

United States History 1865 to the Present Trivia (Game 2)

<p>What was the date of the bombing of Pearl Harbor?</p> <p>1 (1 point)</p>	<p>In what city did Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat on a bus start a boycott?</p> <p>2 (2 points)</p>	<p>Who was the Allied leader of Great Britain during World War II?</p> <p>3 (1 point)</p>
<p>What war had no actual fighting but divided the world into two camps?</p> <p>4 (1 point)</p>	<p>Many Japanese Americans were placed into these camps during World War II.</p> <p>5 (2 points)</p>	<p>What poet combined the experiences of African and American cultural roots in his work?</p> <p>6 (1 point)</p>
<p>What two groups make up most of the recent immigrants to the United States?</p> <p>7 (2 points)</p>	<p>Social Security was a part of what program during the Depression?</p> <p>8 (1 point)</p>	<p>Name two composers who wrote uniquely American music.</p> <p>9 (1 point each)</p>
<p>Name an American novelist wrote about the Jazz Age of the 1920s.</p> <p>10 (1 point)</p>	<p>Adolph Hitler was the dictator of what country?</p> <p>11 (1 point)</p>	<p>Who chronicled the experiences of the Great Migration north through art?</p> <p>12 (1 point)</p>
<p>Which came first—the Depression or World War II? Name the decade for each.</p> <p>13 (1 point each—total of 3 pts)</p>	<p>What were the two superpowers involved in the Cold War?</p> <p>14 (2 points)</p>	<p>What does NAACP stand for?</p> <p>15 (2 points)</p>

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<p>What was the theory that if one country fell to communism, the neighboring countries might also fall?</p> <p>16 (2 points)</p>	<p>Who was the "woman" who represented American women working in defense plants during WWII?</p> <p>17 (1 point)</p>	<p>How did the Vietnam War end?</p> <p>18 (2 points)</p>
<p>How was Germany politically divided after World War II?</p> <p>19 (2 points)</p>	<p>What was the turning point of the war in Eastern Europe in WWII? Who defeated whom?</p> <p>20 (2 points)</p>	<p>Who was Benito Mussolini?</p> <p>21 (1 point)</p>
<p>Name two people who have fairly recently had a big impact on economics—one in computer technology and one in franchising.</p> <p>22 (2 points)</p>	<p>What is globalization?</p> <p>23 (2 points)</p>	<p>In what field did Frank Lloyd Wright have a major influence? How about Charles Drew?</p> <p>24 (1 point each)</p>
<p>What is a political philosophy in which total power is given to a dictator?</p> <p>25 (1 point)</p>	<p>What event began the liberation of Western Europe in World War II?</p> <p>26 (1 point)</p>	<p>Who desegregated the armed forces?</p> <p>27 (2 points)</p>
<p>What countries occupied West Germany after World War II?</p> <p>28 (1 point each)</p>	<p>What does NOW stand for?</p> <p>29 (1 point)</p>	<p>How did the workforce change after World War II ended?</p> <p>30 (2 points)</p>

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<p>Name two jazz composers from the Harlem Renaissance.</p> <p>31 (1 point)</p>	<p>What caused the Japanese to surrender at the end of World War II?</p> <p>32 (2 points)</p>	<p>What was the plan to rebuild Europe after WWII called? After whom was it named?</p> <p>33 (2 points)</p>
<p>What were some of the resources used for improving conditions for women?</p> <p>34 (1 point each)</p>	<p>What were some of the causes of World War II?</p> <p>35 (1 point each)</p>	<p>What were some of the causes of the Depression?</p> <p>36 (1 point each)</p>
<p>What was the event called when the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba?</p> <p>37 (1 point)</p>	<p>What was the symbolism of the destruction of the Berlin Wall?</p> <p>38 (2 points)</p>	<p>What set off the war in Europe two years before Pearl Harbor was attacked?</p> <p>39 (1 point)</p>
<p>Name the wife of a president who worked to expand human rights (women's and African Americans' among others).</p> <p>40 (2 points)</p>	<p>Who was the fascist leader of Japan during World War II?</p> <p>41 (1 point)</p>	<p>What kind of government did West Germany form after WWII?</p> <p>42 (1 point)</p>
<p>What gave educational, housing, and employment benefits to the veterans of WWII?</p> <p>43 (1 point)</p>	<p>Who fought in the Battle of Midway and who was victorious?</p> <p>44 (1 point each)</p>	<p>Approximately how many workers were without jobs during the Depression?</p> <p>45 (1 point)</p>

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<p>Name some industries that have benefited from new technologies.</p> <p>46 (1 point each)</p>	<p>What was the Holocaust?</p> <p>47 (2 points)</p>	<p>What were some of the major features of the New Deal?</p> <p>48 (1 point each)</p>
<p>What are some of the changes in America's foreign policies in the last decades?</p> <p>49 (1 point)</p>	<p>Who was Bessie Smith? John Steinbeck?</p> <p>50 (1 point)</p>	<p>What was the Manhattan Project? Name the director of this project.</p> <p>51 (1 point)</p>
<p>Who gave a famous speech and said, "I have a dream"?</p> <p>52 (1 point)</p>	<p>In a major post-World II conflict, South Korea and the United States fought with two countries ending in a stalemate?</p> <p>53 (1 point)</p>	<p>What court case desegregated schools and overturned <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>?</p> <p>54 (1 point)</p>
<p>Who invaded France, capturing Paris, before America entered into World War II?</p> <p>55 (1 point)</p>	<p>Who was the Allied leader of the Soviet Union during World War II?</p> <p>56 (1 point)</p>	<p>What artist painted urban scenes and then later paintings of the Southwest?</p> <p>57 (1 point)</p>
<p>What are some of the ways technology has impacted on the American life?</p> <p>58 (1 point each)</p>	<p>What were some of the reasons for a rapid growth of the American economy after WWII?</p> <p>59 (1 point each)</p>	<p>Who were the Freedom Riders?</p> <p>60 (3 points)</p>

Answers to United States History 1865 to the Present Trivia Game 2 (ABBREVIATED)

1 December 7, 1941	2 Montgomery, Alabama	3 Winston Churchill
4 The Cold War	5 Internment camps	6 Langston Hughes
7 Hispanic Americans and Asian Americans	8 The New Deal	9 Aaron Copland and George Gershwin
10 F. Scott Fitzgerald	11 Germany	12 Jacob Lawrence
13 Depression (1930s) / WWII (1940s)	14 United States and Soviet Union	15 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
16 Domino Theory	17 Rosie the Riveter	18 With a cease-fire agreement
19 West Germany (democratic) / East Germany (communist)	20 Stalingrad; the Soviet Union defeated Germany	21 Fascist Dictator of Italy
22 Bill Gates (computer technology) / Ray Kroc (franchising)	23 The linking of nations through trade, information, technologies, and communication	24 Frank Lloyd Wright (architecture—culture) / Charles Drew (plasma—science)
25 Fascism	26 D-Day or Normandy	27 Harry Truman
28 United States, England and France	29 National Organization for Women	30 Most women returned to family responsibilities with men working most of the jobs
31 Duke Ellington / Louis Armstrong	32 The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki	33 Marshall Plan / George C. Marshall
34 National Organization for Women / federal legislation for equal athletic opportunities / and attempts to pass the Equal Rights Amendment	35 Worldwide depression / Germany's high war debt / high inflation / massive unemployment / rise in fascism	36 Over speculation on stocks / borrowed money that could not be repaid / collapse of the banking system / high tariffs
37 Cuban Missile Crisis	38 The end of the Cold War	39 Germany invaded Poland
40 Eleanor Roosevelt	41 Hideki Tojo	42 Democratic
43 G.I. Bill of Rights	44 United States won over Japan	45 One-fourth of the workers or 25%
46 Airline and automobile industries / interstate highway system / entertainment and news media / space exploration / computer industry / satellite and telecommunication systems / Internet	47 Period of extreme Anti-Semitism and Aryan supremacy; many tactics were used in an attempt to rid Europe of all Jews including threats, boycotts, segregation, concentration and death camps	48 Social Security / Federal work programs / environmental improvement programs / farm assistance programs / and increased rights for labor
49 Increased terrorist activities have demanded attention / conflicts in the Middle East / changing relationships with nations	50 Harlem Renaissance blues singer (Bessie Smith) / novelist who portrayed strength of migrant workers (John Steinbeck)	51 WWII project to develop the first nuclear weapons / J. Robert Oppenheimer
52 Martin Luther King, Jr.	53 Chinese and North Korea	54 <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
55 Germany	56 Joseph Stalin	57 Georgia O'Keeffe
58 Increased travel / greater access to news and information / cheaper and more convenient means of communication / greater access to heating and air conditioning / decreased regional variation (see 9b for more)	59 With rationing over, business converted from producing war materials to consumer goods / credit / women returned home and men were employed / labor unions merged / later—technology boomed and women returned once again to the labor force	60 Civil rights activists (African Americans and whites) who rode interstate buses from the North to the South in the 1960s to test a Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregated interstate transportation; this led to protests and violence in the South