives to big businessa foreign policy program to send aid to Latin Americaa volunteer program that sent educators, health care workers, and agricultural workers to poorer nationsa series of domestic programs that were intended to improve Americans' lives <p>_____ 5. Truman was unwilling to back Vietnamese independence in part to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">fulfill the Geneva Accords.use the strategy of flexible response.negotiate treaties with the Soviet Union to slow the arms race.support France, which was an ally against Communist expansion in Europe.	<p>_____ 6. Which of the following did NOT occur in the 1960s?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Vietnam WarWoodstockthe <i>Roe v. Wade</i> decisionthe Civil Rights Act of 1964 <p>_____ 7. In his "Letter from a Birmingham Jail", what did Martin Luther King, Jr., use to explain the need to protest segregation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">sciencereligionmathematicseconomics <p>_____ 8. The phrase "Tune in, turn on, and drop out" referred to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">separating oneself from mainstream society while searching for new experiences through drug use.listening to rock-and-roll music and dropping out of high school.going to Woodstock.dropping out of the white-collar workforce and living on a commune. <p>_____ 9. The Johnson Doctrine was most similar to which of the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the domino theorymassive resistanceVietnamizationthe termination policy <p>_____ 10. What were conditions like for Native Americans in the 1950s?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">They enjoyed growing economic success and excellent health care.They experienced high unemployment rates, poverty, and often had poor health.They experienced segregation in schools and in public buildings.They suffered low unemployment rates and a had generally long life expectancy.
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FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word or phrase in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. The _____ was a major defeat for Martin Luther King Jr. and the SCLC. (**Birmingham campaign/Albany Movement**)
2. _____ jailed and killed Buddhist protesters. (**Ngo Dinh Diem/Ho Chi Minh**)
3. The U.S. government refused to abide by the _____. (**Tonkin Gulf Resolution/Geneva Accords**)
4. During the Kennedy presidency, _____ expanded many individual rights and freedoms. (**the Warren Court/congressional legislation**)
5. As _____, Mexican Americans embraced cultural nationalism in a way similar to the Black Power movement. (**Chicanos/boricuas**)

TRUE/FALSE Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing **T** or **F** in the space provided.

1. _____ Phyllis Schlafly spearheaded a campaign to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment.
2. _____ In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, the Supreme Court found that separate educational facilities were not equal.
3. _____ John F. Kennedy's narrow victory in the 1960 presidential election denied him a clear mandate.
4. _____ American military policy in the Vietnam War made it easier for the Vietcong to recruit civilians.
5. _____ President Eisenhower had authorized training Cuban exiles for what became known as the Bay of Pigs invasion.

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term or person that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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| 1. _____ Wanted to reunify North and South Vietnam | |
| 2. _____ Helped spark a national debate about the rights of women | |
| 3. _____ A leader in the Delano Grape Strike | |
| 4. _____ Secretary of defense for presidents Kennedy and Johnson | |
| 5. _____ Challenged segregation of schools before the Supreme Court | |
| 6. _____ Kennedy described it as a symbol in the struggle against communism | |
| 7. _____ Provided an alternative to nuclear warfare | |
| 8. _____ Program in which college students helped register African Americans to vote | |
| 9. _____ An eloquent leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party | |
| 10. _____ Expressed their sense of freedom through a casual and colorful style of clothing | |
- a. the Berlin Wall
 - b. War on Poverty
 - c. Dolores Huerta
 - d. flower children
 - e. Ho Chi Minh
 - f. Robert S. McNamara
 - g. Hubert Humphrey
 - h. Stokely Carmichael
 - i. Fannie Lou Hamer
 - j. flexible response
 - k. Freedom Summer
 - l. Thurgood Marshall
 - m. *The Feminine Mystique*

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REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE: In the space provided, write the vocabulary term that best matches each description.

1. _____ The scandal that eventually led to President Nixon's resignation.
2. _____ A group of oil producing and exporting nations.
3. _____ The principle that the president can keep official conversations and meetings private.
4. _____ The practice of basing foreign policy decisions on realistic views of national interest rather than on broad rules or principles.
5. _____ Henry Kissinger's strategy of traveling from group to group in the Middle East to try to help the groups reach an agreement on peace.
6. _____ The second major arms control treaty agreed to by the United States and the Soviet Union.
7. _____ The Islamic religious leader who came to power in Iran after the overthrow of the shah.
8. _____ The series of events that were set in motion when President Nixon ordered Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Special Prosecutor Cox, and Richardson refused.
9. _____ A written record of a spoken event.
10. _____ The flight that resulted in the first human beings reaching and walking on the moon.

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING: Read each pair of events. Circle the one that occurred first.

1. Iranian hostage crisis **OR** the overthrow of the shah of Iran
2. Saturday night massacre **OR** Ford's pardon of Nixon
3. Nixon's visit to China **OR** the Watergate break-in

REVIEWING THEMES

Using the lists below, determine what theme from history they have in common.

Themes

geography	politics	economics	technology/innovation	society/culture	religion
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1. _____ cars with greater fuel efficiency, *Apollo 11*, Three Mile Island
2. _____ inflation, energy crisis, unemployment