

Chapter 31/32 OGT questions

**2008 OGT TEST**

1. The National Organization for Women (NOW) was created in 1966. It reflected a growing concern of many women that they were being treated unfairly. For example some believed that the education of girls was not viewed as being as important as the education of boys. Describe the perspectives of women in the 1960's that contributed to the creation of NOW regarding each of the following: A. Employment B. Political Representation (4points)

What is one direct consequence of the US Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s?

- a. The right to freedom of religion for all citizens
- b. The end of legal segregation in public places
- c. The granting of citizenship to the African Americans
- d. The passing of legislation to protect the accused

**2009 OGT TEST**

2. Which change in USA society in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was an outgrowth of the success of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s?

- a. The passage of laws to protect the natural environment
- b. The increase in funding for elementary and secondary education
- c. The expansion of the role of the state governments in economic affairs
- d. The creation of new groups to advocate for the rights of other minorities

**TEXT: MEETING THE CHALLENGE SERIES**

3. Which of the following groups was instrumental in attempting to help African Americans achieve equal status under the law?

- A. Black Panthers
- B. National Organization for Women (NOW)
- C. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
- D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

4. The National Organization for Women (NOW) was founded

- a. As part of women's involvement in the abolitionist movement prior to the Civil War
- b. To help women fight for the right to vote during the early twentieth century
- c. As part of the women's movement of the 1960's to gain fulfillment in their lives
- d. To help women overcome AIDS in the 1990s

5. Cesar Chavez organized strikes, such as against the California grape growers in 1970, in order to
  - a. Prevent cruelty to farm animals
  - b. Improve wages and conditions for migrant farm workers
  - c. Enable farms to grow better quality crops for Americans to eat
  - d. Increase the profits for farmers who grew fruits and vegetables
  
6. The organization that instituted education, health, and legal programs for Native Americans
  - a. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
  - b. Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs (FBIA)
  - c. American Indian Movement (AIM)
  - d. Native American Legal Fund (NALF)
  
7. During the second half of the twentieth century, minorities in the USA have generally
  - a. Prospered as part of the upper class
  - b. Done very well as part of the upper-middle class
  - c. Become part of the mainstream middle class
  - d. Found it difficult to move up from the lower class.
  
8. The Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954 did which of the following
  - a. Struck down the principle of "separate but equal" in schools
  - b. Provided segregated schools based on race
  - c. Supported the Plessy v. Ferguson decision of 1896
  - d. Supported the principle of "separate but equal" in schools
  
9. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 gave the right to vote to
  - a. Women
  - b. Foreigners
  - c. 18-20 year olds citizens
  - d. African-americans
  
10. The 26<sup>th</sup> amendment, ratified in 1971, gave the right to vote to
  - a. African Americans
  - b. Native Americans
  - c. Citizens 18 and older
  - d. Women

11. One result of the civil rights legislation of the 1960s is thatn
- An increased number of Africa Americans hold elected office
  - African Americans are no longer eligible to vote
  - Neither political party addresses issues of importance to African Americans
  - Racial injustice in the USA has been completely eliminated
12. The student protests of the Vietnam War had their roots in the protests of which movement?
- Progressive
  - Women's suffrage
  - Greenpeace
  - Civil rights
13. Which of the following was not a goal of the student protests during the Vietnam War?
- Support the USA to a complete victory
  - Bring an end to military draft
  - Oppose American imperialism
  - Bring American troops home immediately.

### OGT PRACTICE QUESTIONS: IMPERIALISM

#### **ACTUAL PREVIOUS OGT TESTS**

**2009**

14. The term "Latin America" is generally used to describe a unique cultural region which includes all of South America, Central America and Mexico. What characteristic helps define Latin America as a region?
- Islam is the most widely practiced religion
  - Most countries in this region have command economies
  - Spanish and Portuguese are the most widely spoken languages
  - Most countries in this region are former colonies of France or Italy
15. During the Spanish - American War, the US Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines. The US Congress later voted for the annexation of the Philippines. What was one reason for this act of imperialism?
- To provide the US with a valuable naval base
  - To provide the US with a place to relocate its immigrant population
  - To decrease the US need to export raw materials for industrialization
  - To increase the US population by extending citizenship to the Filipinos

## 2008

16. During the late 19th and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, U.S. foreign policy was closely tied to Domestic economic concerns. The annexation of Hawaii, the Open Door Policy with China, and the construction of the Panama Canal in Latin America were all motivated by an interest in

- A. breaking up monopolies and trusts.
- B. extending land grants for railroad construction.
- C. acquiring new markets and sources of raw materials.
- D. limiting the power of labor unions to strike.

17. The famous American writer Mark Twain expressed his opinion about U.S. actions in the Philippines after the Spanish-American War with the following words:

"I have seen that we do not intend to free, but to subjugate (place under control) the people of the Philippines. We have gone to conquer, not to redeem (save). ... I am opposed to having the [American] eagle put its talons on any other land." The New York Herald, October 15, 1900

This statement would be helpful in supporting the thesis that Mark Twain believed that

- A. U.S. imperialism was wrong.
- B. U.S. imperialism would bring stable government to the Philippines.
- C. U.S. imperialism was necessary for the United States to become a world power.
- D. U.S. imperialism civilized the people of the Philippines.

## 2007

18. There was a connection between industrial expansion and European imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

- Did imperialism increase or decrease as a result of industrialization?
- Explain why this change occurred. Write your answer in the Answer Document. (2 points)

19. Many Latin American nations gained their independence early in the 19th century. The relationship between the people and their government changed. Slavery existed under colonial governments, but some of the new nations, such as Haiti, did not permit slavery. The abolition of slavery was based on Enlightenment ideas of

- A. liberty as a natural right of man.
- B. separation of governmental powers.
- C. personal rights as less important than civil order.
- D. the authority of absolute Monarchs

## 2006

20. In 1898, U.S. support for Cuban independence led to war with Spain and contributed to the United States becoming an imperial power. What was a decisive factor in the decision to go to war?

- A. the opportunity to annex Hawaii
- B. the desire to acquire a naval base
- C. the protection of U.S. commerce and trade
- D. the need for a shorter route from the Atlantic to the Pacific

21. In the 19th century, European countries claimed that the conquest of Africa would bring the benefits of Western civilization to that continent. From the perspective of African peoples, the effect was :

- A. loss of political independence.
- B. fewer agricultural products for foreign trade.
- C. new national boundaries based on ethnic and cultural similarities.
- D. global appreciation for African cultures and encouragement of their development.

## 2005

22. As British rule in India came to an end, violence sparked by religious differences between Hindus and Muslims led to the decision by Britain to divide the country into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan. However, after the partition, many Muslims still lived within the borders of Hindu India. The perception of Hindus and Muslims that the cultural differences between them were greater than their similarities led to

- A. invasion by neighboring countries.
- B. a return to British rule to establish order.
- C. continued violence and many refugees.
- D. the end of democratic government in India.

23. One factor that motivated U.S. imperialism during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the

- A. development of closer political ties with European nations.
- B. closing of China to all foreign trade.
- C. support of international peacekeeping operations.
- D. acquisition of new markets and sources of raw materials.

## “SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW OGT 10<sup>th</sup> GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES”

24. In terms of economics, what was one underlying cause of imperialism

- a. The USA wanted to import workers who would work for lower wages than American workers
- b. Imperialism opened up new markets for goods and new sources for raw materials
- c. American missionaries wanted to spread Christianity
- d. Other countries had better factories and could produce goods more cheaply

25. In terms of religion, how did the colonizers view native peoples?

- a. The native people were heathens who would benefit from conversion to Christianity
- b. Americans could learn from native religions
- c. Christianity changed in order to incorporate practices and beliefs of native religions
- d. Native's religion was not considered; they were only valuable in terms of their ability to work.

26. How did imperialism affect natural resources in Africa?

- a. Natural resources when harvested were distributed equally among native workers
- b. Colonizing countries often depleted natural resources, dooming the colony to future poverty.
- c. Colonizers used profits from natural resources to build schools and railroads, giving colonies a leg up
- d. Newly rich countries were able to extend democratic rights to all their people.