

Post Test- SS

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Answers

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. B
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3. D
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. A
19. A
20. A

Cultural and Economic Changes

Question 1 .

Langston Hughes is one of the most well-known contributors to a movement that is considered to be rebirth of African American art. This movement is known as

- A. the Great Depression.
- B. the Harlem Renaissance.
- C. the Jazz Age.
- D. the Lost Generation.

Question 2 .

Some American writers of the 1920s, including Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald, were deeply affected by the horror of World War I. Their books were about young people who felt little connection with the traditional values of American life and whose goals and ideals had been affected by the tragedy of modern war. Characters in these works appear aimless and unmotivated.

Which novel describes the lives of the young people referred to in the passage?

- A. *The Old Man and the Sea*
- B. *The Grapes of Wrath*
- C. *Portrait of the Artist As A Young Man*
- D. *The Great Gatsby*

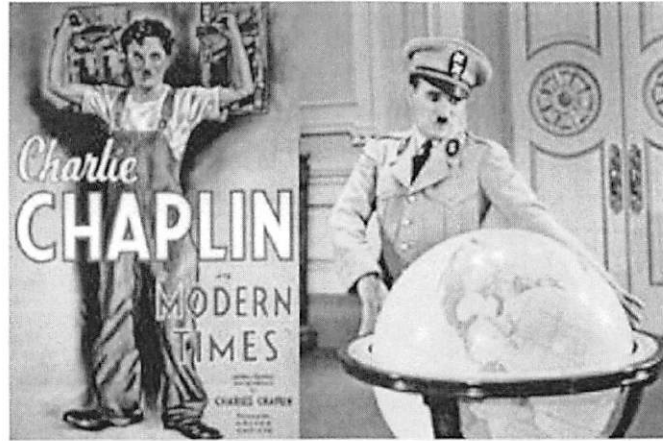
Question 3 .

- The 19th Amendment
- New household appliances
- Increased educational opportunities

The factors in the box above all contributed to

- A. an end to child labor practices in American factories.
- B. an increase in the number of immigrants coming to America.
- C. the changing role of women in 1920s America.
- D. the outbreak of a Red Scare in post-WWI America.

Question 4 .



Poster from the film
Modern Times, 1936

Chaplin in the film *The Great Dictator*, 1940

Based on the photographs, what can be concluded about how the films of Charlie Chaplin influenced popular culture in the United States?

- A. They portrayed factory workers as being the most important members of society.
- B. They gave people the impression that there were few world problems.
- C. They gave the impression that a totalitarian government would most benefit society.
- D. They portrayed social issues in a way that was relatable to most people.

Question 5 .

During World War I, the improvement of aircraft technology proceeded at a rapid pace. During the 1920s, these improvements were utilized to build new types of aircraft that could

- A. fly for long periods without any needed routine maintenance.
- B. cross the entire country without stopping for fuel.
- C. carry passengers and freight on a commercial basis.
- D. accelerate rapidly and fly faster than the speed of sound.

Answers

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. C

Explanations

1. **The Harlem Renaissance** grew out of the changes that had taken place in the black community since the abolition of slavery. It took its name from the Harlem neighborhood of New York City, which benefited from the Great Migration of blacks to northern cities during and after World War I.
2. The book that describes the lives of disillusioned young Americans is *The Great Gatsby*. The novel, by F. Scott Fitzgerald, follows the shallow deeds of young people during the Jazz Age and was inspired by his experiences in Long Island, New York in the early 1920s.
3. The 19th Amendment granted women the right to vote. New household appliances such as washing machines gave women greater leisure time, and increased educational opportunities sent many women to college. All of these factors led to the changing role of women in 1920s America.
4. The Charlie Chaplin films *Modern Times* and *The Great Dictator* were intended to comment on social and political problems in the world. However, since both films also had a comedic aspect, **they portrayed social issues in a way that was relatable to most people.**
5. During World War I, improvements were made to military aircraft to make them more efficient and reliable. In the 1920s, these improvements were applied to civilian aircraft. The new airplanes could fly for longer distances and were built of stronger materials than prewar planes. The technological improvements allowed these aircraft to **carry passengers and freight on a commercial basis.** This led to the formation of commercial airlines and the age of air travel.

Great Depression and the New Deal

Question 1 .

Which New Deal program employed people to build roads, public housing, and sewers?

- A. Agricultural Adjustment Act
- B. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- C. Public Works Administration
- D. Social Security

Question 2 .

- created a minimum wage
- established a forty-hour work week
- prohibited child labor

The items listed in the box above were all part of which legislation that went into effect during the Great Depression?

- A. the Fair Labor Standards Act
- B. the Agricultural Adjustment Act
- C. the Emergency Banking Act
- D. the National Industrial Recovery Act

Question 3 .

What did the Federal Reserve fail to prevent in the Great Depression?

- A. heavy taxes
- B. bank failures
- C. large money supply
- D. high tariffs

Question 4 .

What was the "First Hundred Days"?

- A. Hoover's plan for economic recovery in which public works programs built dams and Congress passed legislation raising tariffs on foreign goods.
- B. The time period directly following the stock market crash in 1929, during which banks failed and factories closed at record rates.
- C. The time in which the United States military mobilized following the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- D. The special congressional session called by President Roosevelt after his inauguration to initiate New Deal legislation.

Question 5 .

Which of the following is a cause of the Great Depression?

- A. overproduction and underconsumption
- B. overproduction and overconsumption
- C. underproduction and overconsumption
- D. underproduction and underconsumption

Question 6 .

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) was created in 1932 with President Hoover's support. This federal agency was intended to alleviate some of the economic problems caused by the Great Depression. The RFC loaned money to state governments, private corporations, and banks. While the agency was successful in some respects, many Americans believed that it showed that Hoover failed to understand the real needs of the people.

Why did many citizens criticize President Hoover and the policies of the RFC?

- A. The agency fell short of offering federal relief to individuals suffering financial hardships.
- B. They believed that Hoover was creating too many ineffective federal programs.
- C. They believed that Hoover failed to provide enough support for state government programs.
- D. The agency was loaning too much money to banks that were already failing.

Question 7 .

The Smoot-Hawley Tariff contributed to the Great Depression by

- A. raising agricultural prices.
- B. raising manufacturing costs.
- C. reducing employment opportunities.
- D. reducing government financial aid.

Question 8 .

President Roosevelt was successful in creating economic growth during the Great Depression. This was partly due to his New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Tennessee Valley Authority. These programs

- A. stimulated the economy by ensuring that corporations were unable to fire their workers.
- B. reduced unemployment by providing new jobs for thousands of jobless workers.
- C. stimulated the economy by providing welfare benefits to unemployed workers.
- D. reduced unemployment by providing subsidies to corporations that hired new workers.

Question 9 .

After the stock market crash, President Hoover sought to prevent panic from spreading throughout the economy. In November 1929, he summoned business leaders to the White House and secured promises from them to maintain wages. . .

The President ordered federal departments to speed up their construction projects and asked all governors to expand public works projects in their states. He asked Congress for a \$160 million tax cut while doubling spending for public buildings, dams, highways, and harbors.

— "The Great Depression"; Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum

Based on the passage, what can be concluded about how President Hoover believed the government should address the Great Depression?

- A. He wanted to use federal funds to subsidize private corporations and banking concerns.
- B. He wanted to create a larger national tax base to finance federal projects.
- C. He wanted to create a federal welfare agency to meet people's needs.
- D. He wanted to use federal funds to provide jobs and improve the country's infrastructure.

Question 10 .

What is the name given to people who buy stocks or real estate with the hopes of selling it for a profit in the future at a profit?

- A. bootleggers
- B. speculators
- C. imperialists
- D. philanthropists

Answers

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. B

Explanations

1. The **Public Works Administration** was part of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) that earmarked \$3 billion dollars to fund an employment program. The PWA participants built roads, housing, and sewers.
2. Passed in 1938, the **Fair Labor Standards Act** was a national law that helped workers throughout the country. It established a minimum wage and set up a 40-hour work week. It also required that certain types of workers be compensated for working overtime. The act also prohibited child labor.
3. One of the motivations of creating the Federal Reserve was to prevent **bank failures** by serving as a central bank. By the raising the interest rates, the Fed actually added panic in the system, causing a run on the banks. With so many of the banks needing money to pay customers, many banks failed during this time.
4. The **First Hundred Days**—the special congressional session called by Roosevelt at the start of his presidency—was the most productive period in Congressional history. Fifteen major bills were passed, regulating banking, offering home loans, and creating public works agencies.
5. A major cause of the Great Depression was **overproduction and underconsumption**. The economic boom following World War I and the Roaring Twenties bolstered business and consumer confidence, but eventually businesses started producing more goods than consumers wanted or could afford. This resulted in a great economic crash.
6. Herbert Hoover was reluctant to create federal agencies that would provide economic aid to the country. He finally signed a bill into law in 1932 that created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. However, the RFC only loaned money to state governments and private businesses. Many Americans criticized Hoover because the agency he had helped create **fell short of offering federal relief to individuals suffering financial hardships**.
7. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff contributed to the Great Depression by **raising agricultural prices**. Taxing foreign agricultural products also increased the prices for domestic crops, and these food price increases were passed along to consumers.
8. President Roosevelt supported many New Deal programs designed to encourage economic growth during the Great Depression. Some of these programs were designed to provide jobs for the millions of people who were unemployed. The economy could not grow as long as these people could not afford to buy goods and services. Roosevelt's programs **reduced unemployment by providing jobs for thousands of jobless workers**. The money they earned was spent on products and services that they needed, which helped the economy grow.
9. President Hoover saw clearly that the federal government had to do something to address the economic conditions created by the Great Depression. He believed that private businesses had a role to play by maintaining wages and employment levels. He also believed that **federal funds should be used to provide jobs and improve the country's infrastructure**.
10. In the 1920s, many **speculators** invested money in the stock market and drove up stock prices. These people hoped to sell their stocks at a profit in the future. Since the economy of the 1920s was doing well, many people believed the stock market would continue to go up. Stock prices, however, did not continue to rise, and in October, 1929, the stock market crashed and led to the Great Depression.

America's Role in World War II

Question 1 .

By 1937, the aggression in Europe was becoming apparent to the United States. President Franklin Roosevelt did not shy away from acknowledging the situation but instead issued the "Quarantine Speech." In this speech, Roosevelt

- A. called for an end to America's isolationist ways.
- B. asked Congress to declare war on the aggressors.
- C. threatened Germany in order to suppress its ambitions.
- D. publicly announced his alliance with the allied powers.

Question 2 .

One criticism of the U.S. government during World War II is that it

- A. relied too heavily on foreign aid from China to help secure a victory in the Pacific.
- B. unevenly distributed resources between the European and Pacific theaters.
- C. failed to take expeditious action to put an end to Nazi extermination of European Jews.
- D. dedicated too much attention to containing Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.

Question 3 .

Our landings in the Cherbourg-Havre area have failed to gain a satisfactory foothold and I have withdrawn the troops. My decision to attack at this time and place was based on the best information available. The troops, the air, and the Navy did all that bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt it is mine alone.

—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, "In Case of Failure Message", June 5, 1944

Eisenhower planned to release the "In Case of Failure Message" if the D-Day invasion of Normandy was unsuccessful. How does this message show that he was a great leader?

- A. He was willing to take full responsibility if the Normandy invasion was unsuccessful.
- B. He announced his candidacy for presidency before the start of the Normandy invasion.
- C. He ordered the Normandy invasion to be called off because of his fear of disaster.
- D. He was willing to share the credit with others if the Normandy invasion was successful.

Question 4 .

The nation will remain a neutral nation as long as it remains within my power to prevent, there will be no blackout of peace in the United States.

— Fireside Chat on U.S. Neutrality, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1939

What event caused President Franklin D. Roosevelt to abandon his promise to maintain American neutrality?

- A. the Nazi invasion of Poland
- B. the sinking of the *Lusitania*
- C. the alliance between the Axis powers
- D. the attack on Pearl Harbor

Question 5 .

adapted from The Four Freedoms
by Franklin Delano Roosevelt

First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to all-inclusive national defense.

Secondly, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute people everywhere who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere. By this support we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail, and we strengthen the defense and the security of our own nation.

Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom.

Which line from the speech supports the idea that the United States will not become directly involved in the war?

- A. we are committed to full support of all those resolute people everywhere who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere
- B. we are committed to all-inclusive national defense
- C. we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce
- D. we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail,

Question 6 .

- great strategist, especially in tank warfare
- known for strict discipline and toughness
- was referred to as "Old Blood-and-Guts"
- sometimes acted brashly and harshly
- inspirational to his troops

Which World War II general is described by the information in the list?

- A. Omar Bradley
- B. George Marshall
- C. George S. Patton
- D. Bernard Montgomery

Question 7 .

- demanded unconditional surrender
- wanted to end the war as soon as possible
- demanded the elimination of the military government
- dictated terms for territory which could be kept

The information in the list **best** describes President Truman's leadership strategy

- A. during the Korean War.
- B. at the end of World War II.
- C. during the Vietnam War.
- D. at the beginning of the Cold War.

Answers

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B

Explanations

1. Roosevelt's quarantine speech called for an **end to America's isolationist ways** and its neutrality in relation to the unfolding situation throughout Europe. He did not, however, enter into the war or commit any troops. Instead, Roosevelt was asking for economic pressure to be placed on Italy and Japan for their aggressive behavior.
2. One criticism of the U.S. government is that it **failed to take expedient action to put an end to Nazi extermination of European Jews**. In the decades following World War II, mounting evidence surfaced indicating that the United States had greater knowledge of the Holocaust than was previously believed. Critics claim that the United States had the information and the resources to put an end to Hitler's "final solution" before Germany's ultimate surrender.
3. General Eisenhower was the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe during World War II. This put him in charge of all the Allied forces taking part in the D-Day landings in Normandy. Although Eisenhower was confident, he realized that the invasion could go very wrong. He wrote the "In Case of Failure" message the night before D-Day and planned to release it to the public if the Allies should lose. **His willingness to take full responsibility if the Normandy invasion was unsuccessful** shows that he was a truly great leader.
4. **The attack on Pearl Harbor** caused President Franklin D. Roosevelt to abandon his promise to maintain American neutrality. When Japan attacked the U.S. naval base in Hawaii, the United States declared war the next day.
5. In the speech, Roosevelt states that the United States supports other countries that are fighting the war and keeping it away from the United States. Therefore, the correct answer is **we are committed to full support of all those resolute people everywhere who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere**.
6. **General George S. Patton** is known for his brilliant military strategy, especially in tank warfare. He was known for his strict discipline, toughness, and sometimes being brash and harsh, but he was also inspirational to his troops. He led his army to great victories during World War II in North Africa, Sicily, and on the Western Front after the invasion of Normandy.
7. President Harry S. Truman was commander in chief of the United States military during the closing stages of World War II. His goals were similar to those of President Roosevelt, in that he demanded Japan's unconditional surrender and wanted the war to end as soon as possible. The information in the list describes Truman's leadership strategy **during World War II**.

World War II on the Home Front

Question 1 .

Wages and prices are related. The higher wages go, the more prices can go up, too. During World War II, the U.S. government imposed both wage and price controls to avoid

- A. a recession.
- B. inflation.
- C. overproduction.
- D. a crash.

Question 2 .

Which of the following lists consists of materials Americans rationed during World War II?

- A. Gasoline, food, nylon, and rubber
- B. Cloth, soap, medicine, and tin
- C. Cotton, glass, cola, and plastic
- D. Wood, glue, vinyl, and aluminum

Question 3 .

World War II changed the production of goods on the U.S. home front. This effort was called mobilization. Which of the following summarizes mobilization?

- A. the halt of production of many civilian goods and the increased production of materials for the war
- B. turning out the lights at night along the east and west coasts for safety during the war
- C. donating weapons and ammunition for the troops serving overseas during the war
- D. the halt of production of clothing and the saving of fabric for the soldiers who were serving in the war

Question 4 .

During World War II, few consumer goods were manufactured, imported goods were largely unavailable, and many goods were rationed. In addition to rationing, what did the U.S. government use to manage the sale and distribution of consumer goods?

- A. price controls
- B. lower tariffs
- C. lottery systems
- D. production quotas

Question 5 .

The Selective Service System (SSS) can **best** be defined a government agency that

- A. keeps track of individuals who are receiving medical benefits.
- B. keeps track of individuals who are subject to the military draft.
- C. records the location of individuals who are attempting to become citizens.
- D. records the location of individuals who are subject to a federal income tax.

Question 6 .

- Hired women
- Changed the products produced by their assembly lines
- Hired African Americans
- Increased production

Factories in the United States employed the measures above in order to

- A. meet the explosive demand for consumer goods during World War II.
- B. combat the devastating economic impact of the Great Depression.
- C. comply with strict new Progressive Era labor laws.
- D. ensure America had the military munitions necessary to fight World War II.

Answers

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D

Explanations

1. The U.S. government implemented wage and price controls during World War II to avoid **inflation**, which can result when goods are scarce. If these controls had not been implemented, high inflation rates would have made it next to impossible for most Americans to afford the basic necessities of life. Prices for military supplies would probably increase in price as well, which would have hurt the war effort.
2. Americans rationed materials to ensure that the Army was well-supplied during the war years. The most commonly rationed goods were **gasoline, nylon, rubber, and foodstuff** (particularly meat, butter, and sugar).
3. The mobilization effort was the **halt of production of many civilian goods and the increased production of materials for the war**. Citizens were willing to sacrifice so that soldiers had the supplies and resources needed overseas to defeat the Axis Powers in World War II.
4. When items are scarce, prices can rise. During World War II the Office of Price Administration imposed **price controls** to keep prices from rising to unaffordable levels. Along with rationing, this helped to ensure that Americans on the home front would be able to procure most of the goods they needed.
5. Although service in the U.S. military is currently on a voluntary basis, the Selective Service System (SSS) still **keeps track of individuals who are subject to the military draft**. All male U.S. citizens and male immigrant non-citizens are required by law to register with the SSS within thirty days of their eighteenth birthday. After registration, these individuals must inform the SSS of any changes in their personal information, such as a change of address. The United States has used the draft to increase the size of its military forces during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.
6. In order to ensure that America had the military resources (weapons, ammunition, and vehicles) necessary to fight World War II, factories had to change. They switched their lines from production of consumer goods to military products, increased output, and hired females and African Americans.

Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon

Question 1 .

Which of the following was passed under President Johnson's Administration?

- A. removal of the military draft system
- B. federal funds for low-income housing
- C. the Food and Drug Administration Act
- D. the National Environmental Policy Act

Question 2 .

What impact did President Richard Nixon's appeal to the Silent Majority have on his policies?

- A. It led to an immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Cambodia.
- B. It led to improved trade relations with the Chinese government.
- C. It led to a temporary increase in support for his Vietnam War plans.
- D. It led to Congress passing a bill to create the Environmental Protection Agency.

Question 3 .

And so tonight—to you, the great silent majority of my fellow Americans—I ask for your support.

I pledged in my campaign for the Presidency to end the war in a way that we could win the peace. I have initiated a plan of action which will enable me to keep that pledge.

The more support I can have from the American people, the sooner that pledge can be redeemed; for the more divided we are at home, the less likely the enemy is to negotiate at Paris.

Let us be united for peace. Let us also be united against defeat. Because let us understand: North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that.

—"Silent Majority Speech," Richard Nixon, October 1969

The disenchanted silent majority of the Vietnam War era was made up mostly of

- A. unemployed factory workers.
- B. former military members.
- C. socially conservative suburbanites.
- D. civil rights advocates.

Question 4 .

President Kennedy was responsible for creating programs that increased which of the following?

- A. financial assistance in higher education
- B. the cost of foreign oil
- C. protection from environmental disasters
- D. the age for healthcare eligibility

Question 5 .

The draft lottery was instituted in 1969 and led to

- A. an entirely volunteer army.
- B. the impeachment of the president.
- C. protests around the country.
- D. massive volunteer enlistment.

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. C

Explanations

1. President Johnson was responsible for many social reforms during his presidency. Several of these reforms involved those suffering from poverty. In 1964, the Omnibus Housing Act was established, which provided **federal funds for public housing and rent subsidies for low-income families**.
2. In November 1963, President Nixon gave a speech that was a response to large protests against the continuation of the Vietnam War. In his speech President Nixon called on the Silent Majority, or those not voicing negative opinions of the war, to support his policies. This led to a **temporary increase in support for his Vietnam War plans**.
3. The disenchanted silent majority of the Vietnam War era was made up mostly of **socially conservative suburbanites** who were reluctant to make their opinions known publicly. President Nixon believed that he could count on this group of people to support his policies in Vietnam.
4. Part of Kennedy's goals during his presidency was to improve education and access to higher education. This included increasing **financial assistance in higher education**. For instance, he made numerous efforts to create federal grants and loans for college students unable to afford the tuition.
5. One of the main issues leading to anti-war sentiment during the Vietnam War involved the draft lottery. When it was determined by the government that more troops were needed, the draft lottery was instituted. Many Americans believed that the draft lottery was unfair and not really necessary. This led to **protests around the country**.

Social and Cultural Changes Following WW II

Question 1 .

Any television public service announcement that is produced or funded in whole or in part by any agency or instrumentality of Federal Government shall include closed captioning of the verbal content of such announcement.

The above text is from which federal act?

- A. Equal Pay Act
- B. Equal Educational Opportunities Act
- C. Civil Rights Act
- D. Americans with Disabilities Act

Question 2 .

The Civil Rights Movement inspired many communities in the United States to seek social reforms. The American Indian Movement (AIM) began in 1968. What was the initial focus of AIM?

- A. to close all Native American reservations in the western states
- B. to reclaim Native American lands that were taken by the government
- C. to address discrimination against Native Americans in urban areas
- D. to improve the rights of Native American farm workers on reservations

Question 3 .

The United States saw an increase of women entering the workforce in the 1960s and 1970s. How did having a career outside the home impact women?

- A. Many women were forced to find a balance between working a job and having a home life.
- B. Women automatically earned the same salaries as their male counterparts in the same field.
- C. The divorce rate in the United States declined significantly between the 1960s and 1970s.
- D. Fathers did not modify their lifestyles to help accommodate the influx of women into the workforce.

Question 4 .

Which is one of the ways that the American Indian Movement worked to improve the conditions faced by Native Americans in the United States?

- A. They formed unions to improve working conditions for Native Americans.
- B. They protested legislation in Congress that would have ended Native American treaties.
- C. They advocated the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
- D. They worked to get Native Americans the right to vote.

Question 5 .

Cesar Chavez's approach to organizing farm workers to demand better working conditions was notable because

- A. he insisted on boycotting agricultural goods.
- B. he made protesters only communicate in foreign languages.
- C. he made farm workers ignore other civil rights protests.
- D. he insisted on using nonviolent tactics.

Answers

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D

Explanations

1. The Americans with Disabilities Act guarantees equality for the disabled in employment, public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications. The text quoted is from the telecommunications section; it ensures that people who are hearing impaired will be able to read the text of any public service announcement. Such a guarantee would not contribute to the goals of any of the other acts that are answer choices.
2. The initial focus of the American Indian Movement (AIM) was to address discrimination against Native Americans in urban areas. The movement expanded to work on issues related to tribal relations with the government, educational and employment concerns, and cultural conservation.
3. When the U.S. saw an increase of women entering the workforce in the 1960s and 1970s, many women were expected to not only maintain their careers but also to maintain the household duties as most did prior to entering the workforce. At the time, the divorce rate also began increasing.
4. The American Indian Movement began in the 1960s as an activist group for Native American issues. In 1972, the group organized a march called the Trail of Broken Treaties to protest the government's plans to end treaties with the Native Americans.
<http://www.aimovement.org/ggc/history.html>
5. Cesar Chavez insisted on using nonviolent tactics. His efforts to organize farm workers helped lead to significant labor reforms. His work also empowered the United Farm Workers—a labor union for agricultural workers.

Civil Rights Movement

Question 1 .



The signs here read 'Race Mixing is Communism' and 'Stop the Race Mixing.' This photo of school integration shows the outcome of which 20th century landmark Supreme Court decision?

- A. *Lochner v. New York*
- B. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- C. *Roe v. Wade*
- D. *Brown v. Board of Education*

Question 2 .

The 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution made it illegal to force people to pay a poll tax—a tax on voting. What was the main reason for this?

- A. Some states were using taxes to keep blacks and other races from voting.
- B. Congress had created a high poll tax to stop anyone from voting them out.
- C. It was impossible to keep track of which people had actually paid the tax.
- D. Since women could not own property, they could not pay a tax to vote.

Question 3 .

Which statement **best** compares the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

- A. The 1957 act focused on housing discrimination, while the 1964 act also focused on federal loans.
- B. The 1957 act focused on desegregation of government offices, while the 1964 act also focused on poll taxes.
- C. The 1957 act focused on healthcare accessibility, while the 1964 act also focused on criminal justice reforms.
- D. The 1957 act focused on voting rights, while the 1964 act also focused on employment discrimination.

Question 4 .

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible. . . .

—Executive Order 9981, President Harry S. Truman, 1948

What was the significance of Executive Order 9981?

- A. the desegregation of the U.S military draft
- B. the desegregation of U.S. public schools
- C. the desegregation of U.S. public transportation
- D. the desegregation of the U.S. military

Question 5 .

Efforts to desegregate public schools and universities were major milestones during the Civil Rights Movement. What state resources were sometimes nationalized to achieve these efforts?

- A. state teachers' unions
- B. state education
- C. state police departments
- D. state militias

Answers

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. D

Explanations

1. ***Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*** (1954) is the correct answer because this was the decision that struck down the legality of the "separate but equal" doctrine established by *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). As a result of *Brown v. Board of Education*, schools had to be integrated.
2. After the Civil War, a group of amendments were passed to rebuild the country, legally end slavery, and guarantee former slaves their rights, including the right to vote. **Many states in the South, however, tried to keep blacks and other races from voting.** One of the ways they did this was with poll taxes, which placed a high tax on voting that most blacks of the time were not able to pay (exceptions were usually made for poor whites). Even though poll taxes violated the 14th Amendment by taking away black citizens' rights, some states still had the taxes until the 24th Amendment made them unconstitutional in 1964.
3. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was the first civil rights act passed after the Reconstruction Era. It focused on voting rights and developed the Department of Justice's Civil Rights division. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 included additional voter protections. It also dealt with desegregation of public places and outlawing discriminatory employment practices. **Therefore, the 1957 act focused on voting rights, while the 1964 act also focused on employment discrimination.**
4. President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981 in 1948. The result of the executive order was **the desegregation of the U.S. military.**
5. **State militias** were nationalized during efforts to integrate public schools and universities. This occurred during the integration of the University of Alabama and Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. State militias are also called the National Guard.