

ANSWERS:**Short Quiz / Exit Slip: President Nixon and Watergate**

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. **What option below describes the Watergate Scandal?**
 - a. The USA was using massive amounts of napalm to attack Cambodia, which put civilians at risk.
 - b. Men working for the President broke into a building.
 - c. Richard Nixon was secretly working to build back a relationship with China.
 - d. Papers were released known as the "Pentagon Papers" that proved the USA was increasing military action in Vietnam, despite claims that the government was trying to reduce tensions.
2. **What option below describes that attitude that Nixon appeared to have concerning his political pursuits and his political rivals in 1972?**
 - a. Apathetic
 - b. Timid
 - c. Paranoid
 - d. Calm
3. **What happened during the Saturday Night Massacre?**
 - a. Vietcong launched various attacks on South Vietnam resulting in the deaths of thousands.
 - b. Students protesting at Kent State University were shot and killed by the National Guard.
 - c. Nixon was told that his various audio tapes must be handed over to the government.
 - d. Three men, connected to Nixon, were arrested for breaking into the Watergate Complex.
4. **What two reporters were known for persistently reporting on the Watergate Scandal?**
 - a. Edward R. Murrow and Peter Jennings
 - b. Dan Rather and Ed Bradley
 - c. H.R. Haldeman and Thomas Nast
 - d. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
5. **How did Richard Nixon avoid facing charges in the Watergate Scandal and with other issues?**
 - a. It was proven that John Ehrlichman was in charge of the break in at Watergate and that Richard Nixon knew nothing of the incident.
 - b. President Ford pardoned Nixon of all crimes related to the scandals.
 - c. It was discovered that the Washington Post fabricated many aspects of the Watergate incident.
 - d. Since Nixon was impeached, Congress felt no further action was needed.
6. **Who did Nixon lose to in the Election of 1960?**
 - a. Lyndon Baines Johnson
 - b. John F. Kennedy
 - c. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - d. John Ehrlichman

Part B: Short Answer: Instructions: Answer the question below.

1. What was the Watergate Scandal? How did it impact the second term of Richard Nixon?

The main issue of the Watergate scandal was a break in that occurred at the Democratic National Committee headquarters (DNC). The headquarters was in a building complex called "Watergate" in Washington D.C. Nixon was allowing men in his administration to illegally wiretap various people to try and get information on a so called conspiracy against his political goals in this building. The Committee to Reelect the President (CRP) illegally used campaign money to pay the intruders to keep them quiet about asserting Nixon knew of their tactics. On August 8th, 1974, before Congress could impeach him, Nixon resigned as President. Gerald Ford, Nixon's Vice President, became President of the USA. Many went to jail over Watergate and other scandals affiliated with the Nixon administration. Yet, Ford pardoned Nixon of all crimes.

Answers:**Test: The Cold War: Truman to JFK**

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. The USA tried to keep _____ secret from the USSR.
 - a. the invasion of D-day
 - b. the Manhattan Project
 - c. the unification of the Federal Republic of Germany
 - d. the end of Operation Overlord

2. _____, an American diplomat, suggested that Truman practice the policy of Containment.
 - a. Dwight Eisenhower
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. George Marshal
 - d. George Keenan

3. All of the following nations were considered Satellite Nations EXCEPT:
 - a. Albania
 - b. Portugal
 - c. Bulgaria
 - d. Romania

4. Which of the following was a goal of the Berlin Airlift?
 - a. To allow the areas of Germany controlled by France, Britain, and the USA to form the German Democratic Republic
 - b. To attack the USSR's military operations in East Germany
 - c. To consider dropping atom bombs on Moscow
 - d. To help keep West Berlin under Democratic rule

5. Which of the following occurred as a direct response to the creation of NATO?
 - a. The commencement of the Berlin Airlifts
 - b. The creation of the Warsaw Pact
 - c. The enactment of the Truman Doctrine
 - d. The development of the Marshal Plan

6. What promise did Stalin make to FDR that was never fulfilled?
 - a. To join NATO once WW II ended
 - b. To attack Japan in WW II
 - c. To allow elections in Eastern Europe
 - d. To end Communism in the USSR

7. Which leader below wanted to stand against Communism spreading to China?
 - e. Mao Zedong
 - f. Chiang Kai-shek
 - g. Kim Sung Il
 - h. Joseph Stalin

8. Which option below serves as evidence that Truman's policy of Containment had failed?
- The decision of Truman to use atom bombs against Japan
 - The United Nations allowed the USSR to join the group
 - The decision of China to embrace Communism
 - The existence of the Satellite Nations in Eastern Europe
9. What option below explains why the USA supported the southern region of Korea during the Korean War?
- The southern region was controlled by Japan when the Korean War began
 - Kim Sun Il was the first government leader in Asia to recognize the existence of Taiwan
 - Many in the South wanted to form a Democracy in the southern region of Korea
 - The northern region of Korea wanted to form a Democracy
10. Why did President Truman fire General Douglas MacArthur during the Korean War?
- MacArthur refused to invade the Korean peninsula until the United Nations agreed to join his American forces
 - MacArthur was failing in terms of keeping the southern region free
 - MacArthur refused to use nuclear weapons against China
 - MacArthur openly criticized the USA's strategy against China
11. Even though the Korean War was a conflict between the northern region and the southern region of Korea, _____ sent a massive amount of aid and military support to the northern region and _____ sent a great deal of assistance and military support to the southern region.
- America / Taiwan
 - China / America
 - Great Britain / France
 - Vietnam / Cambodia
12. What option below describes the Eisenhower Doctrine?
- If the Warsaw Pact attacked any nation in Western Europe, NATO would retaliate.
 - The USA would use all means necessary to keep Communism in the USSR.
 - If any Middle East nation faced a Communist takeover, the USA would intervene.
 - Any type of barrier system, including the Berlin Wall, would be challenged by the United Nations.
13. _____ claimed the only way to prevent Communism from spreading around the world was if the Soviets were intimidated to believe that the USA was ready to use nuclear weapons at a moment's notice.
- Chiang Kai-shek
 - Robert Kennedy
 - Harry Truman
 - John Dulles
14. _____ became the dictator of the USSR after Joseph Stalin died.
- Nikita Khrushchev
 - Francis Gary Powers
 - Francisco Franco
 - Vladimir Lenin
15. _____ is forever remembered as unfair tactics and accusations.
- Bolshevisms
 - Marxism
 - Capitalism
 - McCarthyism

16. Why were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg convicted for treason?

- a. They gave secret government information to the USSR.
- b. They were flying U-2 planes over Russia.
- c. They helped Kim Sung take over North Korea.
- d. They leaked information to the Hollywood 10, while they were in jail.

17. When President Truman was accused of being weak in his stance against Communism, what did he help to create?

- a. The Manhattan Project
- b. The FELP program
- c. The United Nations
- d. The Marshal Plan

18. Why did Nikita Khrushchev want an alliance with Cuba?

- e. Khrushchev wanted to put weapons on the island
- f. Cuba was the most wealthy nation in the Western Hemisphere
- g. He wanted to remove Fidel Castro from power
- h. All of the above

19. JFK and _____ had the first televised presidential debate.

- a. Truman
- b. Johnson
- c. Nixon
- d. Eisenhower

20. What option below describes the Bay of Pigs operation initiated by the USA?

- a. A disaster
- b. A successes
- c. A standstill
- d. A victory

21. What option below describes why the USSR built the Berlin Wall?

- a. To keep immigrants from entering into the USSR
- b. To create a headquarters to send nuclear weapons to the Western Hemisphere
- c. To ensure that the USSR had access to a warm seaport in the Mediterranean
- d. To keep Eastern Europeans out of West Berlin

22. In order to get the USSR to leave Cuba, the USA promised to allow Cuba to remain Communist and they also:

- a. paid billions of dollars to the USSR
- b. agreed to give back the Bay of Pigs to Cuba
- c. opened up trade with Cuba
- d. promised to remove weapons in Turkey

23. Who was the first man in space?

- a. James Lovell
- b. Buzz Aldrin
- c. Neil Armstrong
- d. Yuri Gagarin

24. Who assassinated JFK?

- a. Jack Ruby
- b. Lee Harvey Oswald
- c. John Wilkes Booth
- d. Leon Frank Czolgosz

25. Who killed the assassin of JFK?

- a. Jack Ruby
- b. John Wilkes Booth
- c. John Connelly
- d. James Tague

26. What was the first Satellite in space?

- a. Sputnik
- b. Apollo
- c. Hubble
- d. Odyssey

27. Which President practiced the policy of Brinkmanship?

- a. Roosevelt
- b. Wilson
- c. Eisenhower
- d. Kennedy

28. Which senator unleashed massive attacks against many individuals accusing them of being Communist?

- a. Henry Cabot Lodge
- b. Preston Brooks
- c. Charles Sumner
- d. Joseph McCarthy

29. Who led the Communist revolution in Cuba?

- a. Fidel Castro
- b. Hugo Chavez
- c. Francisco Franco
- d. Pancho Villa

30. All of the following nations were in NATO EXCEPT:

- a. France
- b. Britain
- c. The USA
- d. The USSR

Answers:**WW II: The Allies vs. Japan**

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. **Who oversaw the American Pacific Front military operations against Japan during World War II?**
 - a. General Douglas MacArthur
 - b. General Dwight Eisenhower
 - c. General George S. Patton
 - d. General Omar Bradley
2. **Which military action radically increased the morale of the USA and proved that the USA could strike the mainland of Japan?**
 - a. The initial fighting between the USA and Japan in the Philippines
 - b. The Battle of the Atlantic
 - c. Doolittle's Raid
 - d. The Battle of the Coral Sea
3. **Who was President when the USA dropped atom bombs on Japan?**
 - a. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - b. Woodrow Wilson
 - c. Harry Truman
 - d. Henry Wallace
4. **Why was the Battle of Midway such a significant conflict in World War II?**
 - a. After this, Japan was forced to fight a defensive strategy.
 - b. This was the first time nuclear weapons were used in warfare.
 - c. Hideki Tojo was killed during this conflict.
 - d. After this, the USA and the USSR were able to set Australia free from Japanese control.
5. **The Manhattan Project to build the first atom bomb was led by _____.**
 - a. Albert Einstein
 - b. J. Robert Oppenheimer
 - c. Erwin Rommel
 - d. Manfred von Richthofen
6. **What happened at the Nuremburg Trials?**
 - a. Benito Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, were sentenced to death.
 - b. Hideki Tojo was put on trial and executed.
 - c. Many Nazi leaders were sentenced to death for war crimes.
 - d. Emperor Hirohito was forced to step down and let Dwight Eisenhower take control of Japan.
7. **The United States used atom bombs to attack Hiroshima and _____.**
 - a. Nagasaki
 - b. Tokyo
 - c. Okinawa
 - d. Iwo Jima

Part B: Short Answer: Instructions: Answer the question below.

1. **The use of atomic weapons on Japan led to the deaths of over 200,000 people. If this weapon was so destructive, why did the USA use it?**

When the USA focused their efforts on Japan, they had to initiate an island hopping campaign. These battles were vicious and thousands died. Japan also started using extreme tactics, like having kamikaze pilots commit suicide and crash into Allied ships. It was clear that, if the USA pursued a land invasion of Japan that over a million people would die. While over 200,000 people died due to the atom bombs, this number was actually lower than would have died in a land invasion.

Answers:

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. Who won the Election of 1988?

- a. Bill Clinton
- b. George H.W. Bush
- c. Ronald Reagan
- d. Gerald Ford

2. Who signed an agreement acknowledging that the Cold War was over in 1992?

- a. Nikikita Khrushchev
- b. Boris Yeltsin
- c. Vladimir Lenin
- d. Vladimir Putin

3. Which option explains the historical impact of Nelson Mandela?

- a. He led the protests of Tiananmen Square.
- b. He challenged racism in his nation.
- c. He helped Yugoslavia reorder itself into various, separate nations.
- d. He served as a General in The Gulf War.

4. Which option explains why tension developed in Yugoslavia in the early 1990s?

- a. Various ethnic groups felt politically dominated by the Serbs.
- b. Many were upset with the apartheid system and wanted to abolish the system.
- c. People were concerned about the use of nuclear weapons by rogue Soviet Republics.
- d. All of the above.

5. What option below explains why Iraq invaded Kuwait in the early 1990s?

- a. Iraq wanted to ensure that Kuwait stayed out of the Soviet Union.
- b. Iraq wanted to secure the weapons of mass destruction present in Kuwait.
- c. Iraq wanted to control the vast oil fields in Kuwait.
- d. Iraq was concerned when Kuwait refused to sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

6. What happened in the Election of 1992?

- a. George H.W. Bush won due to his massive popularity in winning The Gulf War.
- b. Ross Perot, a 3rd party candidate, representing the Reform Party, won the election.
- c. A Democrat, Bill Clinton, won the election.
- d. Colin Powell, a Gulf War hero, won the election.

7. Who tried to establish a government in Yugoslavia in which each citizen got to vote?

- a. Nelson Mandela
- b. Saddam Hussain
- c. Joseph Stalin
- d. Slobodan Milosevic

Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Answer the question below.

1. How did The Gulf War begin? Who were some important historical figures involved in the conflict? How did The Gulf War end?

In August of 1990, Iraq, a nation in the Middle East, led by a dictator, Saddam Hussein, invaded the neighboring country of Kuwait. This started The Gulf War. Iraq had accumulated a great deal of debt in its war with Iran. The goal of Iraq was to takeover Kuwait's oil fields to gain wealth off of oil profits. If Hussein succeeded, he would control a massive section of the oil industry, which impacted all industrial nations. The USA feared Hussein would also try to invade Saudi Arabia to control their oil fields as well. President George H.W. Bush quickly opposed the military invasion of Kuwait and began forming a coalition to fight against Hussein and push him out of Kuwait. President George H.W. Bush formed an alliance that included Egypt, Britain, Saudi Arabia, France, and others. The United Nations also insisted that Iraq leave Kuwait. Hussein refused. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were involved in this alliance, including nearly half a million American soldiers. The alliance initiated aerial attacks against Iraq's strongholds in Kuwait in January of 1991. General Colin Powell and General Norman Schwarzkopf managed the attacks. In February of 1991, the coalition forces invaded Kuwait and removed Iraq's troops from the nation. Iraq had lost The Gulf War. America had led the coalition to a decisive victory and protected Kuwait. They did not invade Iraq, however, and Saddam Hussein stayed in power.

Answers:**World War II Test**

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. Which option below correctly links each dictator with his country?
 - a. Mussolini (Germany), Stalin (Spain), Tojo (Italy), Franco (Japan)
 - b. Mussolini (Italy), Stalin (USSR), Tojo (Japan), Franco (Spain)
 - c. Mussolini (USSR), Stalin (Japan), Tojo (Spain), Franco (Italy)
 - d. Mussolini (Spain), Stalin (Italy), Tojo (Germany), Franco (USSR)
2. Which dictator below practiced Communism in his nation?
 - a. Hitler
 - b. Mussolini
 - c. Stalin
 - d. Tojo
3. Which leader below transformed Russia into a Communist nation?
 - a. Franco
 - b. Wilson
 - c. Lenin
 - d. Mussolini
4. Which system of government did Hitler remove from power?
 - a. The Weimer Republic
 - b. The European Union
 - c. The League of Nations
 - d. The Third Reich
5. Why did Hitler and Mussolini send troops to help Francisco Franco?
 - a. Franco was a strong supporter of the League of Nations
 - b. Franco was in an alliance with Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - c. France was leading a Communist revolution in Spain
 - d. Franco was a supporter of Fascism
6. All of the following were reasons why many government leaders in the USA wanted to avoid getting involved in the conflicts of Europe prior to WW II EXCEPT:
 - a. Many felt the League of Nations could fix the problems in Europe
 - b. WW I was devastating and many in the USA wanted to avoid another World War
 - c. Many Americans died in WW I
 - d. The Great Depression was still going on
7. What was the goal of the Neutrality Acts?
 - a. To keep the USA impartial in global conflicts
 - b. To remove Hitler from power
 - c. To ensure that Japan could not take Manchuria
 - d. To support the League of Nations request that Japan stop expanding
8. What is a synagogue?
 - a. A Jewish business
 - b. A Jewish neighborhood
 - c. A Jewish section of Berlin
 - d. A Jewish place of worship
9. What did the Nuremburg laws accomplish?
 - a. The laws stopped Jews from fleeing to Britain and made those who had escaped return.
 - b. The laws allowed Jews to relocate to Palestine.
 - c. The laws took Jewish property and removed their citizenship.
 - d. The laws allowed Jews to leave Concentration Camps, if they pledged allegiance to Hitler.

10. What event occurred from 11/9/1938 to 11/10/1938 in which Jewish businesses, homes, and synagogues were destroyed and many had windows broken out?
- a. The Kristallnacht
 - b. The Gestapo
 - c. The Drenthe
 - d. The Saboteurs
11. When an entire people group are targeted for mass exterminated, then _____ is being committed against that people group.
- a. infanticide
 - b. genocide
 - c. matricide
 - d. patricide
12. Which nation allowed many Jews to relocate to Palestine?
- a. Britain
 - b. The Ottoman Empire
 - c. Italy
 - d. The USA
13. Who was the leader of Germany when the Holocaust occurred?
- a. Benito Mussolini
 - b. Joseph Stalin
 - c. Adolf Hitler
 - d. Hideki Tojo
14. When you allow a nation to get away with an unjust action, if they promise not to pursue similar actions in the future, you are practicing_____.
- a. Blitzkrieg
 - b. appeasement
 - c. guerrilla Warfare
 - d. propaganda
15. Who was the British Prime minister when the Munich Agreement was signed?
- a. Edouard Daladier
 - b. Neville Chamberlain
 - c. Winston Churchill
 - d. Vittorio Orlando
16. According to the Munich Agreement, Hitler would be allowed to keep_____.
- a. The Sudetenland
 - b. The Netherlands
 - c. Denmark
 - d. Norway
17. What option below explains why Hitler and Stalin agreed to a nonaggression pact?
- a. Communism and Fascism are virtually identical politically.
 - b. Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler both wanted to spread the teaching of Karl Marx.
 - c. Germany promised to build a railroad stretching into the Soviet Union and the Ottoman Empire.
 - d. Both sides were trying to avoid war with each other.
18. Which dictator assisted the Nazis to invade and take over France?
- a. Edouard Daladier
 - b. Benito Mussolini
 - c. Francisco Franco
 - d. Hideki Tojo

19. Hitler had to develop a German army to pursue his invasion goals in various parts of Europe. What was Hitler breaking by building a German army?
- a. The Treaty of Versailles
 - b. The Munich Agreement
 - c. The Treaty of Paris
 - d. The United Nations Charter
20. What invention helped Britain stop a German invasion of their nation?
- a. radar
 - b. The tank
 - c. The telegraph
 - d. U-boats
21. In 1935, _____ passed the Neutrality Acts to try and keep the USA out of foreign conflicts.
- a. Congress
 - b. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - c. The Supreme Court
 - d. Attorney General Frank Murphy
22. Germany, _____, and Japan formed the alliance of the Axis Powers.
- a. China
 - b. Italy
 - c. France
 - d. The Soviet Union
23. Many Americans wanted to avoid getting involved in the early conflicts of World War II for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- a. Many Americans felt the League of Nations would end the various conflicts
 - b. The Great Depression was still going on
 - c. World War I was still fresh in the minds of many Americans
 - d. Many leaders did not want to send American men to die in a European conflict
24. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?
- a. Japan was angry that the USA attacked Germany.
 - b. Japan was afraid the League of Nations would attack them first.
 - c. Japan was concerned that the USA would stop their pacific conquest.
 - d. Japan was upset that the USA asked the Soviet Union to join the Allies.
25. Which action taken by the USA showed the government was not fully neutral in the conflicts that came about early in World War II?
- a. The passing of the Lend-Lease Act
 - b. The arrest of Eugen V. Debs for protesting conflicts in Europe
 - c. The reduction in defense spending requested by FDR
 - d. The passing of the Neutrality Acts
26. Why did Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union begin to receive aid during World War II from the USA?
- a. The Soviet Union agreed to attack Japan
 - b. The Soviet Union abandoned Communism
 - c. The Soviet Union was invaded by Germany
 - d. The Soviet Union liberated Poland from Germany and gained the support of the USA

27. How did the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan impact the foreign policy of the United States?

- a. The nation's leaders increased their desire to avoid joining the conflicts of WW II.
- b. **There was no longer a significant group of leaders desiring neutrality**
- c. Many in Congress became afraid and felt there was no way to defeat Japan now that Pearl Harbor was destroyed.
- d. None of the above.

28. All of the following nations were in the Allies with the USA in WW II EXCEPT:

- a. France
- b. Britain
- c. **Spain**
- d. The USSR

29. Which Civil Rights leader demanded that the war industry sector of the USA, during World War II, abandon the policy of discrimination?

- a. **A. Philip Randolph**
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. Booker T. Washington
- d. Frederick Douglas

30. Which of the following is an example of rationing during WW II?

- a. A woman goes to work in a factory
- b. **A group of neighbors rides to work together**
- c. A man enlists in the army
- d. The war sector desegregates

31. How many people of Japanese descent were forced into internment camps in the USA during WW II?

- a. Over 250,000
- b. Around 10,000
- c. Around 50,000
- d. **Over 100,000**

32. What explanation below explains why college attendance soared after WW II in the USA?

- a. The passing of the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote
- b. The radical success of the New Deal
- c. **The creation of the GI Bill of Rights**
- d. All of the above

33. Which option below has the Allies' military operations in the correct chronological order?

- a. Operation Cobra, Operation Overlord, Operation Torch
- b. **Operation Torch, Operation Overlord, Operation Cobra**
- c. Operation Torch, Operation Cobra, Operation Overlord
- d. Operation Cobra, Operation Torch, Operation Overlord

34. With whom did Hitler break the Nonaggression Pact with in World War II?

- a. Munich
- b. The Sudetenland
- c. Czechoslovakia
- d. **The USSR**

35. What explanation below explains why the Allies invaded North Africa?

- a. The goal was to attack Italy
- b. Egypt was quickly morphing into a fascist state
- c. The Allies wanted to control the oil fields of Sicily
- d. All of the above

36. What General oversaw both Operation Overlord and Operation Torch?

- a. Douglas MacArthur
- b. Ulysses S. Grant
- c. Dwight Eisenhower
- d. George Meade

37. Which word below describes Hitler's military pursuit of Antwerp after Operation Overlord commenced?

- a. A victory
- b. A standstill
- c. A failure
- d. A cease fire

38. Who became President of the USA when FDR died?

- a. Lyndon Baines Johnson
- b. Harry Truman
- c. Dwight Eisenhower
- d. Thomas E. Dewey

39. What contribution did the Tuskegee Airmen have in World War II?

- a. They helped with the invasion of Italy.
- b. They were the first to land on D-day.
- c. They successfully bombed Tokyo.
- d. They helped achieve victory in the Battle of the Atlantic.

40. Who oversaw the American Pacific Front military operations against Japan during World War II?

- a. General Dwight Eisenhower
- b. General Douglas MacArthur
- c. General George S. Patton
- d. General Omar Bradley

41. Which military action radically increased the morale of the USA and proved that the USA could strike the mainland of Japan?

- a. The initial fighting between the USA and Japan in the Philippines
- b. Doolittle's Raid
- c. The Battle of the Atlantic
- d. The Battle of the Coral Sea

42. Who was President when the USA dropped atom bombs on Japan?

- a. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Harry Truman
- d. Henry Wallace

43. Why was the Battle of Midway such a significant conflict in World War II?

- a. This was the first time nuclear weapons were used in warfare.
- b. Hideki Tojo was killed during this conflict.
- c. After this, Japan was forced to fight a defensive strategy
- d. After this, the USA and the USSR were able to set Australia free from Japanese control.

44. The Manhattan Project to build the first atom bomb was led by _____.

- a. Albert Einstein
- b. Erwin Rommel
- c. J. Robert Oppenheimer
- d. Manfred von Richthofen

45. What happened at the Nuremburg Trials?

- a. Benito Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, were sentenced to death.
- b. Hideki Tojo was put on trial and executed.
- c. Emperor Hirohito was forced to step down and let Dwight Eisenhower take control of Japan.
- d. Many Nazi leaders were sentenced to death for war crimes.

46. The United States used atom bombs to attack Hiroshima and _____.

- a. Tokyo
- b. Okinawa
- c. Iwo Jima
- d. Nagasaki

Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Choose ONE of the questions below and answer the question.

1. What did Britain and France hope to achieve in the Munich Agreement? Were they successful? Explain. When Hitler became the dictator of Germany, he began to take over various places in Europe. He took over Austria and then took the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. The Nazi's claimed Germans were being mistreated in this area and took the western boundary of Czechoslovakia. Yet, these claims were just lies and propaganda to give the Germans an excuse to invade the area. European nations were becoming anxious and wanted to reach an agreement for Hitler to stop invading other areas. On 9/30/1938, the Munich Agreement was achieved. Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, and Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, met with the Nazi regime to discuss a settlement on the issue. The leaders of France and Britain felt that, if Hitler was allowed to keep the Sudetenland, he would stop invading other areas, so they agreed Germany could keep the area of the Sudetenland. This tactic is called "appeasement," when you let a nation get away with an unjust action, if they pledge not to do it again in the future. Many asserted that appeasement would NOT work because it would just embolden Hitler to pursue the same actions in the future. This proved correct. Hitler later took over much of Europe in World War II.
2. What are some arguments that one could offer to assert that the USA was justified in using atom bombs against Japan during WW II? What are some arguments that one could make to assert that the USA should not have used atom bombs on Japan during WW II? There are many reasons people could give for why the USA needed to use the atom bombs. First, the USA had the responsibility to protect its own soldiers. The atom bombs killed many in Japan, but spared the USA from sending in soldiers. Second, America had sacrificed much during the European Front and the USA needed to bring an end to the conflict. Third, if the USA pursued a land invasion instead, over a million could have died, far more than around the 200,000 that died when the atom bombs were used. Fourth, the "island hopping" campaign proved that the Japanese were simply not going to surrender without drastic action. For reasons such as these, a person could argue it was necessary to use the atom bombs in WW II.

There are also many arguments that people could make concerning why the bombs should not have been dropped. First, Germany and Italy had fallen. So, it appeared that Japan was going to lose to the Allies eventually. Second, the USA could have tested the bomb at an area that was unpopulated to show Japan what they would face if they did not surrender. Third, many people who died in the attacks were civilians, not soldiers. Fourth, the atom bombs not only killed many instantly, they also leaked radiation afterward. For reasons such as these, many could argue it was wrong to use atom bombs.

Answers:**Test: Ford, Carter, and Reagan**

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. **What criminal activity did Ford pardon Nixon for in 1974?**
 - a. Nixon had committed war crimes in Vietnam by dropping napalm bombs on Cambodia.
 - b. Nixon violated the laws of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by pursuing diplomatic relations with Communist China.
 - c. Nixon secretly approved the overthrowing of the government of Nicaragua.
 - d. **Nixon was connected to a burglary that occurred in the Democratic National Headquarters.**
2. **All of the following were occurring in the American economy in the mid-1970s EXCEPT:**
 - a. Unemployment was increasing
 - b. **Job growth was rising**
 - c. Oil prices were escalating
 - d. Inflation was growing
3. **What was the purpose of Ford's WIN strategy?**
 - a. To pardon Nixon so the nation could move forward
 - b. **To limit inflation**
 - c. To officially end the Vietnam War
 - d. To refuse cooperation with Communist nations
4. **What advisor to Ford urged that the USA continue to practice Realpolitik?**
 - a. Donald Rumsfeld
 - b. **Henry Kissinger**
 - c. John Dean
 - d. H.R. Haldeman
5. **Why did the Helsinki Accords of 1974 concern some individuals?**
 - a. They feared that France would join the Soviet Union.
 - b. **They feared that the USA was diminishing its support for the independence of the Baltic States.**
 - c. They feared that the meeting would increase the amount of nuclear weapons in the world and simply lead to a surge in the arms race between the USA and the USSR.
 - d. They feared that the USA would allow the USSR to put missiles in Cuba.
6. **Who was the last President to be in office while the Vietnam War was occurring?**
 - a. Lyndon Baines Johnson
 - b. Jimmy Carter
 - c. Richard Nixon
 - d. **Gerald Ford**
7. **Who did Jimmy Carter defeat in the Election of 1976?**
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. Walter Mondale
 - c. **Gerald Ford**
 - d. Richard Nixon

8. What option below explains why Carter was hesitant to pursue an open, political relationship with Nicaragua?
- Nicaragua supported the Communist takeover of Cuba.
 - Nicaragua did not protect Human Rights within their country.
 - Nicaragua allowed the USSR to put missiles in their nation.
 - All of the above.
9. What option below best describes the impact of OPEC's political and business tactics on the American economy in the 1970s?
- Neutral
 - Harmful
 - Helpful
 - Positive
10. Jimmy Carter met with _____ and Menachem Begin at the Camp David Accords.
- Henry Kissinger
 - Gerald Ford
 - Anwar El Sadat
 - Moosavi Khomeini
11. What reason did the extremists in Iran give for storming the US embassy and taking hostages in 1979?
- They were upset that the USA stopped cooperation with Nicaragua.
 - They were furious that the USA let Mohammad Reza Pahlavi enter America.
 - They were angry that the USA was helping the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan.
 - They were enraged that the USA formed a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.
12. What option below explains why the USA supported the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan, even though the group had many extremists in their loosely connected association?
- The USA wanted an ally to invade Iran.
 - The USA was secretly trying to capture terrorists.
 - The USA was more concerned about the USSR than militant extremists.
 - All of the above.
13. Who would have been most likely to reduce taxes and cut social programs, if he won the Presidency in the election of 1964?
- Both Barry Goldwater and Lyndon Johnson wanted to reduce taxes.
 - Barry Goldwater
 - Lyndon Johnson
 - None of the above.
14. Which political party gained massive support from Fundamentalist Christians in the Election of 1980?
- The Bull Moose Party
 - The Republicans
 - The Democrats
 - The Green Party
15. Why was it ironic that Jimmy Carter lost support from The Moral Majority in the Election of 1980?
- He encouraged people to boycott the election of 1980 until America ceased making nuclear weapons.
 - Carter publically asserted that he was a born again Christian.
 - Carter successfully freed many hostages in Iran through the use of military engagement.
 - He encouraged people to support the government of Nicaragua.

16. All of the following were obstacles that damaged the popularity of President Jimmy Carter EXCEPT:
- Carter could not get America out the Vietnam War.
 - Carter could not secure the release of hostages in Iran.
 - Carter's policy of only dealing with nations that secured Human Rights was viewed as naïve and unrealistic.
 - Carter could not get the economy to start moving in a positive direction.
17. In 1980, all of the following were social trends that many Fundamentalist Christians wanted to see reversed or completely stopped EXCEPT:
- The Supreme Court ruled that staff led school prayer was unconstitutional.
 - The Supreme Court ruled that abortion was legal in Roe vs. Wade.
 - The Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan, promised to lower taxes if elected President.
 - The Legislative Branch was gaining momentum to pass the Equal Rights Act.
18. All of the following were economic tactics of President Ronald Reagan EXCEPT:
- Reduce funding for social programs
 - Increase spending on defense
 - Reduce taxes, especially on the very wealthy
 - Increase funding for social programs
19. Which of the following is an example of deregulation?
- The government reduces the amount of rules a television company has to follow to operate.
 - The government splits up a monopoly.
 - The government adds strict rules for trading stocks.
 - The government buys crops from farmers and sells them for a low price to the public at large.
20. All of the following were critiques that many Democrats offered toward the Strategic Defense Initiative EXCEPT:
- It was not needed, since the USSR ceased practicing Communism in 1980.
 - It was too expensive.
 - It received funding, while funding for various social programs was reduced.
 - They asserted it was unrealistic and would not work.
21. Which person below would most likely support Reagan's appointment of Antonin Scalia, Anthony Kennedy, and Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court?
- A supporter of the Pro-Choice Movement.
 - A member of Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority Group.
 - An American who supported the liberal court decisions that persisted in the mid-20th century.
 - A Democrat living in the North.
22. What tactic, pursued by President Ronald Reagan, contributed to a budget deficit?
- Greatly funding defense in the government's budget.
 - Supporting the Moral Majority.
 - Securing the release of American hostages from Iran.
 - Reducing funding for free and reduced lunch in schools.
23. Which of the following did President Ronald Reagan want to fund, expansively, in the nation's budget?
- Defense
 - Food Stamps
 - Medicaid
 - Welfare

24. Why did Mikhail Gorbachev want to sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty?

- a. Gorbachev wanted America to remove missiles in Turkey during the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- b. Gorbachev wanted Cuba to get to remain Communist.
- c. Gorbachev wanted to halt the separation of Belarus from the Soviet Union.
- d. Gorbachev wanted to reduce defense spending in the USSR.

25. During the protests in China, in 1989, at Tiananmen Square, _____ sent in the military to crush the protests.

- a. Ho Chi Minh
- b. Syngman Rhee
- c. Li Peng
- d. Mao Zedong

26. Why did Reagan support the Contras in Nicaragua?

- a. He believed they would win their war against Iraq and bring stability to the Middle East.
- b. He wanted to support the group because they were against Communist like governments.
- c. He believed they would eventually overthrow Castor in Cuba.
- d. He wanted to build another canal above the Panama Canal to increase trade for the USA.

27. Who was the leader of the USSR during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- a. Vladimir Lenin
- b. Mikhail Gorbachev
- c. Nikita Khrushchev
- d. Joseph Stalin

28. What was the purpose of the Boland Amendment?

- a. To stop America from getting involved in revolutions in Central America
- b. To lend support to the protestors of Tiananmen Square
- c. To assert that the USA would allow Communism to remain Cuba
- d. To limit the amount of missiles the USA could create with a reaching point of 300 to 3,400 miles

29. What type of person below would most likely support Trickle-down Economics?

- a. A business owner
- b. A Democrat Senator
- c. A factory worker
- d. A farmer in the South

30. Who was Ronald Reagan's Vice President?

- a. Carter
- b. Mondale
- c. Bush
- d. Clinton

Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Choose **ONE** of the questions below and write a response answer the question.

Option A: What was the policy of Realpolitik? Who advised President Ford to follow this policy? Why would some people support the policy or Realpolitik? Why would some people stand against the policy of Realpolitik? Explain.



The policy of Realpolitik was a policy that Henry Kissinger urged the USA to follow under Richard Nixon and continue under Gerald Ford. Prior to this, the USA had avoided an in-depth diplomacy with nations that practiced Communism. Kissinger asserted that China was too powerful to not interact with and the USA was losing out on trade and other advantages if the nation continued the policy of virtually ignoring Communist nations. Some would support this policy because they believed the USA had more to gain by interacting with powerful Communist nations than ignoring them for the sake of principal. Others would have not liked this policy because they believed the USA should send a strong message that, in their opinion, Communism was a tyrannical form of government that oppressed people.

Option B: President Ronald Reagan believed America's government budget needed reduced to bring tax relief to many Americans. If the government funded less programs, then Americans would pay less in taxes. Yet, Ronald Reagan heavily funded defense while in office. In fact, he funded defense so heavily that it led to a budget deficit. Answer the following Questions: First, if Reagan was for reducing government spending, why did he increase spending in the department of defense? Second, what was Reagan's plan dubbed "Trickledown Economics?" How did Reagan strategize to attempt to make the "Trickledown Economics" plan occur?

President Ronald Reagan, a Republican, elected in 1980, supported an economic theory dubbed Trickle-down Economics. This meant he wanted to lower taxes and reduce funding for government programs. His concept was that, when the government heavily taxed citizens, to pay for social programs, it meant less money was being used in the economy to purchase services and goods. Reagan believed that, if the government reduced taxes, especially on the rich, the money people were then allowed to keep would be spent and create an economic boom. Likewise, the rich would invest more and start businesses that would create jobs.



Then the wealth of the rich would "trickle down" to the Middle Class and Poor through job creation. Reagan cut funding to programs such as cheap student loans to college students, free school lunches, welfare, food stamps, job training, Medicaid, and other social programs. Reagan cut funding to many social programs that provided economic assistance to the middle class and poor. Yet, the Cold War was still a focus for the USA. Reagan pumped huge amounts of money into defense spending to ensure the USA remained more powerful than the Soviet Union of Russia, in terms of military might. He was willing to spend a lot in this area to be more powerful than the USSR, even if it created a budget deficit.

Answers:**Short Quiz / Exit Slip: President Johnson and The Vietnam War**

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. **What European power claimed Vietnam as a region of their colony in the mid-twentieth century?**
 - a. Britain
 - b. The Netherlands
 - c. France
 - d. Germany

2. _____ **led the Communist takeover of North Vietnam.**
 - a. Ngo Dinh Diem
 - b. Syngman Rhee
 - c. Kim Jong Un
 - d. Ho Chi Minh

3. **Which of the following was a direct result of the attack on the USS Maddox?**
 - a. France abandoned French Indo-China
 - b. South Korea appealed to the United Nations for assistance
 - c. Congress gave Johnson increased military powers
 - d. Fidel Castro rose to power in Cuba

4. **All of the following decreased the popularity of the Vietnam War in the USA EXCEPT:**
 - a. The use of napalm in the war
 - b. News programs reporting on Vietnam in the USA
 - c. The occurrence of many civilian deaths in Vietnam
 - d. The attack on the USS Maddox

5. **Which word below describes the attitudes and opinions of the members of the Students for a Democratic Society toward the Vietnam conflict?**
 - a. Oppositional
 - b. Neutral
 - c. Supportive
 - d. None of the above

6. **Who assassinated Martin Luther King Jr.?**
 - a. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan
 - b. John Wilkes Booth
 - c. James Earl Ray
 - d. Lee Harvey Oswald

Part B: Short Answer: Instructions: Answer the question below.

1. **What was the Tet Offensive? Who carried it out?**

In 1968, The Vietcong and North Vietnam launched The Tet Offensive. Tet, the Vietnam "New Year's Eve" was when this occurred. Over 100 areas were attacked and it took a month to push the Vietcong back. Over 30,000 Vietcong died and over 3,000 USA and South Vietnam Soldiers were killed.