

Answer Key for Activities in American History II

Lesson 1 – Prelude to War: A Review of Slavery and Sectionalism

Activity 1

How can a slave-holding judge render an unbiased opinion on Dred Scott?

Answers will vary. However, Judge Taney definitely had a conflict of interest! As a slave-holding judge, it is difficult to see how he could have been an unbiased judge in his ruling!

Activity 2

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1846-1848 | 8. 1833 |
| 2. 1850 | 9. 1846 |
| 3. 1858 | 10. 1860 |
| 4. 1857 | 11. 1854 - 1860 |
| 5. 1820 | 12. 1856 |
| 6. 1860 | 13. 1859 |
| 7. 1619 | 14. 1854 |

Activity 3

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Fillmore | 7. Clay |
| 2. Douglas | 8. Taney |
| 3. Wilmot | 9. Fremont |
| 4. Buchanan | 10. Lincoln |
| 5. Pierce | 11. Scott |
| 6. Lee | 12. Breckinridge |

Lesson 2 – The American Civil War: Part 1

Activity 1 – *If the Crittenden amendment had been adopted, any new state north of the 36.5 latitudinal line, as outlined in the Missouri Compromise of 1820, would be a free state and any land south of that line would be slave states. However, in the Dred Scott ruling, the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was ruled unconstitutional and was no longer a law! One could also argue that “Congress had no right to prohibit slavery in any territory making the Crittenden amendment unconstitutional!*

Activity 2 - *Probably the Civil War would have been averted, unless the South wanted to expand slavery to newly acquired western lands.*

Activity 3 - *Answers will vary. I cannot think of any glory associated with being blown up by a cannon shell or perforated with bullet holes.*

Activity 4

1. *The Anaconda Plan was the North’s strategy to impose a naval blockade on all Southern ports to squeeze the economic life out of the Confederacy.*

2. *The Crittenden Plan was a Congressional amendment to extend the latitudinal dividing line between free and slave states all the way to the Pacific Ocean.*
3. *Corwin's Amendment would have prevented Congress from making any amendment that would prohibit slavery.*
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. F

Lesson 3 – The American Civil War: Part 2

Activity 1

*The places are filled in by the number. **Erratum** – Two places were reversed – number 5 is Manassas and number 10 is Appomattox Court House.*

Activity 2 - Note: *There is room for six battles so as long as six battles are listed in sequential order, I would give credit unless you give directions otherwise.*

July 21, 1861 – Bull Run or Manassas

March 8-9, 1862 – Battle of the Ironclads

April 6-7, 1862 – Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing

September 17, 1862 – Battle at Antietam or Battle of Sharpsburg

1863 – Battle and Siege of Vicksburg

May 1863 – Battle of Chancellorsville (does not need to be listed)

July 1-3, 1863 – Battle of Gettysburg

1864 – Sherman's March to the Sea (does not need to be listed)

April 9, 1865 – Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House (does not need to be listed)

Activity 3

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Jackson | 7. Lee |
| 2. McDowell | 8. Grant |
| 3. Johnston | 9. McClellan |
| 4. Lincoln | 10. Beauregard |
| 5. Davis | 11. Longstreet |
| 6. Buell | |

Lesson 4 – The American Civil War: Part 3

Activity 1 – *Answers will vary. I actually ran the “charge” on a 90-degree day in July right at the battle site minus, of course, the wool suit, cannon shells, and flying bullets. Quite an experience! One would be exhausted after running that distance in that kind of heat.*

Activity 2 – 409,200 died from diseases – an estimated figure

Activity 3

Battle of Vicksburg 7, 9, 12, 13, 16

Gettysburg Address 20

Appomattox Court House 4, 11, 15

Battle of Gettysburg 1, 3, 6, 8, 17, 21

Sherman's March to the Sea 10, 14, 18, 19

Medical Treatment in the Civil War 2, 5

8. Lee

9. Pemberton

10. Sherman

11. Grant

12. Farragut

13. Grant

14. Sherman

15. Lee

16. Grant

17. Pickett

18. Sherman

19. Sherman

20. Lincoln

21. Custer

Lesson 5 – The Pangs of Rebuilding, Reconstructing and Renewing our Nation

Activity 1 – Speaker of the House

Activity 2

A. 3

B. 5

C. 6

D. 1

E. 7

F. 4

G. 2

Activity 3

1. Bruce

2. Sumner or Stevens

3. Lincoln

4. **item missing**

5. Revels

6. Davis

7. Booth

8. Stevens or Sumner

9. Grant

10. Johnson

Lesson 6 – Western Frontier Challenges: Settling the West

Activity 1

1. Kelley

2. Stanford

3. Custer

4. Bryan

5. Comstock

6. McKinley

7. Cleveland

8. Harrison

9. Deere

Activity 2

1. C

2. K

3. F

4. H

5. A

6. I

7. B

8. J

9. E

10. D

11. G

Lesson 7 - Western Frontier Challenges: Native American Struggles

Activity 1

1. Dawes
2. Black Kettle
3. Crazy Horse
4. Jackson
5. Chivington
6. Fetterman
7. Cleveland
8. Cochise
9. Red Cloud
10. Oakley
11. Custer
12. Sitting Bull
13. Geronimo
14. Chief Joseph
15. Cody

Activity 4

1. H
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. J
6. G
7. B
8. E
9. I
10. F

Activity 2 – Answers will vary.

Activity 3

The land was unsuitable for farming; most Indians had no desire to farm; the law stripped away tribal identity and customs; most Indians could not afford the equipment, seed, fertilizer and animals needed for farming.

Lesson 8 – The Age of Big Business: Railroads

Activity 1

Answers will vary. *Coal would burn hotter and not give off the ashes that wood did.*

Promontory Summit, Utah

Activity 2 – Answers will vary. I have provided suggested answers. Students can defend their answers

Baldwin – CI; Hill – B; Huntington – B; Janney – CI; Pullman – CI; Stanford – B; Vanderbilt – B; Westinghouse – CI **Note:** Those with a B designation could be RBs

Lesson 9 - The Age of Big Business: Business and Labor

Activity 1

Note: Add two more questions to this activity. # 1 can be answered from the content in the text; # 2 can be answered by searching on-line because it is in the Archdiocese's Curriculum Guide.

1. What was the Homestead Strike of 1892? *A strike erupted by steelworkers over a*

pay cut that escalated into violence when the owners brought in Pinkerton detectives.

2. What was the Haymarket Square Riot of 1886? The riot was a peaceful protest of police brutality in Chicago until someone through a bomb in the crowd.

1. What was the Great Railroad Strike of 1877? Workers went on strike over pay cuts and the strike expanded and turned violent throughout the country.

2. What was the Pullman Strike of 1894? Pullman cut the wages of his workers by one-third resulting in a strike and shutdown of the nation's railway system.

3. What was the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire? A fire in a sweatshop factory in which the escape routes were locked resulting in the deaths of 146 immigrant workers.

4. What was the Johnstown Flood of 1889? A dam broke and the waters crashed into the city of Johnstown causing over 2,200 deaths and the destruction of factories.

5. Who were the Molly Maguires? They were a group of coal miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania who attempted to improve the working conditions of miners.

Activity 2

1. Kier
2. Debs
3. Drake
4. Powderly
5. Barton
6. Taft
7. Frick
8. Jones
9. Carnegie
10. Haywood
11. Bessemer
12. McKinley
13. Rockefeller
14. Gompers
15. Morgan
16. Roosevelt

Activity 3

A. Explain one example of vertical integration. When Carnegie brought Frick in as a partner, he brought in a supply of coke for his steel production. This is vertical integration.

B. Explain one example of horizontal integration. With Rockefeller controlling almost all aspects of oil refining (Standard Oil Company), this is an example of horizontal integration. Companies that were ruled as monopolies really employed horizontal integration tactics.

Lesson 10 - The Age of Big Business: Inventions

Activity 1

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Howe | 10. Duryea |
| 2. Marconi | 11. Roebling |
| 3. Wright | 12. Hall |
| 4. Mack | 13. Benz |
| 5. Henry Ford | 14. Edison |
| 6. Pitcairn or John Ford | 15. Tesla |
| 7. Morse | 16. Field |
| 8. Bell | 17. Old |
| 9. Swift | 18. John Ford or Pitcairn |

Activity 2

1. What was the Centennial Exhibition? *It was a celebration of 100 years for our country in which many inventions were showcased.*
2. How does an assembly line allow a company to make a product faster? *A person with one skill to perform makes its production go faster.*
3. In what product was wire rope used? *mostly bridges (and aqueducts)*
4. What was the kinetoscope? *a device that was used to show early motion pictures*
5. Give one example of vertical or horizontal integration from this lesson. *Swift's meat packing business represented vertical integration. I would accept Ma Bell but I suspect there was vertical integration involved in its business model as well.*

Lesson 11 - Becoming an Urban Nation

Activity 1

According to migration theory, the Native Americans originally emigrated from Asia, so they, too, would be considered immigrants!

Activity 2

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 8 | G. 5 |
| B. 7 | H. 4 |
| C. 6 | I. 11 |
| D. 10 | J. 2 |
| E. 1 | K. 3 |
| F. 9 | |

Lesson 12 – The Progressive Era: Reform, and More Reform

Activity 1

16 th Amendment 9	17 th Amendment 7	18 th Amendment 2	19 th Amendment 16	Civil Service Act 12
Clayton & Sherman 1	direct primary election 13	Federal Reserve Act 17	Federal Trade Commission 6	initiative 19
Jim Crow laws 15	muckraking 20	NAACP 4	patronage system 11	recall 8
referendum 10	secret ballot 18	socialism 3	trust-busting 14	Wisconsin Idea 5

Lesson 13 – Our Nation Acquires Imperialism

Activity 1

What do you think gunship diplomacy means? *It means to use your naval guns to bring about a treaty, if necessary.*

Activity 2 – What was so **ironic** about the U.S. cozying up to the Chinese for their trade? Hint – Review the Chinese Immigration Act of 1882.

The Immigration Act of 1882 barred Chinese laborers from entering the U.S., yet our nation wanted to increase trade with the Chinese.

Activity 3 – The rising U.S. debt is currently approaching \$20 trillion. In reference to the Roosevelt Corollary, what is the irony here? *The U.S. was policing Caribbean nations that could not control their debt, and the U.S. now has a debt it cannot control.*

Activity 4

1. K
2. A
3. F
4. L
5. E
6. D
7. I
8. H
9. B
10. G
11. J
12. C

Lesson 14 – The Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars

Activity 1 – What is your opinion? *Answers will vary.*

Activity 2

1. Hay
2. Roosevelt
3. Hearst
4. Aguinaldo
5. Miles
6. Pulitzer
7. Dewey
8. Mahan

Activity 3

1. H
2. E
3. B
4. J
5. D
6. G
7. A
8. F
9. C
10. I

Activity 4

1. General Miles' invasion
2. Rough Riders
3. Battle of San Juan Hill
4. Battle of Manila Bay
5. Battle of Santiago
6. USS Maine
7. Guerrilla warfare
8. Spanish-American War

Cuba _2, 3, 5, 6, 8_____
Philippines _4, 7, 8_____
Puerto Rico _1, 8_____

Lesson 15 – World War I: Europe Goes to War

Activity 1

Allied Powers	Central Powers
France	Germany
Great Britain	Austria-Hungary
Russia	Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
Serbia	Bulgaria (1915)
Italy (1915)	
Japan	
United States (1917)	

Activity 2

1. poison gas	2. flamethrower	3. zeppelins	4. fighter squadrons
5. long range bombers	6. aircraft carriers	7. tanks	8. submarines

Activity 3

1. Name three main countries who fought for the Central Powers in WWI.
Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey/Ottoman Empire
2. Name three main countries who fought for the Allied Powers.
Great Britain, France, and Russia/United States
3. Name 4 factors that contributed to the start of World War I.
alliances, nationalism, imperialism, and militarism
4. What event led directly to the start of World War I.
assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
5. Who was the last leader of imperial Russia? *Czar Nicholas II*
6. What was another name for the Red Army of Russia? *Bolsheviks*
7. What battle stopped the Germans from capturing Paris? *Marne*
8. A major battle strategy of World War I was *trench warfare*

9. What battle was designed to “bleed France white.?” *Verdun*
10. What was the main result of the Treaty of Brest-Litvosk?
to remove Russia from the Allies
11. Who was the leader of the Red Army? *Lenin*
12. What was the main purpose of the Gallipoli Battle? *knock Turkey out of the war*

Lesson 16 – America’s Road to World War I

Activity 1

1. *1,200*
2. *Answers will vary.*

Activity 2

Sinking of Lusitania, Zimmermann telegram, and German unrestricted submarine warfare

Activity 3

Hopefully, students realize that these media had not been invented as of World War I. They were invented in the 1920s.

Activity 4

Erratum: *The directions for the activity state that two names will not be used. All names are used!*

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Wilson | 6. Creel |
| 2. Foch | 7. Pershing |
| 3. Wilhelm | 8. Zimmermann |
| 4. Rankin | 9. Baruch |
| 5. Debs | 10. Hoover |

Activity 5 – Answers will vary.

Activity 6

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. pacifist | 8. convoy system |
| 2. liberty bond | 9. munitions |
| 3. dissent | 10. deploy |
| 4. armistice | 11. isolationism |
| 5. cryptanalysis | 12. sedition |
| 6. neutrality | 13. espionage |
| 7. sabotage | 14. censorship |

Lesson 17 – The Aftermath of World War I

Activity 1 - *Answers will vary. I suspect that most students will feel Germany was not responsible for the outbreak of WWI, but that nation sure did propel other nations into war by its aggressive tactics!*

Activity 2

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. __D__ U.S. Senate rejects Treaty of Versailles | A. January 8, 1918 |
| 2. __C__ Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles | B. November 11, 1918 |
| 3. __E__ Treaty of Berlin | C. June 28, 1919 |
| 4. __A__ Wilson's 14 Points presented to Congress | D. March 19, 1920 |
| 5. __B__ Germany signs armistice | E. November 11, 1921 |

Activity 3

1. Use at least three words to describe the prevailing mood of the diplomats who constructed the Versailles Treaty.
angry, revengeful, uncharitable, vicious, answers will vary.
2. Identify three major concepts of Wilson's 14 Points proposal for world peace.
Countries should form a League of Nations to resolve differences; countries must reduce their weapons and armed forces; ethnic groups should be allowed self-determination; countries must not form secret alliances.
3. Why did Italy play a minor role at the Paris peace conference in 1919? *Because, it was originally part of the Central Powers.*
4. What was the "war guilt clause?" *Germany accepts full responsibility for the damage caused by Germany and its allies during the war.*
5. What was the major concern about the war reparations assessed Germany?
That the amount of war reparations was too high for Germany's economy to handle
6. How did Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria wind up paying for the war?
The land that was ceded or stripped away from them was used in exchange for war damages.
7. Who cancelled war reparation payments for Germany? *Adolph Hitler*
8. Name at least three new countries created after WWI. *Czechoslovakia, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Austria, Hungary*
9. Who were the irreconcilables? *A group of U.S. Senators who were adamantly opposed to ratifying the Treaty of Versailles*
10. What was the name of the treaty that ended WWI? *Treaty of Versailles*

Lesson 18 – The Roaring Twenties

Activity 1 - *Answers will vary.*

Activity 2 - *Answers will vary. The premise was, if people could not make, move, or sell alcohol, there would be no alcohol to drink.*

Activity 3 - *Answers will vary. Many jobs were related to the manufacture, moving, and selling of alcohol. Those jobs vanished with the passage of the 18th Amendment*

Activity 4 - *Answers will vary. Personally, I cannot! Very, very, risky! It would be like finding “a needle in a haystack.”*

Activity 5

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Harding | 6. Capone | 11. Scopes |
| 2. Fall | 7. Ferguson | 12. Ross |
| 3. Coolidge | 8. Ford | 13. J. Edgar Hoover |
| 4. Earhart | 9. Herbert Hoover | 14. Pinchot |
| 5. Cox | 10. Palmer | 15. Lindbergh |

Activity 6

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ACLU | 6. WDC |
| 2. KKK | 7. Ohio Gang |
| 3. 18 th Amendment | 8. 21 st Amendment |
| 4. Red Scare | 9. SMC |
| 5. 19 th Amendment | 10. TDS |

Lesson 19 – The Great Depression

Activity 1 – Answers inside the oblong circles are:

1. too many bank loans
2. international unpaid debt of nations
3. installment buying (unable to pay for items)
4. uneven distribution of wealth
5. overproduction of industrial products
6. high tariffs on imported products cut international trade
7. lowered prices on farm food (lower profits for farmers)

Activity 2 – Note: *It is possible that a cause could be an effect, such as businesses failed!*

Causes	Effects
uneven distribution of wealth	lowered circulation of money
oversupply of food commodities	lower prices on farm food
higher tariffs on imported goods	lessened international trade
too many loans for homes and businesses	banks failed
installment buying	consumers unable to pay for items
overproduction of industrial products	lowered business profits
businesses failed	workers became unemployed

Lesson 20 – President Roosevelt’s New Deal

Activity 1 – *Answers will vary.*

Activity 2 – *Answers will vary.*

Activity 3

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Roosevelt | 5. Landon |
| 2. Hopkins | 6. Long |
| 3. Ickes | 7. Perkins |
| 4. Bethune | 8. Coughlin |

Lesson 21 – Rise of Totalitarian Governments in the World

Activity 1 – *Answers will vary.*

Activity 2 – *It would certainly seem presumptuous so early in the war and England in such dire straits!*

Activity 3

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hirohito | 6. Einstein | 11. Lenin |
| 2. Stalin | 7. Truman | 12. Goring, if added |
| 3. Chamberlain | 8. Churchill | |
| 4. Marx | 9. Mussolini | |
| 5. Hitler | 10. Tojo | |

Activity 4

- Answers are contained in the Teacher’s Guide on p. 31.

Lesson 22 – World War II: The War in Europe

Activity 1 - *Blitzkrieg depended upon mechanized warfare and speed. WWI got bogged down in trench warfare.*

Activity 2 – *Answers will vary.*

Activity 3 – *September 3, 1943*

Activity 4

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. McAuliffe | 5. Hitler |
| 2. Eisenhower | 6. Mussolini |
| 3. Rommel | 7. Goring (he is not in the content but students should know him) |
| 4. Himmler | 8. Patton |

Activity 5

1. September 1, 1939 *Germany invades Poland*
2. Summer 1940 *Battle of Britain*
3. September 7, 1940 *London Blitz*
4. September 13, 1940 *Mussolini invades Egypt*
5. October 1940 *Mussolini invades Greece*
6. February 1941 *Rommel sent to North Africa*
7. June 22, 1941 *Hitler invades Russia*
8. July 4, 1943 *Tank Battle at Kursk*
9. July 9, 1943 *Allies invade Sicily*
10. September 1943 *Allies invade mainland Italy*
11. June 6, 1944 *D-Day in Europe*
12. December 1944 *Battle of the Bulge*
13. April 28, 1945 *Mussolini shot by Italian partisans*
14. April 30, 1945 *Hitler commits suicide in bunker*
15. May 8, 1945 *V-E Day in Europe*

Activity 6

1. *Hitler distrusted Stalin,*
2. *Hitler hated communism,*
3. *oil fields in Caucasus Mountains,*
4. *Slavic people were inferior,*
5. *only place left to conquer in Europe*

Lesson 23 – World War II: The War in the Pacific

Activity 1

Island base	Island Chain	Date of Invasion
Bougainville	<i>Solomon Islands</i>	<i>November 1, 1943</i>
Tarawa	<i>Gilbert Islands</i>	<i>November 20, 1943</i>
Kwajalein	<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>January 31, 1944</i>
Saipan	<i>Mariana Islands</i>	<i>June 15, 1944</i>
Tinian	<i>Mariana Islands</i>	<i>July 24, 1944</i>
Peleliu	<i>Palau Islands</i>	<i>September 15, 1944</i>
Iwo Jima	<i>Japanese Islands</i>	<i>February 19, 1945</i>
Okinawa	<i>Japanese Islands</i>	<i>April 1, 1945</i>

Activity 2 - Answers will vary. This issue is debated to this day because President Truman's decision was so controversial.

Activity 3

1. Groves
2. Yamamoto
3. MacArthur
4. Doolittle
5. Truman
6. Fermi
7. Nimitz
8. Wainwright
9. Nagumo
10. Halsey (Nimitz or MacArthur would be correct as well)
11. Tibbets
12. Oppenheimer
13. Einstein

Lesson 24 – World War II: The Home Front

Activity 1

1. C
2. G
3. A
4. F
5. D
6. B
7. H
8. E

Activity 2

1. B Rosie the Riveter
2. F detention centers
3. A the draft
4. E war bonds
5. B WASPs, WACs, WAVES
6. C coupon books
7. F Fort Ontario
8. E victory tax
9. A men ages 18-44
10. C or D scrap metal drives
11. D distributing scarce resources
12. C A, B, and C stickers
13. E celebrities and war heroes
14. D controlled all multi-media releases
15. F 442 Regimental Combat Unit

Lesson 25 – The Aftermath of World War II

Activity 1 - Answer will vary. In the author's opinion, NO! France needed to be liberated and did relatively little in defeating the Nazis as compared to Great Britain, the U.S., and the U.S.S.R.

Activity 2 - This is a very thorny problem. Opinions are not right or wrong and that aspect should be emphasized. The facts are presented, but some people become very emotional over the issue.

Activity 3

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. C |
| 2. D | 12. A |
| 3. E | 13. F |
| 4. E | 14. D |
| 5. A | 15. C |
| 6. D | 16. A |
| 7. F | 17. C |
| 8. B | 18. B |
| 9. A | 19. C |
| 10. A | 20. A |

Lesson 26 – Cold War Tensions in Europe

Activity 1 – Answers will vary. Possibly, Stalin did not think the Allies could supply the Berliners. It's also possibly he knew that action would lead to war.

Activity 2

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Eisenhower | 6. Khrushchev |
| 2. Stalin | 7. Castro |
| 3. Nasser | 8. Marshall |
| 4. von Braun | 9. Truman |
| 5. Churchill | |

Lesson 27 – The Cold War in Asia Heats Up

Activity 1 – *Answers will vary. At this point in time, it does not look possible.*

Activity 2

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Minh | 5. Truman |
| 2. Dulles | 6. Zedong |
| 3. Walker | 7. MacArthur |
| 4. Kai-shek | 8. Ridgway |

Activity 3

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. 17 th parallel | FIW | 6. Pusan | KW |
| 2. 38 th parallel | KW | 7. armistice signed | KW |
| 3. Bien Dien Phu | FIW | 8. no peace treaty signed | CCW, KW |
| 4. Nationalists | CCW | 9. Inchon | KW |
| 5. Communists | FIW, KW, CCW | 10. Nationalists in Taiwan | CCW |

Lesson 28 – Postwar Domestic Issues

Activity 1 - *Answers will vary. The G.I. Bill would pump money into the economy through new businesses, through the construction of new homes, and through college educations. A ripple effect would be experienced through the purchase of consumer goods.*

Activity 2 - *Answers will vary. The focus should be on feelings.*

Activity 3

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Nixon | 6. Hiss | 11. Dewey | 16. Parks |
| 2. Eisenhower | 7. Truman | 12. Marshall | 17. Faubus |
| 3. Zuse | 8. Farnsworth | 13. von Braun | 18. Kennedy |
| 4. Hobby | 9. Thurmond | 14. King Jr. | 19. McCarthy |
| 5. Stevenson | 10. Wallace | 15. Warren | 20. Presley |

Activity 4

1. Executive Order
2. Serviceman's Readjustment Act
3. Civil Rights Act of 1957
4. Taft-Hartley Act
5. Fair Deal Plan
6. Civil Rights Act of 1960
7. NASA
8. *Brown v. Board of Education*