

Unit 10: Recovery, React, and Reform

Chapter 31: **Tail Gunner Joe** (pages 136-140)

Who was Joseph McCarthy?

Who led a hunt for communists in the United States in the 1950s? Why?

What happened to some of the individuals who were accused of being communists?

What was the black list?

Who exposed Joseph McCarthy?

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Chapter 32: **Liking Ike** (pages 141-145)

What item sold more than 5 million by the mid 50's?

Who was the 34th president and what date was he elected?

What was one thing that President Eisenhower promised the American People?

How did the Korean War end?

What was the name of the new soviet leader?

What is the arms race?

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Chapter 33: **Houses, Kids, Cars and Fast Food** (pages 146-152)

Define these three terms: baby boom, franchise, and G.I. Bill of Rights.

Why was the Levitt's housing-development business so successful?

How did Kemmons Wilson hope to attract the business of American travelers in the 1950s?

Where was the first McDonald's Restaurant located?

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Chapter 34: **French Indochina** (pages 153-156)

Define these terms: Colonialism, Domino Theory, Dove, Hawk and Imperialism.

How did the Philippines gain independence? How did India? Vietnam?

What role did the United States play in the struggle between the Vietminh and the French?

Why did Eisenhower resist the pressure to Fight in Vietnam?

Explain what Eisenhower meant when he compared Vietnam to the first in a row of dominoes.

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Chapter 35: **Separate but Unequal** (pages 157- 165)

In 1896, the Supreme Court said that if facilities were _____ they could be _____. The _____ decision made _____ legal in schools, restaurants, hotels, and public places in the Southern states.

The famous Brown v. Board of Education case was a case about what?

What does NAACP stand for?

What famous lawyer represented the NAACP on behalf of the children in the Brown v. Board of Education case? _____

What was the result of the Brown v. Board of Education case?

What did some schools do as a result of the outcome of the Brown v. Board of Education case?

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Chapter 36: **MLKs, Senior and Junior** (pages 166- 168)

What was Martin Luther King Jr's family like?

Martin Luther King, Jr., entered Morehouse College at age _____. He then went to

_____ in _____ to study

_____. Where he was the _____
or _____ in his class.

This famous leader of India was a huge inspiration to Martin Luther King, Jr.

Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., were both firm believers in

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Chapter 37: Rosa Parks Was Tired (pages 169-173)

In _____, buses in all the Southern states were segregated. Laws said that the seats in the front were for whites, those in the back for blacks. Parks sat down in the section for blacks. Then, when all the seats filled up, the driver asked Parks to stand and give her seat to a white man (that was customary in Jim Crow Alabama). What did Rosa do?

E. D. Nixon asked her if the NAACP could use her case to fight segregation. They both knew that might put her life in danger. How would this put her life in danger?

What did Jo Ann Robinson organize in response to Rosa Parks' arrest?

What is a boycott? _____

How long did the boycott last? _____

Who was the new to Montgomery, energetic, 26-year-old minister, who became an outstanding leader in the Montgomery community and was asked to lead the bus boycott?

Martin Luther King, Jr., believed in the power of _____.

_____ after Rosa Parks' arrest, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on Alabama buses was unconstitutional.

Name the 4 men who rode together on the first integrated bus.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

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Chapter 38: Three Boys and Six Girls (pages 174- 176)

The fight to see that all Americans—black, white, Hispanic, Asian, female—would be treated fairly was called the "_____."

After the Supreme Court announced its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 that ruled that _____.

What happened in the South?

On the first day that the nine black students entered Central High, what happened?

What was the name given to the group of students who changed history in Little Rock, Arkansas?

What did they do change history?

Finally, the president acted. "Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts," he said. Reluctantly, he ordered what?
