

Test



MULTIPLE CHOICE

DIRECTIONS Select the letter of the best answer.

- 1 Which of the following helped shorten shipping routes between California and the east coast of the United States?
 - A the Southern Pacific Railroad
 - B the Panama Canal
 - C the Central Valley Project
 - D the Golden Gate Bridge

- 2 What was a major cause of the increasing demand for oil in California in the early 1900s?
 - A The movie-making industry needed oil to make film.
 - B People arriving in California from the Dust Bowl needed oil to heat their homes.
 - C More and more Californians bought and drove cars.
 - D People all over the United States bought stock in California oil companies.

- 3 What was one effect of the Great Depression in California?
 - A high unemployment
 - B World War I
 - C the Dust Bowl
 - D relocation camps

Use the boxed information to answer question 4.

“... Our greatest primary task is to put people to work.”

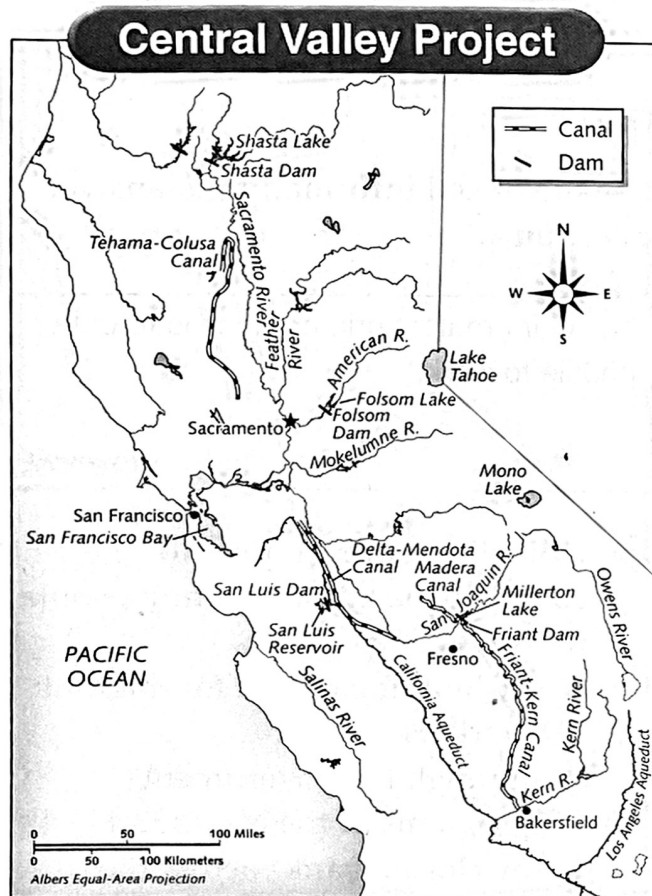
—Franklin D. Roosevelt

- 4 How did Roosevelt plan to complete the task of putting people to work?
 - A by building camps for migrant workers
 - B through the government programs of the New Deal
 - C by closing banks across the country
 - D through amendments to the United States Constitution

- 5 Which of these people took photographs that showed the hardships faced by victims of the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression?
 - A John Steinbeck
 - B Louis B. Mayer
 - C Hiram Johnson
 - D Dorothea Lange

(continued)

Use the map to answer questions 6 and 7.



- 6** Which two rivers are connected by the Friant-Kern Canal?
- A the Owens and Kern Rivers
 B the Salinas and Santa Clara Rivers
 C the San Joaquin and Kern Rivers
 D the San Joaquin and Owens Rivers
- 7** Which dam is on the American River?
- A Shasta Dam
 B Friant Dam
 C Folsom Dam
 D San Luis Dam

- 8** Which of these places in California was the location of one of the largest military training centers in the United States during World War II?
- A Weedpatch Camp
 B Richmond
 C Manzanar
 D Fort Ord
- 9** What brought more than 300,000 African Americans to California during World War II?
- A war-related industry
 B Fort Ord
 C shortages
 D relocation camps
- 10** How was California able to continue growing and harvesting crops while so many of the state's farmers were away fighting in World War II?
- A Women managed the farms and did all the work on them.
 B The Bracero Program brought Mexican farmworkers north to California.
 C A work-school program allowed high school students to work on farms after school.
 D Henry J. Kaiser brought workers from the South to California farms.

(continued)

FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTIONS Fill in the blank with the correct word from the list below.

suffrage reform stocks depression munitions

- 11 One reason Hiram Johnson was elected as governor of California in 1911 was that he promised to _____ state government.
- 12 The stock market crash and the closing of many banks in 1929 caused the economy of California, along with that of the rest of the United States, to go deep into a _____.
- 13 Factories were built in California during World War II to produce _____ for the war effort.
- 14 Women won _____ in state elections in 1911.
- 15 As California businesses grew in the 1920s, the value of their _____ increased.

SHORT ANSWER

DIRECTIONS Answer each question in the space provided.

- 16 What new industries developed in California in the early 1900s? Why did they develop there?

- 17 How did the Dust Bowl affect California during the Great Depression?

(continued)

18 What effect did World War II have on Japanese Americans in California? Explain.

Read the two quotations that express points of view about the World War II relocation camps for Japanese Americans. Then answer questions 19 and 20.

“The worst part of camp was . . . being rejected by the public as an American citizen, as an equal.”*

—Towru Nagano,
former relocation camp
prisoner, 2004

“ . . . The security of the Pacific Coast continues to require the exclusion [keeping out] of Japanese. . . . It is better to have had this protection and not to have needed it than to have needed it and not to have had it. . . . ”*

—Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, 1943

* Towru Nagano. From an article in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. April 25, 2004.

* Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt. From a letter to the U.S. Army Chief of Staff. June 5, 1943.

19 How was DeWitt’s point of view about the relocation camps different from that of Nagano?

20 What question would you ask DeWitt if you had a chance to interview him on the subject of the relocation camps? What question would you ask Nagano?
