

Social Studies 8

Work Packet #4

8th Grade Social Studies Review Sheet #9

Great Depression (1930's)

- **October 29, 1929** – “Black Tuesday” - prosperity comes to an end with the *stock market crash*.
- Depression – an economic downturn when spending is low and unemployment is high
- Farmers not doing well, high unemployment, millions of poor, men left families to travel in search of work, children left school to help support their families.
- State and local governments and charities opened soup kitchens and breadlines to feed the poor.
- **Bonus Army:** WWI veterans marched to Washington DC demanding payment of their bonuses; Hoover called in the army to disperse them
- **Causes of the Great Depression:**
 - overproduction
 - buying on credit/ installment buying
 - problems with the banking system (banks invested people's \$\$\$, no security)
 - stock were risky / buying on margin
 - a very few people held most of the wealth
 - farm problems (overproduction after WWI)
 - Businesses lost money in the stock market and bank crisis and were forced to close or downsize, leading to more unemployment.
- President Herbert Hoover – Rugged Individualism, people should succeed through their own efforts; “too little, too late”
 - Americans blamed him for the depression (“Blame it on Hoover”)
 - shanty towns full of homeless individuals and families became known as “*Hoovervilles*”
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) came up with the ***New Deal***:
 1. People want help, not charity
 2. 3 R's – ***Relief*** (short term help – food, shelter, jobs), ***Recovery*** (restore the economy, help business, limit production, set minimum wage), ***Reform*** (take measures to make sure it never happens again)
 3. **New Deal Programs:**
 - **Social Security Act** (elderly, orphaned, disability)
 - Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA – gave farmers \$\$\$)
 - Works Progress Administration (WPA – created building projects, jobs to writers, artists)
 - **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** (FDIC – provided deposit insurance to people who put \$\$\$ in banks)
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC – oversees and regulates the stock market)
 - **Social Security, SEC and FDIC – still around today**
 4. Used “***fireside chats***” over the radio to create a good, trusting relationship with the American people.
 5. Criticisms:
 - ***deficit spending*** – spent more money than the government had
 - stretched Legislative & Executive power / increased power of the federal government (more involved in citizens' lives)
- “**Court Packing Scheme/Plan**” – FDR tried to get a law passed allowing him to appoint extra federal judge that would support him (Supreme Court was declaring New Deal programs unconstitutional) ; Congress refused to pass it.
- FDR was elected to 4 terms as President, after his death the 22nd Amendment would limit the President to 2 terms of office
- Entertainment provided an escape – movies like *Wizard of Oz*, *King Kong*, *Tarzan*; comedy with the “Little Rascals,” and Marx Brothers; dancers like Fred Astair, Ginger Rogers, Shirley Temple; singers like Bing Crosby.

- Dust Bowl:
 - Severe **drought** impacted much of the southern **Great Plains**
 - Dust storms picked up millions of tons of topsoil and blew it towards the east
 - Many farmers packed up their families and moved to California in search of work; became known as “**Okies**”; traveled along Route 66; they were not wanted in California
 - The Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck – Novel about Okies on their way to California.

Review Questions 9: The Great Depression

- _____ 1. The name given to the period in American history that began with the stock market crash in 1929 and is characterized by low industrial production, business closures and high unemployment is the (A) Marshall Plan, (B) Progressive Era, (C) Harlem Renaissance, (D) Great Depression.
2. The Dust Bowl was (A) a secret, illegal club during Prohibition, (B) FDR’s plan to end the Great Depression, (C) a name given to the Plains states when they suffered a drought during the Depression, (D) duh...a bowl of dust.
- _____ 3. FDR’s plan to use the power of the federal government to create relief, recovery, and reform programs to combat the Great Depression was the (A) New Deal, (B) Harlem Renaissance, (C) Dust Bowl, (D) Court Packing Scheme.
- _____ 4. A New Deal program that protects the money people put in banks is the (A) Social Security Act, (B) Securities and Exchange Commission, (C) Agricultural Adjustment Act, (D) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
5. A New Deal program that was designed to give aid to the elderly, unemployed, and disabled was (A) Social Security Act, (B) Securities and Exchange Commission, (C) Truman Doctrine, (D) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
- _____ 6. A major cause of the stock market crash of 1929 was (A) the outlawing of installment buying, (B) restricting bank loans, (C) buying stocks on margin, (D) loaning money to Europe.
- _____ 7. During the Great Depression, one main objective of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s fireside chats was to (A) reassure people about the future of the economy, (B) encourage bankers to donate their money to charities, (C) help farmers pay their loans, (D) convince listeners to buy war bonds.
8. President Franklin D Roosevelt hoped his plan to "pack" the Supreme Court would (A) prevent New Deal legislation from being declared unconstitutional, (B) weaken the Fair Labor Standards Act, (C) discourage legal challenges to his foreign policy proposals, (D) end the debate on the limits of Presidential power.
- _____ 9. One lasting impact of the New Deal is that the Federal Government has (A) taken control of many corporations, (B) worked to discourage the growth of organized labor, (C) assumed more responsibility for the care of the needy, (D) lessened its role in the economy

8th Grade Social Studies Review Sheet #10

World War II

● Long-term Causes:

1. Rise of **Dictatorships** in Europe (**Totalitarianism**) – Adolph Hitler in Germany (**Nazis**), Benito Mussolini in Italy (**Fascist**), Josef Stalin in the Soviet Union (USSR – former Russia, now **Communist**), Emperor Hirohito in Japan.
2. Economic depression in Germany and Italy after WWI/ Bitterness over the Treaty of Versailles which ended WWI
3. Failure and collapse of the League of Nations
4. Wish of the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) to conquer their neighbors.

● The War Begins:

- Hitler begins taking over parts of Europe; Allies follow a policy of **appeasement** (giving in to avoid war).
- Begins on September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland - Britain and France declare war on Germany; **U.S. Remains Neutral**.
- Allied Powers: Great Britain, France (but quickly taken over by Germany), Soviet Union (1941), US (1941), China
- Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan
- **Lend-Lease Act** allowed us to give weapons and \$\$ to the Allies while remaining **neutral**.
- Two warfronts: **War in Europe/European Theatre** (vs. Germany), **War in the Pacific/Pacific Theatre** (vs. Japan)

● US gets involved:

- **December 7, 1941** (“a date which will live in infamy”) **Pearl Harbor** is attacked by Japan.
- U.S. declares war on Japan and Germany, and joins the **Allies**.
- At Home:
 - **Japanese –American internment**
 - women go to work in factories (“Rosie the Riveter”)
 - rationing
 - liberty bonds
 - victory gardens
 - men drafted into military service
 - **propaganda**
- Gen. Eisenhower (War in Europe) & Gen. MacArthur (War in the Pacific)
- Battles to Remember: Normandy/D-Day invasion (turning point in Europe), **Island-hopping** (US Pacific strategy)

● Holocaust:

- German policy of **genocide**, create the Aryan race, exterminate all those who do not fit the profile (Jews, homosexuals, disabled, Catholics, gypsies, political opponents, etc.)
- 3 types of camps – Labor, Concentration, and Death – used **gas chambers** to kill massive numbers of people.
- Others died from starvation, exhaustion, and disease.
- Allied troops eventually reached and liberated the camps.

● End of War:

- Germany surrendered after Hitler commits suicide. (V-E Day)
- FDR Dies. Japan surrenders (V-J Day) after Pres. Harry S. Truman drops 2 Atomic bombs (Manhattan Project) on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Truman wanted to end the war quickly and save American and Japanese lives.

● Results/Effects of WWII:

1. Very expensive, left many countries physically and economically destroyed.
2. Japan becomes a constitutional democracy.
3. Potsdam and Yalta Conferences; Big Three (US, USSR, and Britain) meet to develop plans for post-war Europe.
4. Germany (and the capital city of Berlin) was divided into 4 zones of occupation between the US, USSR, Britain and France. U.S., France and Britain would unite their pieces into a democratic **West Germany**; USSR formed a communist **East Germany**.
5. Soviet Union and U.S. became the chief world powers – **Superpowers**. (Start of the **Cold War**).
6. **Nuremberg Trials** – Germany leaders put on trial for war crimes by the Allies; many were hanged.
7. Formation of the **United Nations** – world peace-keeping organization
8. First and only time nuclear weapons are used – negative environmental, political and societal effects

Review Questions 10: World War II

- _____ 1. Appeasement is to (A) give into an aggressor to keep the peace, (B) reduce one's supply of weapons, (C) relocate an entire group of people to a prison camp, (D) kill an entire group of people.
- _____ 2. The forced relocation of people of Japanese decent in the US during WWII was (A) genocide, (B) appeasement, (C) internment, (D) fascism.
- _____ 3. During both World War I and World War II, women supported the war effort by, (A) joining the infantry, (B) going to work in factories, (C) gaining the right to vote, (D) returning to college.
- _____ 4. Which event caused Britain and France to declare war on Germany in 1939? (A) signing of the Treaty of Versailles, (B) alliance with the Soviet Union, (C) invasion of Poland, (D) bombing of London.
- _____ 5. "Yesterday, December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy — . . ." President Roosevelt used these words to describe the (A) start of World War II in Europe, (B) surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, (C) D-Day invasion at Normandy, (D) dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
- _____ 6. "Rosie the Riveter" was a wartime symbol of the growing role of women in (A) medicine, (B) college, (C) factories, (D) the military.
- _____ 7. In both World War I and World War II, the United States fought on the side of (A) Great Britain and Germany, (B) Russia and Japan, (C) Japan and France, (D) France and Great Britain.
- _____ 8. What group was responsible for the Holocaust? (A) Fascist Italians, (B) German Nazis, (C) Japanese, (D) the United States
- _____ 9. What event caused the United States to join World War II? (A) Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, (B) The aggressive actions of Germany, (C) The sinking of the passenger ship *Lusitania*, (D) German attacks on American merchant ships.
- _____ 10. Which group of United States residents suffered the greatest loss of constitutional rights during World War II? (A) Italian Americans, (B) German Americans, (C) African Americans, (D) Japanese Americans
- _____ 11. The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in (A) the end of World War II, (B) the surrender of Germany, (C) US entry into World War II, (D) the end of the Cold War.
- _____ 12. For the United States, a major difference between the periods following World War I and World War II is that after World War II the nation (A) developed its role as a world leader, (B) adopted a policy of isolationism, (C) suffered a serious economic depression, (D) rejected membership in a world peacekeeping organization.

8th Grade Social Studies Review Sheet #11

Cold War

- Between Soviet Union (USSR) and the USA – not an actual war, it was the threat of nuclear war between the two countries. **U. S.: Democracy and Capitalism; Soviet Union: Communism**
- Following WWII, Soviet Union dominated newly freed Eastern European nations, making them communist **Soviet satellite states**. (Iron Curtain – figurative line between communist and non-communist Europe)
- US followed a policy of **Containment** – trying to stop Communism from spreading.
 - **Truman Doctrine** (aid to countries fighting communism)
 - **Marshall Plan** (aid to European countries rebuilding after WWII).
- Difficulties in divided Germany and Berlin led to the Soviets cutting off Berlin from West Germany.
 - **Berlin Airlift**-Britain and the US flew in food and supplies to the western half of Berlin.
 - Eventually the **Berlin Wall** was built to stop people from Communist East Berlin from crossing over into Democratic West Berlin.
- Cold War Alliances: Western European Nations and US formed **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)** vowing to defend each other if attacked. Soviets responded with the **Warsaw Pact**.
- Cold War at Homes:
 - fear of Communists in the US led to a **Red Scare**
 - **Senator J. McCarthy** led hearings to seek out Communists. “**McCarthyism**” came to mean questioning a person’s loyalty without proof. (“Witch hunt”); people in Hollywood were **blacklisted**
 - People built bomb shelters out of fear of a Soviet nuclear attack
 - Children practiced “Duck and Cover” Drills at school
- 1950’s Culture:
 - **Baby boom** after WWII
 - Eisenhower Interstate Highway System; growth of the **suburbs**,
 - **Televisions** (birth of the sit-com – “I Love Lucy” ; TV dinners)
 - drive-in movies
 - GI Bill of Rights (tuition \$\$ for veterans)
 - Birth of **Rock ‘n Roll** (Elvis, Little Richard, Chuck Berry, etc.)
 - Science-fiction
- Space Race:
 - Soviets launched **Sputnik** – first artificial satellite
 - led to “race to space” between Soviets and US
 - USA – first men on the moon (1969) – **Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin** (“One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind”)
- In Asia:
 - China falls to Communism (leader Mao Zedong)
 - Communist North Korea invades Democratic South Korea (leads to US involvement and the **Korean War**, 1950-1953). North Korea remains Communist; South Korea remains Democratic; separated by a DMZ.
 - Communist North Vietnam invades Democratic South Vietnam (led to US involvement and the **Vietnam War**)
 - Vietnam War
 - US got involved because of the **domino theory** – if one nation falls to communism, surrounding nations will fall.
 - **Guerilla Warfare** – fighting in dense jungles against hidden enemies
 - New weapons: **Napalm and Agent Orange** (led to health and environmental problems)
 - Vietnam began when S. Vietnamese Communists (Vietcong) supported a N. Vietnam takeover.
 - JFK – sent in troops
 - L. B. Johnson – **escalation** (increased U.S. involvement in Vietnam)
 - Tonkin Gulf Resolutions (increased President’s power), Johnson sent in more troops,

- War was unpopular at home, especially after the Tet Offensive; *anti-war protests* at home increased greatly
- Nixon eventually ended the war in 1973 with the Paris Peace Accords
- The War Powers Act – required the President to ask Congress permission to send troops for a long time.
- U.S. pulled out of Vietnam in 1975; N. Vietnam took over S. Vietnam – united as one communist nation.
- First televised war – first time Americans saw what war was really like; brought war into American homes.

• In Latin America:

- Fidel Castro takes over Cuba, makes it Communist
- JFK – failed *Bay of Pigs* invasion
- JFK - *Cuban Missile Crisis* (Russia installed nuclear missiles in Cuba); closest the U.S. ever came to nuclear war

• 1960's Culture:

- *Hippies* (counterculture)
- women's movement
- anti-war demonstrations
- Music: British Invasion - Beatles, Rolling Stones
- Woodstock
- JFK assassinated in 1963
- Establishment of the Peace Corps
- Johnson's Great Society: Medicare and Medicaid
- Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy assassinated in 1968

Review Questions 11: The Cold War

1. The US foreign policy during the Cold War that sought to prevent the spread of communism was (A) McCarthyism, (B) segregation, (C) escalation, (D) containment.
2. The term that refers to a method of making vicious accusations without offering any proof is (A) domino theory, (B) McCarthyism, (C) detente, (D) pardon.
3. The belief that if one Southeast Asian nation fell to communism, the rest of Southeast Asia would also fall was known as (A) escalation, (B) the Cuban Missile Crisis, (C) containment, (D) the domino theory.
4. The Cuban Missile Crisis was when the US almost went to war with (A) the USSR because they placed weapons in Mexico, (B) Cuba because they placed missiles in Canada, (C) the USSR because they placed missiles in Cuba, (D) Cuba because they placed weapons in the USSR.
5. Which was a cause of American involvement in the Vietnam War? (A) Religious differences between North and South Vietnam. (B) American fear of Communist expansion in Asia. (C) The North Korean invasion of South Vietnam. (D) The Soviet use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam

8th Grade Social Studies Review Sheet #12

Civil Rights Movement

- **Reconstruction** after the Civil War provided African –Americans with more rights and freedoms:
 - **13th Amendment** - ended slavery
 - **14th Amendment** – made former slaves citizens, guaranteed equal-protection under the law
 - **15th Amendment** – gave African-American men suffrage
 - The First African-Americans were elected to state legislatures and Congress
- Reconstruction ends in 1877 with the withdrawal of US troops from the south; things get worse for African-Americans
- **Segregation:**
 - The forced separation of people of different races in public places
 - 1896 – **Plessy v. Ferguson** (separate, but equal OK) Supreme Court upheld **segregation** by law.
 - **Jim Crow Laws** in the south legally separated blacks and whites in all public places.
 - Public schools were also segregated.
 - Poll taxes, grandfather clauses, literacy tests were used to prevent blacks from voting.
 - **De facto** segregation in the north (by fact not by law; for example – living in different neighborhoods)
- NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) – worked to end segregation and discrimination
- **Integration of Public Schools:**
 - **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas** (1954) said that separate but equal in schools is not OK. Ordered schools to desegregate/integrate. Many cities/states refused.
 - **Little Rock Nine** – In Arkansas, 9 black teenagers were chosen to be the first to enter an all-white high school, met with violence. President Eisenhower sent in the army to enforce integration.
 - Some states even shut down their schools rather than integrate.
- **Montgomery Bus Boycott** – led by **Martin Luther King, Jr.** Began when **Rosa Parks** refused to give up her seat to a white man. Lasted 1 year; Supreme Court declared segregation on busses unconstitutional.
- MLK followed a policy of **civil disobedience/non-violent resistance**. Used tactics like speeches, marches, boycotts, **sit-ins**, etc. Never returned violence with violence (“turn the other cheek”)
- **Sit-ins**: Black and white college students sat at “White Only” lunch counters and refused to leave until they were served. Often met with violence and were arrested. Did not fight back.
- MLK led **March on Washington** (1963) to encourage the passing of the **Civil Rights Act** (prevented discrimination and end segregation in public places); gave famous **“I Have a Dream”** Speech.
- **Freedom Riders** – black and white college students rode busses throughout the south to challenge segregation; often met with violence.
- In 1965, the **Voting Rights Act** was passed prohibiting any means used to prevent people from voting.
- **25th Amendment** (1964) – made poll taxes illegal
- MLK was assassinated in 1968

Review Questions 12: Civil Rights Movement

- _____ 1. Forced separation of people of different races in public places is (A) civil disobedience, (B) detente, (C) segregation, (D) sit-in.
- _____ 2. The court case that established “separate but equal” was (A) *Marbury v. Madison*, (B) *Brown v. Board of Education*, (C) *Miranda v. Arizona*, (D) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- _____ 3. The court case that reversed “separate but equal” and ended segregation in schools was (A) *Marbury v. Madison*, (B) *Brown v. Board of Education*, (C) *Miranda v. Arizona*, (D) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- _____ 4. In the struggle for African-American civil rights, Rosa Parks is most closely associated with the (A) March on Washington, D.C., (B) voter registration drives in Mississippi, (C) bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, (D) sit-in demonstrations in North Carolina.
- _____ 5. Which method was used by Martin Luther King, Jr., to protest social injustice? (A) formation of Greenpeace, (B) non-violence/civil disobedience, (C) armed rebellion, (D) support for a new political party
- _____ 6. The major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1960’s was to (A) establish a separate country for African Americans, (B) establish equal rights for women in the United States, (C) end segregation based on race, (D) permit unlimited immigration to the United States
- _____ 7. In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to (A) protect civil rights marchers, (B) help African Americans register to vote, (C) enforce a Supreme Court decision to desegregate public schools, (D) end race riots resulting from a bus boycott.
- _____ 8. Lunch counter sit-ins and the actions of freedom riders are examples of (A) steps taken in support of the Americans with Disabilities Act, (B) programs dealing with affirmative action, (C) violent acts by the Black Panthers, (D) nonviolent attempts to oppose segregation.
- _____ 9. Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech was important because it (A) led to improved living standards for many immigrants, (B) called for a violent revolution in America’s cities, (C) drew attention to the inequalities faced by African Americans, (D) helped win voting rights for 18-year-olds

Review Questions Answer Sheet

Directions: If you are unable to submit your answers in Google Classroom, record your answers on the chart below. You can email a picture of your answers to me at jblunden@gblions.org

	Review Sheet #9	Review Sheet #10	Review Sheet #11	Review Sheet #12
#1				
#2				
#3				
#4				
#5				
#6				
#7				
#8				
#9				
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