**APUSH REVIEW: Periods 7, 8, 9**

**GOVERNMENT Answer Sheet**

a. \_86\_\_\_Afghanistan w. \_87\_\_\_ Iraq

b. \_80\_\_\_Big Government x. \_56\_\_\_ Korea

c, \_103\_\_ Big Stick Diplomacy y. \_\_67\_\_\_ Liberalism

d. \_104\_\_ Bracero Program z. \_\_30\_\_ Limited Welfare State

e. \_51\_\_\_ Civil Liberties aa. \_100\_\_\_ Massive Retaliation

f. \_\_64\_\_ Civil Rights Act of 1964 bb. \_\_63\_\_ Military-Industrial Complex

g. \_\_58\_\_ Cold War cc. \_\_62\_\_ National Energy Policy

h. \_\_53\_\_ Communism dd. \_\_44\_\_ Neutrality

i. \_\_68\_\_ Conservativism ee. \_\_31\_\_ New Deal

j. \_\_55\_\_ Containment ff. \_\_47\_\_ Pearl Harbor

k. \_\_52\_\_ Cuba gg. \_85\_\_\_ Pentagon

l. \_\_81\_\_ Defense Spending hh. \_43\_\_\_ Philippines

m. \_79\_\_\_ Deregulation ii. \_\_38\_\_ Red Scare

n. \_\_66\_\_ Desegregation jj. \_\_65\_\_ Segregation

o. \_59\_\_ Detente kk. \_42\_\_\_ Spanish-American War

p. 102\_\_\_ Dollar Diplomacy ll. \_99\_\_\_ Suez Crisis

q. \_95\_\_\_ Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell mm.45\_\_\_\_\_ Suffrage

r. \_90\_\_\_ Free Trade Agreements nn. \_46\_\_\_ Treaty of Versailles

s. \_29\_\_\_ Great Depression oo. \_\_57\_\_\_ Vietnam

t. \_74\_\_\_ Immigration laws of 1965 pp. \_\_83\_\_ War on Terror

u. \_\_94\_\_ Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 qq. \_\_32\_\_ WWI

v. \_\_54\_\_ International Security System rr. \_\_\_97\_ Watergate

w. \_\_96\_\_ Iranian Hostage Crisis ss. \_\_\_33\_ WWII

**PEOPLE/GROUPS**

tt. \_11\_\_\_ American Expeditionary Force iii. \_\_12\_\_ League of Nations

uu. \_\_8\_\_ Anti-imperialist jjj. \_20\_\_\_ Lyndon B. Johnson

vv. \_24\_\_\_ Bakke V. UC kkk. \_15\_\_\_ Mikhail Gorbechev

ww. 22\_\_\_\_ Brown V Board mmm. 23\_\_\_ Miranda V Arizona

xx. \_76\_\_\_ Counter-Culture nnn. \_\_\_2\_\_ Muckrakers

yy. \_14\_\_\_ Evangelical Christian ooo. \_\_92\_\_ New York Times V. US

zz. \_\_3\_\_\_ Franklin D. Roosevelt ppp. \_\_19\_\_ Phyllis Schlafly

aaa. \_6\_\_\_\_ Fundamentalist Christianity qqq. \_\_25\_\_ Planned Parenthood V. Casey

bbb. \_17\_\_\_\_ Gloria Steinam rrr. \_\_\_1\_ Progressive Reformers

ccc. \_\_21\_\_\_ Griswold V Connecticut sss. \_\_18\_\_ Rachel Carson

ddd. \_\_\_4\_\_ Herbert Hoover ttt. \_\_\_26\_ Reagan

eee. \_\_\_7\_\_ Imperialist uuu. \_101\_\_\_ Students for a Democratic Society

fff. \_\_\_10\_ Interventionist vvv. \_\_16\_\_ Thurgood Marshall

ggg. \_\_\_9\_\_ Isolationist www. \_13\_\_\_ United Nations

hhh. \_\_49\_\_ Japanese Internment xxx. \_\_\_5\_\_ Woodrow Wilson

**OTHER**

yyy. \_50\_\_\_ Atomic Bomb mmmm. \_\_77\_\_ Neo-Conservative Thought

zzz. \_\_69\_\_ Baby Boom nnnn. \_\_75\_\_ Nuclear Family

aaaa. \_91\_\_\_ Climate Change oooo. \_\_61\_\_ Oil Crisis

bbbb. \_28\_\_\_ Consumer Goods pppp. \_\_98\_\_ OPEC

cccc. \_60\_\_\_ Decolonization qqqq. \_\_88\_\_ Real Wages

dddd. \_40\_\_\_ Expansionism rrrr. \_\_\_36\_ Patriotism

eeee. \_39\_\_\_ Great Migration ssss. \_\_82\_\_ September 11th

ffff. \_\_35\_\_ Harlem Renaissance tttt. \_\_71\_\_ Social mobility

gggg. \_72\_\_\_ Higher education uuuu. 89\_\_\_\_ Stagnation

hhhh. \_41\_\_\_ Imperialism vvvv. \_\_70\_\_\_ Suburbanization

iiii. \_\_\_93\_ Internet wwww. \_\_73\_\_\_ Sun Belt

jjjj. \_\_\_48\_ Mass Mobilization xxxx. \_\_27\_\_ Urbanization

kkkk. \_34\_\_\_ Modernism yyyy. \_\_84\_\_ World Trade Center

llll. \_\_\_78\_ Moral Decay zzzz. \_\_37\_\_ Xenophobia

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**APUSH REVIEW: Periods 7, 8, 9**

**Questions**

1. From education, to monopoly, to suffrage, to prohibition, the many issues that they tackled reflected the variety of their ambitious goals.

2. Investigative journalists.

3. 32nd president, elected for four terms, known for his New Deal.

4. 31st president, elected for one term, known for the Great Depression.

5. 28th President, elected for two terms, known for his 14 Points.

6. Began in the late 19th/ early 20th-century among Protestants as a reaction to theological liberalism and cultural modernism.

7. One who supported US expansion overseas.

8. One who believe the US should not create colonies.

9. One who believes the US should stay out of international affairs/ conflicts.

10. One who believes the US should get involved in international conflicts/ affairs.

11. The US Armed forces sent to Europe in WWI.

12. Intergovernmental organization founded to settle international disputes through negotiation and arbitration after WWI.

13. Intergovernmental organization founded to settle international disputes through negotiation and arbitration after WWII.

14. One who believe in the centrality of the “born again” experience, belief in the authority of the Bible as God's revelation to humanity, and a strong commitment to or sharing the “word”.

15. First president, and eighth Soviet leader, of the Soviet Union, known for his policies of Glasnost and Perestroika.

16. Successfully argued Brown V. Board and was the first African American Justice of the Supreme Court.

17. Feminist, journalist, social and political activist, and founder of Ms. Magazine.

18. Founder of the contemporary environmental movement and author of Silent Spring.

19. American constitutional lawyer, conservative activist, and outspoken opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment.

20. 36th President, known for his Great Society and expansion of the Vietnam War.

21. Landmark case that ruled the Constitution protected a right to privacy.

22. Landmark case that ruled that “separate but equal” was inherently unequal.

23. Landmark case that ruled that statements were inadmissible in court unless it could be shown that the defendant had been informed of their right to an attorney and to remain silent before they made the statement.

24. Landmark case that upheld affirmative action, allowing race to be one of several factors for college admission, but not the use of quotas.

25. Landmark case that upheld the right to have an abortion and altered the standards for analyzing restrictions of that right.

26. 40th president, known as “The Great Communicator” and for “Star Wars.”

27. A population shift from rural to urban areas.

28. Products that are purchased for consumption by the average person.

29. Worldwide economic problem in the decade preceding World War II.

30. The government plays a role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens.

31. A series of domestic programs enacted in the United States between 1933 and 1938.

32. Sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and ended with the Treaty of Versailles.

33. Sparked by the invasion of Poland and ended with Japan’s surrender on the battleship USS Missouri.

34. A philosophical movement that, along with cultural trends and changes, arose from wide-scale and far-reaching transformations in Western Society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

35. A movement that spanned the 1920s, included new African-American cultural expressions, affected by the Great Migration, focused around New York.

36. Cultural attachment to one's homeland or devotion to one's country.

37. The unreasoned fear of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange.

38. The promotion of fear of a potential rise of communism or radical leftism.

39. The movement of 6 million African Americans out of the rural South to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1910 and 1970.

40. The policy of enlarging the US through the acquisition of new territory.

41. A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.

42. A conflict in 1898, the result of American intervention in the Cuban War of Independence.

43. Purchased from Spain for 20 million and annexed in 1899.

44. The original U.S. stance in WWI and WWII.

45. The right to vote.

46. Signed on June 28, 1919, it was designed to establish the terms of peace between the Allied Powers and Germany.

47. Where the surprise military attack by Japan took place on US soil on December 7, 1941.

48. The act of assembling and making both troops and supplies ready for war.

49. Forced relocation and incarceration during World War II of 120,000 people.

50. A weapon used to force Japan to surrender.

51. Personal guarantees and freedoms that the government cannot abridge.

52. Ally with the Soviet Union in the Cold War.

53. Socioeconomic system structured upon the common ownership of the means of production and characterized by the absence of social classes.

54. The measures taken by nations and international organizations, such as the United Nations, to ensure mutual survival and safety.

55. The US policy to prevent the spread of Communism abroad.

56. War lasting from 1950-1952, the U.N. fought for the South and China for the north.

57. Proxy-war which the US escalated after the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

58. A state of political and military tension between the East and the West from 1947-1991.

59. The general easing of the geo-political tensions between the Soviet Union and the US which began in 1969.

60. The acquisition of political or economic independence by colonies.

61. Began when members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries proclaimed an embargo which rose the price from $3 per barrel to nearly $12.

62. Determined by federal/state/local entities in the US and address energy production, distribution, and consumption.

63. The policy and monetary relationships which exist between legislators, national armed forces, and the arms industry that supports them.

64. Outlawed discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, required equal access to public places and employment, and enforced desegregation of schools.

65. Separation of humans into racial groups in daily life.

66. The process of ending the separation of two groups usually referring to races.

67. Political doctrine that takes protecting and enhancing the freedom of the individual to be the central problem of politics.

68. Political and social philosophy promotes retaining traditional social institutions in the context of the culture and civilization.

69. Increase in the birth rate Post –World War II, between the years 1946 and 1964.

70. The establishment of residential communities on the outskirts of a city, rapidly increased post WWII.

71. Movement of individuals, families, households, or other categories of people within or between social strata in a society, part of the American Dream.

72. The GI Bill paid for this for soldiers.

73. A region of the United States generally considered to stretch across the Southeast and Southwest that had substantial growth since the 1960s.

74. Replaced the national origins formula of 1921 with a system focused on skills, family relationships with citizens, restrictions on visas at 170,000, and a per-country-of-origin quota.

75. A group consisting of a pair of married adults and their children.

76. Subculture whose values and norms of behavior differ substantially from those of mainstream society.

77. Political movement born in the United States during the 1960s, frequently advocate the "assertive" promotion of democracy and promotion of "American national interest" in international affairs.

78. Belief that the values of America are deteriorating.

79. Process of removing or reducing state regulations beginning in the 1970s.

80. A form of government characterized by high taxation and public spending and centralization of political power.

81. Rapid increase in military spending post WWII.

82. Attack on US Soil by the Taliban that led to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

83. International military campaign that started after the 2001 terrorist attacks on the US in the campaign to destroy al-Qaeda and other militant extremist organizations.

84. Collapsed from the attacks of 9/11.

85. Center of government military intelligence, and attacked on 9/11.

86. A Soviet war from 1979-1989 and US war from 2001-2014 occurred here.

87. Country the US supported, then went to war with in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s.

88. Adjusted for inflation, the amount of goods and services that can be bought.

89. Slow or no economic growth.

90. Removal of the tariffs between countries in order to increase trade.

91. A transformation in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over an extended period of time, debated in politics about the human impact and government regulations.

92. Landmark case that ruled that the government cannot prevent the publication of materials unless they can prove it would lead to an immediate danger.

93. Allowed for mass communication around the globe, exchange of ideas, trade, and media.

94. Made it illegal to hire illegal immigrants; legalized certain seasonal agricultural immigrants, legalized illegal immigrants who entered the US before Jan 1, 1982 and resided continuously.

95. US policy on service by gays and lesbians in the military, instituted 1994.

96. 52 US citizens held captive for 444 days in 1978.

97. Major political scandal in the 1970s as a result of the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters and the attempted cover-up of its involvement.

98. A permanent international organization started in 1960 to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies" of its members and to "ensure the stabilization of oil markets.”

99. Invasion of Egypt in late 1956 by Israel, followed by Britain and France to remove Egyptian president Nasser from power.

100. Military doctrine and nuclear strategy in which a state commits itself to retaliate in much greater force in the event of an attack.

101. A student activist movement from 1960-69 that was one of the main representations of the New Left.

102. Taft’s foreign policy of increasing American influence abroad through use of economic power by guaranteeing loans made to foreign countries.

103. Theodore Roosevelt’s foreign policy of negotiating peacefully while simultaneously threatening with the military.

104. Series of laws and diplomatic agreements for the importation of temporary contract laborers from Mexico to the U.S.