United States History

(Extra Credit)

Mr. Perry

**First Semester Final:**

**Minorities in American History**

Women’s Right Movement

1) The convention which began the movement for women’s rights was held at:

 A) Niagara Falls; B) Seneca Falls; C) Mulholland Falls; D) Humpty Dumpty Falls

2) In the early 19th century, women: A) could be beaten by their husbands; B) had no legal right to the children; C) were barred from many professions; D) all of the above

3) The amendment which gave women the right to vote was the:

 A) 14th; B) 17th; C) 19th; D) 24th

4) The two women most remembered for pushing forth the women’s rights movement are Elizabeth Cady Stanton and: A) Mary Tod Lincoln; B) Martha Washington; C) Susan B. Anthony; D) Hillary Rodham Clinton

5) (T or F) No state allowed women the right to vote prior to the turn of the 20th century.

6) Although women could become lawyers and doctors by the end of the 19th century, few did because: A) no one applied; B) schools would not admit them; C) people didn’t want female doctors; D) there was no need for them on the frontier

7) The decade which did much to open up and change the way women looked at themselves was the: A) 1910s; B) 1920s; C) 1930s; D) 1940s

8) During the 1940s, women moved into many jobs traditionally held by men because: A) the market was more open to women; B) women were no longer afraid to experiment with careers; C) the men had gone off to war; D) none of the above

9) (Tor F) To keep baseball alive during World War II, a professional league using women was created.

10) (T or F) Most women stayed on in the factories, which had employed them during the war years.

11) The landmark book published in 1960 which opened people’s eyes to the way women really felt was: A) Women Are From Venus, Men Are From Mars; B) He’s My Boy-Toy; C) Feminine Mystique; D) Peyton Place

12) The landmark Supreme Court case which established the legality of abortion, thus giving women the right to choose, was: A) Marbury vs. Madison; B) Roe vs. Wade; C) Plessy vs. Ferguson; D) Brown vs. Board of Education

Hispanics

13) (T or F) All Mexicans living in California were offered U.S. citizenship following the conclusion of the War of 1812.

14) (T or F) Oddly enough, Mexico didn’t care much about its California territory until American settlers began coming in large numbers.

15) During the Gold Rush, Mexican immigrants: A) showed better mining skills than the white miners; B) were charged head taxes in order to mine ore; C) had land taken from them through legal actions; D) all of the above.

16) (T or F) Immigration quota laws of the 1920s sharply decreased migration up from Mexico.

17) (T or F) Mexican daughters who went to work outside the home, sometimes grew ashamed of their immigrant parents.

18) Which of the following was not part of the migrant farm worker’s life? A) long, hard hours; B) good pay; C) unstable living conditions; D) no recourse against ill-treatment by employers

19) (T or F) Children of migrant farm workers rarely had the opportunity to stay in one school very long.

20) (T or F) An annual celebration of grape pickers is called La Raza, or the Raisin.

21) Dolores Huerta and what civil rights worker joined forces to create the UFW (United Farm Workers)? A) Cesar Romero; B) Cesar Chavez; C) Julius Caesar; D) Caesar Salad

22) (T or F) The union of farm workers is exclusively limited to Hispanics.

23) (T or F) Currently more people of Mexican decent live in Los Angeles than anywhere else in the world.

Chinese

24) Chinese immigrated to California in the mid-19th century after hearing tales of the state’s: A) large Asian population; B) fertile rice fields; C) “mountain of gold”; D) fine selection of women for marriage

25) (T or F) Upon their arrival, most Chinese immigrants did what they could to acculturate themselves to American society.

26) The largest settlements of Chinese on the West Coast could be found in: A) Bakersfield; B) Los Angeles; C) Long Beach; D) San Francisco

27) Chinese who could afford it, typically went into what business? A) laundry; B) fast food; C) manufacturing; D) printing

28) The Chinese Exclusion Act was issued to keep Chinese immigrants from: A) working on the Transcontinental Railroad; B) mining in the fields; C) marrying white women; D) coming to America at all

29) (T or F) Such restrictive immigration laws aimed at the Chinese were not completely repealed until the 1940s.

Native Americans

30) Always at the center of relations with Indians has been the issue of: A) power; B) land; C) money; D) language

31) (T or F) Good relations, even mixed marriages, were not uncommon in the early European and Native American associations.

32) (T or F) As the Eastern territories became more populated, the native peoples were gradually pushed westward.

33) (T or F) The United States government did its best to honor all the treaties made with the native populations.

34) Legislation which attempted to give the tribes their own property by setting up farm tracts for Native American families was called the: A) Crowe Act; B) Wounded Knee Treaty; C) Dawes Act; D) Trail of Tears

35) (T or F) Native Americans officially were not made citizens of the United States until the 1920s.

36) (T or F) The somewhat militant group created in the 1960s to fight for Indian civil rights was called N.A.M. (Native American Movement).

37) Between 1969-70, several protestors occupied which parcel of land claiming it to be native territory? A) Catalina Island; B) the Grand Canyon; C) Mt. Rushmore; D) Alcatraz Island.

38) Life on the modern reservation usually includes all but: A) high rates of alcoholism; B) high employment rates; C) high illiteracy numbers; D) high divorce percentages

39) (T or F) Political battles by native protest groups in the early 1970s resulted in increased self-governance by the native people.

40) In the film “Smoke Signals,” Thomas remembers fondly having breakfast at: A) Denny’s; B) IHOP; C) Primo Café; D) McDonald’s

African-Americans

41) (T or F) Among the restrictions leveled against slaves was that they were not permitted to learn how to read and write.

42) The Civil War Amendment which gave all individuals equality under the law was the: A) 13th; B) 14th; C) 15th; D) 23th

43) The Civil War Amendment which freed all the slaves was the: A) 13th; B) 14th; C) 15th; D) 42nd

44) (T or F) The greatest fear slaves faced was being separated from their families.

45) When the emancipation of the slaves finally came, most: A) moved north; B) made a beeline back to Africa; C) moved to Oakland; D) stayed right where they were.

46) (T or F) The 15th Amendment gave all freed blacks the right to vote.

47) (T or F) The Jim Crowe laws were designed to give southern blacks assistance in adjusting to post-slavery existence.

48) The Supreme Court case which essentially made “separate but equal” the law of the land was: A) Marbury vs. Madison; B) Roe vs. Wade; C) Plessy vs. Ferguson; D) Brown vs. Board of Education

49) Southern districts prevented blacks from voting through the use of: A) literacy tests; B) poll taxes; C) the “grandfather clause”; D) all of the above

50) (T or F) This is the easiest test you’ve ever taken.