

DAY 1 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Industrialization and Transition in American Society – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3B, 3C, 12A, 13A, 15B, 26A, 27A

1. During the late nineteenth century, the rapid influx of immigrants and large number of poor laborers gave rise to political machines. These groups were primarily concerned with ---

- A. providing basic social services in exchange for votes
- B. accelerating social reform efforts such as voting rights and equal access to education
- C. enforcing strict immigration laws in order that social welfare systems would not be overwhelmed
- D. the westward expansion of the United States

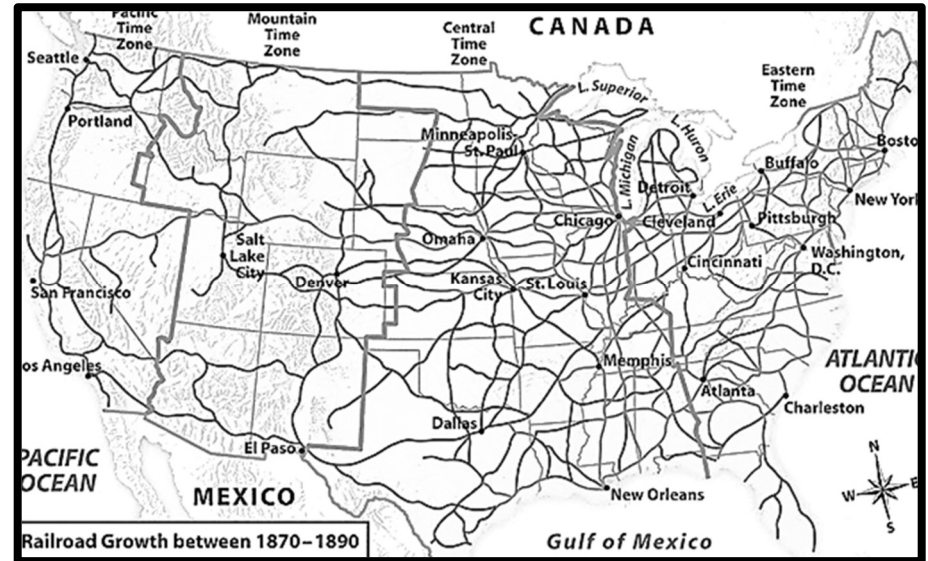
2. Which of the following groups would have likely supported the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?

- F. first-generation immigrants
- G. philanthropists
- H. political bosses
- J. nativists

3. Low wages, unsafe working conditions, long working hours, and unequal distribution of wealth were all contributing factors to the growth of ---

- A. railroads
- B. immigration
- C. labor unions
- D. entrepreneurs

4. The growth of national railroads in the late 1800s had what major effect on the United States?



- F. It increased the number of immigrants who relocated to the east coast of the United States.
- G. It decreased the accessibility of people in the western United States to goods made in Europe and shipped to port cities such as New York.
- H. It shifted the economic system of the United States from locally-based to nationally-based.
- J. It inhibited the growth of western cities such as Denver and Dallas.

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Industrialization and Transition in American Society – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3B, 3C, 12A, 13A, 15B, 26A, 27A

5. Technological developments during industrialization of the 19th century included all of the following except ---

- A. electrical power and lighting
- B. telephone communication
- C. passenger air travel
- D. petroleum powered engines

7. The political cartoon below was most likely drafted in support of what federal action?

- A. civil rights legislation
- B. free trade agreements
- C. oversight of child labor
- D. anti-trust laws



6. The following newspaper advertisement was targeted at which group of people?



- F. farmers
- G. gold seekers
- H. cattle ranchers
- J. immigrants

8. Which statement best represents the belief in laissez-faire?

- F. Government should protect children by prohibiting the employment of anyone under the age of 16.
- G. Monopolization over any one industry should be made illegal as it hurts other businesses' ability to compete.
- H. Railroads may not charge farmers higher rates for transporting crops over shorter distances than longer ones.
- J. Government regulation in the steel business hurts the ability of industries to make a significant profit.

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Industrialization and Transition in American Society – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3B, 3C, 12A, 13A, 15B, 26A, 27A

9. The points in the box below are arguments in favor of ---

- More efficient, leading to lower prices
- Ability to hire large number of workers
- Can produce goods in large quantity
- Resources to support research

- A. large, corporate business
- B. family-owned business
- C. large government
- D. extensive federal control

11. Companies in the late 19th century employed children primarily because they increased the company's ability to ---



- A. provide the children an education
- B. train them for a future career
- C. earn government grants
- D. make a profit by hiring inexpensive labor

10. Read the quote below.

“There is no class so pitifully wretched as that which possesses money and nothing else. Money can only be the useful drudge of things immeasurably higher than itself....My aspirations...have contributed to the enlightenment and the joys of the mind, to the things of the spirit, to all that tends to bring into the lives of the toilers of Pittsburgh sweetness and light. I hold this the noblest possible use of wealth.”

To which of the following people can the quote be attributed?

- F. John D. Rockefeller
- G. Andrew Carnegie
- H. Samuel Gompers
- J. Boss Tweed

12. Migration patterns in the late 19th century can best be described as ---

- F. movement from urban areas to rural areas
- G. large number of American immigrants to Europe
- H. movement from rural areas to urban areas
- J. decreased number of immigrants to the United States

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Industrialization and Transition in American Society – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3B, 3C, 12A, 13A, 15B, 26A, 27A

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Child Labor B. Corporation C. Dawes Act D. Entrepreneur E. Ethnic Ghettos F. Free Enterprise System G. Gilded Age H. Great Plains I. Homestead Act J. Immigration K. Interstate Commerce Act L. Labor Unions M. Laissez-Faire N. Monopoly O. Nativism P. Philanthropy Q. Political Machine R. Political Bosses S. Reservations T. Sherman Anti-Trust Act U. Transcontinental Railroad V. Urbanization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ movement from the American countryside to cities in search of jobs 2. _____ allowed farmers to occupy unsettled land to build homes and farms 3. _____ poor areas of cities densely populated by people of common language and origin 4. _____ intended to help Indians, it had the opposite effect by giving tribal lands to individuals Indians, who often sold them 5. _____ worker organizations who tried to collectively bargain for better pay and working conditions 6. _____ the act of giving one’s personal wealth to the benefit of society 7. _____ people who started new businesses based on their inventions, services, or ideas 8. _____ economic system in which private businesses compete free of government control 9. _____ organization of people in power who support a larger group in need in exchange for votes 10. _____ a designation of land for Native Americans 11. _____ a policy or attitude of letting things take their own course, without interfering 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. _____ a large business entity that is separate and distinct from its owners 13. _____ exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service 14. _____ policies favoring the current citizens as opposed to immigrants 15. _____ a federal law passed in 1890 that committed the American government to opposing monopolies 16. _____ the time between 1870 to 1900 during which the population and economy grew quickly along with political and corporate corruption 17. _____ a train route across the United States finished in 1869 18. _____ the process of moving to another country to take up permanent residence 19. _____ a person who wields political power and influence over a region or constituency 20. _____ the practice of employing minors for low wages and poor working conditions 21. _____ a federal law that was designed to regulate the railroad industry, particularly its monopolistic practices 22. _____ prairie region of the central U.S.
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DAY 2 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ **Date** _____

The Progressive Era and the American Empire – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3C, 4A, 5A, 9A, 12A, 15D

1. William Jennings Bryan, the Populist Party presidential nominee in 1896, actively campaigned for which of the following issues?



- A. abolition of the income tax
- B. free coinage of silver
- C. private ownership of railroads
- D. unrestricted immigration

3. Walter Rauschenbusch, a Baptist preacher from New York, wrote the following statement in 1917:

“[Becoming a Christian is] not a ritual act of individual salvation but an act of dedication to a religious and social movement.”

Rauschenbusch’s view was consistent with the message of ---

- A. The Republican Party
- B. Anti-Progressivism
- C. The Grange Movement
- D. The Social Gospel Movement

2. The presidential elections of 1896 and 1900 are characterized by –

- F. significant wins for the Populist Party
- G. narrow, but significant wins for the Democratic Party
- H. political gains for farmers through a third-party voice
- J. weakening the influence of a third-party platform

4. The Nineteenth Amendment achieved one of the stated goals of which event nearly 70 years earlier?

- F. Women’s Convention at Seneca Falls
- G. Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court
- H. President James Monroe’s issuance of his foreign policy known as the Monroe Doctrine
- J. Anti-Slavery Convention in London

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Name _____ **Date** _____

The Progressive Era and the American Empire – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3C, 4A, 5A, 9A, 12A, 15D

5. The political cartoon below represented the belief that the United States is morally obligated to take what action?



- A. defend the citizens of a foreign country against tyranny
- B. isolate itself from foreign affairs
- C. establish good relationships with European powers by assisting them in world affairs
- D. protect its borders from foreign invasion

7. Which of the following quotes would have been stated by Alfred Thayer Mahan to voice his belief on colonial expansion?



- A. "[A patriot does not measure] this country's greatness by the extent of her territory, the size of her armies, or the strength of her fleets."
- B. "I am opposed to having the eagle put its talons on any other land."
- C. "It is simple impertinence for any man, or any body of men, to begin, or to contemplate, reform of the whole world."
- D. "Whether they will or not, Americans must now begin to look outward. The growing production of the country demands it."

6. Question #5 is also associated with what significant event?

- F. Mexican-American War
- G. World War I
- H. Spanish-American War
- J. World War II

8. Anti-imperialists were supportive of ---

- F. expansion of U.S. territories
- G. a strong naval force
- H. policies that limited the colonial influence of the U.S.
- J. growing the number of U.S. seaports worldwide

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The Progressive Era and the American Empire – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3C, 4A, 5A, 9A, 12A, 15D

9. Use the chart below to finish the statement.

Travel from New York to San Francisco

Year	Distance of Travel	Time of Travel
1900	16,000 miles	68 days
1920	6,500 miles	20 days

The table gives evidence of the importance of ---

- A. the United States' role in World War I
- B. U.S. influence in Latin America following the Spanish-American War
- C. establishing good alliances with European power
- D. avoiding entering conflicts in foreign affairs

10. Which slogan below would be appropriate for campaigning for the ratification of the 17th and 19th Amendments?

- F. "Disability Rights Are Civil Rights"
- G. "Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine!"
- H. "8 Hours Work. 8 Hours Recreation. 8 Hours Rest."
- J. "Every Vote Counts. Every Voice Matters."

11. The flyer below was created to campaign for the passage of what Progressive Era proposal?



- A. 16th Amendment
- B. Civil Rights Act
- C. 18th Amendment
- D. Pure Food and Drug Act

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Name _____ Date _____

The Progressive Era and the American Empire – Readiness TEKS 3A, 3C, 4A, 5A, 9A, 12A, 15D

<p>A. 16th Amendment B. 17th Amendment C. 18th Amendment D. 19th Amendment E. Alfred T. Mahan F. Civil Rights G. Imperialism H. Panama Canal I. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> J. Populist Party K. Progressive Movement L. Recall M. Referendum N. Sanford Dole O. Social Gospel Movement P. Spanish-American War Q. Theodore Roosevelt R. <i>U.S.S. Maine</i> incident S. William Jennings Bryan T. William Taft U. Woodrow Wilson</p>	<p>1. _____ belief of those who felt the U.S. needed to expand its control and influence outside its current borders 2. _____ international conflict that proved the U.S. was a world power with significant influence in foreign affairs 3. _____ a procedure by which voters can remove an elected official from office through a direct vote before his or her term has ended 4. _____ naval officer who campaigned for expansion of U.S. territories 5. _____ event that entered the U.S. in a war with Spain 6. _____ Supreme Court decision that required the racial segregation of public facilities 7. _____ founded by a revolt of farmers in the South and Midwest against the Democratic and Republican Parties for ignoring their interests and difficulties 8. _____ candidate for President in 1896 and 1900 who support the Populist cause 9. _____ effort that combined Christian values with social reform 10. _____ established the federal income tax 11. _____ effort to fight government corruption and businesses' abuse of power</p>	<p>12. _____ established an efficient trade route from the east and west coast of the U.S. 13. _____ constitutional action that prohibited the sale and consumption of alcohol 14. _____ expanded voting right to women 15. _____ President that continued most of Roosevelt's policies 16. _____ a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to vote on a particular proposal 17. _____ advocated for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and served as the first governor 18. _____ resulted in the direct election of U.S. senators by popular vote 19. _____ proposed "Square Deal" laws that protected consumers and used his presidential powers to protect the public interest 20. _____ legal protections and privileges granted to people regardless of race, gender, age, or disability 21. _____ a leading force in the Progressive Movement, bolstered by his Democratic Party's winning control of both the White House and Congress in 1912</p>
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DAY 3 – US History EOC Review

World War I – Readiness TEKS 4A, 4C, 4F, 15D, 19B

Name _____ Date _____

1. The newspaper headline below might have aided President Wilson to make what decision?



- A. Adopt a position of neutrality in World War I
- B. Enter the United States into World War I
- C. Send diplomats to Germany to reach a peace agreement
- D. Abandon political ties with all countries in Europe

2. The statement below can be found in what document?

"We make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona."

- F. Zimmerman Telegraph
- G. Statement of Neutrality
- H. Treaty of Versailles
- J. The Fourteen Points

3. All of the following quotes were made by Woodrow Wilson. Which of these quotes does not represent his position at the beginning of World War I?



- A. *"The United States must be impartial in thought as well as in action."*
- B. *"Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality."*
- C. *"America cannot be an ostrich with its head in the sand."*
- D. *"There is such thing as a man being too proud to fight."*

4. What action initiated World War I immediately following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand?

- F. Germany invades France.
- G. Austria declares war on Serbia.
- H. The United States sends troops to England.
- J. Russia mobilizes military forces against Germany.

DAY 3 – US History EOC Review

World War I – Readiness TEKS 4A, 4C, 4F, 15D, 19B

Name _____ **Date** _____

5. The poster below was a direct result of what action of Congress?



- A. The GI Bill
- B. Declaration of War on Germany
- C. Passage of the Selective Service Act
- D. Treaty of Versailles

7. In his proposed Fourteen Points of surrender that would end World War I, President Wilson demands the following:

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

This point of surrender was likely due to what German action in World War I?

- A. Use of poisonous gas
- B. Sending the Zimmerman Telegram to Mexico
- C. Invasion of France
- D. Unrestricted U-boat warfare

6. In the 1919 Supreme Court decision *Schenck v. U.S.*, what limits were placed on the U.S. Constitution?

- F. There are limitations on free speech during wartime.
- G. Citizens can be ordered to surrender their firearms to the military for a war effort.
- H. Emergency taxation can be ordered by the President to fund the military in a time of war.
- J. Private property can be used to house troops.

8. Which of the following statements is not true of the economic impact of World War I in the United States?

- F. Farm production more than doubled.
- G. Factory jobs declined significantly.
- H. Exports to Europe increased.
- J. War bonds were sold to finance military operations.

DAY 3 – US History EOC Review

World War I – Readiness TEKS 4A, 4C, 4F, 15D, 19B

Name _____ Date _____

9. What political message is the author of the cartoon below wanting to convey to the reader?



- A. Woodrow Wilson's proposal to join the League of Nations is unnecessary.
- B. The League of Nations needs the United States to join in order to be strong.
- C. The United States should remain global isolationists.
- D. European countries can provide their own collective security without the United States.

10. Senate Majority Leader, Henry Cabot Lodge, believed that the United States should ---

- F. Join the League of Nations to solidify the United States as a world power.
- G. Form its own group of nations for security in the North American continent.
- H. Avoid entanglement in European affairs and not join the League of Nations.
- J. Find ways to form strong political and military alliances with U.S. allies in Europe.

11. All of the following actions characterized the United States following World War I, except ---

- A. Forming strong trade partnerships with Europe
- B. A return to isolationism
- C. Rejection of the Treaty of Versailles
- D. Refusal to join the League of Nations

DAY 3 – US History EOC Review**World War I** – Readiness TEKS 4A, 4C, 4F, 15D, 19B

Name _____ Date _____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Alvin York B. American Expeditionary Force C. Archduke Franz Ferdinand D. Espionage Act of 1917 E. Henry Cabot Lodge F. Isolationism G. League of Nations H. <i>Lusitania</i> I. Neutrality J. Paris Peace Conference K. Reparations L. <i>Scheneck v. U.S.</i> M. Selective Service Act N. <i>Sussex</i> Pledge O. Treaty of Versailles P. Trench Warfare Q. U-boats R. Wilson’s Fourteen Points S. Woodrow Wilson T. World War I U. Zimmerman Telegraph 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ U.S. Senator who led the fight against joining the League of Nations 2. _____ major conflict that began with the assassination of Ferdinand and ended with the Treaty of Versailles 3. _____ conditions of a peace treaty proposed by the U.S. president that would end World War I 4. _____ sunk by the Germans killing more than 1,000 people, it spurred the U.S. to join the Allies in World War I 5. _____ agreement by Germany to not sink any more ocean liners without prior warning or providing assistance to passengers 6. _____ agreement that ended World War I 7. _____ a new military tactic in World War I, opposing soldiers were “dug in” very close to one another facing constant gun fire 8. _____ Austria-Hungary royal figure that was assassinated by Serbian nationalists in 1914 9. _____ German submarines 10. _____ plea to Mexico to join the Germans in World War I in exchange for former territories 11. _____ U.S. president during World War I 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. _____ Army sergeant who nearly avoided the draft as a conscientious objector, he won the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor 13. _____ legislation that required millions of men to register for the draft 14. _____ criminalized criticism to the war effort 15. _____ proposed coalition of countries that would defend each other against aggressors in which the U.S. refused to join 16. _____ political belief that the U.S. should separate itself from foreign affairs 17. _____ money owed to the Allies from Germany for damages caused in World War I 18. _____ U.S. foreign policy at the beginning of World War I 19. _____ U.S. military force that broke the stalemate against the Germans in Europe 20. _____ Supreme Court case that curtailed free speech under the First Amendment during wartime 21. _____ meeting of European and U.S. leaders in which the terms of German surrender were negotiated
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DAY 4 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Roaring Twenties – Readiness TEKS 5A, 6A, 13A, 25B, 27C

1. A rise in organized crime in the 1920s can be partially attributed to the illegalization of ----

- A. teaching evolution in public schools
- B. alcohol
- C. communism
- D. immigration

3. Which statement below best describes the relationship between Tin Pan Alley and the Harlem Renaissance?



- A. Tin Pan Alley gave African American music writers of the Harlem Renaissance an outlet for publishing and popularizing their music.
- B. Musicians from the Harlem Renaissance did not achieve popularity from their music published in Tin Pan Alley.
- C. The music published in Tin Pan Alley was a cultural alternative to the diversity of music of the Harlem Renaissance.
- D. The Harlem Renaissance was intentionally suppressed by the music businesses in Tin Pan Alley.

2. The following quote is made in support of the passage of what legislation?

“Most reforms, most problems are complicated. But to me there is nothing complicated about ordinary equality.” - Alice Paul

- F. 21st Amendment
- G. Immigration Act of 1921
- H. 18th Amendment
- J. 19th Amendment

4. What is a fundamental belief behind the eugenics and Social Darwinism movement of the 1920s?

- F. ability to achieve racial superiority
- G. acceptance of social diversity
- H. legislation of “moral laws” such as prohibition
- J. uninhibited expression of art, music, and literature

DAY 4 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Roaring Twenties – Readiness TEKS 5A, 6A, 13A, 25B, 27C

5. Middle-class consumers were often able to afford new items, as seen in the advertisement below, due to a(n) ---

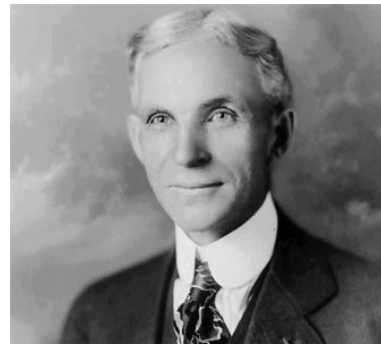


- A. decrease in the number of people employed in the automobile industry
- B. increase in the number of educated and skill workers in the manufacturing industry
- C. increase in production efficiency by using conveyor belts on assembly lines
- D. decrease in the availability of raw materials

6. During the Great Migration of the early 1900s, how did the population of the United States change?

- F. Unrestricted immigration from Europe and Asia allowed for a population boom in all areas of the United States.
- G. The large majority of westward movement in the early 1900s consisted of African-American farmers.
- H. Northerners moved to the rural South to escape the congestion of large cities.
- J. African-Americans in the South moved to the Northeast and Midwest in search of higher wages in industry.

7. Henry Ford helped the American manufacturers realize the potential of ---



- A. assembly-line production methods
- B. downsizing the labor force
- C. monopolizing a particular industry
- D. providing a large variation of products and models

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Name _____ **Date** _____

The Roaring Twenties – Readiness TEKS 5A, 6A, 13A, 25B, 27C

8. The poster below captures what two social issues of the 1920s?



- F. prohibition and eugenics
- G. the Red Scare and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan
- H. Social Darwinism and immigration reform
- J. individualism and nativism

9. Which of the following was not a change in the social "norm" of women in the 1920s?

- A. clothing that reveal arms, legs, and body shapes
- B. greater independence and assertiveness
- C. increase in college enrollment
- D. popularization of the traditional role of mothers

10. Which event would have been seen as political progress for nativists?

- F. Quota limits are placed on the number of immigrants allowed into the United States.
- G. John Scopes is convicted of teaching evolution in Tennessee.
- H. The 21st Amendment repeals prohibition.
- J. Sigmund Freud influences people to think more openly about sexuality.

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Name _____ Date _____

The Roaring Twenties – Readiness TEKS 5A, 6A, 13A, 25B, 27C

A. 19 th Amendment	1. _____ term used to describe the economic growth and cultural change in the 1920s	13. _____ cultural explosion of African-American literacy, art, and music
B. 21 st Amendment	2. _____ movement of millions of blacks from rural areas of the South to the urban areas of the North and Midwest	14. _____ Clarence Darrow defended a Tennessee science teacher for illegally teaching evolution; William Jennings Bryan argued for the prosecution
C. Assembly Line	3. _____ a fear that an underground communist revolution would take place in the United States; resulted in the Palmer Raids	15. _____ popular fashion in the 1920s that highlighted women’s body figures
D. Calvin Coolidge	4. _____ term for the 18 th Amendment, outlawing alcoholic beverages in the United States	16. _____ area of New York City that popularized the mass publication of music
E. Charles Lindbergh	5. _____ repealed prohibition	17. _____ president that symbolized old-fashioned values and pro-business policies
F. Eugenics	6. _____ applied natural selection to society, causing many to believe in race superiority	18. _____ businessman that focused on mass production of cheaper vehicles by improving worker efficiency
G. Flapper	7. _____ President, self-made millionaire, and proponent of individual potential	19. _____ belief in the ideals of equal opportunity, free education, and a will to succeed
H. Great Migration	8. _____ multiple laws passed in the 1920s that placed quotas and literacy tests on immigration	20. _____ gave women the right to vote
I. Harlem Renaissance	9. _____ inspired racial pride among the African-American community and called for a Back-to-Africa Movement	21. _____ production model where each worker had a specific job in the process; improved manufacturing efficiency and costs
J. Henry Ford	10. _____ pseudo-science that justified marriage and sterilization laws to remove “unwanted” genes	22. _____ corrupt event in which oil-rich government lands in Wyoming were leased for personal bribes in Harding’s administration
K. Herbert Hoover	11. _____ president that advocated for a “return to normalcy” of laissez faire capitalism following World War I	23. _____ popular Harlem Renaissance poet and writer that drew on his experience growing up as an African-American child in Missouri
L. Immigration Acts	12. _____ American pilot who was the first to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean	
M. Langston Hughes		
N. Marcus Garvey		
O. Prohibition		
P. Red Scare		
Q. Roaring Twenties		
R. “Rugged Individualism”		
S. Scopes Trial		
T. Social Darwinism		
U. Teapot Dome Scandal		
V. Tin Pan Alley		
W. Warren Harding		

DAY 5 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ **Date** _____

The Great Depression and the New Deal – Readiness TEKS 12A, 16B, 16C, 19A, 19B, 20B

1. Which of the following was not a contributing factor to the Great Depression?

- A. Investors bought too many stocks in companies based on the speculation of future profit.
- B. There was a worldwide decline in international trade.
- C. Government-funded projects employed a large number of workers.
- D. Banks failed due to significant withdrawals of money from personal bank accounts.

2. Read the following quote:

“How much healthy, permanent business will be done if a man must plant his own or borrowed dollars today in the full knowledge that. . . Mr. Roosevelt, by a stroke of his pen, can cut in half the value of the dollars that he will collect three months hence or six months hence?” – The Baltimore Sun, 1934

This criticism is a result of what action of President Roosevelt?

- F. controlling money through executive orders
- G. cutting government spending during the Great Depression
- H. allowing congress to make major economic decisions
- J. privatizing gold ownership

3. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was signed into law in 1930 and was intended to protect farmers and industry from foreign competition. What was the result of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act?



- A. It increased U.S. exports to European countries.
- B. It decreased the unemployment rate.
- C. It helped stabilize the economy after the stock market crash of 1929.
- D. It led to a decrease in international trade.

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The Great Depression and the New Deal – Readiness TEKS 12A, 16B, 16C, 19A, 19B, 20B

4. Reliance on the federal government, acting through its policies and programs, to recover the U.S. economy from the Great Depression is a central belief of ----

- F. FDR’s New Deal
- G. The New York Stock Exchange
- H. The Liberty League
- J. free enterprise system

6. The Mexican Repatriation Act ---

- F. Allowed the U.S. to borrow money from Mexico to help keep American banks open.
- G. Threatened war with Mexico if it did not repay all debts owed to the U.S. government.
- H. Forcibly sent 500,000 Mexican-American immigrants back to Mexico, many of whom were lawful U.S. citizens.
- J. Placed tariffs on all Mexican goods and products shipped to the U.S.

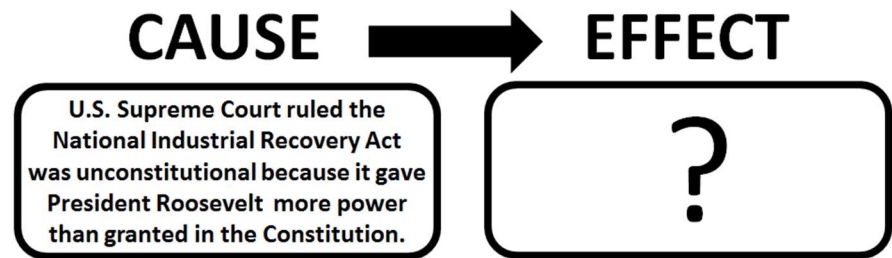
5. The following is an excerpt from *The Grapes of Wrath* published in 1939.

"Houses were shut tight, and cloth wedged around doors and windows, but the dust came in so thinly that it could not be seen in the air, and it settled like pollen on the chairs and tables, on the dishes." – John Steinbeck

What was the cause of the event Steinbeck is describing?

- A. flooding disasters in the Great Plains
- B. over-farming of land coupled with prolonged drought
- C. outbreak of disease in Oklahoma and Texas
- D. tornadoes and severe thunderstorms

7. Which statement best completes the diagram below?



- A. FDR sought to exercise less executive power of his New Deal programs.
- B. Congress passed legislation to grant FDR temporary executive power to overrule Supreme Court decisions.
- C. FDR proposed to appoint a new Justice for each Justice over 70½ years old. Congress rejected his plan.
- D. The Supreme Court later reversed its decision on the NIRA.

DAY 5 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Great Depression and the New Deal – Readiness TEKS 12A, 16B, 16C, 19A, 19B, 20B

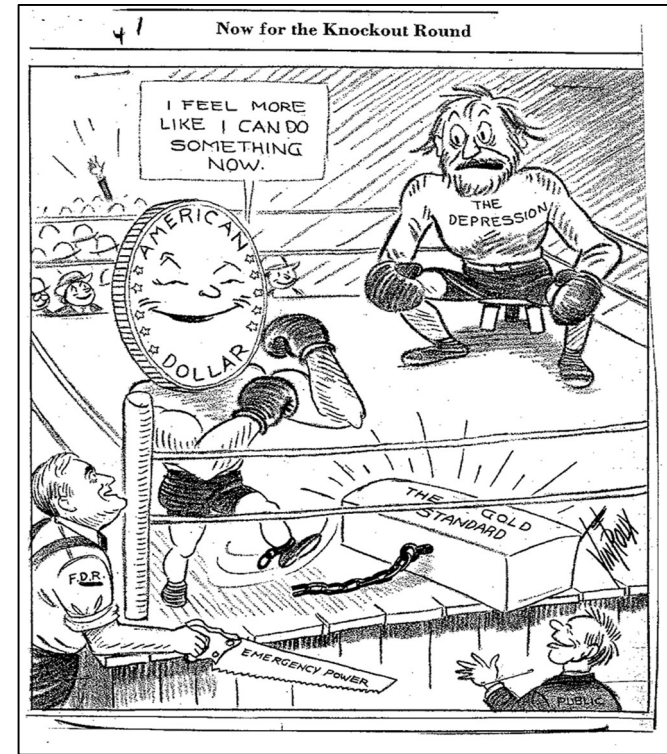
8. President Roosevelt explained the New Deal proposals in terms of three R's – Relief, Recovery, and Reform. Which of the following "reform" policies were designed to financially protect individual bank accounts and provide guaranteed retirement pensions?

- F. National Recovery Administration (1933) and Agricultural Adjustment Acts (1938)
- G. Social Security Act (1935) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (1933)
- H. Federal Emergency Relief Act (1933) and Works Progress Administration (1935)
- J. Tennessee Valley Authority (1933) and National Labor Relations Act (1935)

9. Which statement best describes the migration patterns during the Dust Bowl?

- A. Unemployed factory workers from the North moved to the Great Plains.
- B. Farmers from the Great Plains moved to California.
- C. New immigrants with a farming background settled in Oklahoma and Kansas.
- D. Farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas did not move because of the New Deal protections.

10. What does the political cartoon below imply about the Federal Reserve Board at the beginning of the Great Depression?



- F. The Federal Reserve was too restrictive on the flow of money.
- G. The gold standard was effective in economic recovery.
- H. FDR should not have executive authority over the Federal Reserve.
- J. FDR was not popular in the public over his dealings with the Federal Reserve.

DAY 5 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Great Depression and the New Deal – Readiness TEKS 12A, 16B, 16C, 19A, 19B, 20B

<p>A. Bank Holiday B. Black Tuesday C. Civilian Conservation Corps D. Court-Packing Scheme E. Dust Bowl F. Eleanor Roosevelt G. Executive Order H. FDIC I. Federal Reserve J. Fireside Chats K. Franklin D. Roosevelt L. Gold Standard M. Great Depression N. Herbert Hoover O. Mexican Repatriation Act P. New Deal Q. New York Stock Market R. <i>Schechter v. U.S.</i> S. Social Security T. Speculation</p>	<p>1. _____ Supreme Court case that ruled against the President’s ability to exercise power not granted to him in the Constitution 2. _____ FDR’s plan of relief, recovery, and reform during the Great Depression 3. _____ term given to the stock market crash on October 29, 1929 4. _____ severe economic downturn that began in 1929 and lasted nearly a decade 5. _____ central banking system that controls the flow of money into and out of the federal government 6. _____ devastating drought coupled with over farming of land in the Great Plains 7. _____ government deportation of nearly a half-million Mexican immigrants 8. _____ economic policy that directly ties the value of currency to gold reserves 9. _____ ability to create operational policy solely on the authority of the President 10. _____ New Deal program that created a pension and insurance system for all workers 11. _____ President Roosevelt’s attempt to replace all Supreme Court Justices over 70½ years old 12. _____ act of buying stocks on potential value, not actual value</p>	<p>13. _____ national figure who inspired women to hold their families together during the Great Depression 14. _____ President during the onset of the Great Depression, often criticized for his inaction 15. _____ New Deal program that insured the value of personal bank accounts 16. _____ closing all the nation’s banks until government inspectors found the bank to be financially sound 17. _____ gave jobs to young men, such as planting trees and cleaning up forests; workers lived in camps, provided with free food 18. _____ conversational-type radio addresses by FDR during the Great Depression to help restore public confidence 19. _____ located on Wall Street, it is the largest institution of buying and selling stocks 20. _____ President that advocated for direct government action to help recover the U.S. from the Great Depression</p>
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DAY 6 – US History EOC Review

World War II – Readiness TEKS 7A, 7D, 7G, 17A, 19B

Name _____ Date _____

1. What was the context in which President Franklin D. Roosevelt said the following:

“As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense, that always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory.”

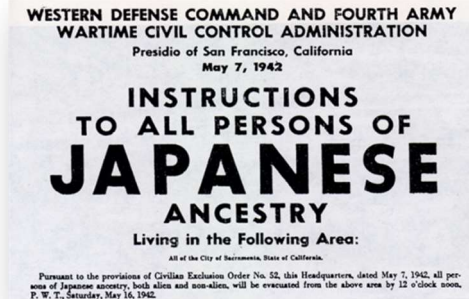
- President Roosevelt, 1941

- A. Upon notice of a military alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan
- B. Following Germany’s attack on Poland
- C. Prior to the allied invasion of France
- D. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese

2. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the leadership in Germany, Italy, and Japan in 1940?

- F. Inspired a sense of extreme nationalism
- G. Preferred diplomacy over forceful action
- H. Demanded loyalty and obedience
- J. Glorified military action and violence

3. The internment of Japanese Americans in World War II under Executive Order 9066 can be seen as ---



- A. Requiring all able men to serve in the military
- B. Temporary suspension of constitutional rights
- C. Support from all Americans of the war effort
- D. Prevention of international criticism

4. In what context did physicist Robert Oppenheimer say the following:

“We [cannot] forget that these weapons as they were in fact used dramatized so mercilessly the inhumanity and evil of modern war.”
- Robert Oppenheimer, 1947

- F. As an isolationist and dissenter of World War II
- G. As presidential advisor on conventional weapons
- H. As scientific director of the Manhattan Project
- J. As inventor of naval radar systems

DAY 6 – US History EOC Review

World War II – Readiness TEKS 7A, 7D, 7G, 17A, 19B

Name _____ Date _____

5. What is the purpose of the propaganda poster shown below?



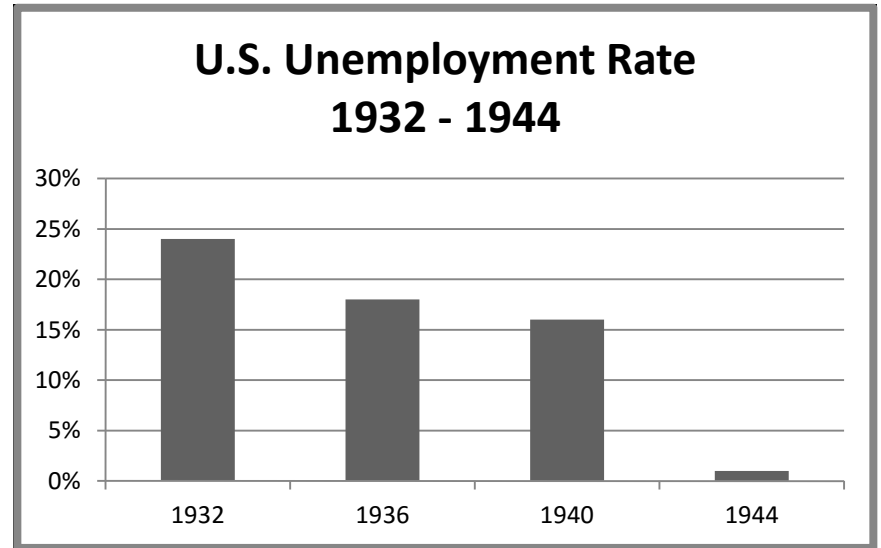
- A. Inspire women to support the war effort at home
- B. Convince people to buy war bonds
- C. Return to isolationist foreign policy
- D. Ration goods and services

6. The chart below supports the idea that ----

Accomplishments of the Tuskegee Airmen	
Combat Missions	1,578
Enemy Aircraft Destroyed	262
Enemy Ships Destroyed	41
Ground Transport Vehicles Destroyed	950

- F. Japanese pilots were effective against American defenses at Pearl Harbor.
- G. The British Air Force achieved many victories.
- H. Minorities contributed to Allied combat missions.
- J. American pilots scored numerous victories over Japan.

7. The U.S. unemployment rate indicates the percentage of American's without a job. The unemployment rate of the 1930s and 1940s is shown below.



Which statement below best summarizes the chart?

- A. A large number of people were unemployed during World War II, but found jobs after the war.
- B. Increased government spending during World War II helped recover the economy from the Great Depression.
- C. World War II did not help the economy recover from the Great Depression.
- D. President Roosevelt's New Deal was effective in providing most people with employment.

DAY 6 – US History EOC Review

World War II – Readiness TEKS 7A, 7D, 7G, 17A, 19B

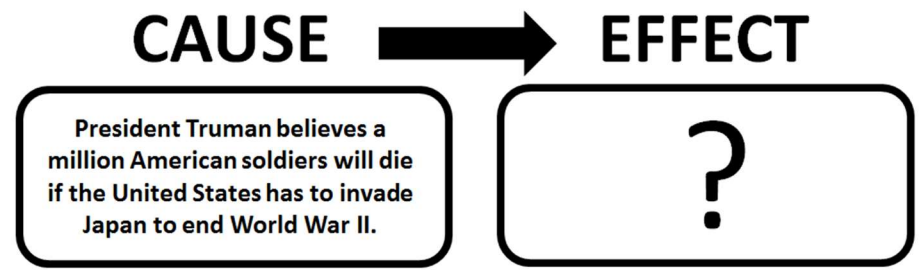
Name _____ Date _____

8. Coupon stamps, similar to the ones shown below, were required during World War II to purchase gas. What was the reason for this government regulation?



- F. Help the economy as part of the New Deal
- G. Keep families from buying on credit
- H. Limit resources for organized crime during the war
- J. Ration fuel so it may be used for the military

10. Which statement best completes the diagram below?



- F. U.S. forces engage in the Battle of Midway
- G. Instructs General Eisenhower to invade France
- H. Truman authorizes the use of the atomic bomb on Japan
- J. The Office of War Information increases anti-Axis propaganda

9. Adolf Hitler’s desire to ethnically cleanse Europe from people he viewed as biologically inferior led to what Nazi action of World War II?

- A. Invasion of Poland
- B. Genocide of millions of Jews
- C. Use of the atomic bomb
- D. Attack on Pearl Harbor

11. All of the following were actions at home to support the war effort, except ---

- A. Purchasing of war bonds
- B. Planting “Victory Gardens”
- C. Talking openly about military information
- D. Recycling of rubber and metal

DAY 6 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

World War II – Readiness TEKS 7A, 7D, 7G, 17A, 19B

A. Adolf Hitler	1. _____ squadron of African-American pilots known for their courage and skill	14. _____ locations of inhumane containment of Jews by the Nazis
B. Appeasement	2. _____ presidential directive to place Japanese Americans in internment camps	15. _____ laws passed by Congress prior to the U.S. entry into World War II to prevent Americans traveling on the ships of nations at war
C. Atomic Bomb	3. _____ leader of Nazi Germany	16. _____ belief that the U.S. should avoid conflict in Europe
D. Attack on Pearl Harbor	4. _____ policy of allowing Germany small concessions to an attempt to avoid war	17. _____ German military tactic of advancement combining rapid speed and overwhelming force
E. Bataan Death March	5. _____ American general who commanded the invasion on German-held France	18. _____ fascist leader of Italy
F. Benito Mussolini	6. _____ term given to the murder of millions of Jews, elderly, and the disabled by the Nazis	19. _____ volunteer American pilots who assisted the British in defending supply routes to China against Japanese attack
G. Blitzkrieg	7. _____ new weapon that caused the surrender of the Japanese	20. _____ oppressive ruling government of Germany under Adolf Hitler
H. Concentration Camps	8. _____ series of court cases against Nazis for their role in mass genocide	21. _____ allowed the sending of supplies and materials to any country that "the President deems vital to the defense of the U.S."
I. D-Day	9. _____ President who made the decision to use the atomic bomb	22. _____ forcible movement of American prisoners in the Philippines by the Japanese, resulting in the deaths of 5,000 soldiers
J. Dwight Eisenhower	10. _____ provided funding for much of the war expenses incurred by the U.S. government	23. _____ limits placed on public food supplies during World War II
K. Executive Order 9066	11. _____ forced the U.S. to enter World War II	24. _____ Supreme Court decision that allowed for limited constitutional liberties during wartime
L. Flying Tigers	12. _____ provided home-grown sources of food during the war	25. _____ U.S. commander who invaded North Africa and Italy, freeing it from Axis control
M. George Patton	13. _____ term given to the Allied assault on German forces in France in June 1944	
N. Harry Truman		
O. Holocaust		
P. Isolationism		
Q. <i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i>		
R. Lend-Lease Act		
S. Nazi Party		
T. Neutrality Acts		
U. Nuremberg Trials		
V. Rations		
W. Tuskegee Airmen		
X. Victory Gardens		
Y. War Bonds		

DAY 7 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ **Date** _____

The Cold War and Civil Rights – Readiness TEKS 8A, 8C, 9A, 9F, 9H, 17B, 21A, 23A

1. The political cartoon below, titled "Cold War Chess Match" was published in 1947. What foreign policy issue is the author drawing to the viewer's attention?



- A. Allied victory over Japan and Germany in World War II
- B. U.S. naval blockade during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- C. Conducting supply shipments during the Berlin Airlift
- D. Providing aid to European countries to resist communism

2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949 based on the concept of ----

- F. collective security
- G. civil rights
- H. espionage
- J. affirmative action

3. What "lawless aggression" is President Truman referring to in the quote below?

"These actions by the United Nations and its members are of great importance. The free nations have now made it clear that lawless aggression will be met with force. The free nations have learned the fateful lesson of the 1930's. That lesson is that aggression must be met firmly. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and ultimately to war."

- Harry Truman, 1950

- A. The overthrow of the Nationalist government in China
- B. Soviet shipment of nuclear missiles to Cuba
- C. Invasion of South Korea by the North Koreans
- D. Establishment of an "iron curtain" in Eastern Europe

DAY 7 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Cold War and Civil Rights – Readiness TEKS 8A, 8C, 9A, 9F, 9H, 17B, 21A, 23A

<p>4. Which of the following reasons did President Truman give for his decision to adopt a containment policy on the spread of communism?</p> <p>F. Each country should decide its own structure of government.</p> <p>G. Appeasement did not work in containing Nazi Germany prior to World War II.</p> <p>H. Communism was too appealing to the leaders of Eastern Europe and Asia.</p> <p>J. With a containment policy, new communist countries would eventually become capitalist over time.</p>	<p>6. Who gave the following quote in 1963 as his/her justification for 'civil disobedience'?</p> <p>"Everyone has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws."</p> <p>F. Thurgood Marshall</p> <p>G. Rosa Parks</p> <p>H. President Dwight Eisenhower</p> <p>J. Martin L. King, Jr.</p>
<p>5. In the landmark decision of <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned what previously established doctrine?</p> <p>A. "Establishment" clause of the 1st Amendment</p> <p>B. "Freedom of religion" clause of the 1st Amendment</p> <p>C. "Separate but equal" clause of <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i></p> <p>D. The right to "due process" if accused of a crime</p>	<p>7. In 2008, the number of retirement-age citizens eligible to withdraw social security benefits was estimated to be 76 million. Many economic analysts believe this will put a financial strain on the U.S. government. The primary reason for this occurrence is due to ---</p> <p>A. A decrease in the number of contributing taxpayers under the age of 40</p> <p>B. A significant decrease in the U.S. economy during the Cold War</p> <p>C. The average life expectancy in the U.S. more than doubled</p> <p>D. The number of babies born during the decade of financial prosperity following World War II</p>

DAY 7 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Cold War and Civil Rights – Readiness TEKS 8A, 8C, 9A, 9F, 9H, 17B, 21A, 23A

8. What legislation did President Lyndon B. Johnson introduce in response to the Selma Marches?



- F. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- G. Voting Rights Act of 1965
- H. G.I. Bill
- J. Interstate Highway Act

9. Southern Governors Orval Faubus of Arkansas, George Wallace of Alabama, and Lester Maddox of Georgia all believed in maintaining what principle during the 1950s and 1960s?

- A. Integration of public facilities
- B. Equal rights
- C. Status quo of segregation
- D. Civil disobedience

10. What is the common context of the following events?

- Executive Order 9981 by Harry Truman in 1948 regarding the U.S. Armed Forces
- Executive Order 10730 by Dwight Eisenhower in 1957 regarding Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas
- Executive Order 11246 by Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965 regarding the hiring of federal employees

- F. Response to reports of communist espionage
- G. Limitations on civil liberties during wartime
- H. Protection of human rights of suspected criminals
- J. Desegregation and equal opportunity

11. Which statement best summarizes Martin L. King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington in 1963?

- A. Violent protests may be required to bring change in segregation practices.
- B. African Americans should be treated better than other races or ethnicities.
- C. Respect and equality will benefit all Americans regardless of color or religion.
- D. Our government will never understand the struggle for civil rights.

DAY 7 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

The Cold War and Civil Rights – Readiness TEKS 8A, 8C, 9A, 9F, 9H, 17B, 21A, 23A

<p>A. Affirmative Action B. Baby Boom C. Berlin Airlift D. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> E. Civil Disobedience F. Civil Rights Act of 1957 G. Civil Rights Act of 1964 H. Cold War I. Containment J. Douglas MacArthur K. Iron Curtain L. Joseph McCarthy M. Korean War N. Mao Zedong O. Marshall Plan P. Martin L. King, Jr. Q. NATO R. Red Scare S. Rosenberg Trials T. Thurgood Marshall U. Truman Doctrine V. United Nations W. Voting Rights Act of 1965</p>	<p>1. _____ nationwide panic regarding the fear of communism in America 2. _____ intentional action of increasing minority representation within an organization 3. _____ prohibited the discrimination based on color, race, religion, or ethnic origin in hotels, restaurants, and places of employment 4. _____ dramatic increase in U.S. population during the economic growth of the 1950s 5. _____ Supreme Court ruling that ordered the desegregation of public education 6. _____ communist Chinese leader who came to power in 1949 after the defeat of the Nationalist government 7. _____ alliance of anti-communist countries based on the concept of collective security 8. _____ provided economic aid to Western European countries after World War II 9. _____ established the foreign policy of the containment of communism 10. _____ elaborate operation that provided supplies to the former capital of Germany 11. _____ name given to the Eastern European countries under the Warsaw Pact 12. _____ Martin L. King, Jr.'s tactic of drawing attention to civil rights issues</p>	<p>13. _____ NAACP attorney who argued for <i>Brown</i> and later became the first African American on the Supreme Court 14. _____ recognized leader of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and early 1960s 15. _____ Eisenhower's attempt to increase African American voting in the South 16. _____ foreign policy aimed at keeping communism from spreading worldwide 17. _____ 45 year-long conflict with no direct fighting between the Soviet Union and the United States 18. _____ regarded as a "proxy war" in Asia between the Soviet-backed North and American-backed South 19. _____ U.S. Senator who conducted hearings in congressional committees against suspected communists 20. _____ revealed the most elaborate and damaging event of espionage in the U.S. 21. _____ eliminated poll taxes and literacy tests for voters 22. _____ U.S. general who lead the U.S. forces in Korea 23. _____ intergovernmental organization established after World War II with the purpose of maintaining worldwide peace, security, and human rights</p>
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DAY 8 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Protest and Change – Readiness TEKS 6A, 8A, 8D, 8F, 19B, 21A, 23A, 25B

1. The U.S. withdrew from the Vietnam conflict for all of the following reasons, except ---

- A. A lack for congressional funding during the war, hindering the use of air power and weaponry
- B. The popularity of the Nationalists' cause among the North Vietnamese and many of the South Vietnamese
- C. The difficulties in combating the guerilla warfare tactics used by the North Vietnamese
- D. A growing discontent with the war effort in the American media and among young people

2. His belief in the Domino Theory influenced President Kennedy to take what action?

- F. Propose a peace agreement with Ho Chi Minh.
- G. Send aid and military advisors to South Vietnam.
- H. Order a naval blockade of Soviet shipments to Cuba.
- J. Visit West Berlin in an effort to reunite Germany.

3. The following cartoon from 1962 is made in reference to what event?



- A. Fall of Saigon
- B. Building of the Berlin Wall
- C. Tet Offensive
- D. Cuban Missile Crisis

DAY 8 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Protest and Change – Readiness TEKS 6A, 8A, 8D, 8F, 19B, 21A, 23A, 25B

4. The campaign button shown below is advocating for the passage of what legislation following the Vietnam War?

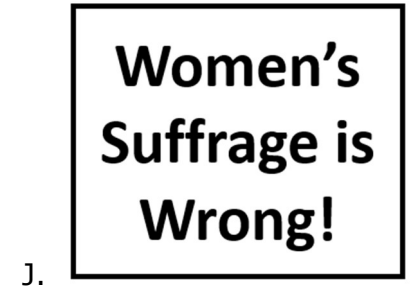
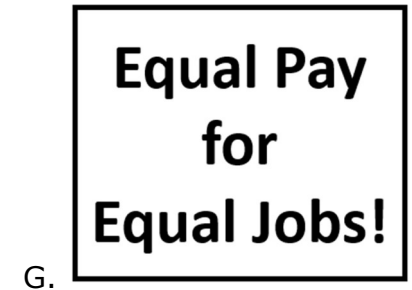
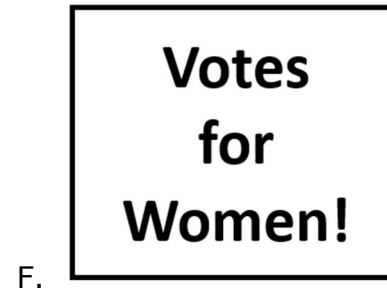
- F. Voting Rights Act of 1965
- G. 26th Amendment
- H. Title IX
- J. War Powers Resolution



5. Which statement below best summarizes the outcomes of *Hernandez v. Texas* (1954), and *White v. Regester* (1973)?

- A. Each state is free to establish its own "system of protections" for minorities.
- B. Mexican Americans are entitled to representation protection under federal law.
- C. All Americans, regardless of ethnicity, have the right to serve in the military, own property, and vote.
- D. African American children are allowed to attend equally funded and sufficient schools.

6. Which of the following women's rights posters would have most likely been seen at a rally in the 1960s?



DAY 8 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Protest and Change – Readiness TEKS 6A, 8A, 8D, 8F, 19B, 21A, 23A, 25B

<p>7. Which of the following actions is responsible for this statement?</p> <p>“From 1971 to 1994, girls’ participation in high school athletics has increased ten-fold while boys’ participation has roughly remained the same.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964B. Federal enforcement of the Equal Pay ActC. Addition of the 26th Amendment to the ConstitutionD. Passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act	<p>9. Many Chicano Movement artists expressed the struggles of Mexican American life in the United States and advocated for social justice by ---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Writing lyrics and recording country and western musicB. Advocating for violent protesting in post-war novelsC. Painting murals in barrios across throughout the Southwest United StatesD. Popularizing rock and roll music in the Chicano culture
<p>8. Identify which individual would have made the following statement:</p> <p>“Farm workers everywhere are angry and worried that we cannot win without violence. We have proved it before through persistence, hard work, faith and willingness to sacrifice. We can win and keep our own self-respect and build a great union that will secure the spirit of all people if we do it through a re-dedication and re-commitment to the struggle for justice through non-violence.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">F. Malcolm XG. Cesar ChavezH. Martin Luther King, Jr.J. Lyndon B. Johnson	<p>10. Identify the individual and context in which the following statement is made:</p> <p>“Why should a music contribute to juvenile delinquency? If people are going to be juvenile delinquents, they're going to be delinquents if they hear Mother Goose rhymes.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">F. Elvis Presley in defending rock and roll musicG. Allen Ginsberg in defending the Beat Generation movementH. Betty Friedan in advocating for traditional values and roles for familiesJ. Malcolm X in explaining the need for violence in bring social change and justice

DAY 8 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Protest and Change – Readiness TEKS 6A, 8A, 8D, 8F, 19B, 21A, 23A, 25B

A. 26 th Amendment	1. _____ Mexican American leader who organized farm workers using non-violent methods	13. _____ African American Muslim leader that believed violence should be met with violence
B. Bay of Pigs Invasion	2. _____ Federal action that required equal opportunities for boys and girls in high school and college education	14. _____ Group that demanded reparations be given to the African American community for past oppression
C. Beat Generation	3. _____ Cuban leader that organized a revolution and created a new communist government	15. _____ Promoted the believe that women were as capable as men in the workplace
D. Betty Friedan	4. _____ Resulted in a technology competition between the Soviet Union and the United States	16. _____ Decision that required fair representation of Mexican Americans on court juries
E. Black Panthers	5. _____ Name given to President Johnson’s social legislation agenda	17. _____ Incident that occurred when the Soviet Union placed nuclear weapon close to the U.S.
F. Cesar Chavez	6. _____ Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18	18. _____ Became president after the assigation of John F. Kennedy
G. Chicano Movement	7. _____ North Vietnamese communist leader that fought for the re-unification of Vietnam	19. _____ American-funded offensive that attempt to overthrow the Cuban communist government
H. Credibility Gap	8. _____ Belief that if South Vietnam fell to communism, neighboring Southeast Asian countries would do the same	20. _____ Marked the end of the Vietnam War
I. Cuban Missile Crisis	9. _____ Supreme Court decision that supported a parent’s right to freedom of religion over the state’s interest in educating its children	21. _____ Rebellious movement against the social conformity of the 1950s
J. Domino Theory	10. _____ Describes the loss of faith in the U.S. government by the American people during the Vietnam War	22. _____ Term given to the “perceived” supporters of the U.S. role in the Vietnam War
K. Fall of Saigon	11. _____ Viewed as a “proxy war” between the Soviet Union and the United States	23. _____ Major North Vietnamese military victory
L. Feminist Movement	12. _____ Ruling that required single-member voting districts for fair representation	24. _____ Mexican American effort to protect farm workers voting and political rights
M. Fidel Castro		25. _____ Campaign for redefining the role and rights of women in American society
N. Great Society		
O. <i>Hernandez v. Texas</i>		
P. Ho Chi Minh		
Q. Lyndon B. Johnson		
R. Malcom X		
S. Silent Majority		
T. Space Race		
U. Tet Offensive		
V. Title IX		
W. Vietnam War		
X. <i>White v. Regester</i>		
Y. <i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i>		

DAY 9 – US History EOC Review

Crisis and Recovery – Readiness TEKS 10D, 11A, 13A, 21A, 23A, 25B

Name _____

Date _____

1. What foreign policy issue is President Carter addressing in the following quote?

[Sadat] wanted his sovereign territory returned. That was something on which he would not deviate at all. He wanted peace with Israel for many reasons so that he could deal with other challenges to his own regime. [Begin] wanted Israel to be accepted in the world community by the major Arab nation that had been a threat militarily and politically to Israel above all others.”

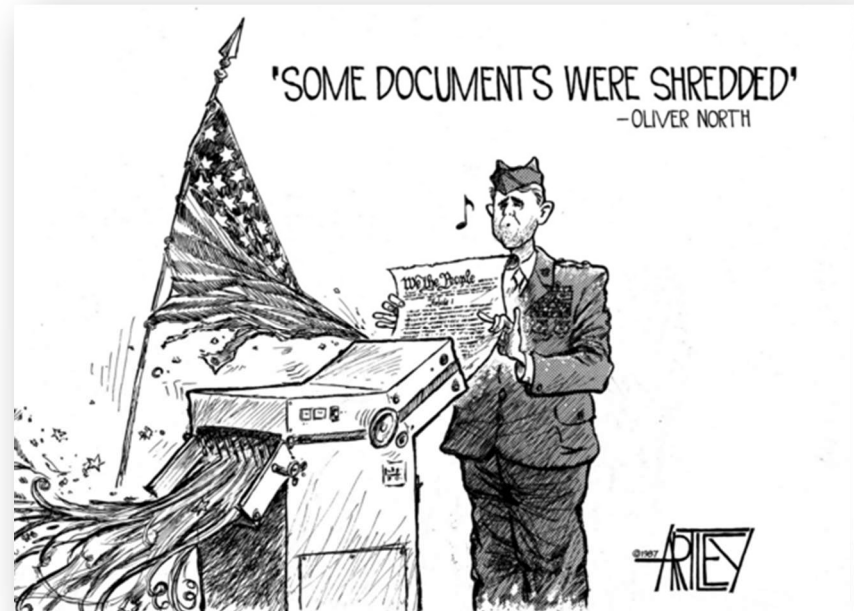
– Jimmy Carter, 2003

- A. Iran-Contra Affair
- B. Camp David Accords
- C. Iran Hostage Crisis
- D. Persian Gulf War

2. Which of the following is a true statement about the shifting population of the U.S. during the 1970s and 1980s?

- F. Cities in the Northeast and Midwest declined as cities in the South and Great Plains grew.
- G. Cities in the Great Plains declined while cities in the Northwest increased.
- H. West Coast population migrated to the East Coast of the U.S.
- J. Southern cities declined as people moved to urban areas of the Northeast.

3. The political cartoon below depicts what secret foreign policy operation by President Ronald Reagan’s administration?



- A. Selling weapons to Iran in exchange for hostages, then sending the profits to rebel forces in Nicaragua
- B. Negotiating a peace treaty between Israel and surrounding Arab nations
- C. Proposing a defense satellite program that would shoot down any Soviet nuclear missile
- D. Sending U.S. military planes to bomb targets in Libya after Muammar Gaddafi was suspected of terrorism

DAY 9 – US History EOC Review

Crisis and Recovery – Readiness TEKS 10D, 11A, 13A, 21A, 23A, 25B

Name _____ Date _____

4. Which of the following statements is true about the United States involvement in the Persian Gulf War in 1990-1991?

- F. The U.S. chose to act alone in its military efforts to protect American interests in the Middle East.
- G. The U.S. did not have sufficient military resources it needed to win a war in Iraq.
- H. Although the U.S. provided the majority of troops, it was part of a coalition of over a dozen countries.
- J. The U.S. did not have the military technology to act alone in a military conflict with Iraq.

5. The end of the Cold War is often associated with which of the following events?

- A. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989
- B. The Persian Gulf War in 1990
- C. The U.S. landing on the moon in 1969 before the Soviet Union
- D. The 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow

6. In 1966, the two students pictured below faced school disciplinary action. Their parents disagreed with the school's decision and the U.S. Supreme Court sided with the parents in *Tinker v. Des Moines*.



What constitution right was the center of argument in *Tinker v. Des Moines*?

- F. The Right to Privacy (4th Amendment)
- G. The Right to Bear Arms (2nd Amendment)
- H. The Freedom of Religion (1st Amendment)
- J. The Freedom of Speech (1st Amendment)

DAY 9 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Crisis and Recovery – Readiness TEKS 10D, 11A, 13A, 21A, 23A, 25B

7. During the 1990s, the U.S. sought to increase its global trading power by ---

- A. Lowering the prices of U.S. exports by subsidizing farmers and manufacturers.
- B. Reducing government debt and balancing the federal budget
- C. Raise tariffs on foreign imports to help American manufacturing businesses
- D. Mutually agreeing to phase out or reduce tariffs with partner countries

8. Since the end of the Cold War, U.S. foreign policy can best be summarized by which of the following statements?

- F. The U.S. has adopted a pre-World War II policy of isolationism.
- G. The U.S. only involves itself in foreign affairs that directly affect domestic security.
- H. The U.S. is a world peacekeeper and uses military force to stop oppression when necessary.
- J. The U.S. has exponentially increased military spending in fear of another world conflict.

9. Which of the following campaign signs would have been seen as supporting the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?



A.



B.



C.



D.

DAY 9 – US History EOC Review

Name _____ Date _____

Crisis and Recovery – Readiness TEKS 10D, 11A, 13A, 21A, 23A, 25B

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Camp David Accords B. Iran Contra Affair C. Iran Hostage Crisis D. Persian Gulf War E. Rust Belt F. Sun Belt G. OPEC embargo H. NAFTA I. GATT J. <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> K. Balkans Crisis L. Watergate Scandal M. Bill Clinton N. Richard Nixon O. Ronald Reagan P. Jimmy Carter Q. Reagan Doctrine R. Berlin Wall S. H. W. Bush T. Gerald Ford 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ The only President in U.S. history not to be elected to either the Vice-Presidency or Presidency 2. _____ Cover-up in the Nixon administration following the break-in of the Democratic Party headquarters 3. _____ President that proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative to prevent a Soviet nuclear attack 4. _____ Separated this capital into a communist east section and a democratic west section 5. _____ Policy of not containing communism, but rolling it back 6. _____ Cover-up in the Reagan administration of a secret deal to sell arms and use the profits to support anti-communist rebels 7. _____ Conflict between Iraq and an alliance of countries for Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait 8. _____ Term given to the urban, industrial Midwest region 9. _____ Peace agreement between Israel and Egypt facilitated by President Carter 10. _____ President that authorized the use of force against Saddam Hussein in 1990 11. _____ Court decision that protected free speech in schools provided it is not disruptive 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. _____ Conflict in which U.S. intervention was required to end “ethnic cleansing” in Bosnia and Kosovo 13. _____ President that signed NAFTA into law 14. _____ President that ordered the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Vietnam 15. _____ Term given to the Southern and Great Plains regions of the U.S. 16. _____ Agreement between Canada, the U.S., and Mexico to phase out tariffs between the countries 17. _____ International organization established in 1947 to set rules and regulate global trade 18. _____ President that negotiated the release of U.S. embassy officials in Tehran 19. _____ Arab oil-producing countries intentionally refused to sell oil to the U.S. for its support of Israel in 1973 20. _____ Seizing of the U.S. embassy in Tehran by Iranian extremists following a takeover by Ayatollah Khomeini
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DAY 10 – US History EOC Review

The United States in the 21st Century – Readiness TEKS 11A, 12A, 19B, 20B, 26C, 27A, 27C, 28A

Name _____ Date _____

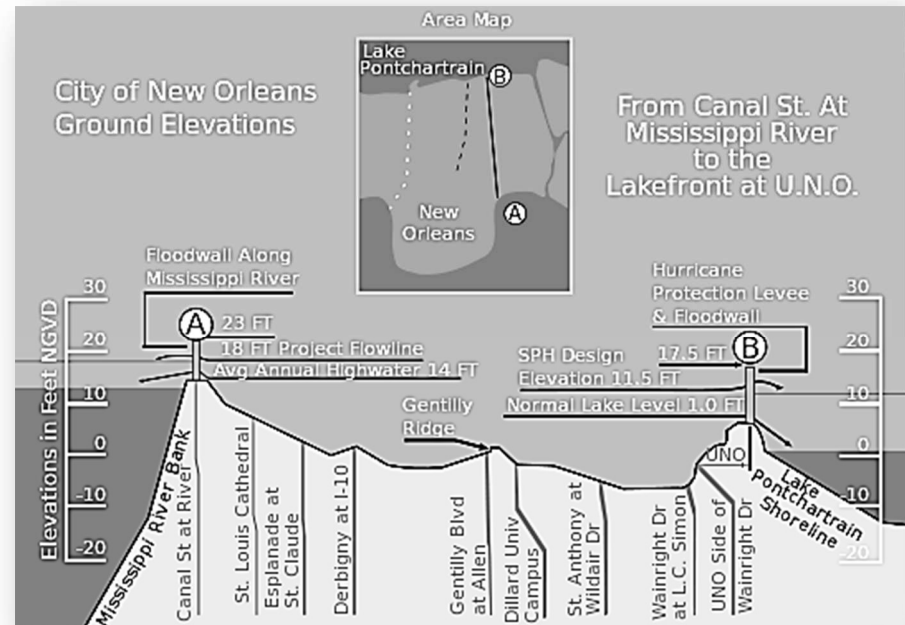
1. Which of the following events was considered by some to infringe on constitutional rights of U.S. citizens after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks?

- A. Congress passing the USA PATRIOT Act
- B. U.S. troops deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq
- C. Responsiveness of FEMA following Hurricane Katrina
- D. Suspected terrorists imprisoned at Guantanamo Bay

2. Which of the following statements would best describe the role of the U.S. military in world affairs in the 2000s?

- F. The U.S. adopted a policy of isolationism and only reacted to threats of terrorism within its borders.
- G. The U.S. involved its military influence only at the request of a NATO member country.
- H. The U.S. used direct military action against suspected terrorist-supporting countries in the Middle East.
- J. The U.S. military has threatened the use of nuclear weapons against terror organizations and communist countries.

3. Use the diagram below to answer the following question:



Which of the following is a reason New Orleans suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Katrina in 2005?

- A. New Orleans had not built levees prior to Hurricane Katrina.
- B. The Mississippi River was at flood stage due to heavy rains in the upper Midwest.
- C. Government officials were warned of Hurricane Katrina only one day prior to landfall.
- D. New Orleans is below the water line of Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River.

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Name _____ Date _____

The United States in the 21st Century – Readiness TEKS 11A, 12A, 19B, 20B, 26C, 27A, 27C, 28A

4. Which of the following is true regarding the presidential election in November 2000?

- F. George W. Bush won both the popular vote and electoral vote
- G. George W. Bush won the popular vote, but Al Gore won the electoral vote.
- H. George W. Bush won the electoral vote, but Al Gore won the popular vote.
- J. Al Gore won both the electoral vote and the popular vote.

5. Which statement is a correct comparison of U.S. businesses today with the businesses in 1900?

- A. The reliance on local businesses for supplying good and services has increased over the last century.
- B. Technological advances have forced businesses to be globally competitive regardless of location.
- C. Retail businesses were less concerned with marketing to local consumers in 1900.
- D. Consumers are increasingly limited to the good and services that can be provided by local businesses.

6. In *Bush v. Gore*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-4 to end the election recounts in Florida, which finalized the presidential election of 2000. Below is a chart of how each Justice ruled in *Bush v. Gore* and who appointed the Justice to the Supreme Court.

Justice	Ruled in Favor of:	Appointed by:
Rehnquist	Bush	Nixon
Stevens	Gore	Ford
O'Connor	Bush	Reagan
Scalia	Bush	Reagan
Kennedy	Bush	Reagan
Souter	Gore	Bush (George H.W.)
Thomas	Bush	Bush (George H.W.)
Ginsburg	Gore	Clinton
Breyer	Gore	Clinton

Which of the following statements would be a correct conclusion regarding this chart?

- F. Justices are appointed to the Supreme Court with no regard to their political views.
- G. The political influence of a president can be preserved through his/her appointments to the Supreme Court.
- H. George W. Bush did not benefit from the conservative views of former presidents.
- J. Presidential political views have little, if any, influence over the Supreme Court.

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Name _____ Date _____

The United States in the 21st Century – Readiness TEKS 11A, 12A, 19B, 20B, 26C, 27A, 27C, 28A

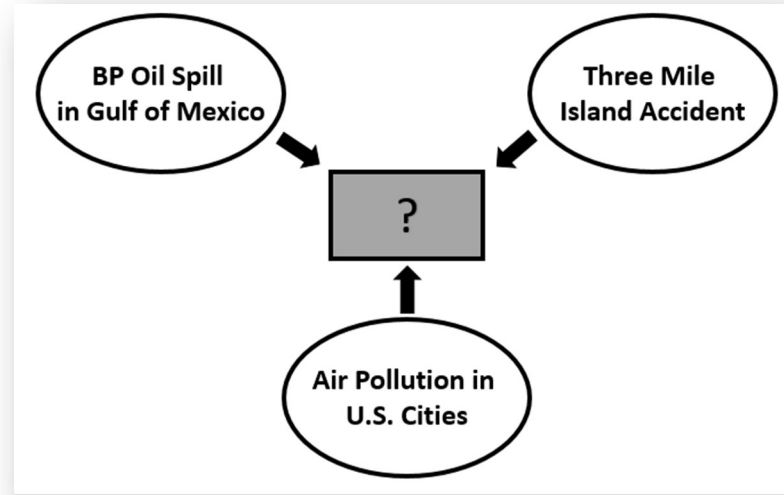
7. What statement can apply to both computer production during the late 20th century and automobile production in the early 20th century?

- A. Labor restrictions have caused the consumer prices to dramatically increase.
- B. Technological advances in production efficiency has increased availability while decreasing the cost.
- C. Availability of resources created a stagnation of overall quality and cost to the consumer.
- D. Only the wealthy individuals can afford consumer items when there are advancements in efficiency.

8. "Just-in-time" inventory management has led to a decrease in consumer costs. This was made possible by ---

- F. Rapid communication and transportation
- G. Advances in genetic engineering
- H. An increase in trade tariffs
- J. An increase in the U.S. population

9. Which statement completes the diagram below?



- A. The Department of Homeland Security investigates the reasons behind human-created disasters and recommends prevention measures.
- B. The Transportation Security Agency places sanctions on companies and individuals responsible for environmental damage.
- C. The Environmental Protection Agency responds with increased regulations for industries and energy companies.
- D. Congress allocates grants through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to companies who improve environmental conditions.

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Name _____ Date _____

The United States in the 21st Century – Readiness TEKS 11A, 12A, 19B, 20B, 26C, 27A, 27C, 28A

<p>A. Al Gore</p> <p>B. Al-Qaeda</p> <p>C. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</p> <p>D. Barack Obama</p> <p>E. Department of Homeland Security</p> <p>F. Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>G. Financial Crisis of 2008</p> <p>H. George W. Bush</p> <p>I. Global Economy</p> <p>J. Hurricane Katrina</p> <p>K. J-I-T Production</p> <p>L. Osama bin Laden</p> <p>M. Presidential Election of 2000</p> <p>N. Robotics</p> <p>O. September 11, 2001</p> <p>P. Time-Study Analysis</p> <p>Q. USA PATRIOT Act</p> <p>R. War on Terror</p>	<p>1. _____ Vice-President under Bill Clinton; lost the Presidential Election of 2000 although winning the popular vote</p> <p>2. _____ Leader of Al-Qaeda who planned the terrorist attacks on the U.S. in 2001</p> <p>3. _____ Inventory management system that eliminates the need for large inventory stockpiles and increases productivity</p> <p>4. _____ Natural disaster that caused extensive loss of life and property in New Orleans in 2005</p> <p>5. _____ First African American President of the United States</p> <p>6. _____ Automated machinery that increases speed, quality control, and efficiency during production of goods</p> <p>7. _____ Government agency responsible for the management and regulation of natural resources</p> <p>8. _____ Term used to describe the availability of goods and services from anywhere in the world due to rapid communication and transportation</p> <p>9. _____ Legislation passed in 2001 that expanded the authority of law enforcement and intelligence agencies; viewed by some as a threat to civil liberties</p> <p>10. _____ Fundamentalist Islamic organization that conducted terroristic acts on the United States</p>	<p>11. _____ Term used to describe the military actions against suspected terrorists and harboring countries</p> <p>12. _____ Won the Presidential Election of 2000 by less than a 1,000 vote margin in Florida</p> <p>13. _____ Created by an “over-lending” of mortgages on poor credit which led to a dramatic number of home foreclosures</p> <p>14. _____ Government agency responsible for overseeing all domestic law enforcement</p> <p>15. _____ The worst occurrence of terrorism in U.S. history resulting in nearly 3,000 deaths</p> <p>16. _____ Decided by the electoral college vote despite a difference in the popular vote</p> <p>17. _____ The use of data to determine the level of efficiency in manufacturing and production</p> <p>18. _____ Economic stimulus package to give financial relief to the struggling U.S. economy in 2009</p>
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