Chapter Review

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE

1. a law that reaffirmed the constitutional right of Congress to declare war by setting a 60-day time limit on a president's authority to keep U.S. soldiers in a foreign conflict without specific congressional authorization
2. the Communist forces that took control of the Cambodian government in 1975 and killed 1.5 million people while attempting to secure control over the country
3. a series of coordinated attacks by Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops against U.S. military bases and cities across South Vietnam; a turning point, it proved to many Americans that the United States would not soon win the war
4. a network of trails that went from North Vietnam, through Laos and Cambodia, to South Vietnam and was used for moving weapons, soldiers, and supplies
5. a constitutional amendment passed in 1971 that lowered the voting age from 21 to 18

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

1. In the My Lai massacre, soldiers killed more than 300 women, children, and old men. Americans, accustomed to their nation standing for justice, were outraged at the death of so many non-soldiers and began to question the military's tactics. The Pentagon Papers proved that government officials for years had been misleading the public about the war. Americans became disillusioned and angry that their government would lie to them.
2. Eisenhower believed the domino theory, that if one nation fell to the Communists, other nations in the region would follow, like dominoes lined up in a row. This led him to back French efforts to prevent Communists from taking over Vietnam.
3. South Vietnamese citizens who had supported the Americans feared death or imprisonment at the hands of Communist North Vietnamese officials.
4. Truman saw the war in Indochina as a larger part of the Cold War battle against communism. Eisenhower believed that if Vietnam fell to communism, then other countries in Southeast Asia would follow.

REVIEWING THEMES

1. society and culture
2. technology and innovation
3. politics

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

to schools in other parts of the city; to make up for past discrimination, the government created affirmative action programs.

4. Any two of the following are acceptable: the police in Chicago did not use force on civil rights protesters and even protected protesters from violence in white neighborhoods, so the movement didn't attract media attention; African Americans in Chicago did not share Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights focus because their concerns were economic; King lost some support from northern whites who did not want racism in the North exposed.
5. Any two of the following are acceptable: the campaign experienced terrible media relations because some Resurrection City residents harassed reporters and some residents were members of gangs; the movement lacked Martin Luther King Jr.'s strong and eloquent leadership; and some conservative politicians attacked the movement for its perceived Communist elements.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

1. In the first row, the gain in the Montgomery bus boycott was that the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional. In the second row, the costs for those participating in Freedom Rides were that riders were harassed, a bus was burned by a mob, and riders were beaten. The civil rights protest in the last row is the Voter Education Project.

Chapter 29: The Vietnam War

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. F; Vietnam had rich agricultural resources, which attracted foreign invaders.
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F; The Vietcong were Vietnamese Communists.

SECTION 2

1. Ho Chi Minh Trail
2. pacification
3. Rolling Thunder
4. China
5. underground tunnels
6. dove
7. search-and-destroy missions
8. draft
9. antiwar
10. Canada

SECTION 3

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b

SECTION 4

1. g
2. k
3. j
4. h
5. i
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. m
10. l

Chapter Test, Form A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. c

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

1. c

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. Ngo Dinh Diem
2. George Wallace
3. the lottery system
4. Twenty-sixth Amendment
5. My Lai massacre

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

TRUE/FALSE

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

MATCHING

1. f
2. c
3. e
4. l
5. i
6. m
7. k
8. b
9. g
10. h

Chapter Test, Form B

SHORT ANSWER

1. Possible answers include any two of the following: major news media began to criticize Johnson's policies in Vietnam; members of his administration criticized his policies; three out of four Americans opposed his handling of the war; and he faced several strong challengers for the Democratic presidential nomination.
2. Possible answers include any three of the following: U.S. soldiers had to cut through dense jungle and wade through rice paddies to try to find the enemy; the Vietcong were able to strike and then disappear into the jungle; the Vietcong knew the local geography better than the Americans did; the Vietcong had underground tunnels that protected soldiers and supplies against air strikes; peasants often acted friendly to U.S. troops but then aided the Vietcong; booby traps, land mines, and ambushes were set by the Vietcong; U.S. troops could not tell the difference between civilians and the enemy; U.S. military tactics like pacification, search-and-destroy missions, and bombing campaigns alienated civilians and made it easy for the Vietcong to recruit new members.
3. U.S. and South Vietnamese troops believed the attack on Khe Sanh explained the heightened military preparedness of the NVA and Vietcong troops. Also, in previous years, a cease-fire had been observed during Tet.
4. It was clear that the antiwar movement was becoming more acceptable to mainstream America when antiwar protests spread beyond college campuses. For example, a coalition of antiwar groups consisting of clergy, trade unionists, and veterans established October 15 as a day of protest, and millions of Americans took part in peaceful demonstrations on what was called Moratorium Day.
5. Nixon expanded the war by ordering a massive bombing campaign, hoping to convince the North Vietnamese that he would stop at nothing to end the war. He was not successful, underestimating the enemy's resolve. North Vietnam staged a major invasion of South Vietnam in 1972.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

1. Martin Luther King Jr. believed that the war was pulling resources away from Great Society programs, such as programs to help the poor. He was a dove.

Chapter 30: A Time of Social Change

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. d
2. h
3. m
4. a
5. b
6. k
7. e
8. f
9. g
10. j

SECTION 2

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. b

SECTION 3

1. F; Many teens and young adults rebelled against mainstream American society, which they called the Establishment.
2. F; Many hippies called themselves flower children.
3. T

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

Chapter 27: The New Frontier and the Great Society

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. The letter should include specific programs of the Great Society, such as Medicaid, Medicare, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Omnibus Housing Act, or the Public Broadcasting Act. The letter should also suggest the Great Society's possible benefits, such as assistance for low-income Americans, or its drawbacks, such as too much government intervention, too costly, etc.

Chapter 28: The Civil Rights Movement

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. The essay should explain that the civil rights movement used nonviolent resistance through boycotts, marches, and Freedom Rides, as well as court cases. The essay should mention that by the late 1960s some groups within the civil rights movement had turned to violent protest.

Chapter 29: The Vietnam War

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. The short story should combine historical detail with descriptions of emotions. The story should mention the suffering created by post-traumatic stress disorder and by Americans blaming Vietnam veterans for the unpopular war.

Chapter 30: A Time of Social Change

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. A
16. The essay should describe the factors that led to the women's, Native American, Latino, and youth social movements. Factors should include the publication of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*, the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the federal policy of termination, economic and political discrimination, the Delano Grape Strike, the rebellion of the Beat generation of the 1950s, and growing dissatisfaction with the values of mainstream American society.

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

Chapter Review

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE

1. a law that reaffirmed the constitutional right of Congress to declare war by setting a 60-day time limit on a president's authority to keep U.S. soldiers in a foreign conflict without specific congressional authorization
2. the Communist forces that took control of the Cambodian government in 1975 and killed 1.5 million people while attempting to secure control over the country
3. a series of coordinated attacks by Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops against U.S. military bases and cities across South Vietnam; a turning point, it proved to many Americans that the United States would not soon win the war
4. a network of trails that went from North Vietnam, through Laos and Cambodia, to South Vietnam and was used for moving weapons, soldiers, and supplies
5. a constitutional amendment passed in 1971 that lowered the voting age from 21 to 18

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

1. In the My Lai massacre, soldiers killed at least 450 women, children, and old men. Americans, accustomed to their nation standing for justice, were outraged at the death of so many non-soldiers and began to question the military's tactics. The Pentagon Papers proved that government officials for years had been misleading the public about the war. Americans became disillusioned and angry that their government would lie to them.
2. Eisenhower believed the domino theory, that if one nation fell to the Communists, other nations in the region would follow, like dominoes lined up in a row. This led him to back French efforts to prevent Communists from taking over Vietnam.
3. South Vietnamese citizens who had supported the Americans feared death or imprisonment at the hands of Communist North Vietnamese officials.
4. Truman saw the war in Indochina as a larger part of the Cold War battle against communism. Eisenhower believed that if Vietnam fell to communism, then other countries in Southeast Asia would follow.

REVIEWING THEMES

1. society and culture
2. technology and innovation
3. politics

Chapter Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. c

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

1. b

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. Ngo Dinh Diem
2. George Wallace
3. the lottery system
4. Twenty-sixth Amendment
5. My Lai massacre

TRUE/FALSE

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

MATCHING

1. f
2. c
3. e
4. l
5. i
6. a
7. k
8. b
9. g
10. h

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

Vocabulary Builder

SECTION 1

1. Answers will vary, but should define *Tonkin Gulf Resolution*.
2. Answers will vary, but should define *Geneva Conference*.
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. a

SECTION 2

1. Operation Rolling Thunder
2. hawks
3. pacification
4. Ho Chi Minh Trail
5. doves

Answers will vary, but should summarize what students learned in the section and include at least five of the following terms: *doves, hawks, Ho Chi Minh Trail, Operation Rolling Thunder, pacification, resources,* and *instituted*.

SECTION 3

1. a
2. d
3. F; Tet Offensive
4. T
5. F; Robert S. McNamara
6. T
7. T

SECTION 4

1. Answers will vary, but should be a complete sentence that includes the term *silent majority* and explains that these people were important to Nixon's political goals because they disapproved of antiwar protesters and supported the administration's goals in Vietnam.
2. Answers will vary, but should be a complete sentence that includes the term *Pentagon Papers* and explains that these documents exposed governmental lies about the Vietnam War and paved the way for the United States to withdraw its troops from Vietnam.
3. Answers will vary, but should be a complete sentence that includes the term *War Powers Act* and explains that it affirmed Congress's right to declare war and limited the amount of time troops could be committed to foreign conflicts without specific authorization from Congress.

Answers will vary, but should be a newspaper column that relates to the section and includes at least five of the following terms: *Khmer Rouge, My Lai massacre, Pentagon Papers, silent majority, Twenty-sixth Amendment, Vietnamization, War Powers Act*.

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. agricultural resources
2. French
3. Communists
4. Ngo Dinh Diem
5. Vietnamese

SECTION 2

1. Ho Chi Minh Trail
2. pacification
3. Rolling Thunder
4. China
5. underground tunnels
6. dove
7. search-and-destroy missions
8. draft
9. antiwar
10. Canada

SECTION 3

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b

SECTION 4

1. f
2. j
3. i
4. g
5. h
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. l
10. k

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.