WARM UP

1. ***In the 1890s, the number of African Americans moving to the Northeast and the Midwest was double that of the previous decade. In 1910, it doubled again, then again in 1920. In the 1920s, more than 750,000 African Americans left the South, a greater movement of people than had occurred in the Irish potato famine of the 1840s.***

**Immigration. . .: “African: Moving North, Heading West” Library of Congress**

**How did the Great Migration during the World War I era shape cities and society?**

A) Quota laws were passed to restrict immigrants who were attracted to ethnic neighborhoods in cities.

 B ) The International Workers of the World (IWW) used migrants to stage

 prosocialist strikes that damaged urban factories.

 C) The Irish were subjected to segregation by law in housing and to

 discrimination in educational opportunities.

 D) African-American citizens were subjected to practiced segregation in

 housing and job discrimination in the North.

1. **Although I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of certain provisions contained in H.R. 1063 (Public Law 280), I have today signed it because its basic purpose represents still another step in granting complete political equality to all Indians in our nation. The bill confers jurisdiction on the States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin, with respect to criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states. The bill has resulted from a process of exhaustive study of the innumerable laws and regulations applying to our several Indian groupments and was arrived at in the states affected after long negotiation in full consultation with the Indians themselves. The Indian tribes regard this as a long step forward in removing them from the status of “second class” citizens. Indeed, in the five states where state jurisdiction will soon be paramount, the Indians have enthusiastically endorsed this bill. The bill preserves the basic safeguards against loss of property rights accorded the Indians by Federal treaties, agreements and statutes, and further safeguards the tribal customs and ordinances of the tribes affected when not inconsistent with the general laws of the respective states. - Dwight D. Eisenhower, August 15, 1953**

**Based on the excerpt, which statement summarizes the goal of H.R. 1063**

**(Public Law 280)?**

 A) to provide American Indian people grants for farming and small business

 B) to provide American Indian tribes complete independence from the federal

 government

 C) to give certain state courts the ability to decide on cases that occur on

 reservations

 D) to give the federal government control of American Indian relations with

 States

1. **How did the outbreak of war in Europe in the late 1930s affect politics within the United States?**

A) It decreased arms production.

B) It increased military recruitment.

C) It increased support for isolationist policies.

D) It decreased international trade with European countries.

1. **In 1920, after decades of activism for women′s suffrage, women gained the right to vote with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. To what extent did this event affect the future of women′s rights in the United States?**
	1. No impact—the movement for full women′s rights came to a conclusion with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.
	2. Minimally—most women quit pursuing full rights since they were content with the vote.
	3. Moderately—a minority of activists continued working for full rights after ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.
	4. Greatly—women have since pursued full rights in the workplace, home, and community.

**“The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to**

**poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But**

**that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find**

**knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. . . . The solution to these problems does not rest on a massive program in Washington, nor can it rely solely on the strained resources of local authority. They require us to create new concepts of cooperation, a creative federalism, between the national capital and the leaders of local communities.”**

**-Lyndon B. Johnson, May 22, 1964**

**How did President Johnson propose to create the Great Society?**

1. By supporting democratic revolution in the communist states
2. By providing free higher education for all American citizens
3. By advancing America’s technology with increased funding to Space Race

 research

1. By cooperating with all levels of government to enact entitlement programs

**The Servicemen′s Readjustment Act (commonly known as the G.I. Bill) was signed and implemented in 1944 in the final years of World War II. An important aspect of the act was the extension of education to military veterans: Any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war, shall be entitled to vocational rehabilitation . . . or to education or training. Servicemen′s Readjustment Act of 1944**

 **Which describes the large-scale impact of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act after WWII?**

1. It increased the incentive to enlist in the military and increased the likelihood of engaging in war.
2. It increased the number of veterans entering universities and improved the education of the workforce.
3. It created financial problems for universities as student-veterans did not pay for their educations.
4. It decreased the power of the anti-war movement as the benefits of war were publicized.
5. **In 1906, Upton Sinclair wrote the novel The Jungle, which was based on the living and working conditions of immigrants. Sinclair focused on workers’ low wages as well as the unsanitary meatpacking conditions present in many of America′s factories. In 1906, partly due to The Jungle, Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act.**

**How did Upton Sinclair’s novel, The Jungle, influence the role of the federal government?**

A) The federal government outlawed unsafe working conditions in factories.

B) The federal government lost its power to regulate interstate affairs.

C) The federal government began regulating the food industry.

D) The federal government established labor unions.

1. **Even the poorest can be made to see this, and to agree that great sums gathered by some of their fellow-citizens and spent for public purposes, from which the masses reap the principal benefit, are more valuable to them than if scattered among them through the course of many years in trifling amounts.**

**-“The Gospel of Wealth” by Andrew Carnegie, 1889**

**Which principle summarizes Carnegie’s philosophy as expressed in the excerpt?**

A) Investment income should be used to support charities.

B) Wealth should be reinvested into expansive public works.

C) Venture capital should be provided to entrepreneurs.

D) Business profits should be taxed at higher rates

**We choose to go to the moon. 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, September 12, 1962**

**Why did President Kennedy decide to focus U.S. resources on going to the moon?**

A) The United States wanted to gain the British as allies by proving it could defeat the Soviets in space exploration.

B) The United States wanted to seize the opportunity to land on the moon because the Soviet Union was in decline.

C) The United States wanted to win the race to the moon in the aftermath of the Soviet success with the Sputnik satellite.

D) The United States wanted to colonize the moon in order to establish missile defense bases against the Soviets.

**“We now stand 10 years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. . . . Despite these holocausts, America is today the strongest, the most influential, and most productive nation in the world. . . . we yet realize that America′s leadership and prestige depend not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches, and military strength but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment. . . . A vital element in keeping the peace is our Military Establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction. . . . now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, 1 2 3 million men and women are directly engaged in the Defense Establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations. This conjunction of an immense Military Establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience.”**

**-Farewell Address to the American People, Dwight D. Eisenhower, January 17, 1961**

**According to Eisenhower′s speech, how did U.S. involvements in war affect the national economy?**

A) Corporations took control of the nation′s economy away from the government.

B) The Communist Party threatened to overthrow capitalism during this period.

C) Other nations surpassed the United States in terms of economic prestige.

D) The defense industry became a major aspect of the American economy.

**Which legislative action, during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt, had the greatest effect on resolving the problems of the economy and protecting the elderly from poverty?**

A) the establishment of a minimum wage

B) the insurance of federal deposits

C) the enactment of Social Security

D) the building of suburbs

**Which situation was a result of expanded automobile production and highway construction in the 1950s?**

A) a reduced need for manual laborers in agricultural areas

B) a mass migration of rural African Americans in the North to southern cities

C) increased migration from urban to suburban areas

D) the growth of sharecropping practices in the upper South

1. **The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.**

**Circular Telegram sent by Sec. of State John Hay to diplomatic representatives at**

**Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg,**

**Tokyo, and Vienna, July 3, 1900**

**What was Secretary of State John Hay trying to protect for the United States?**

A) trade with Chinese colonies

B) access to military bases

C) territorial expansion

D) trade rights with China

1. **First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service. . .. Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.**

**Pendleton Civil Service Act, 1883**

**How did the Pendleton Civil Service Act affect American politics?**

A) It provided additional regulation of railroads.

B) It ended patronage in the hiring of government employees.

C) It ended campaign contributions to political candidates.

1. It required government employees to pass a drug test
2. **Treat all men alike. Give them the same laws. Give them all an even chance to live and grow. All men were made by the same Great Spirit Chief. They are all brothers. The earth is the mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it. You might as well expect all rivers to run backward as that any man who was born a free man should be contented penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases.**

**-Nez Percé Chief Joseph, Washington, D.C., 1879**

**Based on the quote above, which governmental policies did Chief Joseph oppose?**

A) immigration and communal property

B) discrimination and resettlement

C) farming and damming of rivers

D) conservation and preservation

**How did political bosses in major industrial cities affect the lives of immigrants to the United States in the late 1800s?**

A) The political machines exploited immigrants by buying votes with favors, jobs, and housing.

B) The immigrants created ethnic neighborhoods to insulate themselves from controlling political bosses.

C) The political bosses were outnumbered; the immigrants seized control and passed laws similar to those in Europe.

D) The immigrants were unhappy with the corrupt political machines, and joined anarchist and socialist movements instead.

**Which scenario is most consistent with the concept of civil disobedience?**

A) On August 11, 1965, race riots broke out in the Watts district of Los Angeles, California.

B) Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) advocated black power.

C) In February 1960, African-American students staged a sit-in at a Woolworth’s store in Greensboro, North Carolina.

D) Malcolm X declared that racial separation was a “positive good” with many benefits for African Americans.