EXAMINE the question. This question tests your ability to apply outside knowledge to a poster. You should examine the poster carefully. Then think about who made it and why. RECALL what you know. You should recall that during the war, the Office of War Information (OWI), was in charge of producing posters like this one to promote the war effort at home. APPLY what you know. The best answer is Choice A. Choice B deals with the creation of Japanese internment camps, while Choices C and D are agencies that were created during the New Deal.

Now try answering some additional questions on your own.

Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

2 The Lend-Lease aid shown on the map was provided to —
F help the Allied powers fight the Axis powers
G persuade other nations to join the United Nations
H provide technical assistance to developing nations
J persuade other nations to pay their debts to the United States

3 Which was an example of appeasement?
A the U.S. Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937
B the conquest of Poland in 1939
C the entry of the United States into World War II in 1941
D the agreement of Britain and France to give Germany the Sudetenland in 1938

4 Which most accurately characterizes the policy followed by the United States in the years between World War I and World War II?
F isolation from European military conflicts
G containment of Communism
H active membership in the League of Nations
J military alliances with France and Great Britain

5 "I have returned many times to honor the valiant men who died serving me. Every man who set foot in Normandy was a hero." This was most likely said by —
A Chester Nimitz
B Omar Bradley
C John J. Pershing
D Douglas MacArthur
17 What was one of the greatest obstacles to achieving racial integration in the armed forces during World War II?
A a lack of support for the concerns of minority ethnic groups
B the appointment of high ranking African-American commanders
C federal courts refused to allow the integration of the armed forces
D a refusal of racial minorities to participate in the armed forces

18 What fundamental principle was expressed by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg following World War II?
F National leaders are responsible for their wartime actions.
G National policies in wartime cannot be criticized after a war.
H Individuals acting in their nation's interest cannot be prosecuted for their actions.
J Use of nuclear weapons can never be justified.

19 What effect did the end of World War II have on American women who worked in defense industries during the war?
A They were invited to join labor unions.
B Their jobs were taken by men returning from military service.
C Their wages were increased to match those of male workers.
D Their contributions were rewarded by the government.

20 The D-Day invasion in June 1944 on the beaches of Normandy was important to the outcome of World War II because it —
F opened a new Allied front in Europe
G avoided use of the atomic bomb against civilian targets
H forced Italy to surrender
J stopped Soviet advances in Eastern Europe

Use the telegram and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question

21 This telegram was sent as a response to the —
A the attack on Pearl Harbor
B capture of Japanese war prisoners
C need to enlist Japanese Americans in the army
D attacks by Japanese Americans on U.S. military bases

[Telegram]

WESTERN UNION

His Excellency, the President of the U.S.
WashDC

We the American citizens of Japanese descent of New York City and vicinity join all Americans in condemning Japanese aggression against our country and support all measures taken for the defense of the nation.

To: ZOZAI, Club of New York, 333 West 108 St, New York City
22 What did President Truman’s decision to use atomic weapons against cities in Japan in World War II show about his leadership?
F It illustrated his need to prove he was as tough as Joseph Stalin.
G It confirmed his fear of diverting U.S. forces from Europe.
H It showed his desire to end the war while limiting the loss of U.S. lives.
J It confirmed that he was interested in punishing the Japanese people.

Use the posters and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

23 These two posters were created during World War II to encourage women in America to —
A serve in the armed forces
B buy war bonds
C exercise their vote
D contribute to the war effort by working

24 Which statement best explains why the U.S. mainland suffered little physical damage in World War II?
F The policy of isolationism discouraged foreign attacks.
G Latin America provided a buffer zone from acts of aggression by others.
H Geographic isolation still kept America protected from most of the fighting.
J U.S. military fortifications prevented attacks on U.S. soil.

Use the illustration and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

25 This card, issued by the U.S. government, was intended to —
A help the auto industry
B provide military aid to European nations
C increase the use of gasoline
D conserve key resources in wartime

26 President Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke these words, “Yesterday, December 7, 1941, a date which shall live in infamy” to describe the —
F German invasion of Poland
G surprise attack on Pearl Harbor
H D-Day invasion at Normandy
J atomic bombing of Hiroshima
Use the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

**UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN THE FIRST AND SECOND WORLD WAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>World War I</th>
<th>World War II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size of military</td>
<td>4,743,826</td>
<td>16,353,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time of service</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>33 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who served overseas</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time of overseas service</td>
<td>5.5 months</td>
<td>16.2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of casualties</td>
<td>320,710</td>
<td>1,078,162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 Which conclusion is best supported by the information in the table?
A The United States was better prepared to fight in World War II.
B The United States entered World War II at the outbreak of hostilities.
C U.S. armed forces were healthier in World War I than in World War II.
D World War II had a greater impact on Americans than World War I.

28 Which statement best describes how World War II affected the home front in the United States?
F Gasoline was rationed, Victory Gardens were planted, and more women found jobs in factories.
G Many American homes were bombed, heavy industrial factories were closed, and food production declined.
H Factory production declined, African Americans were denied serving in the armed forces, and unemployment rose.
J Unemployment increased, businesses collapsed, and many farms failed.

Use the poster and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

29 Which World War II activity is being promoted in this poster?
A buying war bonds
B planting a Victory Garden
C enlisting in the armed forces
D supporting Executive Order 9066

30 What was the main goal of the Flying Tigers?
F to attack Japanese war production
G to sponsor minority involvement World War II combat operations
H to supply China with war materials
J to prevent the movement of Japanese Americans to internment camps
## CHAPTER 12: AMERICA IN WORLD WAR II

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</table>
CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Put a circle around the letter that best answers the question.

Gallup conducted a poll of Americans each year between 1953 and 1960 asking what was the most important challenge the nation faced. The results of that poll were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Korean War</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Keeping out of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Threat of war</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Economic conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Working out a peace</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Keeping peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Threat of war</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Relations with the Soviets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What do the results of this poll show?
   A. Most Americans feared a growing national deficit.
   B. The Cold War was a major concern to most Americans.
   C. Americans were most concerned with the growing unemployment problem.
   D. The threat of another war with Communist North Korea frightened Americans.

   **Hist 8(B)**

   **Examine the question.** This question tests your ability to analyze the results of a poll. **Recall what you know.** Americans were asked what challenges most concerned them. These were the years of the Cold War. In 1958, they were concerned with the economy. In all the other years, the top concern was war or peace. The table shows Americans were greatly concerned that the Cold War might lead to an armed conflict. **Apply what you know.** Choices A and C concern domestic issues, not peace and war. Choice D focuses on just one war, which was only a problem in 1953. The best answer is **Choice B.**

   **Now try answering some additional questions on your own.**

2. The main idea of this 1947 cartoon is that the United States was —
   F. focusing on foreign affairs while ignoring domestic problems
   G. alienating its traditional Western European allies
   H. creating a debt that the American economy could not afford
   J. starting a new aid program that held many unknown risks

   **Hist 8(A)**
CHAPTER 13: America in the Cold War and Civil Rights Years

Use the information in the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

3 Which event of 1948–1949 is illustrated by the cartoon?
   A the Berlin Airlift
   B the collapse of the Berlin Wall
   C the reunification of Germany
   D the Allied invasion of Germany

4 What was confirmed by the publication of the Venona Papers?
   F Thousands of American citizens who believed in Communism were jailed or deported.
   G The reputations of many people were ruined by false accusations of disloyalty.
   H Some Americans in government and industry had in fact been helping the Soviet Union.
   J Organized groups of Communists had been responsible for violent terrorism.

5 The successful launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union in 1957 sparked —
   A the Cold War with the United States
   B Soviet aggression in Eastern Europe
   C disarmament discussions between the Superpowers
   D American fears that the Soviets had achieved technological superiority

6 The term “McCarthyism” is sometimes used to describe —
   F removing members of Congress for abuses of power
   G investigating civil service employees for corruption
   H using illegal means to obtain evidence in criminal trials
   J accusing people of subversive activities without sufficient evidence

7 Immediately after World War II, the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union became strained because —
   A the United States used military force in Korea
   B the United States blocked the Soviet Union from joining the United Nations
   C each country believed that the other one was a threat to its security
   D both nations were competing for supremacy in space exploration

8 Which Civil Rights leader also became the first African American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court?
   F W. E. B. Du Bois
   G Martin Luther King Jr.
   H Thurgood Marshall
   J Rosa Parks
"We conclude that in the field of public education, the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal ...."  

— Chief Justice Earl Warren, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

9. This quotation illustrates the action of the Supreme Court to —
   A. uphold the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*  
   B. overrule the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*  
   C. create job training for unemployed African Americans  
   D. provide for educational funding for African Americans  

10. What was the significance of sending federal troops to protect African-American students in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957?
    F. It led to a federal takeover of many Southern public schools.  
    G. It strengthened control of education by state governments.  
    H. It was the first time martial law had been declared in the United States.  
    J. It showed that the government would enforce court decisions on integration.  

11. The Truman Doctrine was originally designed to —
    A. stop the use of nuclear weapons  
    B. contain Communism by giving aid to Greece and Turkey  
    C. use the United Nations as a tool to eliminate threats posed by the Soviets  
    D. rebuild Korea by extending economic aid  

12. In 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke of his dream that the United States would reach a time “… when all of God’s children, black men and white men, … will be able to join hands ….” This speech expressed his desire to —
    F. unite all churches into one religious faith  
    G. establish religious freedom for Americans  
    H. replace racial segregation with an integrated society  
    J. create a separate nation for African Americans within the United States  

13. Which conclusion about the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s is most valid?
    A. The movement failed to inspire other groups.  
    B. Civil disobedience successfully brought about legislative changes.  
    C. All races had a common goal but different ways for achieving them.  
    D. The movement began violently but ended with peaceful demonstrations.  

14. Which is the best explanation for U.S. involvement in the Korean War?
    F. President Truman wanted to unify Korea into one nation.  
    G. General MacArthur had a plan to overthrow Communist China.  
    H. Americans felt Korea was beyond the boundaries of U.S. containment policy.  
    J. American leaders felt it was important to resist Communist aggression.
Use the information in the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

15 Which statement accurately describes the trend of African American voter registration in the South?
A The Voting Rights Act had little impact on voter registration in the South.
B Voter registration increased in the South after the Voting Rights Act passed.
C Fewer African Americans registered to vote.
D Passage of the Voting Rights Act ended racial discrimination in the South.

16 During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union —
F broke all diplomatic ties
G refused to trade with each other
H formed competing military alliances
J clashed over control of the Mediterranean Sea

17 The primary goal of Southern Democrats in Congress was to —
A end the practice of racial segregation in the South
B maintain the status quo in the South
C litigate for equal rights for all races in the South
D integrate the public schools throughout the South

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“And when this happens, when we allow freedom [to] ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city (Yes), we will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!”

18 Which statement best summarizes the message of this passage?
F Freedom of religion is our most precious freedom.
G Some groups are better than others.
H Equality and respect for others will benefit all Americans.
J African Americans should lead the Civil Rights Movement.
19 The statement, "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever!" most closely represents the views expressed by —
A  Dwight D. Eisenhower  C  Joseph McCarthy
B  George Wallace  D  Thurgood Marshall

20 Which statement best describes the primary focus of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the 1950s?
F  to prevent the admission of Red China to the United Nations
G  to prevent the integration of different racial groups in American society
H  to investigate those accused of disloyalty to the United States
J  to place quotas on the number of immigrants entering the United States

21 The primary goal of U.S. containment policy after World War II was to —
A  limit the use of atomic bombs and other nuclear weapons
B  end colonialism in Africa and Asia
C  stop the spread Soviet influence
D  bring German and Japanese war criminals to justice

22 In his "Letter from a Birmingham City Jail," Dr. King said, "I would agree with Saint Augustine that 'an unjust law is no law at all.'" This statement was used by Dr. King to show support for —
F  Social Darwinism  H  Jim Crow laws
G  separation of church and state  J  civil disobedience

23 What was the major goal of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s?
A  to end racial segregation
B  to reduce prejudice against Mexican-American immigrants
C  to reform prison conditions
D  to improve living conditions for Native American Indians

24 Which statement best summarizes the primary goal of NATO?
F  to bring greater equality to the economies in Europe
G  to halt the spread of Communist aggression in Asia
H  to aid those trying to flee Communist oppression in Europe
J  to unite Western Europe in response to the threat of Communist aggression

25 Which view was shared by Governors Orval Faubus (Arkansas), Lester Maddox (Georgia), and George Wallace (Alabama) in the 1950s and 1960s?
A  “Separate but equal” has no place in public education.
B  The time has come for all African Americans to enjoy equal rights as American citizens.
C  People should not be forced to mix with those of other races in public places, including schools and universities.
D  The federal government should actively intervene in states when necessary to stop racial discrimination.
## CHAPTER 13: AMERICA IN THE COLD WAR & CIVIL RIGHTS YEARS

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</table>
EXAMINE the question. This question tests your ability to identify the purpose behind the three legislative acts shown on the chart. You should read each act and its description carefully. RECALL what you know. You should recall that all three of these acts were part of Johnson’s “Great Society” programs. APPLY what you know. The best answer is Choice B. All three of these Great Society programs were focused on the goal of eliminating either poverty or discrimination in America.

Now try answering some additional questions on your own.

2 During the 1940s and 1950s, the primary goal of Mexican-American litigation was to—
   F eliminate the legal segregation of Mexican Americans
   G form a new nation for Mexican Americans
   H create separate Mexican-American economic and social institutions
   J establish affirmative action programs to compensate for past wrongs

Use the statement and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“[T]he war against poverty will not be won here in Washington. It must be won in the field, in every private home, in every public office, from the courthouse to the White House....”

— President Lyndon B. Johnson, State of the Union Address, January 8, 1964

3 This statement expresses President Lyndon B. Johnson’s belief that the—
   A federal government is solely responsible for the war on poverty
   B court system must be held accountable for poverty
   C problem of poverty is easily solved
   D entire country must help in the struggle against poverty

4 The court decisions in Delgado v. Bastrop ISD and Hernandez v. Texas held that—
   F racially segregated schools are inherently unequal
   G a student has no guaranteed rights while in a public school
   H a student’s right to privacy is limited under certain conditions
   J Mexican Americans were entitled to protection from discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment

5 The movements led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Cesar Chávez were similar in that both—
   A supported attempts to overthrow the established government
   B used civil disobedience to bring about social change
   C boycotted agricultural crops
   D were elected to national political office
What constitutional issue was raised by President Johnson’s Great Society?
F Should taxes be raised to stimulate consumer spending?  
G What foreign imports should be allowed into the United States?  
H How far can the federal government extend itself in helping the less fortunate?  
J Should certain key industries be taken over by the federal government?

Cesar Chávez, Hector García, and Betty Friedan were similar in that they all —
A were members of the Black Panther Movement  
B were leaders in the fight for civil rights and equal opportunity  
C opposed the non-violent approach to obtaining civil rights  
D had as their main goal the achievement of greater opportunities for women

What did the Women’s Liberation Movement see as its major goal in the 1960s?
F obtaining the right to vote for women  
G guaranteeing women equal pay for equal work  
H enabling women to stay at home as well as work  
J laws that would allow women to own property

What was a major goal of the American Indian Movement (AIM)?
A to gain U.S. citizenship and representation in Congress  
B to relocate American Indians to urban areas  
C to obtain greater understanding of the American-Indian point of view  
D to end segregation American Indians in public places

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“Dear Mr. Barr,

... This letter does not express all that is in my heart, Mr. Barr. But if it says nothing else it says that we do not hate you or rejoice to see your industry destroyed; we hate the agri-business system [agricultural corporations] that seeks to keep us enslaved and we shall overcome and change it not by retaliation or bloodshed but by a determined nonviolent struggle carried on by masses of farm workers who intend to be free.

Sincerely yours,

Cesar E. Chávez

— Cesar Chávez, letter to E.L. Barr Jr., 1969, in Letters of a Nation

What action did Chávez take that was consistent with the message in this letter?
F organizing a farm workers’ union  
G calling for stricter enforcement of immigration laws  
H asking Congress to pass legislation for low-income housing  
J promoting the takeover of large corporations by farm workers
Use the graph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question:

11 Which action led to the changes shown in the bar graph?
   A passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
   B the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act
   C the introduction of Head Start programs
   D an increase in the number of nonpublic schools
   (Econ 17(D))

12 The United States began a trade embargo against Cuba in the 1960s to —
   F encourage political change in Cuba
   G promote domestic industries in Cuba
   H motivate Cubans to immigrate to the United States
   J end the domination of the sugar industry by Cuba
   (Hist 8(A))

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too.”

— President John F. Kennedy, speech at Rice University, September 12, 1962

13 The main purpose of this speech was to win public support for —
   A establishing a missile defense system on the moon
   B cooperating with Communist countries in exploring space
   C surpassing the Soviet Union in the space race
   D controlling the spread of nuclear weapons
   (STS 28(B))

14 What was the main objective of the American Indian Movement’s occupation of Alcatraz Island and Wounded Knee?
   F to draw attention to their conditions
   G to obtain the right to vote
   H to reclaim lost lands
   J to protest the Vietnam War
   (Hist 9(B))
Use the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question:

15 What is the main idea of the cartoon?
A There was strong disagreement in the United States about American involvement in the Vietnam War.
B A sizeable anti-war movement emerged in the U.S. over the war.
C Most Americans feared if Vietnam fell to Communism, neighboring states would be threatened.
D Most Americans felt the conflict was a civil war and we should not be involved.

16 Which book played a role in changing attitudes about traditional gender roles in American society?
F Common Sense
G The Jungle
H How the Other Half Lives
J The Feminine Mystique

17 How did the methods advocated by the Black Panthers to achieve their goals differ from those of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
A They formed a third political party.
B They were passionately anti-Communist.
C They restricted their actions to the use of passive resistance.
D They considered the use of violence to protect their own communities.

Use the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question:

18 What American Indian viewpoint does the cartoonist support?
F Illegal immigrants should not be allowed to settle on American Indian reservations.
G European settlers took American Indian lands.
H Government efforts to restrict immigration should be supported.
J American Indians should support government efforts to stop illegal immigration.

Source: Steve Kelley, San Diego Union-Tribune
Use the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question:

**MEDIAN EARNINGS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960–1990**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women’s Earnings as a Percent of Men’s</th>
<th>Earnings Gap in Constant 1990 Dollars</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>$3,257</td>
<td>$5,368</td>
<td>60.7</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>71.6</td>
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19  The data in the chart shows that between 1960 and 1990 —
A  women’s earnings compared to men’s remained unchanged  Hist 7(G)
B  most higher paying jobs were still not legally open to women
C  the government passed laws that successfully gave women equal jobs
D  the earnings gap between men and women only slightly improved

20  What has been an impact of the Chicano Mural Movement on American society?
F  It has raised fears of increased bias against Mexican Americans.  Cult 25(B)
G  It brought about alarm of another culture influencing the United States.
H  It led people to a heightened appreciation of Mexican-American culture.
J  It expanded the constitutional rights of most Mexican Americans.

21  Which best summarizes the main reason why the United States became involved in the Vietnam War?
A  to prevent the spread of Communism in Indochina  Hist 8(D)
B  to reduce French influence in Vietnam
C  to stop Communist China from annexing Vietnam
D  to support the government of North Vietnam

22  According to the Domino Theory, if South Vietnam fell to Communism, then —
F  neighboring countries would soon follow  Hist 8(D)
G  large numbers of refugees would seek U.S. entry
H  anti-Communist forces would win it back
J  the United Nations would be forced to intervene

23  What was President John F. Kennedy’s response to Soviet plans to install nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962?
A  He attacked the missile silos with strategic air strikes.  Hist 8(A)
B  He had the army seize control of Cuba.
C  He placed a blockade around Cuba and threatened war.
D  He negotiated an agreement with Fidel Castro.
24 Which law helped women athletes obtain greater support in American high schools and universities?
   F Civil Rights Act of 1964
   G Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act
   H Twenty-sixth Amendment
   J Voting Rights Act of 1964

25 As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Hernandez v. Texas (1954), a Mexican American could not be —
   A stopped from voting in a Presidential election
   B made to pay an unreasonable bail to be released from jail
   C denied an education in an all-white school
   D tried by a jury from which Mexican Americans had been systematically excluded

26 What contribution did Betty Friedan make to the movement for women’s rights?
   F She campaigned for women’s suffrage.
   G She championed the rights of poor women.
   H She demanded greater career opportunities for middle class women.
   J She agitated for the rights of African-American women.

27 How did the approach of the Black Panthers differ from the methods used by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr?
   A Black Panthers were willing to use violence, while Dr. King used only nonviolence.
   B Black Panthers believed in nonviolence, while Dr. King favored civil disobedience.
   C Black Panthers sought to use the court system, while Dr. King preferred passive resistance.
   D Black Panthers employed peaceful demonstrations, while Dr. King favored sit-ins and freedom rides.

28 Which group achieved the right to vote in the Twenty-sixth Amendment?
   F people unable to pay poll taxes
   G Americans 18 to 20 years old
   H Mexican-American women
   J impoverished women

29 What did the Beats in the 1950s and the youth culture of the 1960s have in common?
   A They failed to support equal rights for women.
   B They challenged conformity to “Establishment” thinking.
   C They supported America’s anti-Communist containment policy.
   D They introduced new patterns of poetry and art, based on the rhythms of jazz music.

30 What has been an effect of space technology and exploration on the people of the United States?
   F It has forced them to find alternate sources of fuel.
   G It led to advances in the quality of life for most Americans.
   H It focused attention on the need to deregulate the uses of outer space.
   J It reduced tensions in the space race as a form of Cold War competition.
## CHAPTER 14: THE SIXTIES: A DECADE OF PROTEST AND CHANGE

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