

Pre-Built Assessments

Texas United States History Social Studies Unit Assessment 4 2019–2020

DRAFT

Directions: Answer all the questions on the test. When you are finished with a question, go on to the next question.

Read questions 1 through 25 and select the best answer.

- 1** The newspaper headline describes an important event of the 1960s.



This event signaled —

- A** the end of the Vietnam War
 - B** the end of the Cold War
 - C** the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - D** the start of the Space Race
- 2** What did the Supreme Court case *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969) concern?
- F** The First Amendment's protections of free speech
 - G** The free exercise clause of the First Amendment
 - H** The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - J** The Sixth Amendment's protections of the criminally accused

3 Why did the federal government encourage families to plant victory gardens during World War II?

- A** To allow the federal government to draft agricultural workers into military service
- B** To help grocery stores and markets remain in business during the long and costly conflict
- C** To enable the United States to continue to meet European demand for agricultural goods
- D** To conserve resources by having families and communities grow food for themselves

4 The image illustrates an important theory.



How did this theory affect U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War?

- F** The United States began directly attacking sites it believed to be terrorist training camps to end the growth of terrorist cells in Asia.
- G** The United States became militarily involved in a civil war in Vietnam to prevent communist influence from spreading in Asia.
- H** The United States provided aid to North Korea to stabilize the nation's economy and provide the United States with an ally in Asia.
- J** The United States negotiated arms control treaties with other nuclear powers to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Asia.

5 How did the Supreme Court rule in the case of *Korematsu v. United States* (1944)?

- A** It ruled against the government and held that Executive Order 9066 was unconstitutional as the government did not have the authority to arrest citizens without probable cause.
- B** It ruled in favor of the government and held that Executive Order 9066 was constitutional and that protecting the nation's security during a war outweighed the rights of citizens.
- C** It ruled against the government and held that Executive Order 9066 could not remain in effect and that the president needed congressional authorization to create military zones.
- D** It ruled in favor of the government and held that Executive Order 9066 could remain in effect but that only noncitizens could be interned in the camps set up by the government.

- 6** How did Japanese military aggression lead to a major turning point in World War II?
- F** The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor convinced the U.S. public that it was necessary to enter World War II.
 - G** The Japanese attack on the Philippines convinced the U.S. public that it was necessary to enter World War II.
 - H** The Japanese invasion of the Soviet Union led the United States to declare war to protect its longtime ally.
 - J** The Japanese invasion of China led the United States to declare war to protect its longtime ally.

- 7** The quotation is from a radio broadcast delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940.

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war.
— *President Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 29, 1940*

What did Roosevelt express in this quotation?

- A** His commitment to assisting the United Kingdom in its fight against Nazi Germany while avoiding direct involvement in the actual fighting
 - B** His belief that those responsible for the Holocaust must be brought before an international criminal court and punished as a deterrent
 - C** His commitment to halting the spread of communism by supplying arms and other necessary resources to the capitalist nations of Europe
 - D** His belief that the United States was a beacon of freedom and liberty remaining in the world and that it must spread its principles to all countries
- 8** During the Cold War, U.S. foreign policy focused on —
- F** overthrowing fascist regimes in Western Europe
 - G** eliminating European influence in Latin America
 - H** combating international terrorist organizations
 - J** containing the spread of communist ideology

9 President Harry Truman believed that using atomic weapons during World War II would ultimately save lives by —

- A** destroying Axis defenses in preparation for D-Day
- B** convincing Germany to accept the Allies' terms of surrender
- C** forcing the Soviet Union to officially withdraw from the war
- D** ending the war without an Allied invasion of Japan

10 The poster was created during World War II.



Source: Public Domain

What was the purpose of posters such as this one?

- F** To encourage women to support the war effort by working in manufacturing jobs
- G** To encourage women to volunteer for the military and fight to protect their country
- H** To encourage women to get involved in the government by running for political office
- J** To encourage women to fight for the right to vote so that they could affect the war effort

- 11** How did the 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy, France, contribute to the end of World War II?
- A** It provided the model for future Allied operations against the German military.
 - B** It destroyed the majority of German military forces located in occupied territories.
 - C** It gave the Allies a base of operations from which to recapture occupied territories.
 - D** It blocked the road networks that the German military needed to supply its troops.

- 12** Before the United States entered World War II, U.S. military pilots served in the Chinese Air Force as part of the —
- F** Victory Corps
 - G** Navajo Code Talkers
 - H** Flying Tigers
 - J** Tuskegee Airmen

- 13** The excerpt is from an executive order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942.

I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War . . . to prescribe military areas . . . from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War . . . may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary . . . and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order.
— *excerpt from Executive Order 9066*

What was Roosevelt’s justification for issuing this executive order?

- A** Roosevelt believed that the order was necessary to protect the nation from Japanese spies.
- B** Roosevelt believed that the order was necessary to clear large areas to test nuclear weapons.
- C** Roosevelt believed that the order was necessary to protect civilians from Japanese bombers.
- D** Roosevelt believed that the order was necessary to clear large areas for new military bases.

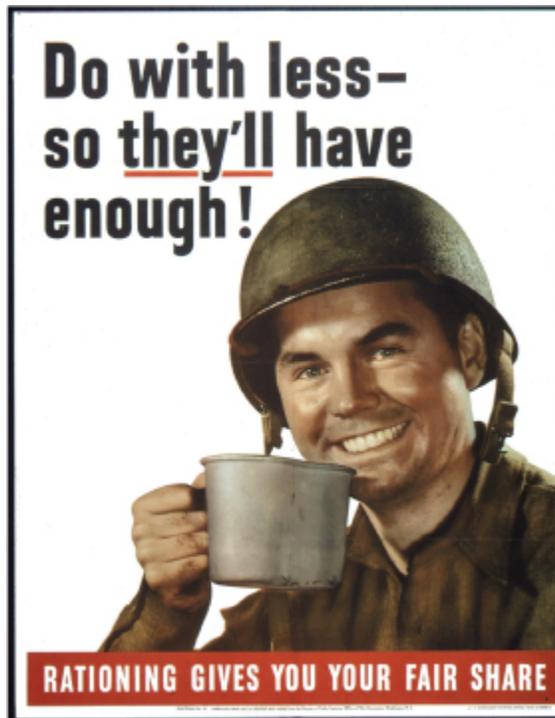
14 How did network television news reports from the front lines of the Vietnam War affect public support for the war in the United States?

- F** Belief that an attack on U.S. soil was imminent led to widespread social unrest.
- G** Enlistment increased as record numbers of people volunteered to join the U.S. military.
- H** The public increasingly doubted the government's claims that the war was being won.
- J** Confidence that the war would come to a swift conclusion grew among the public.

15 The War Powers Act was controversial because it —

- A** restricted freedom of speech
- B** limited presidential authority
- C** instituted a military draft
- D** declared war on Vietnam

- 16** The poster was created by the U.S. government.



Why did the government issue posters such as this during World War II?

- F** To make sure that enemies of the United States could not receive supplies
- G** To make sure that the people of Europe did not go hungry during the war
- H** To make sure that the nation's economy did not suffer another depression
- J** To make sure that soldiers fighting overseas had the supplies they needed

- 17** How did the GI Bill of Rights contribute to the post-World War II economic boom?

- A** It helped returning veterans acquire the skills needed to adapt to civilian life.
- B** It provided an income for people who were retired or were too sick to work.
- C** It lowered the corporate tax rate, helping businesses hire more people.
- D** It raised tariffs on industrial goods, protecting the domestic steel industry.

18 Satellite communications and the Global Positioning System improved the quality of life in the United States and were developed by —

- F** farmers seeking to improve crop yields
- G** entrepreneurs seeking to earn a profit
- H** scientists during the Space Race
- J** military leaders for use in WWII

19 The quotation defines the Truman Doctrine.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

— President Harry S. Truman in a March 12, 1947, address to a joint session of Congress

How did the United States implement the Truman Doctrine during the Cold War?

- A** By establishing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with its allies
- B** By negotiating the Partial Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union
- C** By supporting the Greek government during the Greek Civil War
- D** By blockading Cuba to prevent the installation of nuclear missiles

20 Why did the United States continue to invest in atomic research and the development of more powerful bombs after the end of World War II?

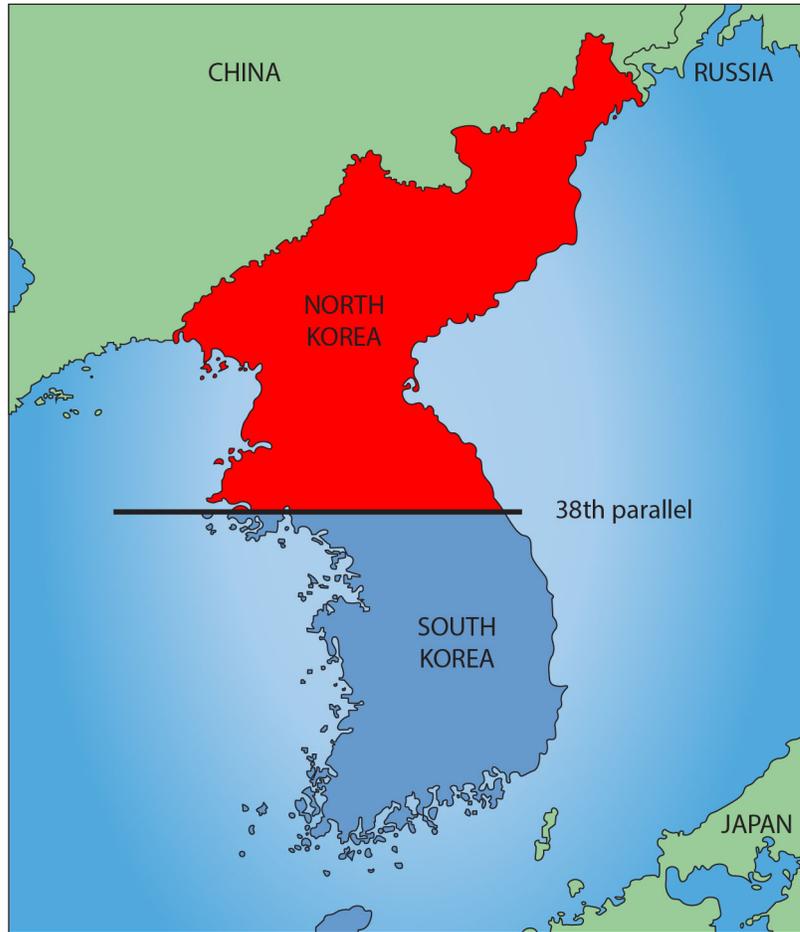
- F** To counter the growing weapons capability of the Soviet Union
- G** To maintain strong economic growth in the postwar world
- H** To reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released by power plants
- J** To decrease the United States' dependence on energy imports

21 The Twenty-sixth Amendment was ratified in response to —

- A** the use of poll taxes to deny the right to vote to African Americans
- B** the internment of U.S. citizens of Japanese descent in World War II
- C** the use of the draft to enlarge the military during the Vietnam War
- D** the corruption in the state legislatures that selected U.S. senators

- 22** The map shows the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean Peninsula (Circa 1950)



Why did the United States commit military forces to this region at the time shown?

- F** As part of its commitment to NATO, the United States sent forces to prevent democratic North Korea from falling to communist South Korea.
- G** As part of its containment policy, the United States sent forces to prevent communist North Korea from taking control of the whole Korean Peninsula.
- H** As part of its commitment to NATO, the United States sent forces to help Japan defend itself against an invasion by communist South Korea.
- J** As part of its containment policy, the United States sent forces to help the nationalist Chinese government from falling to communist North Korea.

23

How did the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution lead to a constitutional controversy?

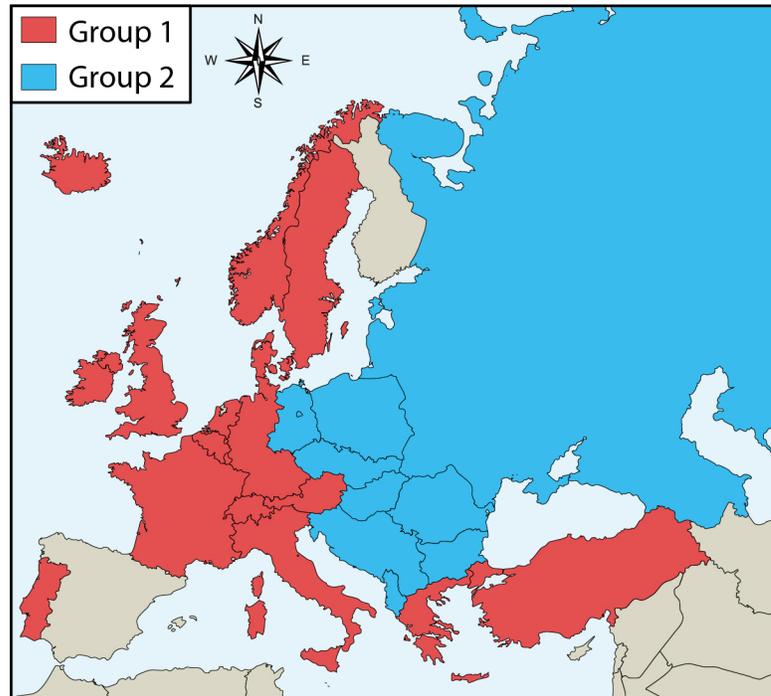
- A** The resulting expansion of the Vietnam War motivated Congress to authorize the internment of citizens to address national security concerns.
- B** The resulting expansion of the Vietnam War motivated Congress to limit the president's authority as commander in chief of the armed forces.
- C** The resulting expansion of the Vietnam War led to a Supreme Court case in which the War Powers Act was declared unconstitutional.
- D** The resulting expansion of the Vietnam War led to a Supreme Court case in which military drafts were declared unconstitutional.

24

How did U.S. education change as a result of the Cold War conflict with the Soviet Union?

- F** Spending on public universities declined due to a focus on training young citizens for military enlistment.
- G** Funding for math and science education increased so the nation could beat the Soviets in the Space Race.
- H** Schools were desegregated due to declining graduation rates and concerns of falling behind the Soviet Union.
- J** The first private schools were established due to concerns about communist sympathizers in public schools.

25 The map illustrates post-World War II Europe.



Which group of countries received aid under the Marshall Plan? Why was the other group not given aid?

- A** Group 2 received aid because the United States wanted to undermine the communist governments that took over these countries after the war. Countries in Group 1 did not receive aid because they were democracies that successfully rebuilt and did not need the aid.
- B** Group 1 received aid because the United States wanted to undermine the communist governments that took over these countries after the war. Countries in Group 2 did not receive aid because they were democracies that successfully rebuilt and did not need the aid.
- C** Group 2 received aid because the United States wanted to strengthen Eastern European economies and prevent communism from spreading. Countries in Group 1 were in the Soviet sphere of influence and were prevented from participating in the Marshall Plan.
- D** Group 1 received aid because the United States wanted to strengthen Western European economies and prevent communism from spreading. Countries in Group 2 were in the Soviet sphere of influence and were prevented from participating in the Marshall Plan.

