**END OF THE YEAR EXAM STUDY GUIDE**

1. How did the war in the South differ from the fighting in the other colonies?

THERE WAS MORE GUERILLA WARFARE IN THE SOUTH.

1. Which treaty ended the Revolutionary War?

TREATY OF PARIS OF 1783.

1. The British law that directly taxed the colonists?

STAMP ACT.

1. Why didn’t most Americans support the Revolution when it began?

LOYALISTS AND NEUTRAL AMERICANS OUTNUMBERED THE PATRIOTS.

1. A person opposed to war is called a?

PACIFIST

1. Who was commander of the Continental Army?

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

1. Which was NOT a difficulty faced by General Washington?

HIRING ENOUGH HESSIANS FOR A LARGE ARMY.

1. Which of the ‘Acts’ gave Parliament supreme control to govern the colonies?

THE DECLARATORY ACT

1. Who were the Hessian mercenaries?

PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS FROM A GERMAN STATE HIRED TO FIGHT FOR BRITAIN.

1. The British army whose surrender signaled Great Britain’s defeat in the American Revolution was led by

LORD CORNWALLIS.

1. Who led the opposition to the Townshend Acts?

SAMUEL ADAMS

1. What was the reason Parliament passed the Stamp Act?

TO RAISE MONEY IN THE COLONIES TO PAY THE COSTS OF DEFENDING THEM.

1. What important event happened because of the Battles of Saratoga?

BURGOYNE SURRENDERED TO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

1. The fighting that marked Great Britain’s defeat in the Revolution was named the

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

1. Who was on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence?

THOMAS JEFFERSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, ROGER SHERMAN, AND ROBERT LIVINGSTON

1. Which of the following terms describes the division of government into three branches?

SEPARATION OF POWERS

1. Who has the power to declare war?

CONGRESS

1. Which of the following is the role of the Electoral College?

TO CHOOSE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Which branch of government has the power to pass laws?

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

1. Which two groups make up the Congress of the United States?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE

1. How are members of the Supreme Court chosen?

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

1. The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional is an example of which of the following principles?

CHECKS AND BALANCES

1. What is the name given to the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which guarantees certain individual rights?

BILL OF RIGHTS

1. Which of the following actions is required of the Presidents to stop a new bill?

VETO

1. A state’s representation in the House of Representatives is based on

THE SIZE OF THAT STATE’S POPULATION.

1. What event plunged most of Europe into World War II?

HITLER’S SEIZURE OF POLAND.

1. Where did the Allied leaders believe they had to defeat the Axis before they could invade France?

NORTH AFRICA

1. What significant about D-Day?

ALLIED FORCES INVADED FRANCE.

1. What is significant about the Battle of the Bulge?

IT WAS GERMANY’S LAST ATTEMPT TO WIN THE WAR IN EUROPE.

1. Which European dictator began the political movement known as fascism?

BENITO MUSSOLINI

1. Which is NOT true of the Nuremburg Trials?

MOST OF THE TOP NAZI LEADERS WERE PUT ON PROBATION AFTER THEIR CONVICTIONS.

1. Which Allies had not fallen to Germany when the United States entered the war in December of 1941?

SOVIET UNION AND GREAT BRITAIN

1. What was the Marshall Plan?

A PLAN TO REBUILD THE ECONOMIES OF EUROPE AFTER THE WAR.

1. What was the turning point of the war in the Pacific?

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

1. Which of the following was an important reason that the United States used atomic bombs against Japan?

U.S. LEADERS WANTED TO END THE WAR WITHOUT INVADING JAPAN.

1. Why was it important that the Allies take control of Okinawa and Iwo Jima?

THESE ISLANDS COULD SERVE AS BASES FOR U.S. PLANES TO BOMB JAPAN.

1. Why did Japan attack the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor in 1941?

ITS LEADERS BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES NAVY BLOCKED JAPANESE EXPANSION.

1. How did the strategy of island hopping help the Allies in the Pacific?

-- THE ALLIES DID NOT TRY TO CAPTURE EVERY ISLAND WITH JAPANESE TROOPS ON IT.

-- ALLIED FORCES TARGETED THE ISLANDS THAT WRE THE MOST WEAKLY DEFENDED.

-- CAPTURED ISLANDS BECAME BASES FOR ATTACKS ON OTHER ENEMY-HELD ISLANDS.

1. How did American women contribute to the war effort?

-- WOMEN SERVED IN THE U.S. ARMY AND NAVY.

-- WOMEN PERFORMED IMPORTANT NONCOMBAT DUTIES IN THE COAST GUARD.

-- WOMEN BUILT PLANES, TANKS, AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

1. For what is William Levitt best known?

USING ASSEMBLY-LINE TECHNIQUES TO BUILD MASS-PRODUCED HOMES.

1. Why was the conflict that developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II called the “Cold War”?

BECAUSE THE TWO NATIONS NEVER FOUGHT EACH OTHER ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

1. What was the Berlin Airlift?

ALLIED ASSISTANCE WITH SUPPLIES TO WAR TORN GERMANY.

1. How did life in the suburbs influence consumer spending in the 1950’s?

-- NEARBY MALLS WITH CONVENIENT PARKING ENCOURAGED SHOPPING.

-- PRESSURE TO CONFORM ENCOURAGED PEOPLE TO LIVE LIKE THEIR NEIGHBORS.

-- OWNING THE LATEST HOME PRODUCTS WAS A SIGN OF STATUS.

1. What did the economic prosperity after World War II contribute to?

-- THE BABY BOOM

1. How did the Cold War affect the United States?

FEAR OF COMMUNISM LED TO INCREASED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

1. U.S. involvement in the Korean War is an example of which policy?

CONTAINMENT

1. What did the Truman Doctrine promise?

AID TO PEOPLE STRUGGLING TO RESIST THREATS TO DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM.

1. Why did Truman decide not to pursue a military victory in the Korean War?

BECAUSE HE REARED DOING SO WOULD BRING THE SOVIET UNION INTO THE WAR.

1. How was Hollywood affected by the social and political events of the 1950’s?

-- MOVIE ATTENDANCE FELL AS SOME PEOPLE STAYED AT HOME TO WATCH TELEVISION.

-- TV SHOWS PROMOTED STAY AT HOME MOTHERS, OBEDIENT CHILDREN, AND OTHER SOCIAL VALUES OF THE TIME.

-- THE BLACKLIST RUINED THE MOVIE CAREERS OF MANY PEOPLE CHARGED WITH BEING COMMUNISTS.