

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

REVIEW AND RETEACH

Missouri: Gateway to the West

Chapter 10: The Struggles for Freedom

Section 1 Making Freedom Real

Directions: Use the information on pages 262 to 270 to complete the following statements.

1. The struggle by African Americans to win basic _____ and rights began with the Civil War.
2. Some gains were made during _____.
3. After Reconstruction ended in Missouri in 1876 (when the politicians who supported it were voted out of office), _____ were passed that kept blacks from using the same buildings and public services as whites.
4. These laws came to be known as _____ laws.
5. The U. S. Supreme Court had ruled that _____ was allowable; for example, it was all right to have “_____ -but-equal” public schools.
6. But separate schools for African American children were rarely _____ to schools for white children.
7. Even when a black family saved its _____ and could afford a better place to live, they found it difficult to buy one.
8. Segregation and _____ led blacks to start organizations like the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (_____).
9. Because _____ unions would not admit them, African Americans formed their own.
10. A _____ union is an organization of workers formed to improve wages and working conditions.
11. The renewed struggle for equal rights by African Americans was seen as a _____ by some whites.
12. They sometimes formed groups to _____ the struggle.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

13. While some were _____, others, such as the _____ (KKK), used violence and terror to spread their messages of hatred toward not only blacks, but also Catholics, Jews, and other people they feared or did not understand.
14. In 1948, Harry S. _____, the Missourian who became president in 1945, ordered an end to segregation and discrimination in the _____ forces.
15. In 1949, three Lincoln University students applied to the University of _____.
16. The university's board of _____ (the governing body of the university system) asked a state court to back its decision to _____ admission to the students, but the court ordered the university to admit the students.
17. The court's ruling reflected a growing feeling in the state that schools should be _____, meaning that white and black students should be brought together as equals.
18. Catholic elementary and high schools had been integrated in 1947, but most of the state's public _____ were not officially integrated until 1956, after the courts _____ them to do so.
19. The deciding legal case involved a young girl named Linda _____, who lived in Topeka, Kansas.
20. She wanted to go to the school in her _____, but the school board did not allow African Americans to go to school with white students.
21. Her family _____ the local school board.
22. The case known as _____ *v. Board of Education* went all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.
23. In 1954, the Supreme Court issued a ruling agreeing that "separate but equal" discriminated against _____ students.
24. A year later, the court ordered _____ public schools to allow black students.
25. Our Constitution guarantees us certain rights, including free speech, the right to _____, and the right to a fair trial.
26. We call these _____ rights.
27. Because of _____ and discrimination, it became necessary for people to fight for civil rights for everyone.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

28. They did this in the courts and in speeches, in writing and in sermons, and in _____ and demonstrations.
29. We call these efforts the *civil rights* _____.
30. One method of protest was the _____, where people refused to do business with a store, restaurant, or company because it discriminated against some customers because of their _____ color.
31. Another form of protest was the _____, where people went into a building such as a restaurant and refused to leave until they were served or forced to leave.
32. These forms of _____ *protest* followed the teachings of the Reverend _____, _____, a black preacher who was the most famous of the civil rights leaders in the 1950s and 1960s.
33. In 1964, Congress passed the _____ Act, which barred discrimination based on race, creed, or skin color.

Section 2 **Leading the World**

Directions: Use the information on pages 271 to 274 to complete the following statements.

1. World War II brought the United States into the role of world _____.
2. The powerful U.S. economy had helped to win the war, in part by helping to build the most powerful _____ in the world.
3. When the war ended, the rest of the world called on the United States to feed it, protect it, and help it to _____ from the war.
4. As World War II ended, the _____ formed an organization called the _____, which they hoped would prevent future wars.
5. Even though most countries belonged to the United Nations (_____) they did not all agree on what type of _____ was best.
6. The United States and its allies thought countries should have a _____ form of government, where the people elect their government and enjoy a lot of freedoms.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

7. But other countries, like the Soviet Union and China, thought countries should have a _____ form of government, which did not allow the people to choose their leaders or have very many freedoms.
8. The Soviet Union and its allies tried to _____ their communist form of government to other countries.
9. In some places, the communists _____ over the government.
10. Other countries were _____ between people who wanted democracy and people who wanted communism.
11. One such place was _____.
12. _____ Korea was ruled by a communist government; _____ Korea had a democratic form of government.
13. Because it was a _____ of the United Nations, South Korea asked the UN for help.
14. Members of the UN sent _____ to South Korea to stop the invasion.
15. For almost _____ years, the Korean War was fought.
16. In the end, the _____ was stopped and the two countries remain divided today.
17. Another country that was divided was _____, in Southeast Asia.
18. The communist government in North Vietnam sent soldiers to try and _____ the democratic government in South Vietnam.
19. The _____ started sending soldiers to South Vietnam in the early 1960s to help the South Vietnamese army.
20. After the United States brought its soldiers home, the _____ Vietnamese army was able to _____ the South Vietnamese army in 1975.
21. The two countries were reunited under a communist _____.
22. These small wars were part of a larger struggle between the democracies and the communists called the _____.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

23. It was called that because the largest democracy, the _____, and the largest communist country, the _____, did not actually fight each other (that would have been called a "hot" war).
24. Instead, they treated each other as enemies and threatened each other with powerful weapons, including _____ weapons.
25. The democratic form of government in the United States and other countries _____ (made possible) those countries to have strong economies.
26. The communist form of government made it hard to have a strong _____.
27. Finally, in 1991, the Soviet Union _____ up into several countries (the largest of which is Russia), bringing an end to the Cold War.
28. The United States and the Soviet Union also competed in other ways, including the exploration of _____.
29. The Soviets were the first to launch a satellite into _____ around the Earth in 1957.
30. A _____ is something that orbits a larger body.
31. The satellite was a manmade object, something like a very small _____.
32. The United States soon launched its own satellites, and in 1969 it was the first to land a spaceship with _____ on the _____.

Section 3 World Events

Directions: Use the information on pages 275 to 277 to complete the following statements.

1. On September _____, 2001, _____ attacked the United States.
2. _____ are people who use violence and the fear of violence to achieve their goals.
3. They _____ (took control away from the pilots) four passenger planes.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

4. The hijackers flew two of the planes into buildings at the World Trade Center in _____, one plane hitting each of the two towers.
5. The damage and fire caused by the crashes resulted in the _____ of the towers, killing nearly 3,000 people.
6. A third hijacked airplane crashed into the _____ near Washington, D.C.
7. The Pentagon is a five-sided building containing the offices of the U.S. Department of _____.
8. The fourth hijacked airplane crashed in a field in _____.
9. The passengers on the airplane were able to fight the terrorists and keep the plane from reaching the nation's _____.
10. Americans were angry with _____ (pronounced al-kigh-da), the terrorist group that planned and carried out the attacks.
11. The United States knew that al-Qaeda and its leaders were hiding in _____, a country in the Middle East.
12. President George W. _____ asked _____ to give him the power to attack terrorist groups.
13. With the help of some of its allies, the United States attacked al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and _____ (forced to leave) the government and its terrorists.
14. In the meantime, Congress passed a number of laws, and the government made many new rules in hopes of better _____ the United States from future terrorist attacks.
15. Congress also created the Department of _____ Security to oversee the work of the different government agencies that protect the United States from terrorism and that respond to natural _____, such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
16. President Bush and his advisors believed that another threat to the United States and its allies was the country of _____ and its leader, the dictator Saddam _____.
17. In March 2003, the United States and its allies _____ Iraq, defeated its army, and forced Hussein out of power.
18. The war was called _____ Iraqi Freedom.