

1.	<p>He was the last Republican to be elected since 1920 and Republican policies had dominated throughout the 1920s. This person was elected in November 1928. The stock market crashed (twice) in October 1929. He did not cause the Great Crash, but inherited it from his predecessors and made it worse by his belief in “voluntarism,” a progressive tradition. He expected churches and states to take care of the 1 in 4 unemployment in the country. His administration is a time of the Farmers’ Holiday movement and the tragic Bonus March. He helps businesses and banks, but only supports “emergency relief” in 1932, the election year.</p> <p>a. Calvin Coolidge b. Franklin Delano Roosevelt c. Harry Truman d. Herbert Hoover</p>
2.	<p>What’s relief? _____ _____</p>
3.	<p>When this person became President 1 in 4 workers had no job. He was the 1st Democrat elected since 1916. He promised a New Deal and the 1st 100 days produced legislation and action with the immediate ones being dealing with the banking crash and joblessness. He is also the president who makes the “Good Neighbor Policy” toward Latin America and the one who leads the nation through the 1st years of World War II.</p> <p>a. a Calvin Coolidge b. Franklin Delano Roosevelt c. Harry Truman d. Herbert Hoover</p>
4.	<p>A movement from the far right, this “governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.” The movement is best associated with the term:</p> <p>a. capitalism b. communism c. fascism d. liberalism e. socialism</p>
5.	<p>What is the Final Solution in Germany? _____ _____</p> <p>Why was it so “successful”? _____ _____</p>
6.	<p>What’s executive order 9066 in 1942 and where does it occur? _____ _____</p>
7.	<p>Why and why not with others? _____ _____</p>
8.	<p>Why did FDR agree in 1941 to create the Fair Employment Practices Commission and to allow African Americans be considered for federal jobs in order to avoid a black march on Washington planned by A. Philip Randolph? _____ _____</p>
9.	<p>Why did future American Presidents do equivalent actions? _____ _____</p>
10	<p>What country has these attributes? Its citizens were excluded from the US in the late 1800s. Tried a nationalist rebellion against Europeans in the so-called Boxer Rebellion, and struggled with Europeans’ control in the decades that followed (and the US attempts in Taft’s administration in the 1910s.) Had a civil war between the Communists and the nationalists during the 1930s but froze that civil war while both factions tried to stop the Japanese invasion. When World War II ended, it became the 2nd communist nation:</p> <p>a. Germany b. Italy c. Japan d. Soviet Union (previously called Russia) e. China</p>

11	<p>In 1939, Russia (communist) and Germany (fascist) create an alliance so they can split Poland and Britain and France go to war with Germany. Over a 6 month period, Germany repeatedly bombed Great Britain and the British did not surrender (called the Battle of Britain). When that occurred, the leader of Germany switched to attacking the Soviet Union (Russia) but it was a failed strategy. The Soviets and winter finally stopped the Germans—making the Soviet Union an ally and altering the future. In this period, the Allies attacked North Africa and the “soft underbelly” of the Nazis.</p> <p>a. World War II from about 1941 to about 1943 b. World War II from about 1941 to about 1945</p>
12	<p>What country was the “soft underbelly” of the Nazis? _____</p>
13	<p>Who was the leader of Germany? _____</p>
14	<p>Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in _____ (location) in 1941. It also took the Philippines and forced American soldiers on the Bataan Death March. They also used POWs as slaves.</p>
15	<p>After months of fighting at Guadalcanal, the Allies stopped the Japanese and created a secure area. What did the Allies do—or not do—next? _____ _____</p>
16	<p>What invasion led by Dwight D. Eisenhower was crucial in freeing Europe? _____ _____</p>
17	<p>Why doesn't the invasion happen earlier than the 1944 to 1945 period? _____ _____</p>
18	<p>After the defeat of Germany, what did the US and USSR do immediately? _____ _____</p>
19	<p>Following the end of the war, a nation was partitioned. What does that mean? What was the nation? _____ _____</p>
20	<p>Why wasn't Japan partitioned at the end of the war? _____ _____</p>
21	<p>The post-World War II period through the 1950s in America was prosperous with more people in the middle class. Why? _____ _____</p>