**Chapter 14 World War II, Cold War, and Civil Rights**

**TRUE/FALSE**

 1. The United States entered World War II when Germany invaded Poland.

ANS: F

The United States entered World War II when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 2. World War II was the most destructive war ever fought.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 3. The rural population of the United States declined during World War II.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 14 Section 1 TOP: World War II

 4. No blacks participated in combat during World War II.

ANS: F

All sailors, black and white, had assignments for handling ammunition and manning artillery.

Nearly a million African Americans served during the war.

The Tuskegee Airmen were a segregated group of African American pilots.

PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 5. The Fair Employment Practices Commission was very successful in finding jobs for blacks in government and private corporations.

ANS: F

The FEPC was not very successful in finding jobs for blacks in private corporations.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 6. Every male from 18 to 45 was registered for the draft in World War II.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: South Carolina in World War II

 7. The G.I. Bill of Rights mostly benefited the middle class.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Impact of World War II

 8. During the Cold War many South Carolina leaders equated civil rights leaders of being sympathetic to communism.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 14 Section 3 TOP: Cold War

 9. In South Carolina the NAACP lost membership in the 1940s.

ANS: F

The membership in the NAACP in South Carolina increased from 800 to 14,237 in the 1940s.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 10. The executive branch of the federal government was the slowest in promoting desegregation.

ANS: F

The legislative branch of the federal government was the slowest in promoting desegregation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. What country benefited from the Lend-Lease Act?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | France |
| b. | Germany |
| c. | Great Britain |
| d. | United States |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 2. What South Carolina governor was in charge of war mobilization.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | James F. Byrnes |
| b. | Ellison D. Smith |
| c. | Strom Thurmond |
| d. | George B. Timmerman, Jr. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 3. Which best explains how World War II helped end the Great Depression?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It was responsible for creating jobs. |
| b. | It resulted in drafting unemployed workers. |
| c. | It created a need to purchase military equipment. |
| d. | It created a need to provide government stimulus money. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 4. Which statement best explains the purpose of rationing?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to control the economy |
| b. | to keep people from hoarding certain items |
| c. | to see that everyone got a little of scarce items |
| d. | to make sure the country would not completely run out of an item |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 5. Where did the Doolittle Raiders drop dummy bombs for practice?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Lake Moultrie |
| b. | Lake Murray |
| c. | Pee Dee River |
| d. | Savannah River |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: South Carolina in World War II

 6. What was the major industry in South Carolina during World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | textiles |
| b. | timber |
| c. | tobacco |
| d. | wood pulp |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: South Carolina in World War II

 7. What problem was NOT caused by urbanization?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | overcrowding |
| b. | rent increases |
| c. | food shortages |
| d. | housing shortages |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: South Carolina in World War II

 8. What country presented the biggest threat against the United States in the Cold War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Iraq |
| b. | Korea |
| c. | Soviet Union |
| d. | Vietnam |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Cold War

 9. Which was NOT part of the U.S. plan to keep the Soviet Union from gaining too much power?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Marshall Plan |
| b. | Vietnamese War |
| c. | policy of containment |
| d. | creation of military defense alliances |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Cold War

 10. Which was NOT an effect of the Cold War on South Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | more racial equality |
| b. | federal aid to education  |
| c. | the Savannah River Site |
| d. | an Interstate Highway System |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Cold War

 11. What event spurred increased membership in the NAACP in South Carolina in the 1940s?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Cold War |
| b. | World War II |
| c. | increased membership in the KKK |
| d. | northerners who migrated to South Carolina |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 12. How did whites in South Carolina get around the Supreme Court case that ruled the all-white primary unconstitutional?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They ignored it. |
| b. | They made the primary a private club. |
| c. | They used the KKK to keep blacks from voting. |
| d. | They used the state militia to keep blacks from voting. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 14 Section 4 TOP: Civil Rights

 13. What South Carolina federal court case challenged identifying the all-white primary as a private club?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | *Briggs v. Elliott* |
| b. | *Brown v. Board of Education* |
| c. | *Elmore v. Rice* |
| d. | *Plessy v. Ferguson* |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 14 Section 4 TOP: Civil Rights

 14. What was the verdict in the trial of thirty-one people accused in the lynching of Willie Earle?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | All-thirty-one were found not guilty. |
| b. | All thirty-one were found guilty and were executed. |
| c. | All thirty-one were found guilty and received jail time. |
| d. | Ten of the thirty-one were found guilty, but received probation. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 15. What position of the Democratic Party led to the loss of many white southerners?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | equal rights proposals |
| b. | states’ rights proposals |
| c. | support for segregation |
| d. | support for white supremacy |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 14 Section 4 TOP: Civil Rights

 16. Who was the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court at the time of *Brown v. Education*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | George Elmore |
| b. | Thurgood Marshall |
| c. | Waties Waring |
| d. | Earl Warren |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 17. What was the purpose of the Southern Manifesto?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to make a case for white supremacy |
| b. | to provide a new constitution for S.C. |
| c. | to reverse the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision |
| d. | to unite the southern states against the federal government |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 14 Section 4 TOP: Civil Rights

 18. How did the White Citizens’ Councils differ from the Ku Klux Klan?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They used anti-black language. |
| b. | They promoted white supremacy. |
| c. | They supported racial segregation. |
| d. | They were prominent businessmen. |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

**COMPLETION**

 1. World War II began when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invaded Poland.

ANS: Germany

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 2. When World War II began, the United States had a policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: isolation

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 3. The United States entered World War II after the attack on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Pearl Harbor

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: World War II

 4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trained at the Columbia Air Base.

ANS: Doolittle Raiders

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: South Carolina in World War II

 5. The war in Europe ended on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when Germany surrendered unconditionally.

ANS: May 8, 1945

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Impact of World War II

 6. A law school to provide students equal opportunities to those at USC was established for black students in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Orangeburg

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 7. The common name for the States Rights Democrat Party was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Dixiecrat

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 8. Black parents in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ County initiated the legal suit known as *Briggs v. Elliott.*

ANS: Clarendon

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the drive to get twenty people to support the attack on segregation that eventually became the *Briggs v. Elliott* case.

ANS: Rev. J. A. DeLaine

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

**MATCHING**

*Match the term with its definition.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | blacklist | f. | infrastructure |
| b. | consumerism | g. | ration |
| c. | containment | h. | status quo |
| d. | Cold War | i. | war bonds |
| e. | genocide |

 1. the controlled amount of a product people are allowed to have

 2. a term used to describe the wiping out of an entire cultural group

 3. an existing state of affairs

 4. turning lights off to conceal the location of something

 5. debt securities used to finance a war

 6. buying and using goods at a high rate

 7. transportation, communication, and water systems; power plants

 8. an act of trying to keep the power of the Soviet Union within its boundaries

 9. a contest between the communists and the non-communists for economic and military supremacy

 1. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

 2. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

 3. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

 4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

 5. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

 6. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

 7. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

 8. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

 9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

*Match the term with its definition.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Harry Briggs | g. | Alice Spearman |
| b. | Willie Earle | h. | J. Strom Thurmond |
| c. | George A. Elmore | i. | George B. Timmerman, Jr. |
| d. | Rev. J. M. Hinton | j. | J. Waties Waring |
| e. | John McCray | k. | Isaac Woodard, Jr. |
| f. | Emory Rogers | l. | John Wrighten |

 10. challenged South Carolina’s characterization of the all-white primary as a private club

 11. South Carolina governor who ran for U.S. President as a candidate of the Dixiecrat Party

 12. South Carolina governor who led attacks on the Brown decision and refused to integrate schools

 13. president of the NAACP who claimed membership in that organization was a mark of citizenship

 14. leader of South Carolina’s White Citizens’ Councils

 15. taken from jail, beaten, mutilated by a group of cab drivers; last known racial lynching in South Carolina

 16. beaten until he was blind by the police force in Batesburg

 17. executive director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations

 18. district judge who made many decisions favorable to blacks, including equal pay for white and black teachers

 19. filed suit to gain admission to the University of South Carolina School of Law

 20. helped organize South Carolina’s Progressive Democrat Party

 21. lost his job as a service station worker for his involvement in a segregation law suit

 10. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 11. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 12. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 13. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 14. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 15. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 16. ANS: K PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 17. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 18. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 19. ANS: L PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 20. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

 21. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights

**ESSAY**

 1. Describe ways people at home supported the World War II effort.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include: planting victory gardens, buying war bonds and stamps, collecting scrap metal and old paper, rationed products

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 14 Section 2

TOP: South Carolina in World War II

 2. What factors contributed to consumerism after World War II?

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include: people had a lot of money from wartime jobs or savings; new consumer goods, e.g., automobiles, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, bicycles, were attractive to buyers; increase in births--beginning of a baby boom.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 14 Section 3

TOP: Impact of World War II

 3. Give examples of the ways Judge Waties Waring promoted racial equality.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include the issues that he promoted:

 equal pay for black and white teachers

 Elmore v. Briggs case regarding the all-white primary

 throwing out an oath that voters had to support segregation and white supremacy

 ordered SC to admit black students to USC Law School or provide a separate school

 with equal opportunities

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 14 Section 4

TOP: Civil Rights