

United States History II

Mid Year Exam Review Packet

Exam Overview

The Mid Year Exam serves as a summative assessment to measure your mastery of the Massachusetts Social Studies Standards that all U.S. History II teachers have taught to date.

These standards and concepts are outlined in this document (pgs. 2-4). Take a look at each standard to see which type of question appears on the exam (Multiple Choice, Map, or Open Response) and turn it into a question and see if you can answer it. On page 6, you will find a more specific list of items you need to be familiar with in order to attain a proficient score in the Multiple Choice section

Take some time to review the notes you have taken during the year, review the corresponding chapters in your textbook, and revisit the various lectures your teacher may have made available in class or on his or her class website.

How is the exam set up?

Multiple Choice, DBQ, Geography, & Open Response

Each exam block is scheduled for two hours. Your teachers have been instructed to allot the first 15 minutes to allow you last minute preparation and for your teacher to explain and distribute the exam & answer sheets, and to review instructions. Therefore, each student will have up to 1 hour 45 minutes to complete the Mid Year Exam.

All versions of the Exam are based on multiple state and national exams and all test items are aligned with the Massachusetts History & Social Science Curriculum Frameworks. The exam will include 80 objective questions and two Open Responses. The objective questions will be divided among sections on multiple choice and geography.

Some multiple choice questions will include a historical primary source, such as an excerpt from a historical document or a graph of historical data, which you must identify and/or analyze to answer the question. These are referred to as Document Based Questions (DBQs).

Standard USII.15 states “On a map of the world, locate the Allied powers (Britain, France, the Soviet

Union, and the United States) and Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan).” Therefore, you are expected to be able to identify them on a historical map of the world.

An important facet of United States History is identifying the major policies and political, social, and economic developments that took place throughout American history. You can expect these themes to appear in the Open Response section.

Students will be given a list of Open Response questions to choose from, with each student having to complete two. These questions correlate directly with the Massachusetts History & Social Science Frameworks. Remember, Open Responses are formally written and will be graded not only for content but also for the writing standards as outlined in the national Common Core Standards that all Peabody Public Schools teachers have been using to assess writing samples over the last few years.

Standard	Type	Description
USII.6	MC	Analyze the causes and course of America’s growing role in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I.
USII.6F	MC	President Roosevelt’s Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
USII.6G	MC	America’s role in the building of the Panama Canal
USII.6H	MC	President Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy
USII.6I		President Wilson’s intervention in Mexico
USII.6J	MC	American entry into World War I
USII.7	MC	Explain the course and significance of President Wilson’s wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the League of Nations, and the failure of the Versailles treaty.
USII.8	MC, OR	Analyze the origins of Progressivism and important Progressive leaders, and summarize the major accomplishments of Progressivism.
USII.8A people	MC	Jane Addams
USII.8B people	MC	William Jennings Bryan
USII.8C people		John Dewey
USII.8D people		Robert La Follette
USII.8E people	MC	President Theodore Roosevelt
USII.8F people	MC	Upton Sinclair
USII.8G people	MC	President William H. Taft
USII.8H people		Ida Tarbell
USII.8I people	MC	President Woodrow Wilson
USII.8A policies		bans against child labor
USII.8B policies	MC	the initiative referendum and its recall
USII.8C policies	MC	the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
USII.8D policies		the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
USII.8E policies	MC	the Meat Packing Act (1906)
USII.8F policies	MC	the Federal Reserve Act (1913)

Standard	Type	Description
USII.8G policies		the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)
USII.8H policies		the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920
USII.9	MC	Analyze the post-Civil War struggles of African Americans and women to gain basic civil rights.
USII.9A		Carrie Chapman Catt
USII.9B	MC	W.E.B. Du Bois
USII.9C	MC	Marcus Garvey
USII.9D	MC	the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
USII.9E		Alice Paul
USII.9F	MC	Booker T. Washington
USII.10	MC, OR	Describe how the battle between traditionalism and modernity manifested itself in the major historical trends and events after World War I and throughout the 1920s.
USII.10A		the Boston police strike in 1919
USII.10B	MC	the Red Scare and Sacco and Vanzetti
USII.10C	MC	racial and ethnic tensions
USII.10D	MC	the Scopes Trial and the debate over Darwin's <i>On the Origins of Species</i>
USII.10E	MC	Prohibition
USII.11	MC	Describe the various causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how Americans responded to the Great Depression.
USII.11A		restrictive monetary policies
USII.11B		unemployment
USII.11C		support for political and economic reform
USII.11D		the influence of the ideas of John Maynard Keynes, and the critique of centralized economic planning and management by Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek, and Milton Friedman
USII.12	MC, OR	Analyze the important policies, institutions, and personalities of the New Deal era.
USII.12A people	MC	President Herbert Hoover
USII.12B people	MC	President Franklin D. Roosevelt
USII.12C people		Eleanor Roosevelt
USII.12D people		Huey Long
USII.12E people		Charles Coughlin

Standard	Type	Description
USII.12A policies	MC	the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
USII.12B policies	MC	the Securities and Exchange Commission
USII.12C policies	MC	the Tennessee Valley Authority
USII.12D policies	MC	the Social Security Act
USII.12E policies		the National Labor Relations Act
USII.12F policies	MC	the Works Progress Administration
USII.12G policies		the Fair Labor Standards Act
USII.12A institutions		the American Federation of Labor
USII.12B institutions		the Congress of Industrial Organizations
USII.12C institutions		the American Communist Party
USII.13	MC	Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal affected American society.
USII.13A		the increased importance of the federal government in establishing economic and social policies
USII.13B		the emergence of a “New Deal coalition” consisting of African Americans, blue-collar workers, poor farmers, Jews, and Catholics
USII.14	MC, OR	Explain the strength of American isolationism after World War I and analyze its impact on U.S. foreign policy.
USII.15	Map, MC, OR	Analyze how German aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in Asia contributed to the start of World War II and summarize the major battles and events of the war. On a map of the world, locate the Allied powers (Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States) and Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan).
USII.15A	MC	Fascism in Germany and Italy
USII.15B		German rearmament and militarization of the Rhineland
USII.15C		Germany’s seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia and Germany’s invasion of Poland
USII.15D		Japan’s invasion of China and the Rape of Nanking
USII.15E	MC	Pearl Harbor, Midway, D-Day, Okinawa, the Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and the Yalta and Potsdam conferences
USII.16	MC	Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and their short and long-term effects.

Standard	Type	Description
USII.17	MC	Explain important domestic events that took place during the war.
USII.17A	MC	how war-inspired economic growth ended the Great Depression
USII.17B		A. Philip Randolph and the efforts to eliminate employment discrimination
USII.17C	MC	the entry of large numbers of women into the workforce
USII.17D	MC	the internment of West Coast Japanese-Americans in the U.S. and Canada

Know your geography:

- On a map of the world, locate the Allied powers (Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States) and Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan).
- NOTE: You will NOT be asked to identify the United States on the map



CONCEPTS TO KNOW FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE

USII.6

Big Stick diplomacy, Roosevelt Corollary, Panama Canal, Dollar Diplomacy, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmerman telegram, political & economic ties to Britain

USII.7

Woodrow Wilson, Liberty Bonds, rationing, increased employment of women, migration of African Americans, higher taxes, Espionage Act, trench & chemical warfare, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations

USII.8

Progressive Era, Theodore Roosevelt, Jane Addams, muckrakers, settlement houses, primary system, initiative & referendum, recall, 16th Amendment, 17th Amendment, 18th Amendment, 19th Amendment, Sherman Antitrust Act, Federal Reserve Act, Interstate Commerce Commission, Meat Inspection Act, *The Jungle*

USII.9

NAACP, W.E.B. DuBois, Booker T. Washington, Marcus Garvey,

USII.10

Warren Harding, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Henry Ford, A. Mitchell Palmer, Palmer Raids, Prohibition, Volstead Act, organized crime, Great Migration, Harlem Renaissance, Red Scare, mass production, radio, movies, lost generation writers, Scopes Trial, flappers, nativist sentiment, availability of credit, Stock Market Crash

USII.11

Roaring Twenties, Great Depression, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, First Hundred Days,

USII.12

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, Charles Coughlin, Huey Long, New Deal, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, First Hundred Days, banking crisis, bank holiday, Securities & Exchange Commission, FDIC, Tennessee Valley

Authority, Works Progress Administration, Social Security, Civilian Conservation Corps, FDR's Court-packing,

USII.13

Dust Bowl, *Grapes of Wrath*

USII.14

isolationism, Washington Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact, neutrality acts, Lend-Lease Act, Four Freedoms

USII.15

Axis powers, Allied powers, fascist countries, Navajo Code Talkers, attack on Pearl Harbor, European Front, Pacific Front, D-Day, Normandy, Yalta and Potsdam conferences

USII.16

bushido, Manhattan Project, Atomic Bomb

USII.17

Selective Service System, war bonds, propaganda & the home-front, rationing & shortages of materials, women in industry & military, fear of spies, Japanese internment

