

**REGENTS UNITED STATE HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
LEARN AT HOME
Book 3**

Includes:

Short review notes for the entire U.S. history course focusing on material covered on the NY State Regents multiple-choice section. Additionally, provides shortresponse questions and related practice multiple-choice questions. An answer key for the multiple-choice questions is included at the end of each unit.

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Unit 7: The Rise of American Power

Section 1: Spanish-American War

Around the turn of the 20th century (1890-1920), as the US began to Industrialize it became more interested in foreign affairs, and in particular in finding new markets for the products and raw materials being produced in Northern cities.

Spanish-American War: In 1898 the US entered into 3-month-long-war with Spain over Spain's colonies (Cuba, Guam and the Philippines), which were seeking independence. We entered the war partially due to *yellow Journalism* of the time, which created sensational news stories that over-exaggerated our conflict with Spain in order to increase newspaper sales. In particular many newspapers published sensational articles about the sinking of the ship the USS Maine near the Cuban coast, which helped to increase public support of the war. The war was important because it marked the beginning of the US as a world power with colonial/imperialistic interests. Even though we fought for the independence of others in the end the US gained new overseas territories.

Section 1 Questions:

1.) How did industrialization lead to US wanting to imperialize and expand its global influence?	
2.) Who, where, when and why did the U.S. go to war in 1898?	Who: Where: When/length: Why:

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3. What is “yellow journalism”?	
4.) What happened to the USS Maine and how did it impact our relationship with Spain?	
5.) What’s important about the Spanish-American war?	

Section 2: Imperialism at the Turn of the Century, China, Japan and Latin-America

After the Spanish-American War, the US continued to have colonial interests overseas. The US supported **dollar diplomacy**, which was the creation and support of foreign policies that would support US economic interests abroad by opening up new areas for the US to sell its products. The US used monetary support to help build foreign relationships.

Japan: In 1854 Commodore Matthew Perry led a naval expedition to Japan to open up trade relations with the country.

China: Similarly in 1898 the US supported an Open Door Policy with China to maintain open trade with China while trying to prevent other European powers from dividing-up China. (This would also be the name of the policy under Nixon to re-open communication with China in the 1970s.)

Latin-America: Under President Theodore Roosevelt the US’s interests in Latin America increased significantly. He added the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the previously established Monroe Doctrine. His addition extended US interest in the Western Hemisphere by declaring the US a police power that would protect US economic interest in Latin American by intervening in their affairs. It is because of this that the US pushed for the creation of the **Panama Canal** (a man-made river that cuts across Panama, which the US controlled for about 100 years) as a way of increasing our ability to trade and ship our products between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Section 2 Questions:

6.) What was “dollar diplomacy” and why did the US use it?	<p>What:</p> <p>Why:</p>
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7.) What did Commodore Matthew Perry do?	
8.) What policy did the US have with China, AND why did we have this policy?	What: Why:
9.) What was the “Roosevelt Corollary” and what did it say?	
10.) What is the Panama Canal and why was it built?	

Section 3: WWI (1914-1918)

During WWI the Progressive Era president Woodrow Wilson initially tried to keep the US out of the war by maintaining our historic belief in **Neutrality**. However, the US did eventually join the allies in 1917 as a way of protecting our neutral shipping rights from German U-boats, which were submarines that had attacked some of our commercial ships. We were also concerned about an alliance between Germany and Mexico that came to light in the Zimmerman Note that tried to create an alliance between the two nations.

14 Points: after the war, the US had more political clout and Wilson promoted the creation of the **League of Nations** as a way to promote a just and lasting peace. He outlined his reasons in his 14 points, however, Congress refused to ratify the points because they wished the US to return to its “normal” policy of Neutrality and maintain US sovereignty without outside interference. This was characteristic of the times, in which Americans wanted a “return to normalcy” of the way life was before the war.

Section 3 Questions:

11.) Why didn't the US join WWI when war first broke out in 1914?	
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<p>12.) What 2 issues prompted the US to eventually join the allies in 1917?</p>	<p>1:</p> <p>2:</p>
<p>13.) What were the 14 points, who created them and why?</p>	<p>What:</p> <p>Who:</p> <p>Why:</p>
<p>14.) What organization was created by the 14 points?</p>	
<p>15.) Why did the US fail to join this new organization: what was the argument of US citizens and Congress?</p>	

Section 1 Regents Practice:

1.) The "yellow journalism" of the Spanish-American War and television coverage of the Vietnam War both illustrate that

1. government can limit freedom of the press in times of national crisis
2. the news media can be trusted to portray events accurately
3. the American people, on the basis of the information they receive, can influence government policy
4. public opinion is rarely affected by the news media

2.) During the late 19th century, some United States newspapers printed exaggerated accounts of Spanish cruelty in Cuba. These reports helped to bring about the Spanish-American War primarily by

1. arousing public opinion against Spain
2. provoking the anger of the business community
3. alienating the Spanish government
4. encouraging the formation of Spanish revolutionary groups

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3.) In a United States history textbook, one chapter discusses the Maine, yellow journalism, Admiral Dewey, and Cuba. This chapter most likely concerns

1. Manifest Destiny
2. the Spanish-American War
3. World War I
4. the Good Neighbor policy

4.) Which headline is the best example of "yellow journalism," as practiced in the late 1890's?

1. "Maine Sunk in Havana Harbor"
2. "Several Sailors die in Main Sinking"
3. "Maine Split by Enemy's Secret Infernal Machine"
4. "Anti-Imperialists Oppose War with Spain"

5.) An important result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States

1. acquired territories in Africa
2. became a world power with an overseas empire
3. improved its relations with Germany
4. lost interest in Latin American affairs

Regents Practice 2:

6.) The early 20th century policy of dollar diplomacy indicated a United States desire to

1. institute the dollar as an international currency
2. give generous amounts of foreign aid to less developed countries
3. interact with foreign countries in ways profitable to United States corporations
4. give trade preferences to nations that follow a capitalist system

7.) In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Japan was important to the United States because it

1. ended the United States policy of neutrality
2. opened new trading opportunities in Asia
3. began a military alliance between the two nations
4. acquired cheap labor for America's factories

8.) A primary aim of the United States Open Door Policy was to

1. encourage the Chinese to emigrate to other nations
2. prevent European powers from dividing up China
3. develop China's industrial capacity
4. introduce democratic government into China

9.) Which belief was the basis of President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere?

1. The United States can intervene in the Western Hemisphere to protect political stability and American interests.

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2. Each nation in the Western Hemisphere is entitled to full respect for its sovereign rights.
3. The Monroe Doctrine has outlived its usefulness and should be ignored.
4. European nations should be allowed to protect their interests in the Western Hemisphere.

10.) In the early 1900s, one reason the United States favored building a canal across Panama was that the canal would

1. reduce shipping costs on routes that linked the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
2. help unify the nations of Latin America
3. improve United States relations with Latin America
4. end the need for a "big stick" policy

11.) The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine assumed the right of the United States to

1. intervene in the internal affairs of a country in the exercise of international police power
2. grant special privileges to big business in its transactions in Latin America
3. grant financial aid to less developed countries
4. disregard any or all parts of the Monroe Doctrine

12.) From 1900 to 1915, a basic aim of United States foreign policy was to

1. develop close economic ties with African nations
2. oppose revolutionary movements in western Europe
3. promote United States influence in Latin America
4. prevent the spread of communism in western Europe and Asia

Regents Practice 3:

13.) At the beginning of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson continued the traditional foreign policy of the United States by

1. asking Congress to declare war against Germany
2. refusing to allow trade with either side
3. adopting a policy of neutrality
4. sending troops to aid Britain and France

14.) During World War I, relations between the United States and Mexico were characterized mainly by

1. military alliances
2. a shared defense program
3. improved political and economic ties
4. hostility and suspicion

15.) A major reason the United States became involved in World War I was to

1. fulfill treaty obligations to European allies
2. protect the shipping rights of a neutral nation
3. reinforce the Monroe Doctrine
4. gain colonies in the Pacific

16.) The main objective of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points was to

1. establish a military alliance with European nations

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2. punish Germany for causing World War I
3. provide for a just and lasting peace
4. encourage open immigration in industrial nations

17.) One similarity between President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter is that both were

1. principles for building a lasting world peace
2. procedures for containing the spread of world communism
3. economic programs for solving the problems of Latin American poverty and illiteracy
4. suggested military actions to be taken if the United States was invaded

18.) Which action best demonstrated the United States effort to isolate itself from European conflicts after World War I?

1. lowering tariff rates
2. attempting to improve relations with Asia
3. failing to sign international disarmament agreements
4. refusing to join the League of Nations

19.) The return to "normalcy" in the 1920s referred mainly to a

1. renewed interest in joining the League of Nations
2. return to the trustbusting of Presidents Taft and Roosevelt
3. resumption of traditional foreign policy principles
4. restoration of the power of the small farmer

Unit 8: The Roaring 1920s and the Busted 1930s

Section 1: Prosperity: 1920s

The **Roaring Twenties** were a time of great economic wealth for some, but not many, instead wealth was unevenly distributed. It was a time of great social change as well, and because of the great changes that took place there were many tensions in US society during the 1920s. While some became very rich, many remained poor, especially small-scale farmers. During this **booming** time many city-dwellers began to speculate (gamble) on stock prices—because of mass participation and buying on margin (buying stocks on credit) the economy soared for some and created an illusionary sense of endless wealth.

Women: During this time women had just won the right to vote (19th Amendment passed in 1920) and were exerting their independence and gaining the most. *Flappers* wore short skirts with fringe, which flapped around while they danced the Charleston, in an exertion of their independence. Also, more women were working because of WWI and Industrialization.

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Blacks: Because of new job opportunities in northern cities from WWI, many Blacks had migrated north along train lines in search of jobs and better opportunities during the **Great Migration**. During the 1920s an explosion of Black culture took place from this new community with the **Harlem Renaissance**, which was a time period of creative expression and celebration of Black heritage and pride by artists.

Social Change: The many inventions from industrialization and new rights for women, meant that social life changed dramatically in the 1920s. This, however, did not sit well with traditionalists, who wished to return to a simpler time. Many events and changes exemplify these growing social tensions.

Modernists	Traditionalists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly independent, young and rich partied it up in speak-easies (underground nightclubs with illegal drinking). • They drove around in new automobiles. • They listened to the radio. • They believed in evolution (think Scopes Monkey Trial—which put the teaching of evolution on trial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wished to return life to the way it was. • Many nativists began to resent immigrants taking US jobs and supported the passage of <u>immigration acts</u>. • They lived traditional lives and supported the Prohibition of alcohol with the 18th amendment.

Section 1 Questions:

1.) From the context clues, why do you think the 1920s were considered both a “roaring” and “booming” time?	
2.) Who did not share in the wealth of the 1920s? Can you determine why?	
3.) How did city-dwellers make big and fast cash during the 1920s?	

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<p>4.) How did the lives of women change during the 1920s socially, politically, and economically?</p>	<p>Socially:</p> <p>Politically:</p> <p>Economically:</p>						
<p>5.) What was the Great Migration, why, and when did it happen? Also, what movement did it help to create?</p>	<p>What:</p> <p>When:</p> <p>Why:</p> <p>Impact:</p>						
<p>6.) Summarize in your own words the beliefs of modernists versus traditionalists, give 2 examples for each side.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Traditionalists:</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Modernists:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1:</td> <td style="border: none;">1:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2:</td> <td style="border: none;">2:</td> </tr> </table>	Traditionalists:	Modernists:	1:	1:	2:	2:
Traditionalists:	Modernists:						
1:	1:						
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Section 2: Depression: the 1930s

Causes: The Great Depression was caused by a number of factors including buying on credit and overproduction of goods as well as a lack of governmental regulation over businesses, banks, and stocks, which created a volatile situation. The **1929 Stock Market Crash** was the tipping point; as a result of this catastrophe vast numbers of people lost their jobs as well as their life-savings. Additionally, there was a decreased demand for jobs and opportunities.

Impact: Over-production combined with unemployment meant that people under-consumed as well—products remained unsold and so factories had to fire more workers. After the stock market crash many banks also began to fail because they too had gambled with other peoples’ money, which created bank-runs and failures, many people were left without homes, jobs, or life-savings. Farmers suffered the most as they dealt with problems of over-production and low prices. Some farmers were also hurt by the **Dust Bowl**, a natural disaster that affected the Great Plains with 6-10 years of severe drought because of both man-made and natural causes. These farmers lost everything and many were forced to move West to California, as depicted in Steinbeck’s The Grapes of Wrath.

Herbert Hoover: President from 1929-1933 did too little too late. He believed in Laissez-Faire capitalism and did not think the government should intervene with the business world. Instead he thought that people should help each other and that eventually the system would fix itself. He though the wealth of the rich would

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TrickleDown to the lower classes. Instead, the problems got worse and people blamed him for their conditions and in fact named their homeless shantytowns Hooverilles and their meager protections Hoover Blankets.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt: (1933-1945) FDR changed US economic policies drastically from Laissez-Faire to the establishment of a strong, centralized Federal government that took an aggressive role in the economy through the support of government programs and regulations. His one major failure was his attempt to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court as a way of ensuring his policies were approved; this attempt was blocked because it would have disrupted the checks and balances of our Constitution.

New Deal: FDR’s program was called the New Deal because it offered Americans a new plan of action that included a vast array of initiatives to end the Great Depression. It had 3 components: **Relief** for the suffering, **Recovery** for the economy by getting people to work, and **Reform** so that another depression would not happen again. While big businesses did not like the new regulations, his plans did help the economy and he was very popular, winning 4 elections. During this time the government reduced taxes for the average citizen while also increasing government spending, which also increased the US’s national debt. He created programs like the Tennessee Valley Authority to address specific regional concerns by promoting public work projects and creating jobs. He also created programs to support individuals who could not help themselves like the elderly with the Social Security Act.

Section 2 Questions:

7.) Name and Explain the 3 major causes of the Great Depression.	1: 2: 3:
8.) Name and Explain 3 impacts of the Great Depression.	1: 2: 3:
9.) Why is over-production worse when combined with under-consumption?	
10.) How did Herbert Hoover deal with the problems of the Depression?	1: 2:

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11.) How did people react to Hoover's policies?	
12.) How did FDR change Hoover's policy and what was the impact of his policy on the strength and size of the Federal government?	<p>Policy:</p> <p>Impact:</p>
13.) Name and Explain the 3 components of the New Deal?	<p>1:</p> <p>2:</p> <p>3:</p>
14.) What controversy did FDR have and why?	
15.) What were 2 specific New Deal programs that he created?	<p>1:</p> <p>2:</p>
16.) What sector did not like the New Deal and Why?	
17.) What happened to government debt during the New Deal?	

Regents Practice 1:

- 1.) A major weakness in the prosperity of the 1920s was that it was
 1. confined to the industrial states of the Northeast

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2. accompanied by runaway inflation
3. based on large Federal expenditures
4. unevenly distributed through the population

2.) Which aspect of life during the 1920s most likely caused the decade to be labeled the "Roaring Twenties"?

1. technological improvement
2. social change
3. political reform
4. territorial expansion

3.) In the period between World War I and World War II, which group made the greatest gain in political rights?

1. blacks
2. women
3. new immigrants
4. Native American Indians

4.) Which statement best describes an important part of the black experience in the United States during the period between World War I and World War II?

1. Many blacks moved back to the South in an attempt to recapture their roots.
2. Interracial tensions increased because of the black migration into Northern cities.
3. The influence of the Ku Klux Klan declined significantly.
4. The success of black soldiers in World War I led to equal treatment for blacks.

5.) The Harlem Renaissance can best be described as a

1. renewal of religious fundamentalism
2. revival of Dutch culture in New York City
3. new era in Broadway musicals
4. black expression of racial heritage

6.) Which group did not fare well during the Coolidge prosperity in the 1920s?

1. small farmers
2. bankers
3. automobile manufacturers
4. stock market speculators

7.) The passage of the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924 indicated that the United States wished to

1. restrict the flow of immigrants
2. continue the immigration policies followed during most of the 19th century
3. encourage cultural diversity
4. play a larger role in international affairs

8.) Which is the most valid generalization to be drawn from the study of Prohibition in the United States?

1. Social attitudes can make laws difficult to enforce
2. Increased taxes affect consumer spending
3. Morality can be legislated successfully

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4. People will sacrifice willingly for the common good

9.) The prohibition of alcoholic beverages, the Scopes Trial, and the passage of the National Origins Act all occurred during the 1920s. These events are evidence that during this decade

1. the reform spirit of the Progressive movement was as strong as ever
2. relations between blacks and whites began to improve
3. there was a conflict between old and new American ideas
4. the country was more receptive to socialist ideas

10.) Which was an immediate effect of the use of new production techniques during the period from 1900 to 1929 in the United States?

1. a loss of commitment to the work ethic
2. a flood of consumer products on the market
3. an increase in the rate of unemployment
4. a sharp decline in business profits

11.) "Instead of meeting on the front porch under the watchful eyes of adults, our young people are now traveling to the next town or city and spending long hours together in what are virtually 'private rooms on wheels'."

The concern voiced in this quotation from the 1920s was most probably caused by the rapid development of

1. the railroad
2. the automobile
3. movies and movie theaters
4. regular bus service between cities

12.) Which factor contributed to the Red Scare in the United States during the 1920s?

1. Germany's attacks on United States cargo ships
2. the radical nature of the national administration in power
3. widespread hostility toward big business
4. success of the Communist Revolution in Russia

13.) The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the Emergency Quota Act of 1921, and the National Origins Act of 1929 were based on the desire of the United States Congress to

1. promote education
2. limit certain groups
3. stimulate free trade
4. provide a safe home for political refugees

Regents Practice 2:

14.) In the United States, one of the basic causes of the Great Depression that began in 1929 was the

1. lack of available credit
2. abundance of purchasing power of farmers
3. low protective tariffs of the 1920s
4. overexpansion of industrial production

15.) Which conditions are most characteristic of a depression?

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1. high production and high demand
2. few jobs and little demand
3. much money in circulation and high stock prices
4. supply meeting demand and high unemployment

16.) "Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by action of the cells of the economic body-the producers and consumers themselves." This quotation best reflects the views of

1. Marxists
2. New Deal supporters
3. turn-of-the-century progressives
4. laissez-faire economists

17.) During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two terms, the strongest opposition to his New Deal policies came from

1. big business
2. labor union members
3. the poor
4. Western farmers

18.) In the mid-1930s, critics viewed Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to pack the Supreme Court with additional Justices as

1. an ineffective response to the problems of the Great Depression
2. a violation of the principle of checks and balances
3. a threat to representative government
4. the beginning of socialism in the judicial system

19.) Since the Great Depression of the 1930's, which action has the Federal Government most often taken to lower the unemployment rate?

1. increased government spending
2. raised individual and corporate taxes
3. raised the retirement age
4. increased the minimum wage

20.) The development and operation of the Tennessee Valley Authority by the United States Government is an example of

1. Federal intervention to meet regional needs
2. experimentation with nuclear technology
3. Government's attempt to earn maximum profits in business
4. a return to laissez-faire economics

21.) A major result of the New Deal was that it

1. eliminated poverty in the United States
2. extended the merit system in the civil service
3. destroyed the private enterprise system

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4. greatly increased the size and power of the Federal government

22.) The farm policy of the New Deal was designed to

1. decrease Federal involvement in agriculture
2. reduce prices of farm products to aid factory workers
3. enlarge farms by approving corporate mergers
4. increase prices of farm products by reducing farm output

23.) Since 1930, during periods of economic recession, which fiscal action has been taken by the United States Government to stimulate the economy?

1. maintaining a large budgetary surplus
2. increasing corporate income taxes
3. lowering personal income taxes
4. raising interest rates on loans

24.) Which statement best describes Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs?

1. They reduced the number of people who could participate in governmental decision making.
2. They expanded the economic role of government, while attempting to preserve capitalism.
3. They stressed the need for state and local government leadership rather than national leadership.
4. They emphasized the importance of the gold standard as the basis for economic recovery.

Unit 9: WWII

Section 1: Neutrality/Isolation to Engagement

Immediately after WWI the American public wished to return to the “normal” practices of neutrality. They were disillusioned by the devastation of WWI, and by the 1930s both the US and other European nations had become very self-interested in national concerns because of the growing economic problems caused by the Great Depression. The Great Depression led to a growing number of totalitarian leaders in Europe (Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin). When Germany in particular grew imperialistic, the League of Nations failed by appeasing Hitler’s demands with the Munich Agreement. Eventually, the problems of Europe spread and it became imperative for the US to join the fight to protect its own economic interests.

1930s Neutrality Acts and Cash-and-Carry (1937):

In response to growing European tensions the US first tried to re-affirm its position of Neutrality with a series of neutrality acts that made it illegal for anyone in the US to sell any weaponry to anyone. One act, Cash-and-Carry sought to prevent US involvement by forcing European ships who wished to buy US products to come to the US, pay for the goods in *cash*, and then *carry* those goods back on their own across the Atlantic—this was to prevent US ships from becoming targets at sea.

As the war in Europe began to strain US economic interests, the US slowly grew more involved:

Destroyers for Naval Bases Deal (1940): The US gave England naval ships in exchange for strategic bases across the globe.

Lend-Lease Act (1941): With this act FDR was able to lend and lease military supplies to “any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.”

“Arsenal for Democracy”: Leading up to the US’s entrance into the war, we increasingly gave arms and supplies to our allies in Europe. We were well suited for this because our nation was relatively protected from the war and we already had the Industrial infrastructure to produce weapons. Similarly we stopped all trade with anti-democratic countries like Japan.

Section 1 Questions:

1.) What were US’s feelings towards Europe after WWI?	
2.) What policy did the League of Nations first use when dealing with Hitler?	
3.) What is one major reason why the US would eventually join the war effort?	

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<p>4.) What were the <u>Neutrality Acts</u> of the 1930s and what did they seek to do?</p>	
<p>5.) What was the <u>Cash and Carry</u> provision?</p>	
<p>6.) What did the <u>Destroyers for Naval Bases</u> act do and when?</p>	<p>Terms:</p> <p>Year:</p>
<p>7.) What did the <u>Lend-Lease Act</u> do and when?</p>	<p>Terms:</p> <p>Year:</p>
<p>8.) Looking at the above acts, how did US foreign policy evolve (or change) from 1930 to 1941?</p>	
<p>9.) What does it mean that the US became an “Arsenal for Democracy?” Why was the US able to take this role?</p>	<p>Meaning:</p> <p>Why able:</p>

Section 2: The US and Japan

The US’s real impetus for joining WWII was the Japanese bombing of **Pearl Harbor** on December 7th, 1941. Our relationship with Japan had been steadily deteriorating before the attack, as the US had essentially cut-off economic ties with the empire in an attempt to limit their growth. A day that would “live in infamy,” the attack on Pearl Harbor helped to switch US support from Neutrality to Engagement. The Japanese staged a surprise attack to limit the US military capacity in the Pacific by bombing a military base in Hawaii—the attack destroyed over 15 ships, 300 planes, and 2,000 soldiers. We joined the allies (England, Russia and France)

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against the axis (Germany, Japan and Italy). Still under the leadership of FDR, the US’s entrance into the war would also serve to help end the Depression by restarting the economy.

Internment Camps:

During wartime Presidential and Federal powers are often increase at the expense of individual rights and liberties, this is because during wartimes the nation’s focus becomes on protecting collective security and not citizens’ rights. During WWII, thousands of US Japanese-American citizens were forcibly relocated from the west coast and placed in isolated concentration camps because of increased racist fears of subversion, espionage and sabotage. At that time the US argued that it was necessary to protect US security and their position was justified by the court case *Korematsu V. US*, which said that it was constitutional to limit the rights of JapaneseAmericans during war. However, many years later the US would apologize for its actions and pay reparations to the families affected by the Internment camps.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki:

On August 6th, 1945 the US dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. On August 9th, 1945 the US dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki. The attacks were the culmination of US development of the Atomic bomb started by FDR with the Manhattan Project in 1939; however, the decision to use this technology was decided by his successor Harry Truman who took office after FDR’s death. These bombs would kill over 170,000 Japanese citizens. Truman argued that the bombs saved thousands of US soldiers’ lives by ending the war quickly.

Section 2 Questions:

<p>10.) Describe the who, what, where, why, when, and how about Pearl Harbor.</p>	<p>Who:</p> <p>What:</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>Why:</p> <p>When:</p> <p>How:</p>
<p>11.) What is the US government’s focus during war (security or rights) AND why?</p>	<p>Focus:</p> <p>Why:</p>
<p>12.) What were the Internment Camps and why did the US use them?</p>	<p>What:</p> <p>Why:</p>

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13.) What did Korematsu V. US determine?	
14.) Hypothesize: why did the US target Japanese Americans on the West Coast—why weren't German-Americans also placed in internment camps?	
15.) What happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki?	
16.) Why did Truman drop the bomb?	
17.) What project created the first atomic bombs and who initiated it?	

Section 3: US Entrance onto the World Stage

Once the US formally entered into WWII, its role in global politics would change drastically. Instead of retuning to its traditional policy of Neutrality, the US emerged a great Super Power that sought to use its power and influence to establish *peace* and promote *democracy* in world affairs. After the war the *Great Depression* would officially be over. The GI Bill would provide educational opportunities for US soldiers—which would lead to greater economic stability for them and the US economy. Also, there was an explosion of new children with Baby-Boom of new families aided by returning soldiers starting new lives and experiencing greater economic wealth.

Peace Talks: the US was involved in a series of conferences and agreements with other world leaders to determine how to restructure the governments of the defeated nations in a way that would not create further tensions (as had happened after WWI).

Atlantic Charter 1941: FDR and Churchill met to discuss the creation of a lasting peace through the Atlantic Charter (similar to Wilson's 14 Points). These ideas would be formative in the re-establishment of re-named United Nations.

Yalta Conference 1945: FDR, Churchill, and Stalin met to discuss the re-organization of Germany and the establishment of war trials. (Later this would breed tension between the US and USSR over Germany and Berlin).

Potsdam 1945: Truman and the allies tried unsuccessfully to convince Japan to surrender and successfully negotiated Germany's surrender.

NATO: North Atlantic Trade Organization, formed in 1949 to establish an economic and political peacetimealliance between allied countries as a way of maintaining collective security. This alliance formed

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partially in response to growing Cold War tensions, and in opposition, Communist countries created a trade alliance called the Warsaw Pact.

Nuremberg Trials:

After WWII German officials were put on trial for their war crimes related to the Holocaust, which served to give victims closure. This also prevented the punishment of the general populace of German citizens and helped stop further resentments.

Section 3 Questions:

18.) How did US foreign policy change after WWII and why?	How: Why:
19.) Name and Explain 4 positives the US and its citizens gained from its involvement in WWII?	1: 2: 3: 4:
20.) What was the Atlantic Charter and what did it create?	
21.) What happened at Yalta and what problem emerged?	
22.) What happened at Potsdam?	
23.) What was NATO and what was its counter-point?	

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24.) What happened at the Nuremberg trials?	
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Section 4: FDR and Latin America

Before WWII, FDR changed US policy a bit in relation to Latin America. His **Good Neighbor Policy** sought to establish friendly relations with our southern neighbors, which was different for the earlier Roosevelt Corollary of Theodore Roosevelt which saw the US as a police force in South America.

25.) What was the “good neighbor policy” and how was it different from the “Roosevelt Corollary”?	
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Regents Practice 1:

- 1.) A major reason for United States neutrality in the 1930s was the nation's
 1. belief in the domino theory
 2. disillusionment resulting from World War I
 3. strong approval of political conditions in Europe
 4. military and naval superiority

- 2.) In the 1930s, the United States responded to the rise of totalitarian powers in Europe by
 1. rapidly expanding its military power
 2. joining other democracies in a system of collective security
 3. signing nonaggression pacts with the totalitarian nations
 4. adopting a series of neutrality laws

- 3.) In the late 1930s, the Cash-and-Carry arms sales policy of the United States was based on a desire to
 1. avoid actions of the 1914-1917 period that had helped lead the United States into World War I
 2. curb the expansion of the Soviet Union
 3. carry out the tradition of freedom of the seas
 4. end the Great Depression by encouraging international trade

- 4.) During the period from 1935 to 1937, Congress passed neutrality legislation mainly as a result of
 1. the requirements of United States alliances with European countries
 2. urging by President Franklin D. Roosevelt
 3. lobbying efforts by war hawks
 4. strong public opinion favoring isolationism

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- 5.) Which statement best describes relations among the major powers during the period between World War I and World War II?
1. Major powers followed foreign policies of international cooperation in order to insure peace
 2. Major powers respected each other's territorial integrity
 3. The League of Nations was given the power to establish a strong multinational military force
 4. National interests took priority over international interests
- 6.) In the 1930s, a main reason for the failure of peace in Europe was that
1. Great Britain and France sought to revise the Treaty of Versailles
 2. the United Nations was not supported by its member nations
 3. the Soviet Union was spreading communism into Africa and Asia
 4. Germany was seeking to dominate the European continent
- 7.) Prior to United States entry into both World War I and World War II, United States foreign policy changed from isolationism to involvement mainly because
1. the United States felt obligated to honor its commitments to its allies
 2. United States interests were threatened
 3. the public had elected Presidents who supported expansion
 4. American manufacturers lobbied for sales to belligerents
- 8.) In the early 1940's, the "destroyers-for-military-bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States
1. recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with self-interest
 2. followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
 3. believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
 4. wanted to honor military commitments it had made just after World War I
- 9.) The United States became the "arsenal of democracy" in the early 1940s because the United States
1. possessed the economic resources to produce massive amounts of war material
 2. introduced a series of strict draft laws
 3. had established strong alliances with other countries during the 1920s and the early 1930s
 4. relied on the nation's strong tradition of militarism
- Regents Practice 2:**
- 10.) The most accurate description of United States policy toward Japan between 1900 and 1941 is that the United States
1. supported Japan's territorial ambitions
 2. attempted to restrict Japan's growth and power
 3. encouraged Japan to develop a strong industrial base
 4. lacked interest in Japanese policies
- 11.) The immediate cause of United States entry into World War II was that the United States
1. had to fulfill its collective security agreements with Western European nations
 2. felt it necessary to defend the principle of freedom of the seas
 3. suffered a direct military attack

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4. was ready to use its superior military and atomic capabilities

12.) Which series of events leading to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

1. Neutrality Acts → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → Lend-Lease Act → United States declaration of war on Japan
2. Lend-Lease Act → Neutrality Acts → United States declaration of war on Japan → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
3. United States declaration of war on Japan → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → Lend-Lease Act → Neutrality Acts
4. Neutrality Acts → Lend-Lease Act → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → United States declaration of war on Japan

13.) The United States attempted to justify the forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II on the grounds that

1. the wartime need to assure national security was more important than the protection of individual rights
2. most of the relocated people were not United States citizens and thus had few legal rights
3. Japanese Americans refused to serve in the armed forces
4. Japanese Americans should be treated in the same way as German Americans

14.) A nation usually demands the greatest conformity from its citizens during times of

1. war
2. prosperity
3. scientific and artistic creativity
4. industrial expansion

15.) In the United States, the placement of Japanese Americans in relocation centers during the early 1940s was prompted mainly by

1. a belief that foreigners should be returned to their native countries
2. the impact of wartime fears on the attitudes of Americans
3. the evidence that many Japanese Americans openly supported Japan
4. the desire to protect United States culture from being influenced by a Far Eastern culture

16.) An economic impact of United States entry into World War II was that the United States

1. became a debtor nation
2. became nearly bankrupt
3. accelerated its recovery from the Great Depression
4. was forced to accept government ownership of most major industries

17.) Which statement best describes the present position of the United States Government regarding the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?

1. The Government opposed internment during World War II and continues to support that position.
2. Congress has apologized for the internment and has agreed to make financial reparations.
3. The Government continues to insist that its actions of interning Japanese Americans require no apologies nor reparations.

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4. Although the Supreme Court recently reversed its support of the internment, the American public continues to support the wartime action.

18.) President Truman's justification for dropping atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was that

1. the bombs' destructive power might end the war quickly
2. Japan's military power was centered in these two cities
3. Japan had attacked major cities in other nations
4. Japan was on the verge of developing its own atomic weapons

Regents Practice 3:

19.) Which was a major purpose of the United States and its wartime Allies at the World War II summit conference held in Yalta and Potsdam?

1. to plan the political future of defeated nations
2. to reveal the events of the Holocaust to the world
3. to establish the rules of conduct for the cold war
4. to coordinate the development and use of the atomic bomb

20.) The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949 is a significant event in United States diplomatic history because it

1. committed the United States to a peacetime military alliance
2. strengthened United States influence in oil-producing nations
3. eased tensions with the Soviet Union and its satellites
4. created new patterns of international trade

21.) An important outcome of the Nuremberg Trials held at the end of World War II was that they

1. showed that many accounts of Nazi atrocities were exaggerated
2. spread the blame for World War II among many nations
3. held that moral and ethical considerations do not apply in wartime
4. established that individuals are responsible for their actions

22.) One similarity between President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter is that both were

1. principles for building a lasting world peace
2. procedures for containing the spread of world communism
3. economic programs for solving the problems of Latin American poverty and illiteracy
4. suggested military actions to be taken if the United States was invaded

23.) For the United States, a major difference between the period following World War I and the period following World War II is that after World War II the nation

1. developed its role as a world leader
2. adopted a policy of isolationism
3. suffered a serious economic depression
4. rejected membership in a world peacekeeping organization

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24.) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is based on the principle of

1. collective security
2. aggression
3. self-determination
4. nationalism

25.) In the years after World War II, a major result of United States foreign policy was that the United States

1. became a superpower with a temporary monopoly on atomic weapons
2. acquired a number of colonies in Africa
3. declined to become involved with the United Nations
4. refused to help its former allies rebuild their economies

Section 4 Practice:

26.) The views of Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt differed most with regard to policies concerning

1. resources and conservation
2. the need for strong Presidential leadership
3. consumer protection
4. the nations of Latin America

27.) The primary purpose of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy was to

1. give the United States the right to intervene in Latin America
2. improve relationships between the United States and Latin America
3. decrease social and economic ties with Latin America
4. encourage European nations to renew their colonial interests in Latin America

Unit 10: The Cold War

Section 1: 1945-1959

Soon after the end of WWII, tensions arose between the US and the Soviet Union/USSR over how best to run and re-structure the fallen axis powers and their colonies. These once allies soon became enemies in a battle that would last until 1991. The Cold War was “cold” because Russians and Americans never fought on each other’s soil, however, both would become entangled in disputes in other countries over democracy and communism. They would also fight each other politically, militarily and socially through the **arms race** (competing to create more nuclear weapons in the hopes of deterring the other side of using the weapon by threatening the “brinkmanship” of world destruction) and **space race** (competing for scientific supremacy by attempting to get the first man on the moon). Furthermore, fear of subversion would create unique problems for the US domestically.

Iron Curtain: 1946, England’s Churchill first described the Soviet threat as an “Iron Curtain” that had descended across Europe and separated the democratic and free West from the threatening communism of the East.

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Berlin Blockade 1948: Germany and the capital city of Berlin were split amongst the allies (U.S., French, British, and Soviets). However, reunification would not occur until 1989 because the US's democratic half and the Soviet's communist half could not come to an agreement because of the Soviets refused to withdraw. This first became apparent during the first Cold War crisis, when Soviet controlled East Germany blocked entrance to West Berlin and the allies were forced to drop supplies through airlifts. Eventually, in 1961 a wall was built by the Communists to separate Eastern and Western Berlin.

Containment: The US foreign policy that considered Communism and its spread a threat to US interests and to democracy across the globe. The US sought to "contain" Communism like a disease to prevent a world-wide plague.

Truman Doctrine 1947: First instance of the theory of Containment, which was issued by President Truman, this doctrine called for monetary aide for two weak countries that had growing Communist movements, Turkey and Greece, as a way of dissuading them from establishing Communist governments.

Marshall Plan 1949: An extension of the Truman Doctrine and the theory of Containment, this gave 13 billion dollars in aid to Western Europe to help stabilize the region and rebuild it in an effort to promote democracy over communism after WWII.

Korean War 1950-1953: The first major proxy war between the US and Soviet Union over the spread of communism.

- During WWII Korea was occupied by Japan, after the war it was divided along the 38th parallel. Communists controlled the North and democrats controlled the South.
- The North invaded the South in 1950 in an attempt to reunify the country; the US and the UN (1st time) intervened in support of the democratically controlled South. (Interestingly enough, Congress never officially declared war.)
- The war ended in a stalemate, and today Korea is still divided. Also, Truman dismissed General MacArthur because he threatened the president's civilian authority over the army.

McCarthyism: Fear of subversion during the cold war led to an erosion of civil liberties under Senator Joseph McCarthy, similar to the Red Scare of the 1920s and Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.

- People who had once participated in extremist/communist groups were considered un-American and were blacklisted.
- This is an example of the tension between protecting individual rights and protecting national security that occurs during wartimes.
- Today, the term refers to reckless accusations made without evidence.

Section 1 Questions:

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<p>1.) Who fought in the Cold War?</p> <p>When, where, why and how?</p>	<p>Who:</p> <p>When:</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>Why:</p> <p>How:</p>
<p>2.) What was the arms race? AND why did each side create so many weapons?</p>	
<p>3.) What was Churchill's "Iron Curtain"?</p>	
<p>4.) What happened in the first Cold War crisis of the Berlin Blockade?</p>	
<p>5.) What was the U.S. policy of Containment?</p>	
<p>6.) What were the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan?</p>	<p>Truman Doctrine:</p> <p>Marshall Plan:</p>
<p>7.) How was Korea divided after WWII?</p>	
<p>8.) How long did the war last and what was the outcome?</p>	
<p>9.) What happened to General MacArthur?</p>	

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10.) Who started McCarthyism and what does the term mean today?	
11.) The debate between security and liberties reflects what other examples of this divide from U.S. history?	

Section 2: The 1960s

John F. Kennedy: U.S. President from 1961 until his assassination in 1963.

- Established the space program and **space race** with the Soviets, which would compete with Soviets to put a man on the moon after the Soviet’s successful launch of **Sputnik** into orbit. The U.S. “won” the race in 1969.
- Established the Peace Corps, which promoted community service across the globe and therefore democracy.
- Failed to overthrow Soviet supported Castro in very nearby Cuba during the **Bay of Pigs Invasion**, 1961.
- Soviets and U.S. came very close to war during the **Cuban Missile Crisis**, 1962 when the Soviets threatened to place nuclear arms in Cuba—90 miles off the U.S. coast.

LBJ: Lyndon B Johnson’s Presidency: LBJ became president after JFK’s assassination (1963-1969).

- His Great Society program created many new social welfare initiatives like Medicaid and Medicare, which expanded the size and power of the Federal government.
- His domestic policies tried to end poverty, to aid disadvantaged Americans and to end racial inequalities.
- He met the most resistance with his escalation of US involvement in Vietnam and his increase in presidential powers.

Domino Theory: Starting with China’s successful communist revolution in 1949 the US began to fear that countries in Asia would fall one after another into communism.

- This theory along with Containment is why the US got involved in Korea and then Vietnam. We wished to prevent more countries from falling into communism.

Vietnam 1965-1975: The US first became interested in Vietnam in the 1940s, although we did not engage in war until 1965.

- The Communist leader Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh began fighting for their independence from the French in 1941.
- Beginning with President Truman in 1955 the US supported Southern Vietnamese who were democratically inclined with money and troops under the theory of containment.
- Under Eisenhower and Kennedy the US continued to support the South Vietnam leader Ngo Dinh Diem against Southern guerilla communists “Viet Cong” by sending money and military advisors.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 1964: While the US had a strong military presence in Vietnam for many years Congress never officially declared war, yet we became heavily involved in a war in the region in 1965.

- Under President Lyndon B Johnson, US involvement increased dramatically: LBJ tried to cut off North Vietnamese Communist support to the Viet Cong in the South and in the process the US thought it was

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attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin Incident--because of faulty intelligence the US began a large scale military operation in Vietnam.

- Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which allowed the president “to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack...and prevent any further aggression.”
- This marked an increase in Presidential powers, and from 1965-1975 the US was entrenched in the war.
- This would eventually be overturned with the War Powers Act of 1973.

Impact of the Vietnam War: While never officially a war, US entanglement in Vietnam would end in failure. Citizens found the war increasingly unpopular due to exposure of the war’s failures by journalist. This form of journalist was similar to *yellow journalism*.

- Many citizens had greater distrust of the government after the war and many protested the US involvement during the course of the war. Some like draft evaders, used forms of civil disobedience to show their disapproval by openly refusing to obey unjust laws.

Section 2 Questions:

12.) What did JFK establish after the launch of Sputnik?	
13.) What was the purpose of the Peace Corps?	
14.) What did JFK try to do with Castro and what happened?	
15.) What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?	
16.) What was LBJ’s Great Society Program and what was its purpose?	
17.) What was the Domino Theory and what impact did it have on U.S.— Communist entanglements?	
18.) Who did the U.S. support in Vietnam and why?	

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19.) What did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution give the president the right to do?	
20.) What were 2 major impacts of the Vietnam War?	

Section 3: The 1970s

Richard Nixon: 1969-1974, he was the only US president to resign from office, and if had been impeached he would have likely been found guilty due to the Watergate scandal. Yet, he was a great diplomat, and he helped to change the course of the Cold War. After the failures of Vietnam, Nixon helped to open the door of communication between the US and other communist countries.

Détente: Nixon dramatically changed the policies of the Cold War with his advisor Kissinger from one of Containment to a policy of open negotiations. He called for a détente or easing of strained relations between the US and Soviet Union.

- He visited the Soviet Union in 1972 the first president to do so since WWII.
- **SALT: *strategic arms limitations talks*** led to the creation of limits on missiles and missile sites between US and Soviets.

Open Door Policy: Nixon also visited China in 1972 and met with Mao Zedong of Communist China and agreed to “open the door” to normal diplomatic relations.

- This policy allowed for an increased economic relationship that is still visible today.
- Nixon, the diplomat, hoped to create a balance between world powers instead of a constant competition.

War Powers Act: 1973 A congressional check of presidential powers that essentially overturned the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

- It limited the President’s ability to wage war without Congress’ support and it was a direct response to the failures of the Vietnam War.
- It requires the President to inform Congress of troop deployment within 48 hours and the president needs to get Congressional approval within 60 days. Furthermore, it gives Congress the power to override the president and demand the troops be returned home.

Watergate: Nixon won a second election in ‘72 but both he and the vice president were forced out of office in ‘74 due to a presidential scandal that in the end would prove the power of the law and checks and balances.

- There was an illegal break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate Towers, June 1972, by the President’s re-election committee.
- Initially Nixon tried to cover-up the affair but he was forced to relinquish taped evidence by the Supreme Court.
- Rather than be impeached, he resigned on August 9th, 1974 and was later pardoned by president **Gerald Ford** the only non-elected president or vice-president.

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Oil Crisis 1973: As the cold war began to wind down a new threat surfaced for the US, its growing dependence on foreign oil. In 1973, OPEC, which was a coalition for Arabic nations, refused to sell the US oil because of our support of Israel. As a result of this embargo there was a gas shortage in the US and there was forced rationing at the pumps.

Jimmy Carter: A peanut farmer turned president, he served for one term from 1977 to 1981.

- He was not seen as a very successful as a president, but he did manage to get the **Camp David Accords** through in 1979, which created a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel in the Middle East.
- He also returned the Panama Canal to Panama.
- His biggest issue involved a hostage crisis in Iran.

Section 3 Questions:

21.) What was Nixon’s policy of détente and how does it mark a change in the Cold War?	
22.) What happened with the S.A.L.T. talks between the Soviet and the U.S.?	
23.) What was the “Open Door Policy”?	
24.) What did the War Powers Act of 1973 overturn? AND why was it made?	What: Why:
25.) What happened during the Watergate scandal and what was the impact?	
26.) What happened during the 1973 Oil Crisis?	
27.) What was the major success of Carter’s 1 term presidency?	

Section 4: the 1980s and the 1990s, the End of the Cold War

Ronald Reagan:

- A former actor, he served as president from 1981-1989.

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- A Republican, he disliked “big government” and instituted **New Federalism**, which called on State governments to take up the burden of social welfare programs once paid for by the Federal government.
- He cut taxes to businesses and wealthy individuals under the theory of **supply-side economics**. This is similar to Laissez-Faire: the idea is to allow businesses to develop without government interference. The hope was that by supplying the business-side of the economy with advantages their wealth would **trickle-down** to the lower and middle classes.
- Under his direction the Federal deficit increased.
- There was also a scandal involving the US selling weapons to Iran and giving the money for those sales to a military regime in Nicaragua, it was called the Iran-Contra Affair.

Cold War: Under his presidency the Soviet Union saw the ascension of Mikhail Gorbachev to power in the USSR, which signaled its demise as he began allowing for greater economic freedom. Reagan famously challenged Gorbachev to “tear down this wall” in reference to the Berlin Wall.

George H. W. Bush: Served for one term 1989 to 1993. Under his tenure the Berlin Wall fell (1989) and the Soviet Union disbanded (1991), which officially ended the Cold War.

Section 4 Questions:

28.) What was Ronald Reagan’s “New Federalism”?	
29.) What is “supply-side economics” and how is it similar to laissez-faire?	
30.) What did Reagan hope would “trickle-down” with his economic policies?	
31.) What happened with the Cold War under Reagan?	
32.) What happened with the Cold War under Bush Sr.?	

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Regents Practice 1:

- 1.) Since World War II, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have been marked by
1. conflicts where the superpowers supported opposing sides, but did not confront each other directly
 2. refusal to negotiate on any issues
 3. slow but steady decreases in military forces and armaments
 4. reliance on international peace organizations to solve problems

- 2.) "Iron Curtain Descends Across Europe"
"Will Berlin Blockade Cause War?" "Why
We Must Stop Stalin in Asia"

The titles of these magazine articles were most probably written in the time period between

1. the Spanish-American War and World War I
2. World War I and World War II
3. World War II and the end of the Korean War
4. 1980 and today

- 3.) The first disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union after the defeat of Germany in World War II occurred as a result of the

1. failure of the Soviet Union to withdraw from Eastern Europe
2. Cuban missile crisis
3. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
4. takeover of China by the Communists

- 4.) A major purpose of United States involvement in world affairs since World War II has been to

1. secure new overseas colonies
2. contain the growth of communist power
3. dominate voting in the United Nations
4. discourage economic growth in other nations

- 5.) "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty." - John F. Kennedy

This statement by John Kennedy best supports a foreign policy of

1. colonialism
2. neutrality
3. noninvolvement
4. containment

- 6.) Which statement about United States involvement in the Vietnam War is accurate?

1. It came about only after a formal declaration of war
2. It was based on the Open Door policy
3. It was due exclusively to the actions of President Lyndon Johnson's administration
4. It reflected the belief in containment that followed World War II

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- 7.) The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were all part of the foreign policy of
1. isolationism
 2. détente
 3. colonialism
 4. containment
- 8.) In the Truman Doctrine, President Harry Truman pledged to
1. support Greece in its fight against communist aggression
 2. fight hunger in Africa and Asia
 3. strengthen the United States nuclear arsenal
 4. reject a policy of containment
- 9.) The primary purpose of the Marshall Plan was to help bring about the
1. formation of military alliances
 2. economic recovery of Europe
 3. unification of Germany
 4. invasion of Eastern Europe
- 10.) One important result of the Red Scare of the 1920s and the McCarthy Era of the 1950s was the realization that
1. large numbers of Soviet agents had infiltrated high levels of the federal government
 2. fears of subversion can lead to the erosion of constitutional liberties
 3. communism gains influence in times of economic prosperity
 4. loyalty oaths by government employees prevent espionage
- 11.) The Alien and Sedition Acts, the Red Scare, and McCarthyism resulted from
1. outrage over government corruption
 2. fear concerning internal security
 3. protests against government labor policies
 4. opposition to United States foreign policy
- 12.) Today, the term "McCarthyism" is used to describe the practice of
1. removing members of Congress for abuses of power
 2. investigating civil service employees for corruption
 3. accusing a person of subversive activities without sufficient evidence
 4. using illegal means to obtain evidence in criminal trials
- 13.) Which was a major effect of the cold war on the United States in the 1950's?
1. Congress passed laws prohibiting United States contact with communist countries
 2. The United States refused to enter military alliances with other nations
 3. Participation, or even past participation, in extremist movements was viewed as un-American
 4. Americans were required to take loyalty oaths before registering to vote
- 14.) President Harry Truman relieved General Douglas MacArthur of his command in the Korean conflict primarily because

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1. the United Nations forces were losing the war under General MacArthur's command
2. General MacArthur challenged the concept of civilian control over the military
3. the United Nations requested a change of command
4. General MacArthur was planning to challenge President Truman as the Presidential nominee for the Democratic Party

Practice 2:

15.) Which statement about the Cuban missile crisis (1962) is most accurate?

1. The crisis showed that the United States and the Soviet Union could agree on total disarmament.
2. The crisis brought two major world powers very close to war.
3. The United States wanted to establish missile sites in Cuban territory.
4. The Communist government in Cuba was overthrown.

16.) The Peace Corps was established by President John F. Kennedy in an effort to provide

1. support to developing nations of the world
2. job training for the unemployed
3. markets for consumer goods
4. teachers for inner-city areas

17.) President John F. Kennedy supported the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba as an effort to

1. remove a communist dictator from power
2. stop the flow of illegal drugs to the United States
3. support Fidel Castro's efforts for reform
4. rescue hostages held by Cuban freedom fighters

18.) The immediate impact of the 1957 launch of Sputnik I was that it

1. forced the United States to find new sources of fuel
2. focused attention on the need to regulate the uses of outer space
3. heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition
4. ended the period of peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union

19.) A major goal of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society was to

1. make the states rather than the Federal Government responsible for supporting social programs
2. reduce ethnic tensions in society by severely limiting immigration
3. reform society through expanded government social welfare programs
4. give priority to an increase in benefits for Vietnam War veterans

20.) President Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal and President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society were similar in that both

1. returned control of social welfare programs to the states
2. relied on individual initiative to improve the economy
3. were supported by Congress over the objections of the majority of state governments
4. increased the role of the Federal Government in dealing with social and economics

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21.) Which statement about United States involvement in the Vietnam War is accurate?

1. It came about only after a formal declaration of war
2. It was based on the Open Door policy
3. It was due exclusively to the actions of President Lyndon Johnson's administration
4. It reflected the belief in containment that followed World War II

22.) For the United States, one similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that during both wars

1. United States forces successfully contained communist expansion
2. Presidential wartime powers were expanded
3. the domestic economy was not affected by the costs of supporting the wars
4. there was little public controversy concerning United States participation in the wars

23.) A cause of public controversy in the United States during both the Korean War and the Vietnam War was that in each conflict

1. a President fired a popular general
2. the United States used atomic weapons
3. no declaration of war was authorized by Congress
4. guerrilla warfare frustrated military and civilian leaders

24.) Which development is most closely associated with the belief in the domino theory?

1. military involvement in Vietnam
2. construction of the Berlin Wall
3. signing of the nuclear test ban treaty
4. end of the Korean War

25.) "If communist revolutions are not stopped in one Latin American country, there will be a domino effect throughout neighboring countries."

The author of this statement is most concerned that

1. United States trade with Latin America will stop
2. Latin American countries will gradually be taken over by communist movements
3. the United States economy will suffer because of competition from Latin America
4. emigration from Latin America will be cut off

26.) "Resolved..., that the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Command-er in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States..." - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

This congressional resolution provided justification for

1. William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy
2. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
3. Lyndon Johnson's involvement in Vietnam
4. Ronald Reagan's invasion of Grenada

27.) United States actions in the Vietnam War demonstrated that

1. the domino theory is an effective military tactic
2. military policy in a democracy is affected by popular opinion
3. advanced technology ensures victory

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4. limited use of tactical nuclear weapons can be successful

28.) Which list of wars that involved the United States is in the correct chronological order?

1. Vietnam War → War on Terrorism → Korean War → World War II
2. Korean War → World War II → Vietnam War → War on Terrorism
3. World War II → Vietnam War → War on Terrorism → Korean War
4. World War II → Korean War → Vietnam War → War on Terrorism

Practice 3:

29.) United States foreign policy toward the Soviet Union during the 1970s was designed mainly to

1. match Soviet economic aid to Eastern European nations
2. address the question of neutrality rights for navigation in the Persian Gulf
3. forge a joint peace resolution leading to successful Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan
4. shift relations from the confrontation of the cold-war era to negotiations in an era of better understanding

30.) "I think it will be a safer world and a better world if we have a strong, healthy United States, Europe, Soviet Union, China, Japan, each balancing the other, not playing one against the other, an even balance." – Richard Nixon, 1972

President Nixon put this idea into practice by

1. expanding economic relations with communist nations
2. abandoning his policy of détente
3. declaring an end to the Korean War
4. ending collective security agreements

31.) Which presidential action best represents the policy of détente?

1. John F. Kennedy's order for the Bay of Pigs invasion against Cuba
2. Lyndon B. Johnson's escalation of the Vietnam War
3. Richard Nixon's Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union
4. George H. W. Bush's military action to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait

32.) As a result of the experience in the Vietnam War, Congress attempted to

1. increase the number of men drafted into the military
2. take a larger role in shaping foreign policy
3. recall nearly all United States troops stationed overseas
4. force the President to increase aid to Southeast Asia

33.) The War Powers Act (1973) was passed mainly in response to a concern that Presidents of the United States

1. had the power to make treaties without informing the Senate
2. could involve the nation's armed forces in combat without congressional approval
3. had failed to control harmful antiwar protests
4. had refused to present proposed military budgets to Congress

34.) The easing of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1970s was called

1. containment

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2. détente
3. neutrality
4. isolationism

35.) The purpose of the Open Door policy was to

1. encourage European nations to increase their investments in Asian nations.
2. announce a change in United States policy toward immigration from Asia
3. improve trading opportunities in China for United States businesses
4. urge China to lower its protective tariffs

36.) The resolution of the Watergate Affair was significant because it reinforced the idea that

1. the United States has a government based on laws, not on individuals
2. the chief executive has nearly unlimited powers
3. Congress is not effective in dealing with a constitutional crisis
4. the Supreme Court is reluctant to make decisions about matters involving the Presidency

37.) Which action is the best example of checks and balances?

1. President Ronald Reagan ordering a military attack on Libya
2. the Supreme Court ruling that President Richard Nixon must surrender the Watergate tapes
3. the 26th amendment giving 18-year-old citizens the right to vote
4. the House of Representatives voting to censure one of its members

38.) What was a major result of the Watergate controversy?

1. Presidential veto power was expanded.
2. The president resigned from office.
3. Congressional power was reduced.
4. The Supreme Court was weakened.

39.) Which action did President Gerald Ford take in an attempt to end the national controversy over the Watergate affair?

1. pardoning Richard Nixon
2. declaring a war on poverty
3. declining to run for reelection
4. asking Congress to impeach Richard Nixon

40.) The Presidency of Gerald Ford was different from all previous Presidencies because he was the first President who

1. won the office by running on a third-party ticket
2. resigned from the office of the President
3. ran for office as a nonpartisan candidate
4. was not elected to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency

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41.) The Camp David accords negotiated during President Jimmy Carter's administration were an attempt to

1. decrease United States control of the Panama Canal
2. encourage the use of solar and other nonpolluting energy sources
3. end inflationary oil prices
4. establish peace in the Middle East

Practice 4:

42.) A major difference between the Presidency of Lyndon Johnson and that of Ronald Reagan is that President Reagan

1. had a good relationship with labor unions
2. followed an isolationist foreign policy
3. called for the states to assume a larger role in domestic programs
4. supported the strengthening of civil rights legislation

43.) President Ronald Reagan's Federal budget proposals came under sharp criticism because they

1. lowered interest rates and decreased inflation
2. increased social welfare spending
3. included very large deficits
4. advocated raising the income tax

44.) The "supply side" economics of President Ronald Reagan and President George H. W. Bush favored

1. raising tariffs to increase the number of imports
2. increasing Federal taxes to support social welfare programs
3. providing incentives to stimulate business growth
4. establishing government programs to provide jobs for the unemployed

45.) According to the supply-side economics principles promoted by President Ronald Reagan, economic growth would occur when

1. corporate business taxes were reduced
2. business was regulated by antitrust legislation
3. unemployment benefits were increased
4. investment in capital goods was decreased

46.) A major reason for the ending of the Cold War Era was that

1. the Soviet Union was seriously weakened by internal conflict and economic difficulties
2. the United States and the Soviet Union were unable to destroy one another
3. the Berlin Wall fell and Germany was reunited
4. a recession forced the United States to cut military spending

47.) Which event is most closely associated with the end of the Cold War?

1. passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
2. establishment of a policy of détente with the Soviet Union
3. invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union
4. fall of the Berlin Wall

Unit 11: The Civil Rights Movement

Section 1: The Movement and its People:

The Civil Rights Movement started after WWII in the late 1940s and lasted through the 1960s. It was a time in which African Americans and their allies sought greater civil rights, opportunities, and access, especially in the South. The movement was prompted by Truman's order to desegregate the armed forces at the end of WWII and also Blacks returning from fighting against Nazi oppression.

Causes: The conditions of the Jim Crow South, which had been firmly established by the end of the Civil War and with Plessy V. Ferguson (which established Federal justification for "separate but equal" facilities for Blacks and Whites) became harder and harder to ignore, especially after the US's role in WWII and the ending of the Holocaust. With the advent of television, which made the conditions in the South and the protests of Blacks visible, the movement gained momentum. The movement was also inspired by the Great Migration of Blacks moving to Northern cities looking for jobs during WWI and WWII, and the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s.

Methods:

Civil Disobedience: breaking unjust laws and willingly accepting the consequence in order to make a political statement.

Non-Violence: Protesting conditions and partaking in acts of civil disobedience without physically fighting back. Non-violence is not without violence; Blacks were often physically attacked by police using hoses and dogs, but they did not actively defend themselves.

Both civil-disobedience and non-violence allowed Blacks to highlight the injustices of the South by placing White Southerners in the wrong. Leaders like Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks along with organizations like **SNCC, CORE, NAACP** and **SCLC** helped to organize blacks in various forms of protest. These non-violent civil disobedient protests involved **marches, sit-ins** (when young college students would intentionally sit at segregated lunch counters), **freedom rides** (when blacks and whites would travel across state lines to force desegregation), and other forms of **boycotts**.

Little Rock 9: In 1957, nine Black students attempted to integrate Little Rock Central High School. Governor Faubus refused their entrance and as a result President Eisenhower sent in Federal troops to allow the students' entrance.

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Montgomery Bus Boycott: Starting in 1955 with the arrest of Rosa Parks, African Americans in Montgomery, Alabama stopped riding public buses in protest of their forced segregation—after over a year of protesting they won the right to sit anywhere on the bus.

Section 1 Questions:

1.) What prompted the start of the Civil Rights movement and about how long did it last?	
2.) What were African Americans fighting for?	
3.) Name AND Explain 3 specific causes for the Civil Rights Movement.	1: 2: 3:
4.) How did the invention and wide use of the television sets help the movement?	
5.) In your own words, describe “civil disobedience.”	
6.) In your own words, describe the belief in “nonviolence.”	

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7.) Name 2 people and 2 organizations of the movement.	Person: Person: Group: Group:
8.) Name AND Explain 3 specific methods of nonviolent civil disobedience.	1: 2: 3:
9.) Who were the Little Rock 9?	
10.) What was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	

Section 2: Government Responses and Impacts:

Warren Court: The Federal Court under chief Justice Earl Warren pushed through decisions that would impact society greatly and were even described as Judicial Activism because they helped to expand individual rights. The Warren Court used a loose constructionist approach that reversed early decisions and reflected changing social, political and economic ideas. His decisions had a large societal impact and greatly increased the strength and power of the Federal government, similar in the expansion of Federal power under the Marshall court of the 1800s.

Brown V. Board of Education, 1954: This case overturned Plessy V. Ferguson of 1896 and it said that segregation and separate facilities were “inherently unequal.” The court argued that segregation violated the Equal Protections clause of the 14th Amendment, which says that all citizens must be treated equally under the law. This established the Federal Court’s supremacy over the state courts and also gave justification for the protests of civil rights activists.

Civil Rights Acts of 1964: Following the March on Washington and the assassination of JFK, the Federal Government under President Lyndon B. Johnson passed this act which outlawed unequal gender and racial segregation in voter registration, in schools, in workplaces, in housing, and in public facilities. One of its biggest impacts was that it was used to promote forced busing to create integrated schools in places like Boston, MA, which caused great controversy.

Voting Rights Act of 1965: The South in particular was reluctant to give Blacks equal rights in voting, as to maintain White Southern Democrat control. Therefore, Lyndon B. Johnson established this act, which outlawed literacy tests and outlined Federal oversight for cities and towns suspected of denying citizens voting enfranchisement.

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Black Power Movement: In the 1960s and 70s many African Americans wished to extend the movement and establish Black Pride through harsher means by moving away from the tenets of MLK. Leaders like Stokely Carmichael of SNCC and Malcolm X of the Black Panthers tackled different forms of racism in Northern cities. They all sought to improve the lives of Blacks by setting up programs like community run breakfast programs and more. Many of the leaders of the Black Power Movement turned their back on non-violence as they felt it could not solve all the problems and did not go far enough to gain equality.

Impact: The movement would later inspire other rights movements including women, Latinos, Native Americans and homosexuals. It would also lead to other policies that supported the advancement of Blacks, like

Affirmative-Action which attempted to promote African-Americans in typically underrepresented fields of both work and school as a way of making up for past abuses.

Section 2 Questions:

11.) Why was the Earl Warren Court important and what impact did they have on the Federal Government?	
12.) Whose court is similar in importance to Earl Warren's?	
13.) What did Brown V. Board overturn?	
14.) What did the court decide in the decision and what Constitutional argument did they use?	
15.) What significant events happened before the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964?	
16.) Who passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and why?	

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17.) How was the Black Power Movement different from the Civil Rights Movement?	
18.) What other groups benefitted from the Civil Rights Movement?	
19.) What is Affirmative Action?	

Regents Practice 1:

1.) President Harry Truman advanced the cause of civil rights for African Americans by

1. ordering the desegregation of the Armed Forces
2. appointing the first African American to the Supreme Court
3. supporting the ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments
4. establishing affirmative action policies for industry

2.) Which is the most valid conclusion to be drawn from a study of the civil rights movement in the United States since 1954?

1. Legislative action generally preceded activist pressure.
2. The civil rights movement generated little public support.
3. The public media ignore controversial issues.
4. Government frequently reacts to public pressure.

3.) Base your answer on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

" . . . In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the 'unalienable Rights of Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.' It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned.

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Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked 'insufficient funds.' ". -- Martin Luther King, Jr., August 28, 1963

The focus of this passage from Dr. King's speech was his belief that

1. equal rights for all were guaranteed by the founders of this nation
2. Americans had become blind to racial differences
3. violence was often necessary for the protection of civil liberties
4. civil rights for African Americans would always be a dream

4.) In 1954, the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* advanced the civil rights movement by

1. guaranteeing equal voting rights to African Americans
2. banning racial segregation in hotels and restaurants
3. declaring that racial segregation in public schools violated the 14th amendment
4. upholding the principle of separate but equal public facilities

5.) Which development was a result of the other three?

1. The civil rights and voting rights acts of the 1960s were passed
2. Blacks were barred from voting in several states
3. State laws supported racial segregation
4. Several civil rights movements were formed

6.) Which action is the best example of civil disobedience?

1. A man is angry because the city has increased local bus fares. He forces his way onto a bus, refusing to pay the higher rate.
2. High school students are upset because school authorities are maintaining an unpopular grading system. The students begin to riot in the school cafeteria.
3. A group of parents opposes the closing of a city-supported recreation center; the parents organize a petition drive that protests the closing.
4. A woman refuses to pay her Federal income taxes in protest against increased military spending, even though she realizes her action is illegal.

7.) An analysis of the civil rights leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr., Stokely Carmichael, and Malcolm X would show that each

1. received his greatest support from African Americans in the rural South
2. believed in the philosophy of passive resistance
3. rejected help from white civil rights supporters
4. chose a different method to try to achieve racial justice

8.) During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, activities of the Congress of Racial Equality, the National

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Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) illustrated that

1. all civil rights groups use the same tactics
 2. different approaches can be used to achieve a common goal
 3. organizational differences usually lead to failure
 4. violence is the best tool for achieving social change
- 9.) A valid conclusion concerning government efforts to promote civil rights in the 1960s and 1970s is that
1. minority groups no longer have to struggle to earn equal treatment
 2. programs ordered by the courts have nearly eliminated racial prejudice
 3. affirmative action programs have opened opportunities once closed to members of minority groups
 4. governmental interference in societal affairs seldom results in any changes

Unit 12: The Modern Era

Section 1: Modern Era General Themes

Since the end of WWII the United States has abandoned the policy of neutrality and has become increasingly involved with foreign affairs across the world. When WWII ended, the U.S., led by Truman saw its self as a superpower of democracy; he felt the United States had an obligation to utilize its unique strength and democratic system to help others. However, this objective became less clear as the Cold War dragged on and the United States suffered diplomatic failures in Korea and Vietnam. The United States came out of the Cold War as a superpower; however, our beliefs and ideas had been challenged. In the following decades the U.S. has continued to play a major force in foreign affairs and has been forced to balance our desires for economic strength with our historic beliefs in the rights of man and human rights. The modern era is characterized by a

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worldwide economic system of **globalization** in which all countries are dependent upon each other for goods and resources—our economies and business are linked across borders.

Throughout this time-period, the role of the president as executive and chief of the United States has been at the forefront of our foreign relations. The President’s job requires that he be a skilled **diplomat**, able to discuss both friendly and authoritative issues with our nations on our country’s behalf. The framers of the Constitution gave the executive branch the power to conduct foreign affairs—and so the president’s role has grown along with the United States as we have become more connected with and **interdependent** with other countries. The presidents too have had to seek balance within our democratic system—as they too are checked and balanced by the Legislative branch and its power to ratify treaties and approve presidential appointments.

Section 1 Questions:

1.) When did the United States abandon its traditional policy of Neutrality? And why?	
2.) How did the Cold War force the United States to review its ideals?	
3.) What are the 2 motivating factors that currently shape United States’ foreign policy?	
4.) Based upon the context clues, what do you think “globalization” means?	
5.) Based upon the context clues, what do you think “diplomat” means?	
6.) Why has the role of the president as a foreign diplomat evolved over the years?	
7.) Based upon the context clues, what do you think “interdependence” means	

8.) How are the president's powers as an executive and diplomat checked and balanced?

Section 2: George H. W. Bush Sr.

George Herbert Walker Bush Senior served as United States president for one term, from 1989 to 1993. Under his tenure, the Berlin Wall fell (1989) and the Soviet Union disbanded (1991), which marked the official ending of the Cold War. He was a Republican whose policies favored big businesses under supply-side economics, and he had campaigned under the slogan “no new taxes.” However, as Federal expenses continued to mount (partially due to the tax cuts of Reagan) he was forced to increase taxes in order to reduce the Federal deficit (debt) and so he failed to win a second term in office.

Persian Gulf War:

In 1990, Bush sent troops to support Kuwait against an attack from Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Kuwait was an independent, oil rich, but small country bordering Iraq in the Middle East. In 1990 Iraq, under the command of Saddam Hussein attempted to invade and conquer the country. Until the 1990 invasion, the United States had been allies with Iraq, however, the United States along with the United Nations saw Hussein's invasion of Kuwait as an attack against a sovereign state and therefore a human rights violation. We sent 500,000 United States forces of which only 300 died. The Iraqis on the other hand lost 100,000 people in the conflict. Many criticized United States and UN involvement as a war over oil and not necessarily a war to protect human rights.

The war, also know as “Operation Desert Storm” and the “First Gulf War” were a clear military success for the United States, lasting only a year. However, in order to fight the war Bush Sr. had to get Congressional approval (a checks and balance). Critics argued that the war was more about financial concerns over oil and following the conflict many soldiers suffered from a strange illness called “Gulf War Syndrome,” which some argued was the result of chemical warfare and toxins. After the end of the first Gulf War, the United States and the UN issued economic sanctions against the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein—the cut off all economic ties with the country in an attempt to force Hussein to step down from power.



Source: Steve Kelley, Copley News Service



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Section 2 Questions:

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9.) What did Bush Sr. promise in his campaign and what did he actually end up doing?	
10.) Why did Bush Sr. have to raise taxes?	
11.) What happened to Kuwait in 1990?	
12.) What reason did the U.S. and the U.N. claim for sending forces to Kuwait?	
13.) What other factor influenced United States involvement in the Persian Gulf War?	
14.) How was Hussein’s dictatorship punished after the war?	
15.) What was a critique of Bush’s policies from the cartoon on the left?	
16.) Based upon the cartoon above on the right, who did Bush need approval from and why?	

Section 3: William Jefferson Clinton

Bill Clinton was elected to the presidency for 2 terms from 1993-2001. He, like Andrew Johnson, was impeached (tried) but not convicted. He was accused of perjury, (lying under oath) for denying having sexual relations with a former aide, Monica Lewinsky. The case became tabloid news and threatened his tenure as president—he was later acquitted of charges and remained president even though it was widely believed that he did cheat on his wife, Hillary Clinton (former Secretary of State).

Diplomacy:

Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Clinton was instrumental in Middle East Peace talks, which tried to negotiate peace between in Israelis and Palestinians. The state of Israel was created after the end of WWII as a democratic homeland for the Jews who had been historical discriminated against. The creation of Israel created tensions with the Arabic inhabitants, the Palestinians who wanted to remain. Historically, the United States has sided

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with the Israelis as our ally, which has caused tensions between us and other Arabic countries who support the plight of the Palestinians who were forced into exile. Presidents, including Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton have attempted to act as neutral mediators in the hopes of establishing peace and stability in the Middle East. Throughout the years there have been occasional agreements, but no sustained peace or finalized agreement.

The Balkans:

The Balkans sit on the Northern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. Historically, the region has been fiercely fought over and as it is claimed by multiple ethnic and religious groups. This was the powder keg of Europe that first erupted into WWI—the region faced continued struggles during WWII and then the subsequent Cold War. Between 1992 and 1995 the region faced civil unrest as Bosnian Serbs and Bosnia Croats fought for political power after the break-up of Yugoslavia. Clinton and the UN eventually sent troops into Bosnia and later Kosovo to support peace and prevent Human Rights Violations during the time of ethnic violence.

Economics:

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement.

- This economic treaty allowed the US, Mexico, and Canada to trade without tariffs or limitations.
- This supports laissez-faire economic principles and globalization in which our world is more intricately connected and dependent across political borders.
- It was supported by big business, which wished to expand their influence and products worldwide without restrictions.

Section 3 Questions:

17.) Why was Clinton impeached and what was the outcome?	
18.) What did Clinton attempt to do in the Middle East and why?	
19.) How did he attempt to help human rights abuses in Bosnia and Kosovo?	
20.) What was NAFTA?	
21.) Why is NAFTA supported by big businesses?	

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22.) What might be 2 positives and 2 negatives of globalization?	Positives:	Negatives:
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Section 4: George W. Bush Jr.

2000 Election Results:

Because of the Electoral College George W. Bush won the 2000 election without securing the popular vote. That race rested on the state of Florida, whose electoral votes provided Bush the electoral college win.

Political Party	Presidential Nominee	Electoral College Vote	Electoral College Vote Percent	Popular Vote Number	Popular Vote Percent
Republican	George W. Bush	271	50.4	50,456,062	47.9
Democratic	Albert Gore, Jr.	266	49.4	50,996,582	48.4
Green	Ralph Nader	0	0.0	2,858,843	2.7

Source: National Archives and Records Administration, 2000 Presidential Election (adapted)

Iraq and Afghanistan Wars:

On September 11th, 2001 the United States suffered the largest attack on United States soil since the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The attack was carried out by a terrorist organization called **al-Qaeda**. Al-Qaeda is a militant Islamic terrorist organization, formerly led by Osama Bin Laden. They are not associated with any particular government, although they had strongholds in Afghanistan—because it is isolated and lacks a strong-central government. Under the direction of G.W. Bush, the United States began a war called the War on Terror in Afghanistan with the intent of dismantling and punishing al-Qaeda.

G.W. Bush then sought to expand the war to pre-emptively attack and oust Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Governmental reports at the time wrongly believed that Saddam had created chemical weapons of mass destruction. The U.S. began a campaign against Hussein in 2003—many criticize the United States for using the war on terrorism as an excuse to expand the U.S.’s oil interests in Iraq.

Since the war’s inception the United States has expanded its power and reach by creating new departments like the Department of Homeland Security. The United States has also limited citizens’ rights in the interest of protecting collective security, by expanding the ability of Federal and state governments to search for terrorists within the U.S. under the Patriot Act.

Section 4 Questions:

23.) What happened in the election of 2000?	
24.) What war began in 2001 and what was its purpose?	
25.) How has the war on terror impacted citizens' civil liberties?	

Regents Practice 1:

1.) 7 .

“Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” – President John F. Kennedy, 1961

“Clearly there are limits to what outside forces can do to solve the severe internal problems of countries.” – President Bill Clinton, 1993

The best explanation for the difference between these two statements is that the United States has

1. reduced its support for the United Nations
2. rejected the principle of collective security
3. abandoned the policy of terrorism
4. been influenced by its experiences in the Vietnam War

2.)

- “President Nixon Plans Trip to China To Meet with Chairman Mao”
- “President Carter Signs New Panama Canal Treaty”
- “President Clinton Concludes Trade Agreement with Japan”

Each headline illustrates an action of a President fulfilling his role as

1. head of his political party
2. Commander in Chief
3. chief diplomat
4. chief legislator

Regents Practice 2:

3.)

The “supply side” economics of President Ronald Reagan and President George H. W. Bush favored

1. raising tariffs to increase the number of imports
2. increasing Federal taxes to support social welfare programs
3. providing incentives to stimulate business growth
4. establishing government programs to provide jobs for the unemployed

4.)

The controversy shown in the cartoon occurred when President George H. W. Bush

1. sided with Iraq against Iran
2. increased foreign aid to Iraq
3. sent United States troops to defend Kuwait
4. was threatened with impeachment by Congress

5.)

The main idea expressed by the cartoonist is that

1. discipline has broken down in the United States military
2. a majority of the people must support the conflict before the United States enters a war
3. the President's use of military power may depend on congressional cooperation
4. Congress often opposes Presidential proposals for increased military spending

6.)

One similarity between the Korean War and the Persian Gulf War is that in each conflict the

1. United States attempted to limit traffic through the Suez Canal
2. sentiment of the American public turned against the conflict
3. United Nations took action to halt the aggression
4. dictators of North Korea and Iraq were removed from office

7.)



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A primary reason for the increase in federal debt between 1980 and 1996 was

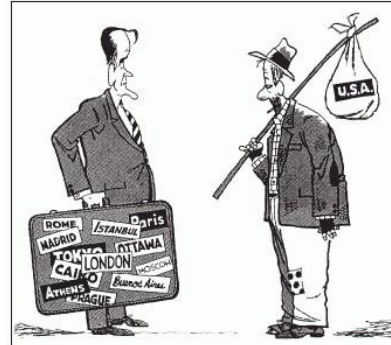
1. the cost of sending United States troops to Bosnia
2. instability of the stock market
3. lower sales tax revenues collected by state governments
4. high levels of spending by the federal government

8.)

Base your answer on the cartoon and on your knowledge of social studies.

This 1991 cartoon is criticizing President George H. W. Bush for

1. refusing to support the United Nations
2. involving the United States in foreign wars
3. using foreign affairs to hide domestic failures
4. ignoring the economic needs of developing nations



Source: Steve Kelley, Copley News Service

9.)

In 1991, one of the reasons President George H. W. Bush committed United States troops to the Persian Gulf War was to

1. maintain the flow of trade through the Suez Canal
2. fulfill military obligations as a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
3. contain the spread of communism in the Middle East
4. assure the flow of Middle East oil to the United States and its allies

10.)

The Camp David Accords and the Persian Gulf War both show the desire of the United States to

1. create stability in the Middle East
2. expand trade with Asian nations
3. maintain friendly relations with Europe
4. provide economic stability in Latin America

11.)

The economic policies of President Ronald Reagan (1981–1989) and President George W. Bush (2001–) are similar in that both

1. balanced the federal budget
2. expanded welfare programs to end poverty
3. used tax cuts to encourage economic growth

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4. decreased military spending

Regents Practice 3:

12.)

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the United States, Mexico, and Canada is designed to

1. increase commerce and eliminate tariffs
2. encourage lower labor costs
3. raise environmental standards
4. allow citizens to move freely from one nation to another

13.)

One similarity between the Open Door Policy of the early 1900's and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) of the 1990's is that both were intended to

1. lower tariffs on imports
2. improve relations in East Asia
3. expand economic links between nations
4. relax restrictions on immigration

14.)7.

“Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” – President John F. Kennedy, 1961

“Clearly there are limits to what outside forces can do to solve the severe internal problems of countries.” – President Bill Clinton, 1993

The best explanation for the difference between these two statements is that the United States has

1. reduced its support for the United Nations
2. rejected the principle of collective security
3. abandoned the policy of terrorism
4. been influenced by its experiences in the Vietnam War

15.)

President Bill Clinton supported the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) primarily as a way to

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1. normalize trade relations with Cuba
2. stimulate economic growth in the United States
3. restrict the flow of drugs into the United States
4. increase the United States trade deficit

16.)

President Bill Clinton's decision to send troops to Bosnia in 1995 and to participate in the bombing of Kosovo in 1999 were both in response to international concern over

1. trade agreement violations
2. access to world oil reserves
3. human rights violations
4. monetary policies

17.)

In the United States, support for the passage and expansion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has been strongest among

1. labor unions
2. environmentalists
3. big business
4. farmers

18.)

The United States intervened in Haiti and Bosnia during the 1990s to

1. gain access to new markets
2. acquire colonies for an economic empire
3. stop conflicts within those nations
4. disrupt international drug trafficking

19.)

One similarity shared by President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton is that both

1. served only one term as president
2. were impeached but not convicted
3. had no vice president
4. came to office after the death of a president

20.)

One similarity between President Jimmy Carter and President Bill Clinton is that both leaders

1. attempted to bring peace to the Middle East
2. supported the federal takeover of public education
3. testified under oath at United States Senate hearings
4. proposed treaties to limit trade with Latin America

Regents Practice 4:

21.)

The disputed elections of 1876 and 2000 were similar because in both contests the

1. winner was chosen by a special electoral commission
2. states were required to hold a second election
3. winner of the popular vote did not become president
4. election had to be decided in the House of Representatives

22.)

Base your answer to the question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

.. In the sixth year since our Nation was attacked, I wish I could report to you that the dangers have ended. They have not. And so it remains the policy of this Government to use every lawful and proper tool of intelligence, diplomacy, law enforcement, and military action to do our duty, to find these enemies, and to protect the American people....

— President George W. Bush

Which event did President Bush refer to in this quotation?

1. Oklahoma City bombing on April 17, 1995
2. terrorist actions on September 11, 2001
3. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
4. start of Operation Iraqi Freedom

23.)

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Mike Lane, Baltimore Sun, June 30, 2005

The main idea of this cartoon about the Iraq War is that

1. the American public should no longer support the president's goals
2. President George W. Bush claimed victory too soon
3. American troops should be coming home soon
4. creating a democratic government is no longer the goal of the war

24.)

The Department of Homeland Security was created as a direct response to the

SYRACUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

1. Persian Gulf War (1991)
2. Oklahoma City bombing (1995)
3. terrorist attacks on September 11 (2001)
4. flooding of New Orleans (2005)

25.)

Which law, signed in 2002 by George W. Bush, was a re-authorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) that increased accountability for public schools and set higher standards for teachers and students?

1. Education for All Act
2. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
3. No Child Left Behind Act
4. Race to the Top Act