

PGAMO FREE K-12 SCHOOL · STUDY PACK

Grade 8 History & Geography

Unit 2: A History of the United States: Modern Times, Part 2 (Chapters 5-8)

4 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **A History of the United States: Modern Times, Part 2 (Chapters 5-8) Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 5: World War II (1939–1945)	PDF pages 96–125	—
☐	Chapter 6: Postwar America: The Cold War, Vietnam, and the Age of Civil Rights (1945–1975)	PDF pages 126–153	—
☐	Chapter 7: The United States at Home and on the World Stage (1975–2000)	PDF pages 154–177	—
☐	Chapter 8: The Challenges Ahead and Powerful Voices (2001–Present)	PDF pages 178–199	AP 8.1
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 5: World War II (1939-1945)

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the main causes of the Second World War, and who fought on either side?

Words to know

- **Nazi Germany** — Germany, from 1933 to 1945, while under the control of Adolf Hitler and his political party, the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party *Many people living in Nazi Germany experienced restrictions and controls on their daily lives.*
- **totalitarianism** — a political system in which the government controls the people completely *Under totalitarianism, people did not have the freedom to speak or travel freely.*
- **fascism** — an extreme nationalism in which a dictator controls the public absolutely *Mussolini introduced fascism to Italy, including an extreme ideology, and established a totalitarian government.*
- **collectivized** — organized into group or state ownership rather than private ownership *With all the farms collectivized, there were no longer family farms in the Soviet Union. A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: MODERN TIMES—LATE 1800s TO THE 2000s*
- **ideological** — concerned with the beliefs of a political party or group *The ideological differences between American political parties include their views on taxation and immigration.*
- **indoctrinate** — to teach someone to fully accept an idea system and to deny free thought *Members of the youth movement were so indoctrinated into believing their leader that they could no longer think for themselves.*
- **propaganda** — false or exaggerated information that is spread to encourage belief in a certain person or idea *Nazi propaganda blamed Jewish people for many problems that were caused by the Great Depression.*
- **appeasement** — the practice of meeting someone's demands in order to avoid trouble, especially when one does not agree with them *While disagreements made the situation worse, appeasement usually calmed the quarreling ministers.*
- **puppet government** — a government that looks like it is working independently but is instead controlled by another power *The Japanese military set up a puppet government in Manchuria, China, in 1932.*
- **orator** — public speaker *Barack Obama is considered by many to be a fine orator who can bring a crowd to their feet with his words.*
- **tyranny** — an act in which one person or group illegally seizes all government power, usually ruling in a harsh and brutal way *The dictator's rise to power was considered an*

act of tyranny because he manipulated his way to the top and ruled with violence.

- **embargo** — a government order that limits or stops trade *President Roosevelt called for an embargo on Japan in response to Japan's invasion of China.*
- **asset** — something that is owned by a person, company, or country *For many people, their house is their most valuable asset.*
- **war bond** — a document that promises to pay back with interest money loaned to the government for war expenses *The U.S. government sold war bonds to raise money to fight the war.*
- **income tax** — money based on a percentage of income that people are required to pay to support the workings of the government *Income taxes are generally due on April 15 of each year.*
- **sabotage** — the act of destroying something on purpose *Great Britain sent teams of operatives into enemy territory to blow up bridges and railroad tracks and perform other acts of sabotage.*
- **internment** — the act of confining or imprisoning someone during a war for political reasons *The government viewed internment as a means of preventing Japanese Americans from helping the Japanese war effort.*
- **amphibious landing** — a coming to shore from the sea on a craft that can navigate both water and land *Some boats are able to provide an amphibious landing, enabling people to disembark on dry land.*
- **atomic bomb** — a bomb powered by energy that is created by splitting atoms *The atomic bomb destroyed the city, killed many of its inhabitants, and left long-lasting damage.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 96–125. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who did the United States fight during the Second World War?
2. According to the author, what made the Second World War most notable?
3. What problems in Germany allowed Adolf Hitler to take power?
4. What were the main ideas in Hitler's book, *Mein Kampf*?
5. In which countries did totalitarianism rise during this period?
6. How did Franco and the Spanish Civil War help Nazi and Italian military forces?
7. How did Hitler change Germany's government when he came into power?
8. What was Kristallnacht?
9. How did Hitler try to implement *Lebensraum*?
10. What was blitzkrieg?
11. What happened at Dunkirk?

12. What was the Battle of Britain?
13. Why were Americans hesitant to enter World War II?
14. How did Roosevelt explain lend-lease to the American public?
15. What form did lend-lease aid come in?
16. According to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, what are the four essential human freedoms?
17. When did the Siege of Leningrad begin and end?
18. When did the Battle of Stalingrad take place?
19. How many Jewish men, women, and children were killed by the Nazis?
20. What did some military and political leaders in Japan urge the need for?
21. Why did Roosevelt place an embargo on Japan?
22. What happened at Pearl Harbor, and what were the consequences?
23. How did the work in American factories change because of the war?
24. Why was rationing important at home?
25. Who was Rosie the Riveter?
26. How did Executive Order 8802 help Black Americans during the war?
27. What was the involvement of Mexican Americans in the war?
28. Why were Japanese Americans sent to internment camps during the war?
29. Did being interned keep Japanese American men from serving in the United States military?
30. How did the portrayal of the war in newsreels differ from the reality?
31. Who were the Tuskegee Airmen?
32. How were bombs used in World War II?
33. What happened on D-Day?
34. Why was the D-Day invasion important?
35. What happened in the war against Japan during the first six months?
36. What was the Bataan Death March?
37. Why was the Battle of Midway so devastating for Japan?
38. Where did the largest amphibious assault in the Pacific take place?
39. Where were the atomic bombs dropped?
40. What happened for seven years after Japan surrendered to the United States?
41. What was the reason for the Yalta and Potsdam conferences?
42. Why were the Nuremberg Trials conducted?
43. How did the G.I. Bill help returning soldiers?
44. Why was the United Nations created?
45. What was one of the first actions of the United Nations?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the main causes of the Second World War, and who fought on either side?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 6: Postwar America: The Cold War, Vietnam, and the Age of Civil Rights (1945-1975)

THE BIG QUESTION

What issue consumed the United States overseas and what was the main social issue at home during this time?

Words to know

- **containment** — the act or process of keeping something within certain limits, such as stopping the spread of communism during the Cold War *The United States' policy of containment meant the government funded the efforts of other countries to fight communism.*
- **active internationalism** — a policy of working or cooperating with other nations; the opposite of isolationism *The work of the United Nations is a great example of active internationalism because nations work together to address global problems.*
- **suburb** — a town or small city within commuting, or easy traveling, distance of a large city *Many residents of the Chicago suburb of Barrington travel by train to work in the city.*
- **counterculture** — a culture that has different values than the established society or main culture *The free spirit of the 1960s counterculture was in sharp contrast to the more buttoned-down culture of mainstream America.*
- **plaintiff** — a person who begins a legal action *The plaintiff filed suit against the landscapers who damaged her yard.*
- **détente** — a policy that relaxes tensions between nations *By the 1970s, the high tension of the Cold War had relaxed into détente between the superpowers.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 126–153. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What does the term “cold war” mean?
2. Why were the decades following World War II known as the “golden era” of American economic growth?
3. Which countries were considered part of the First World?
4. Which countries were considered part of the Second World?
5. What was the Truman Doctrine?
6. What was the problem with containment and the Truman Doctrine?
7. What was life like in the Soviet Union?
8. What was the “iron curtain”?

9. What was the state of Europe after World War II?
10. How did the United States help Europe after the war?
11. How did the Marshall Plan benefit the American economy?
12. What does the World Bank do?
13. What is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?
14. What did the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union decide to do with Germany after the war?
15. What was the Berlin Airlift?
16. What happened in China in 1949?
17. What is NATO?
18. What was the Warsaw Pact?
19. How are North Korea and South Korea different?
20. How were Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania forced to become Soviet satellites?
21. What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall?
22. What types of actions did the United States take because of the government's fear of communist ideology?
23. Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy?
24. How are the FBI and CIA similar and different?
25. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?
26. How did President Kennedy die?
27. How did President Kennedy's legacy continue after his death?
28. When did the nuclear arms race begin, and why?
29. What does MAD (mutually assured destruction) mean, and why was it considered a deterrence to war?
30. How did television ownership change between 1946 and 1960?
31. How did the rise of the suburbs change lives for many families?
32. What was the domino theory?
33. What types of fighting defined the Vietnam War?
34. How did the American public respond when they learned what was happening in the war?
35. What was the civil rights movement?
36. What events began to break down the barriers to civil rights in the late 1940s and early 1950s?
37. Why did President Eisenhower send troops to Little Rock, Arkansas?
38. What did Governor George Wallace do to defend segregation?
39. Who was Emmett Till?
40. What did Rosa Parks do?

41. Who were the Freedom Riders?
42. What other events were important acts of protest during the civil rights movement?
43. What problems in American society did Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs target?
44. Why did Malcolm X believe that Martin Luther King Jr.'s efforts would fail?
45. What was one cause of riots, such as the Watts riots, in the 1960s?
46. Why did President Nixon resign?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What issue consumed the United States overseas and what was the main social issue at home during this time?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 7: The United States at Home and on the World Stage (1975-2000)

THE BIG QUESTION

What were some of the main challenges facing the United States in the last twenty-five years of the 1900s?

Words to know

- **human genome** — the full sequence of genes—the parts of the cell that control the way someone looks, their growth, etc.—that humans possess *Understanding the human genome helps scientists better predict inherited diseases.*
- **global commerce** — the worldwide buying and selling of goods and services *Global commerce can clearly be seen in the cargo ships that carry electronics from China to the United States and grains and beans from the United States to China.*
- **discriminatory practices** — usual actions that are prejudiced against a group *Some immigrants have at times experienced discriminatory practices such as unequal pay.*
- **reevaluation** — the process of thinking about the significance or worth of something again *Reevaluation of traditional male and female family roles has led to a more equal division of labor in many households.*
- **conscientious individual behavior** — making personal choices according to what is right rather than personal desires *Conscientious individual behavior led to the sudden appearance of new electric cars in the neighborhood.*
- **pesticide** — a chemical or other substance used to kill pests *The pesticide killed insects as it was meant to, but it also killed birds and fish.*
- **toxic industrial waste** — poisonous material that is created in the manufacturing process *The toxic industrial waste that the factory dumped in the stream washed into the water supply.*
- **climate change** — a long-term change in global climate and weather patterns *Climate change has led to more severe storms, as well as droughts and wildfires.*
- **greenhouse gas emissions** — substances that are released into the air that trap heat from the sun in Earth's atmosphere *Coal-fired power plants lead to huge amounts of greenhouse gas emissions.*
- **reliant** — depending on something or someone *The United States is still reliant on fossil fuels for transportation, but that is changing as electric vehicles become more popular.*
- **embargo** — to issue an order that prohibits trade *The United States embargoed grain shipments to the Soviet Union, which led to shortages in the U.S.S.R.*
- **deregulation** — the process of taking away regulations or restrictions *Some people believe that deregulation keeps business competition high and prices for goods low.*

- **national debt** — the amount of money that the government of a country owes to lenders such as banks, companies, or other countries *The national debt is likely to rise in times of war and times of financial crisis because the government spends more money than it brings in.*
- **centrist wing** — a part of a political party or an organization that holds moderate views *The centrist wing of the party wanted slow, small changes instead of the large, sweeping reforms called for by the far left of the party.*

Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 154–177. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did television shows reflect divisions and social tensions in American society?
2. What advances in science and technology were made in the 1980s and 1990s?
3. What were the goals of the American Indian Movement?
4. Why did AIM activists choose the town of Wounded Knee as the site of one of their protests?
5. Who were important figures in the struggle for migrant rights?
6. What was one technique the United Farm Workers used to educate the public and bring changes to assist migrant farmworkers?
7. Why was a national women’s movement necessary?
8. What changes did Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments Act cause in colleges and universities?
9. What new opportunities have arisen for women since the women’s rights movement?
10. What changes continued to help Black Americans receive civil rights?
11. In which state was the first Black American governor elected?
12. Why was the environmental movement led by Rachel Carson and others important?
13. What federal agency is in charge of protecting the environment?
14. What does the federal “Superfund law” require?
15. How did the meltdown at Three Mile Island affect the future of nuclear power in the United States?
16. Why do most nations seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
17. What challenge did President Ford face during his two and a half years as president?
18. How did President Ford try to move the nation away from its dependence on foreign oil?
19. What were the Camp David Accords?
20. Why did President Carter embargo grain shipments to the Soviet Union and pull American athletes from the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow?
21. What happened in Iran in 1979?

22. How is a conservative often described?
23. What issues were an important part of Reagan's platform?
24. How did Reagan treat social welfare programs?
25. What was the effect of Reagan's tax cuts and his increase in defense spending?
26. Which nation did Reagan call an "evil empire"?
27. What was the Reagan idea nicknamed "Star Wars"?
28. Who did President Bush offer aid to and when?
29. Who was released from prison in February 1990 in South Africa?
30. What was Operation Desert Storm?
31. What was unusual about this military action?
32. President Clinton signed NAFTA into law. What was NAFTA?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were some of the main challenges facing the United States in the last twenty-five years of the 1900s?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 8: The Challenges Ahead and Powerful Voices (2001-Present)

THE BIG QUESTION

What in your opinion are the most pressing challenges facing the United States in the years ahead?

Words to know

- **confirmation bias** — the tendency to look for information or to interpret information in a way that is consistent with a person's existing beliefs *His confirmation bias meant that he watched only news channels that he agreed with rather than those that expressed different opinions.*
- **partisanship** — the state of choosing one political party, cause, or person over others due to personal affiliation, regardless of other factors *His partisanship meant he always voted for members of the same party, regardless of their ideas or qualifications.*
- **recession** — a time of reduced economic activity, when there is little buying or selling *Many people lost their jobs during the recession.*
- **globalization** — the growth of a worldwide economy that includes free trade and the use of inexpensive labor markets in other countries *The tags on clothing show globalization—items sold in American stores are made all over the world.*
- **offshoring** — the policy of moving some jobs or functions of a company overseas to places where labor is less expensive *The company implemented offshoring rather than using U.S. labor resources, which reduced the cost of production and increased profits.*
- **embassy** — the official building in a foreign country in which an ambassador and staff work *The ambassador to Russia looked out at the streets of Moscow from the windows of her office in the embassy.*
- **reconfigure** — to rearrange or change the structure of something *The teacher will reconfigure the classroom so that the desks are arranged in groups rather than rows.*
- **surveillance** — close observation *In order to stop crime in the alley, the police used surveillance in the form of cameras and regular foot patrols.*
- **warrant** — document from a judge that authorizes law enforcement officials to search, make an arrest, or seize items *The judge issued a warrant so the police could search the suspect's house.*
- **preemptive attack** — an attack on others to prevent them from attacking first *My brother staged a preemptive attack and doused me with water ten minutes before the water balloon fight was supposed to begin.*

- **mortgage** — a secured loan for the purchase of a house or building that uses the house or building as collateral *If she did not make the payments on her mortgage, the bank would take possession of her house.*
- **community organizer** — a person who works to organize members of the community to work together to make the community better *He worked as a community organizer and planned protests, community clean-up days, and other events to raise awareness about climate change.*
- **infrastructure** — the public works system that includes roads, bridges, water, public transportation, etc. *The company worked on infrastructure, planning repairs to bridges, highways, and public transport.*
- **medical insurance** — a system in which people pay the insurance company a regular set amount and the company pays some or all of their medical expenses *If I didn't have medical insurance, I couldn't afford to have the operation I need.*
- **subsidy** — a grant of money, often from the government, given to help pay needed expenses *The government subsidy helped her pay the rent on an apartment in the expensive city.*
- **preexisting medical condition** — a health problem that someone had before their health insurance coverage began *Her kidney disease was a preexisting medical condition, so medical insurance wouldn't pay for her kidney treatments.*
- **drone** — an aircraft that is controlled remotely instead of manned by people *He flew the tiny camera drone to get pictures of the roof of the house to see if it needed repair.*
- **polar ice cap** — a dome-shaped ice sheet found at the North or South Pole *The scientist used photographs to measure the polar ice cap and record the shrinkage due to climate change.*
- **carbon footprint** — an estimate of the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide and carbon compounds) caused by an individual, an event, or the manufacture of a product *Her carbon footprint shrank when she started biking to work instead of driving her car.*

Read

Read Chapter 8 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 178–199. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the level of material wealth in the opening years of the 2000s compare to material wealth in other times?
2. According to the author, what was one effect of social media?
3. How did the number of personal computers in households change between 2000 and 2019?
4. How many Americans owned cell phones in 2019?
5. What is gerrymandering?

6. By 2020, in which type of community did the largest number of Americans live?
7. What economic challenges did the United States face between 2001 and 2019?
8. What did George W. Bush's administration do?
9. What was the goal of the No Child Left Behind Act?
10. On 9/11, four planes were hijacked. What happened to them?
11. How did President Bush respond to the attack?
12. What claim started the Iraq War? Was the claim correct?
13. When was the Iraq War largely concluded?
14. What changes to the federal government's surveillance power were started by the USA PATRIOT Act?
15. What is the role of the director of national intelligence?
16. What was the outcome of the 2004 presidential election?
17. What reason is given for the Democrats winning control of both houses of Congress in 2006?
18. What type of loan was at the center of the Great Recession?
19. How did the Great Recession affect Americans?
20. What does "too big to fail" mean?
21. What brought Barack Obama to the attention of Americans?
22. What racial barriers did President Obama break?
23. What was the purpose of the Affordable Care Act?
24. Why might it be important for insurance to cover preexisting medical conditions?
25. What technology did President Obama use in counterterrorism efforts?
26. How did the United States' relationship with Cuba change under President Obama?
27. How did Donald Trump win the presidential election even though Hillary Clinton received more popular votes?
28. How many conservative justices were appointed to the United States Supreme Court by Donald Trump?
29. Why does climate change pose an enormous threat?
30. Who is Greta Thunberg?
31. What did President Obama describe as "a moral call to action"?
32. Who is Deb Haaland?
33. When did restrictions on military service by gay and lesbian people end?
34. What did the June 2015 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Obergefell v. Hodges do?
35. What issues does the author suggest must be addressed in the United States?
36. What hopeful words does the author offer about how the United States will meet these challenges?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What in your opinion are the most pressing challenges facing the United States in the years ahead?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 8.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 5-8 — Teacher Guide PDF page 252

UNIT QUIZ

A History of the United States: Modern Times, Part 2 (Chapters 5-8)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Why did so many immigrants come to the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s?

- a) They were offered well-paying jobs and land if they would immigrate.
- b) The United States welcomed Chinese immigrants at this time.
- c) They knew that all Americans would welcome them.
- d) They were looking for economic opportunity, religious freedom, and political democracy.

2. How did industrialization change the balance of those who lived in cities and those who lived in rural areas?

- a) With industrialization, many people moved from cities to the suburbs.
- b) With industrialization, many people moved from rural areas to cities.
- c) With industrialization, many people moved from cities to rural areas.
- d) With industrialization, many people remained where they were.

3. How did women win the right to vote?

- a) by starting their own prosperous businesses
- b) by forming a labor union and going on strike
- c) through political activism over the course of many years
- d) by wearing different clothes and proving they were like men

4. What is the best description of Booker T. Washington's beliefs about how Black Americans would overcome racism?

- a) They should refuse to vote or take part in the government in any way.
- b) They should focus on economic advancement and education.
- c) They should fight for the rights guaranteed in the Constitution.
- d) They should work with women to guarantee the rights of all.

5. The sinking of the Lusitania pushed the United States to become involved in which war?

- a) World War I
- b) World War II
- c) The Cold War
- d) The Korean War

- 6.** What was one cause of the United States' isolationist policies in the 1920s?
- a) Americans were having too much fun to worry about other countries.
 - b) Memories of World War I left Americans unwilling to be involved with Europe's political problems.
 - c) The programs of the New Deal kept Americans focused on the home front.
 - d) The Bolsheviks and the Russian Revolution left Americans afraid to associate with other countries.
- 7.** How did Roosevelt's New Deal help farmers during the Great Depression?
- a) The New Deal purchased farms from farmers and made them cooperative ventures.
 - b) The New Deal did not help farmers, but many farmers got jobs building roads and dams.
 - c) The New Deal encouraged farmers to move to cities, so the farmers who were left made more money.
 - d) The New Deal paid farmers to limit available food, which drove food prices up.
- 8.** Which ideology took hold in Italy and Germany in the 1920s and 1930s?
- a) capitalism
 - b) communism
 - c) fascism
 - d) imperialism
- 9.** What was the name of the night when Nazi mobs attacked and arrested Jewish people and destroyed their neighborhoods and synagogues?
- a) Blitzkreig
 - b) Stalingrad
 - c) Luftwaffe
 - d) Kristallnacht
- 10.** What happened to many Japanese Americans after Pearl Harbor?
- a) They were moved from their homes to internment camps.
 - b) Their passports were revoked, and they were deported to Japan.
 - c) They were used as spies against the Japanese military.
 - d) They were praised for having built a life in the United States.
- 11.** What was the purpose of students hiding under their desks during the Cold War?
- a) It was propaganda that the Soviets used to support communism.
 - b) It was a popular counterculture game in the 1960s.
 - c) It was a statement against totalitarian rule the world over.
 - d) It was a drill in case of a nuclear attack against the United States.
- 12.** Which movement fought for the rights and equality of Black Americans?
- a) the civil rights movement
 - b) the socialist movement
 - c) the progressive movement
 - d) the women's suffrage movement

- 13.** Which presidents struggled with the effects of stagflation?
- a) Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush
 - b) Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton
 - c) Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan
 - d) Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford
- 14.** What important legislation was passed during Barack Obama's presidency?
- a) the No Child Left Behind Act
 - b) the Affordable Care Act
 - c) the Voting Rights Act
 - d) the USA PATRIOT Act
- 15.** What event shaped George W. Bush's presidency?
- a) the September 11 terrorist attacks
 - b) the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - c) the end of the Cold War
 - d) the Paris Agreement on climate change

Answers

Chapter 5: World War II (1939-1945)

- 1. Who did the United States fight during the Second World War?**
The United States fought Nazi Germany in Europe and Japan in the Pacific. 190
- 2. According to the author, what made the Second World War most notable?**
The Second World War was the most deadly and destructive war in history. More than fifty million soldiers and civilians, including six million Jewish people, died as a result of the war.
- 3. What problems in Germany allowed Adolf Hitler to take power?**
Economic hardship caused by the Great Depression and political deadlock from too many political parties with different agendas allowed the Nazis to take power.
- 4. What were the main ideas in Hitler's book, Mein Kampf?**
Mein Kampf (My Struggle) said that Germans were racially superior and that Jewish people were corrupters of the nation. It also said that Germany needed to expand its territory for people of German language and culture.
- 5. In which countries did totalitarianism rise during this period?**
During this period, totalitarianism rose in Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union.
- 6. How did Franco and the Spanish Civil War help Nazi and Italian military forces?**
Nazi and Italian military forces gained experience in the Spanish Civil War, which they used in fighting World War II. -1945)
- 7. How did Hitler change Germany's government when he came into power?**
Hitler dissolved democracy and outlawed political parties other than his own.
- 8. What was Kristallnacht?**
It was a night when Nazi mobs murdered Jewish people, arrested thousands of Jewish men, and destroyed synagogues and shops.
- 9. How did Hitler try to implement Lebensraum?**
Hitler implemented Lebensraum by annexing Austria, the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.
- 10. What was blitzkrieg?**
Blitzkrieg was "lightning war" in which the Germans used airplanes, paratroopers, tanks, armored vehicles, and infantry in a coordinated attack.
- 11. What happened at Dunkirk?**
In the face of the German advance, French and British soldiers retreated to the northern French coast. From there, they were evacuated to Britain in the largest military evacuation in history.
- 12. What was the Battle of Britain?**
The Battle of Britain was Germany's months-long aerial attack on Britain.

13. Why were Americans hesitant to enter World War II?

Americans remembered World War I and didn't want to get involved in another world war.

14. How did Roosevelt explain lend-lease to the American public?

Roosevelt used an analogy, saying that lend-lease was like lending your garden hose to a neighbor to put out a fire.

15. What form did lend-lease aid come in?

Lend-lease aid was sent in the form of planes, tanks, trucks, guns, ordnance, and more.

16. According to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, what are the four essential human freedoms?

The four essential human freedoms are freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want or poverty, and freedom from fear.

17. When did the Siege of Leningrad begin and end?

The Siege of Leningrad began in September 1941 and continued until January 1944.

18. When did the Battle of Stalingrad take place?

The Battle of Stalingrad lasted from August 1942 to February 1943.

19. How many Jewish men, women, and children were killed by the Nazis?

Six million Jewish men, women, and children were killed by the Nazis.

20. What did some military and political leaders in Japan urge the need for?

Some leaders in Japan urged the need for land expansion, which would bring living space, resources, and goods from the land they captured.

21. Why did Roosevelt place an embargo on Japan?

Roosevelt placed an embargo on Japan because the Japanese military had assaulted the capital city of China and the United States wanted to pressure the Japanese to leave. 194

22. What happened at Pearl Harbor, and what were the consequences?

Japan attacked the U.S. naval base there. As a result, the United States entered the war.

23. How did the work in American factories change because of the war?

The factories began to make materiel to support the war effort instead of goods such as cars, appliances, and toys.

24. Why was rationing important at home?

Rationing helped ensure that the troops had adequate supplies, including fuel, cloth, shoes, and food.

25. Who was Rosie the Riveter?

Rosie the Riveter was a fictional icon that represented women who worked in factories and shipyards as welders, riveters, mechanics, and production-line workers.

26. How did Executive Order 8802 help Black Americans during the war?

Executive Order 8802 barred discrimination in federal employment and by private defense contractors, so it helped Black Americans get jobs in the booming war

economy. -1945)

27. What was the involvement of Mexican Americans in the war?

Almost half a million Mexican Americans served in the armed forces or worked in wartime industries.

28. Why were Japanese Americans sent to internment camps during the war?

Japanese Americans were sent to internment camps because the government was afraid of acts of sabotage.

29. Did being interned keep Japanese American men from serving in the United States military?

No, despite their poor treatment, hundreds of Japanese American men volunteered and served in the United States military.

30. How did the portrayal of the war in newsreels differ from the reality?

Newsreels emphasized courage and glory in its portrayal of the war, but the realities of the war were very difficult. Many people lost their lives, and many more were physically or psychologically wounded.

31. Who were the Tuskegee Airmen?

The Tuskegee Airmen were a segregated unit of pilots in the Air Force known as “Red Tails” because their planes had specially painted tails.

32. How were bombs used in World War II?

In World War II, bombs were used to hit strategic military and industrial centers, but they were also used to kill civilians.

33. What happened on D-Day?

D-Day was the Allied amphibious landing in northern France on June 6, 1944.

34. Why was the D-Day invasion important?

It laid the foundation for victory in Europe.

35. What happened in the war against Japan during the first six months?

In the first six months, Japan won many victories, including capturing Filipino and American soldiers in the Philippines.

36. What was the Bataan Death March?

The Bataan Death March was a forced six-day march of more than sixty miles during which captured Filipino and American soldiers were barely fed and were beaten and bayoneted. -1945)

37. Why was the Battle of Midway so devastating for Japan?

The Battle of Midway was so devastating for Japan because so much of its fleet and aircraft were damaged.

38. Where did the largest amphibious assault in the Pacific take place?

The largest amphibious assault in the Pacific during the war took place at Okinawa.

39. Where were the atomic bombs dropped?

The atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

40. What happened for seven years after Japan surrendered to the United States?

For seven years after Japan surrendered, the United States occupied Japan and set up a representative democracy.

41. What was the reason for the Yalta and Potsdam conferences?

The reason for the conferences was to decide how to organize Europe, and more specifically Germany, after the war. The United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union would each occupy part of Germany and its capital, Berlin.

42. Why were the Nuremberg Trials conducted?

The Nuremberg Trials were conducted for the purpose of bringing Nazi war criminals to justice for “crimes against humanity.”

43. How did the G.I. Bill help returning soldiers?

The G.I. Bill helped veterans with health care, low-interest loans for houses, and tuition for college or trade school.

44. Why was the United Nations created?

The United Nations was created as a place to solve problems without war.

45. What was one of the first actions of the United Nations?

One of the first actions of the United Nations was the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which commits nations to recognizing the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of all people.

Chapter 6: Postwar America: The Cold War, Vietnam, and the Age of Civil Rights (1945-1975)

1. What does the term “cold war” mean?

The term “cold war” means a conflict in which countries do not fight each other directly with weapons.

2. Why were the decades following World War II known as the “golden era” of American economic growth?

The three decades after World War II were years in which the United States, already the richest country in the world, experienced incredible economic growth.

3. Which countries were considered part of the First World?

Most of the countries in Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States were all considered to be First World countries.

4. Which countries were considered part of the Second World?

The countries in the Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe were the main countries that were considered Second World countries.

5. What was the Truman Doctrine?

The Truman Doctrine was the U.S. policy to support “free peoples” (countries) who were fighting against becoming communist around the world.

6. What was the problem with containment and the Truman Doctrine?

The United States supported some brutal, authoritarian dictators simply because those dictators opposed communism.

7. **What was life like in the Soviet Union?**

Life in the Soviet Union was a life without freedom. There was no freedom of speech, no freedom of religion, and no freedom to peaceably assemble. Anyone who disagreed with the government could be arrested and imprisoned or killed. Elections were not real. They were for show. And the government controlled the economy.

8. **What was the “iron curtain”?**

The iron curtain was the divide between the Soviet sphere of influence and Western democracies.

9. **What was the state of Europe after World War II?**

The countries of Europe were in ruins, both physically and economically.

10. **How did the United States help Europe after the war?**

It released its allies from having to pay for weapons obtained through lend-lease during the war, and it gave billions of dollars in aid through the Marshall Plan.

11. **How did the Marshall Plan benefit the American economy?**

Europeans used money obtained through the Marshall Plan to purchase food, tools, and farming and industrial equipment from American businesses. This provided jobs for American workers.

12. **What does the World Bank do?**

The World Bank helps developing nations with loans, policy advice, and technological assistance. –1975)

13. **What is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?**

The GATT is an agreement that keeps tariffs low to allow freer trade between nations.

14. **What did the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union decide to do with Germany after the war?**

The Allies agreed to divide Germany and also Berlin, which was in East Germany, into eastern and western parts after the war.

15. **What was the Berlin Airlift?**

Stalin ordered that the train and truck routes into Berlin be closed, thinking that then West Berlin would be without supplies and would be turned over to the Soviet Union in desperation. Instead, the United States and Britain supplied West Berlin through airlifts for eleven months—until Stalin reopened roads and rails into West Berlin.

16. **What happened in China in 1949?**

In 1949, the Chinese Communist Party took control of China.

17. **What is NATO?**

NATO is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an alliance consisting of the United States and eleven other nations that have pledged to defend one another if one of them is attacked.

18. **What was the Warsaw Pact?**

The Warsaw Pact was a military alliance among Soviet satellite countries in Eastern Europe.

19. How are North Korea and South Korea different?

North Korea is a communist country and one of the poorest countries in the world, while South Korea is a capitalist and democratic country and among the world's richest countries.

20. How were Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania forced to become Soviet satellites?

Stalin ordered the assassination of their non-communist leaders.

21. What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall?

The purpose of the wall was to serve as a barrier and to keep people in the city of East Berlin from escaping to the west.

22. What types of actions did the United States take because of the government's fear of communist ideology?

The government worked to track down communists and required many Hollywood actors, writers, and directors to come before committees.

23. Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy?

He was a senator who held hearings and accused many people of being communists.

24. How are the FBI and CIA similar and different?

Both the FBI and the CIA gather intelligence. The FBI, however, has a law enforcement function, and the CIA does not. The FBI can investigate "U.S. persons," but the CIA cannot.

25. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

After U.S. spy planes detected Soviet missile sites in Cuba, President Kennedy ordered a blockade of Cuba and demanded that the Soviet Union remove the missiles. After several tense days, the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles, and the United States agreed it would not try to invade Cuba again.

26. How did President Kennedy die?

He was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald.

27. How did President Kennedy's legacy continue after his death?

President Lyndon Johnson used Kennedy's initiatives to build civil rights and Great Society programs, and during Johnson's administration, the United States landed an astronaut on the moon.

28. When did the nuclear arms race begin, and why?

The nuclear arms race began when the Soviet Union tested its first nuclear bomb in 1949. This touched off the nuclear arms race because during the Cold War, each country wanted to have more nuclear weapons than the other.

29. What does MAD (mutually assured destruction) mean, and why was it considered a deterrence to war?

MAD was the idea of nuclear deterrence through ensuring that if one of the nations started a nuclear war, both nations would be destroyed. Neither nation wanted to start a war that would destroy their nation as well as the enemy's.

30. How did television ownership change between 1946 and 1960?

Between 1946 and 1960, television ownership went from seven thousand sets to fifty-two million sets in the United States.

31. How did the rise of the suburbs change lives for many families?

Millions of growing families moved out of their crowded city apartments into the more spacious houses and yards of the suburbs.

32. What was the domino theory?

The domino theory expressed a fear that if one nation fell to communism, all of the nearby countries would also fall to communism.

33. What types of fighting defined the Vietnam War?

Fighting in the Vietnam War included jungle warfare with air strikes, organized attacks by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, murders by American soldiers in My Lai, bombings of Vietnam and supply lines in Laos and Cambodia, and chemical weapons that caused leaves to drop off trees or burned forests, villages, and people.

34. How did the American public respond when they learned what was happening in the war?

Some supported the war effort, while others wanted the United States to pull out of the war. Many antiwar protests occurred.

35. What was the civil rights movement?

The civil rights movement was the effort by Black Americans to win equality and guarantee their constitutional rights.

36. What events began to break down the barriers to civil rights in the late 1940s and early 1950s?

Jackie Robinson integrated Major League Baseball, President Truman integrated the United States military, and the Supreme Court declared that public schools must be integrated in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

37. Why did President Eisenhower send troops to Little Rock, Arkansas?

President Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock to protect nine Black high school students as they went to school.

38. What did Governor George Wallace do to defend segregation?

Wallace personally blocked the door of a building on the University of Alabama's campus to keep Black students from registering for classes.

39. Who was Emmett Till?

Emmett Till was a fourteen-year-old Black boy who was murdered for allegedly offending a white woman in a grocery store in Money, Mississippi.

40. What did Rosa Parks do?

Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white rider in Montgomery, Alabama, sparking a year-long bus boycott in the city. The boycott ended when the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on public buses was unconstitutional.

41. Who were the Freedom Riders?

The Freedom Riders were groups of Black and white civil rights activists who rode

buses together into the South. They were beaten, and one bus was firebombed. It became so dangerous that federal marshals were sent to protect them.

42. What other events were important acts of protest during the civil rights movement?

The registration of Black voters, Martin Luther King Jr.'s arrest and "Letter from Birmingham Jail," Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, and the Selma to Montgomery march were all important acts of protest.

43. What problems in American society did Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs target?

The Great Society programs targeted poverty and racial injustice.

44. Why did Malcolm X believe that Martin Luther King Jr.'s efforts would fail?

Malcolm X believed that for Dr. King's efforts to succeed, enough people would have to believe there was a problem, and Malcolm X did not believe there were enough people with that view.

45. What was one cause of riots, such as the Watts riots, in the 1960s?

One cause of the riots was Black Americans' long-standing stance against racial injustices.

46. Why did President Nixon resign?

He was accused of obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress in the Watergate scandal, and he resigned rather than face impeachment.

Chapter 7: The United States at Home and on the World Stage (1975-2000)

1. How did television shows reflect divisions and social tensions in American society?

Roots told the story of a Black American family through time, The Mary Tyler Moore Show portrayed the life of a career woman, and All in the Family showed the story of a white family dealing with economic and social issues that many were dealing with at that time.

2. What advances in science and technology were made in the 1980s and 1990s?

Advances included the space shuttle, the Hubble Space Telescope, the mapping of the human genome, the development of the Internet and the World Wide Web, the use of email, and the building of the International Space Station.

3. What were the goals of the American Indian Movement?

AIM wanted to achieve better health care, housing, employment, education, and economic development for Native Americans.

4. Why did AIM activists choose the town of Wounded Knee as the site of one of their protests?

Wounded Knee was the site of a massacre of Lakota Sioux at the hands of the United States Army.

5. **Who were important figures in the struggle for migrant rights?**

César Chávez, Dolores Huerta, and Larry Itliong were leaders of the United Farm Workers.

6. **What was one technique the United Farm Workers used to educate the public and bring changes to assist migrant farmworkers?**

The UFW used a nationwide boycott of table grapes to educate the public and to force an agreement that led to better working conditions, wages, and benefits for migrant workers.

7. **Why was a national women's movement necessary?**

A national women's movement was necessary because women did not have equality in employment, education, or political representation.

8. **What changes did Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments Act cause in colleges and universities?**

Title IX improved the balance of men's and women's sports teams in universities and ensured that programs that received federal funds did not allow discrimination on the basis of sex.

9. **What new opportunities have arisen for women since the women's rights movement?**

Women have had more opportunities in the workplace in general and in sports, both at the university level and professionally; today, more women than men go to college, earn graduate degrees, and complete medical and law schools; and women have since held jobs as Supreme Court justices, astronauts, legislators, company executives, and even the vice president of the United States.

10. **What changes continued to help Black Americans receive civil rights?**

The 1968 Fair Housing Act provided help with housing, the Supreme Court's ruling upholding busing continued to achieve racial integration in public schools, and affirmative action began to increase Black Americans' chances of getting into colleges and getting jobs.

11. **In which state was the first Black American governor elected?**

The first Black American governor was Douglas Wilder of Virginia.

12. **Why was the environmental movement led by Rachel Carson and others important?**

The environmental movement pointed out harmful substances and behaviors that could ruin the environment and cause species to become extinct.

13. **What federal agency is in charge of protecting the environment?**

The Environmental Protection Agency is charged with regulating pollutants to protect "public health and welfare."

14. **What does the federal "Superfund law" require?**

The federal Superfund law requires the EPA to investigate and supervise the cleanup of Superfund sites.

15. **How did the meltdown at Three Mile Island affect the future of nuclear power in the United States?**

The meltdown ended the building of new nuclear plants in the United States, and no new facilities have been built since that incident. 220

16. Why do most nations seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change, which has been linked to rising temperatures around the globe. Higher temperatures put the whole planet at risk.

17. What challenge did President Ford face during his two and a half years as president?

Ford faced an economic recession and “stagflation,” a time when there was price inflation and no job growth.

18. How did President Ford try to move the nation away from its dependence on foreign oil?

Ford supported the Energy Policy Conservation Act of 1975. This provided money for research into alternative energy, set mileage standards for American cars, and encouraged the expansion of domestic oil and coal production.

19. What were the Camp David Accords?

The Camp David Accords were peace agreements between Egypt and Israel that President Carter helped negotiate.

20. Why did President Carter embargo grain shipments to the Soviet Union and pull American athletes from the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow?

Carter embargoed grain and boycotted the Olympics in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

21. What happened in Iran in 1979?

In early 1979, the new government of Iran, led by the Ayatollah Khomeini, seized the U.S. embassy in Iran and took Americans hostage. A rescue attempt in 1980 failed. The hostages were released minutes after President Carter ceased to be president. -2000)

22. How is a conservative often described?

A conservative is often described as someone who wants to hold on to traditional practices, values, ideas, and ideals.

23. What issues were an important part of Reagan’s platform?

Reagan supported deregulation, a free market economy, the need to defeat communism, and school choice. He opposed abortion rights and Roe v. Wade. He was against affirmative action for women and Black Americans and appointed conservative justices to the Supreme Court.

24. How did Reagan treat social welfare programs?

Reagan raised Social Security payments and kept Medicare payments the same, but he cut food stamps, low-income housing, and school lunch programs.

25. What was the effect of Reagan’s tax cuts and his increase in defense spending?

The national debt more than doubled during Reagan’s time in office.

26. **Which nation did Reagan call an “evil empire”?**

Reagan called the Soviet Union an “evil empire.”

27. **What was the Reagan idea nicknamed “Star Wars”?**

“Star Wars” was Reagan’s idea for a missile defense system in space, but it turned out that the technology to build it did not exist.

28. **Who did President Bush offer aid to and when?**

President Bush offered American aid to the nations of the former Soviet Union when the Cold War ended.

29. **Who was released from prison in February 1990 in South Africa?**

Nelson Mandela was released after twenty-seven years of imprisonment.

30. **What was Operation Desert Storm?**

Operation Desert Storm was a military operation that was intended to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi control after Iraq seized the smaller country for its oil fields.

31. **What was unusual about this military action?**

For the first time, the American-led U.N. forces employed “smart bombs” that could strike precise targets. There were few American casualties but many Iraqi deaths.

32. **President Clinton signed NAFTA into law. What was NAFTA?**

NAFTA was the North American Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Chapter 8: The Challenges Ahead and Powerful Voices (2001-Present)

1. **How did the level of material wealth in the opening years of the 2000s compare to material wealth in other times?**

In the early 2000s, the level of material wealth was much higher than in the past.

2. **According to the author, what was one effect of social media?**

According to the author, social media contributed to the intensity of political animosity and unrest.

3. **How did the number of personal computers in households change between 2000 and 2019?**

In 2000, half of American families owned a personal computer, but by 2019, threequarters did.

4. **How many Americans owned cell phones in 2019?**

In 2019, 96 percent of Americans owned a cell phone.

5. **What is gerrymandering?**

Gerrymandering is a practice in which state legislatures draw up the boundaries of voting districts in a way that might give one political party an unfair advantage.

6. **By 2020, in which type of community did the largest number of Americans live?**

By 2020, about 55 percent of Americans lived in the suburbs.

7. **What economic challenges did the United States face between 2001 and 2019?**

Between 2001 and 2019, the United States faced income inequality, a recession, the “hollowing out of the middle class,” child poverty, and the offshoring of manufacturing.

8. **What did George W. Bush’s administration do?**

George W. Bush’s administration cut taxes, relaxed environmental standards for industry, opened drilling for oil and gas in Alaska’s wildlife refuge, and appointed conservatives John Roberts and Samuel Alito to the Supreme Court.

9. **What was the goal of the No Child Left Behind Act?**

The program sought to improve student achievement in school.

10. **On 9/11, four planes were hijacked. What happened to them?**

One plane crashed into the Pentagon, two crashed into the World Trade Center towers, and one, which was likely headed for the U.S. Capitol or the White House, crashed in a field in Pennsylvania.

11. **How did President Bush respond to the attack?**

He declared a “war against terrorism” and focused the U.S. military on the fight against Islamist terrorism in the Middle East. He initiated bombing of the mountains in Afghanistan and ousted the Taliban from the government of Afghanistan.

12. **What claim started the Iraq War? Was the claim correct?**

The claim that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction started the Iraq War, but no weapons of mass destruction were ever found.

13. **When was the Iraq War largely concluded?**

The Iraq War was largely concluded by late 2011.

14. **What changes to the federal government’s surveillance power were started by the USA PATRIOT Act?**

The USA PATRIOT Act allowed detention or deportation of immigrants suspected of links with terrorism and warrantless wiretaps on cell phone records and more.

15. **What is the role of the director of national intelligence?**

The director of national intelligence oversees all of the intelligence agencies, including the FBI, CIA, and DHS.

16. **What was the outcome of the 2004 presidential election?**

President Bush won reelection over Democrat John Kerry of Massachusetts.

17. **What reason is given for the Democrats winning control of both houses of Congress in 2006?**

Commentators blamed Bush’s response to Hurricane Katrina, which devastated New Orleans and surrounding areas.

18. **What type of loan was at the center of the Great Recession?**

Mortgages, loans made to pay for houses, were at the center of the Great Recession because banks made risky investments and allowed Americans to borrow more than they could really afford.

19. How did the Great Recession affect Americans?

Millions of people lost their jobs, and unemployment reached 10 percent.

20. What does “too big to fail” mean?

“Too big to fail” means that the collapse of the banks would lead to the collapse of the entire economy.

21. What brought Barack Obama to the attention of Americans?

In 2004, Obama gave a speech at the Democratic National Convention, and it caught the attention of many Americans.

22. What racial barriers did President Obama break?

Obama was the first Black president, and he appointed the first Hispanic and Latina member of the Supreme Court, Sonia Sotomayor.

23. What was the purpose of the Affordable Care Act?

The purpose of the Affordable Care Act was to ensure that all Americans could be covered by medical insurance.

24. Why might it be important for insurance to cover preexisting medical conditions?

Many people have long-term health problems and need insurance to help them pay for the care and treatment of those conditions.

25. What technology did President Obama use in counterterrorism efforts?

President Obama used drone strikes against terrorist targets.

26. How did the United States’ relationship with Cuba change under President Obama?

President Obama began the process of normalizing relations with communist Cuba, and he was the first U.S. president in eighty-eight years to visit the nation.

27. How did Donald Trump win the presidential election even though Hillary Clinton received more popular votes?

In the United States, final votes are cast by the electoral college. Donald Trump won the electoral college vote, which means he won the election.

28. How many conservative justices were appointed to the United States Supreme Court by Donald Trump?

President Trump appointed three conservative justices.

29. Why does climate change pose an enormous threat?

The increase in Earth’s temperature causes increasingly intense weather and weather-related events, such as powerful hurricanes and wildfires.

30. Who is Greta Thunberg?

Greta Thunberg is a Swedish teenager who began a student climate strike by protesting every Friday during the school day and who spoke before the United Nations Climate Summit in 2018 and 2019.

31. What did President Obama describe as “a moral call to action”?

President Obama said we needed to address the economic and educational differences between Native Americans and others in American society.

32. **Who is Deb Haaland?**

Deb Haaland is a member of the Laguna Pueblo nation who was one of the first Native American women to serve in Congress and who became the nation's first Native American secretary of the interior.

33. **When did restrictions on military service by gay and lesbian people end?**

Restrictions on military service by gay and lesbian people ended in 2011.

34. **What did the June 2015 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Obergefell v. Hodges do?**

The ruling affirmed that same-sex marriage is constitutionally protected, thus making it legal in all fifty states, and declared discrimination on the basis of sexuality to be unconstitutional.

35. **What issues does the author suggest must be addressed in the United States?**

The author notes that the United States must address racial equality, poverty, the preservation of the environment, and climate change.

36. **What hopeful words does the author offer about how the United States will meet these challenges?**

"When Americans come together as a nation united by hope, honesty, integrity, and determination, nothing is impossible."

Unit quiz key

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. c 9. d 10. a 11. d 12. a 13. d 14. b 15. a