



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE 9/11 TERRORIST ATTACKS

1. Write a paragraph that explains the main ideas of Chapter 2.

2. Do you think the United States should have invaded Afghanistan after the attacks? Why or why not?

3. Where did al-Qaeda form?
 - A. Afghanistan
 - B. Iraq
 - C. United States

4. Which place did the hijackers strike first?
 - A. the Pentagon
 - B. the World Trade Center
 - C. the US Capitol



5. What does **spewed** mean in *The 9/11 Terrorist Attacks*?

*The crash caused a huge explosion. Smoke and flames **spewed** out of the building. Firefighters rushed to the scene.*

- A. drove a large truck
- B. held very still
- C. came out quickly

6. What does **influence** mean in *The 9/11 Terrorist Attacks*?

*US businesses have a huge effect on other countries. Al-Qaeda did not approve of this Western **influence**.*

- A. the ability to affect others
- B. the ability to travel quickly
- C. the ability to earn money



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE 9/11 TERRORIST ATTACKS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

1. Write a paragraph that explains the main ideas of Chapter 2.
2. Do you think the United States should have dropped nuclear bombs on Japan? Why or why not?
3. When was the first nuclear bomb tested?
 - A. December 7, 1941
 - B. July 16, 1945
 - C. August 6, 1945
4. When did Harry Truman find out about the Manhattan Project?
 - A. when he became vice president
 - B. after President Roosevelt died
 - C. after the bombing of Nagasaki



5. What does **conquered** mean in *The Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki*?

*Japan had already **conquered** several countries in Asia. Japan took over Korea in 1905. In 1931, Japan invaded China.*

- A. lost control of
- B. taken control of
- C. run away from

6. What does **surrender** mean in *The Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki*?

*He told Japan's leaders to **surrender**. If they didn't, he said he would attack again. But Japan did not give up.*

- A. to start fighting
- B. to keep fighting
- C. to give up



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: *BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION*

1. Write a paragraph describing the ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

2. What do you think it means for people to have equal rights?

3. In what year did *Brown v. Board of Education* reach the Supreme Court?
 - A. 1896
 - B. 1950
 - C. 1952

4. What effect did *Brown v. Board of Education* have?
 - A. It ended all segregation right away.
 - B. It helped bring about later changes.
 - C. It didn't make any changes.



5. What does **researched** mean in the Brown v. Board of Education book?

*They **researched** children. They studied how kids saw themselves.*

- A. worked to learn about something
- B. worked to change something
- C. worked to get rid of something

6. What does **strike** mean in the Brown v. Board of Education book?

*So, Barbara helped plan a **strike**. Students left school. They asked for a new building.*

- A. a time when people stop work or school to call for change
- B. a time when all the schools in a neighborhood close
- C. a time when a court makes a decision about a case



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: *BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION*

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

1. Write a paragraph that explains the main ideas of Chapter 3.
2. Do you think the United States should have supported the Bay of Pigs invasion? Why or why not?
3. When did Nikita Khrushchev lose power?
 - A. 1962
 - B. 1964
 - C. 1968
4. What was most likely to happen if US forces had invaded Cuba in October 1962?
 - A. The Soviet Union would have left Cuba right away.
 - B. A nuclear war would have started, killing millions.
 - C. The Soviet Union would have sided with US forces.



5. What does **targets** mean in *The Cuban Missile Crisis*?

*This country was near the Soviet Union. So, the missiles could quickly reach Soviet **targets**.*

- A. things that people plan to attack
- B. ways of talking to one another
- C. offers to reach peace

6. What does **negotiating** mean in *The Cuban Missile Crisis*?

*US and Soviet leaders were still **negotiating**. They looked for a way to end the crisis.*

- A. taking control of a country
- B. trying to solve a problem
- C. trying to start a war



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE MCCARTHY HEARINGS

1. Write a paragraph that explains the main ideas of Chapter 3.
2. Do you think other senators should have done more to stop Joseph McCarthy? Why or why not?
3. Who set up loyalty tests in 1947?
 - A. Harry S. Truman
 - B. Margaret Chase Smith
 - C. Alger Hiss
4. When did McCarthy give his first speech about Communists?
 - A. 1946
 - B. 1950
 - C. 1954



5. What does **assumed** mean in *The McCarthy Hearings*?

*They asked workers if they were Communists. Some people refused to answer. Movie studios **assumed** these people were Communists.*

- A. started a new type of work
- B. believed what people said
- C. believed something without proof

6. What does **investigated** mean in *The McCarthy Hearings*?

*The FBI **investigated**. It did not find any spies.*

- A. sent people to prison
- B. spied on other countries
- C. tried to find an answer



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE MCCARTHY HEARINGS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. C



5. What does **protested** mean in *The Trail of Tears*?

*So, many Seminole people **protested**. They said the treaty shouldn't count.*

- A. said something was not fair or right
- B. agreed with a person or idea
- C. planned a surprise attack on an enemy

6. What does **migrated** mean in *The Trail of Tears*?

*By 1838, about 2,000 Cherokee people had **migrated**. The other 16,000 stayed.*

- A. changed their minds
- B. remained where they were
- C. moved to a new place



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE TRAIL OF TEARS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

1. Write a few sentences describing what the Underground Railroad was.
2. What is one fact about the Underground Railroad that surprised you? Why?
3. Where did most Underground Railroad lines begin?
 - A. in slave states
 - B. in free states
 - C. in Canada
4. Why would freedom seekers still be at risk after they reached free states?
 - A. Free states still allowed slavery.
 - B. US laws let slave catchers capture people in any state.
 - C. US laws required freedom seekers to go to Canada.



5. What does **ports** mean in *The Underground Railroad*?

*But many freedom seekers went to **ports**. From there, they could take ships.*

- A. parts of machines where cords can attach
- B. areas near rivers, bays, or other types of water
- C. areas far from rivers, bays, or other types of water

6. What does **discrimination** mean in *The Underground Railroad*?

*Freedom seekers often had to deal with **discrimination** in their new homes. Some places had limits on where Black people could live, work, or attend school.*

- A. unfair treatment because of who people are or how they look
- B. enslavement after being free for a period of time
- C. fancy houses where wealthy people lived



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

1. Write a paragraph that explains the main ideas of Chapter 3.
2. Do you think all suffragists should have supported the Fifteenth Amendment? Why or why not?
3. When did Congress first consider a women's suffrage amendment?
 - A. 1878
 - B. 1914
 - C. 1920
4. Why would Susan B. Anthony try to vote when it was against the law?
 - A. She didn't care about voting laws.
 - B. She wanted to show that voting laws were fair.
 - C. She wanted to show that voting laws were unfair.



5. What does **convention** mean in the *Women's Suffrage* book?

*In July 1848, the Seneca Falls **Convention** took place in New York. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott set up this meeting.*

- A. a law
- B. a vote
- C. a gathering

6. What does **risk** mean in the *Women's Suffrage* book?

*Adding women to the amendment was a **risk**. It could have killed the amendment.*

- A. a choice to keep things the same
- B. a choice that is very safe
- C. a choice likely to go wrong



ANSWER KEY FOR TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY: WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. C