

US REGENTS REVIEW

2. People

Explain/Describe the significance of the following key terms.

Key Terms:

Thomas Paine PG. 4	
George Washington PG. 12	
Alexander Hamilton PG. 12	
Thomas Jefferson PG. 12	
John Marshall PG. 13	

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Name: _____
Per: _____

Andrew Jackson
PG. 13

Harriet Beecher
Stowe
PG. 14

Abraham
Lincoln
PG. 15

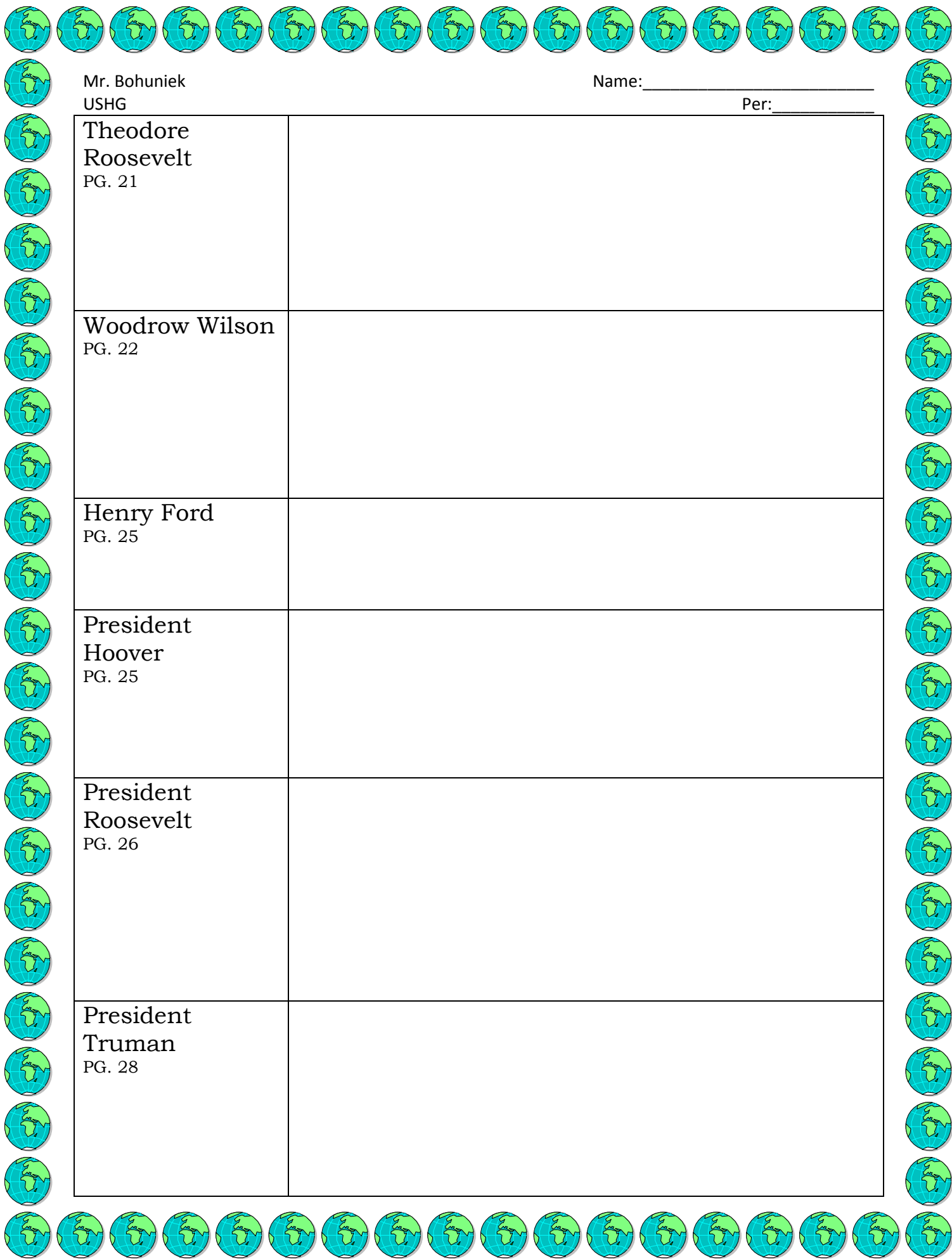
Andrew Johnson
PG. 16

Robber Barons
PG. 18

W.E.B. Du Bois vs. Booker T. Washington PG. 19

Jane Addams
PG. 19

Muckrakers
PG. 20



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Name: _____

Per: _____

Theodore
Roosevelt
PG. 21

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Woodrow Wilson
PG. 22

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Henry Ford
PG. 25

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President
Hoover
PG. 25

--

President
Roosevelt
PG. 26

--

President
Truman
PG. 28

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Name: _____
Per: _____

Senator Joseph
McCarthy
PG. 30

President
Eisenhower
PG. 31

President
Kennedy
PG. 31

Martin Luther
King Jr.
PG. 32

President
Lyndon Johnson
PG. 32
(Great Society,
Medicare, Gulf
of Tonkin)

President Nixon
PG. 32
(Détente,
Watergate)

President
Reagan
PG. 33
(Supply Side
Economics,
Trickle Down
Economics, New
Federalism)

Practice Multiple Choice

1)

Which foreign policy toward Europe did President George Washington recommend in his Farewell Address?

- (1) military alliances
- (2) internationalism
- (3) imperialism
- (4) neutrality

2)

What was a primary goal of President Thomas Jefferson's 1803 decision to purchase the Louisiana Territory?

- (1) studying Native American Indian societies
- (2) mining gold and silver in California
- (3) gaining control of the port of New Orleans
- (4) securing access to the iron ore deposits near the Great Lakes

3)

The case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) established the principle that

- (1) the Supreme Court can declare federal laws unconstitutional
- (2) the states have power over the federal government
- (3) the president nominates federal judges
- (4) Congress can override presidential vetoes

4)

During the presidency of George Washington, disagreements between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson over the interpretation of the Constitution contributed to the

- (1) impeachment of federal judges
- (2) defeat of the Whiskey Rebellion
- (3) formation of political parties
- (4) elimination of the commerce clause

5)

As the Civil War ended, which action was supported by President Abraham Lincoln and the Radical Republicans?

- (1) abolishing the institution of slavery by a constitutional amendment
- (2) passing Black Codes to guarantee equality for formerly enslaved persons
- (3) putting Confederate leaders on trial for war crimes
- (4) ending the military occupation of the South immediately

6)

President Theodore Roosevelt was called a trustbuster because he

- (1) supported the building of the Panama Canal
- (2) negotiated peace between Russia and Japan
- (3) supported legal action against business monopolies
- (4) protected public lands from environmental damage

7)

Opponents of the New Deal criticized President Franklin D. Roosevelt for

- (1) expanding the role and size of the federal government
- (2) permitting banks to operate without government regulation
- (3) weakening the executive branch
- (4) reducing spending to balance the budget

8)

During the Jacksonian Era, elections became more democratic when

- (1) the poll tax was abolished
- (2) states removed property qualifications for voting
- (3) a women's rights amendment was ratified
- (4) 18-year-old citizens were allowed to vote

Mr. Bohuniek
USHG

Name: _____
Per: _____

9) Good evening, my fellow citizens. This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past week unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purposes of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere....

— President John F. Kennedy, Report to the American People, October 22, 1962

President John F. Kennedy reacted strongly to the situation described in this speech primarily because

- (1) the United States feared an influx of Cuban refugees
- (2) these missiles could threaten United States oil supplies in South America
- (3) the location of Cuba would allow the United States little time to respond to an attack
- (4) the United States and the Warsaw Pact nations had formed a military alliance

10)

...It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate [implement] any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale....

— Section 1, Executive Order 9981

i The purpose of Executive Order 9981, issued by President Harry Truman, was to

- (1) encourage women to join the armed services
- (2) end racial segregation in the military
- (3) ensure adequate manpower to fight the Korean War
- (4) establish war crimes tribunals in Western Europe