**Review and Recap**

1. What measures how far a person is, north or south of the equator?
	1. Latitude
2. What measures how far a person is east or west of the Prime Meridian?
	1. Longitude
3. What is the zero degree of Longitude?
	1. Prime Meridian
4. What is the zero degree of Latitude?
	1. Equator
5. What natural resource, more than any other, affects where people live in New Mexico?
	1. Water
6. A community-operated watercourse used in Spain and former Spanish colonies in the Americas for irrigation. (an Irrigation Ditch)
	1. Acequia
7. During what years was the Mexican-American war fought?
	1. 1846-1848
8. What position did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, originally take on Land Grants? (This part of the Treaty was later removed by the American Government and made void).
	1. Pre-existing land grants, from either the Spanish or Mexican governments, would be honored. People would be allowed to keep their land.
9. What was the name of the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War?
	1. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
10. What was the name of the small piece of land by the Pecos River, in Eastern New Mexico, that was set aside in 1846 by the US Government to act as a reservation for the Navajo people?
	1. The Bosque Redondo
11. In 1846 the US Government forced the Navajo people to travel over 500 miles to a reservation in Eastern New Mexico. Many people died on this journey. What was the name of this event?
	1. The Navajo Long Walk
12. In what year was the Spanish American War fought?
	1. 1898
13. An historical source from a person that was actually present during the time of the event being described, or lived in that time period.
	1. Primary Source
14. An historical source from a person that did NOT witness the actual event, or was from a different time period (second-hand knowledge).
	1. Secondary Source

**Ch. 1 – Statehood at Last**

1. What two protections were specifically given to Hispanic People in the 1910 New Mexico Constitution?
	1. The right to vote, and that their children would not be segregated in school
2. In what year did the Territory of New Mexico become a State in the United States?
	1. 1912
3. Who was the most famous cowboy actor in the early years of the 20th century, filming more than 20 silent movies in Las Vegas, New Mexico from 1914-1916?
	1. Tom Mix
4. What settlement, founded in 1901 by Francis Marion Boyer, was composed entirely of African-American settlers? The settlement was about 16 miles south of present-day Roswell, New Mexico.
	1. Blackdom
5. What was the name of the African-American cowboy who, in 1908, found bones and arrowheads that were later used to prove the existence of Folsom Man?
	1. George McJunkin
6. Who became the first African-American boxing champion in American History in 1908? He later successfully defended his in title in 1912 when he fought Jim Flynn, in Las Vegas, New Mexico.
	1. Jack Johnson

**Chapter 2 – NM in World War 1**

1. What was the name of the Mexican Revolutionary general that was responsible for the raid on Columbus, New Mexico in 1916?
	1. Pancho Villa
2. What was the name of the American general that led the American Punitive Expedition that attempted (and failed) to capture Pancho Villa after the Columbus raid of 1916?
	1. John J. (Black Jack) Pershing
3. During what years was World War I fought?
	1. 1914-1918
4. What year did the United States enter World War I?
	1. 1917
5. What was the name of the secret message, sent to Mexico by Germany in 1917, that offered Mexico the southwestern part of the United States is only Mexico would ally with the Germans and attack the United States? The United States intercepted this letter and it was one of the reasons that they entered World War I.
	1. Zimmerman Telegram
6. What were the two sides fighting against each other during World War I, and which side did the Americans fight on?
	1. The Allies and the Central Powers…the Americans fought with the Allies.
7. What two military camps, on built in Albuquerque and the other build by Deming, New Mexico, were used for soldiers to train to fight in World War I?
	1. Camp Cody and Camp Funston
8. What epidemic happened in 1918, right after the end of World War I, which caused the death of millions of people all over the world, and thousands of people in New Mexico?
	1. The Spanish Flu

**Chapter 3 (The 1920’s, Artists, and Dudes).**

1. In 1915 six well-known artists organized themselves into a single group in Taos, New Mexico. What did this group call itself?
	1. The Taos Art Colony, the Taos Society of Artists, the TSA.
2. What is the name of perhaps the most famous landscape artists in the United States, that took many photographs in New Mexico including “Moonrise, Hernandez, New Mexico” in 1941?
	1. Ansel Adams
3. What was the name of the woman artists who lived at Ghost Ranch, in Abiquiu, New Mexico? By the time of her death she was the most successful woman artists in the United States.
	1. Georgia O’Keefe
4. By the 1920’s many people traveled to Sanatoriums in New Mexico from the Eastern part of the United States for health reasons. They thought the dry climate would help them with their sickness. What sickness did most of these people have?
	1. Tuberculosis
5. A number of hospitals in New Mexico were devoted solely to the treatment of Tuberculosis. What were these hospitals called?
	1. Sanatoriums
6. What road opened in 1927, which allowed travelers to go directly from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California? It passed through several towns in New Mexico as well.
	1. Route 66
7. In the 1920s and the 1930s many resorts opened in New Mexico that enticed people from the East to come “live like a cowboy!” People would pay to stay at these places and experience what it was like to live in a western ranch. What were these resorts called?
	1. Dude Ranches
8. In 1901 a young cowhand named Jim White discovered a huge cave complex in the southern part of New Mexico. Today the area is an extremely lucrative and popular tourist stop in New Mexico, and has been visited by millions of people. What is the name of this cave?
	1. Carlsbad Caverns
9. The Santa Fe Fiesta, started in 1919, was meant to celebrate the 1693 reconquest of New Mexico by the Spanish. During the festival a huge figure (old man gloom) is burned, which is one of the highlights of the festival itself. What is the name of this figure?
	1. Zozobra

**Chapter 4 – The 1920s – Minority Rights, Prohibition, and a national Scandal**

1. The right to vote.
	1. Suffrage
2. What amendment in the US Constitution, passed in 1920, gave women the right to vote in the United States?
	1. The 19th amendment
3. The rights of all people that are guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by the Constitution.
	1. Civil Rights
4. Separating people into different groups because of their ethnicity (for example, sending white kids to one school and black kids to another school).
	1. Segregation
5. A number of laws were passed in the early part of the last century which supported or enforced segregation. What were these laws called?
	1. Jim Crow laws
6. In 1922 a law was introduced in the government of New Mexico that would have caused the Pueblo people to lose a large part of their land. This bill was peacefully defeated, in part, by the political input of the all-pueblo council. What was this proposed law called?
	1. The Bursum Bill
7. What area, sacred to the Natives of Taos Pueblo, became a point of contention during the early part of the 20th century? The cooperative-use agreement put out by the government allowed both Anglos and Native Americans to use the land. Eventually the people of Taos were given full ownership and control of this area.
	1. Blue Lake
8. What amendment in the Unites States Constitution, passed in 1919, banned the sale of alcohol in every state in the United States?
	1. The 18th amendment
9. Identify the period of time, from 1920 to 1933, when the sale and consumption of alcohol was illegal in the United States.
	1. Prohibition
10. In 1921 Albert B. Fall, a senator for the state of New Mexico, was appointed to be the Secretary of the Interior by President Harding. At first this was seen as a great honor, but soon after his appointment he was accused, tried, and convicted of taking a $100,000 bribe and sentenced to a year and a day in jail. What was the name of this scandal?
	1. The Teapot Dome Scandal

**Chapter 5 – NM in the Great Depression**

1. In 1929 the Stock Market crashed, which caused great economic hardships for many Americans. What was this time period called?
	1. The Great Depression
2. Severe drought in the Midwestern part of the United States caused the formation of huge wind and sand storms over a 150,000 square mile area. Nothing could grow there for years, and over 350,000 families were forced to abandon their homes and leave. Many of them became homeless. What was this drought-stricken area called?
	1. The Dust Bowl
3. Many people were forced to leave their farms during the great Depression and travel from the Midwest to California, where they hoped to find work. According to the text, what the commonly used term for these people?
	1. Okies
4. Which president, rightfully or not, was given much of the blame for the Great Depression?
	1. Herbert Hoover
5. What was the name of the President who is often given credit for getting the United Stated through the Great Depression?
	1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR)
6. In an effort to get the country out of the Great depression, president Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) tried a number of innovative new programs to try to get people jobs. Tan together, what were these programs called?
	1. The New Deal
7. What New Deal Program gave jobs to over 14,000 New Mexican, who were paid to build roads, schools, bridges, and other buildings?
	1. The WPA (Works Progress Administration)
8. One of FDR’s programs was designed to give young men, often who had not even finished school, the opportunity to work and make money by performing tasks that often help preserve the environment, such as building anti-erosion dams and planting trees. More than three million young men were enrolled in this group, and over fifty thousand of them worked in New Mexico. Was the name of this program?
	1. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
9. What law passed by the government in 1933 gave all workers the right to form Unions and negotiate Labor Contracts through collective bargaining?
	1. The National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)
10. What is the federal agency, within the department of the interior, that is responsible for managing all the land the government has set aside for Native Americans in the United States
	1. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
11. What law, passed in 1934, allowed Native American tribes to develop their own constitutions and tribal governments?
	1. The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA)

**Chapter 6 – NM in WWII**

1. What were the two sides that fought against each other in World War II called, and which side did the United States fight on?
	1. Axis and Allied powers, and the US fought with the Allies.

1. What United States Naval Base, in Hawaii, was attacked by the Japanese on December 7th, 1941? It was this attack, which killed over 3000 Americans, which brought the United States into World War II.
	1. Pearl Harbor
2. Almost 2000 New Mexican National Guardsmen fought the Japanese army in the Philippines. After the Americans were forced to surrender, the Japanese led the prisoners on a brutal 65 mile march along the coast. Many soldiers died along the way. What was this march called?
	1. The Bataan Death March
3. What significant and unique service did 29 young Navajo men give to the United States military effort during WWII?
	1. Navajo Code Talkers
4. What government program, started in 1942 with an agreement between Mexico and the United States, allowed Mexican Nationals to cross the border and legally work in the United States in order to alleviate the manpower shortage in America caused by the war?
	1. The Bracero Program
5. An international agreement that specifies how prisoners of War are to be treated, and what weapons can be used in battle.
	1. The Geneva Convention
6. What was the name of the American pilot who was the first man to fly solo and nonstop across the Atlantic Ocean?
	1. Charles Lindbergh
7. How were the Civil Rights of many Japanese American citizens violated during WWII?
	1. They were forced to live in Internment Camps
8. Which modern New Mexico City was originally created and built for the sole purpose of housing scientists that were working on making an atomic weapon?
	1. Los Alamos
9. What was the name of the top-secret military project, based in New Mexico that developed the atomic bomb?
	1. Manhattan Project
10. What was the name of the lead scientist, working in New Mexico that developed the first atomic weapons?
	1. J. Robert Oppenheimer
11. What is the name of the site, in New Mexico, where the first Atomic bomb was detonated?
	1. The Trinity Site
12. What were the first, and to date only, cities on which atomic weapons have been used?
	1. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
13. What was the name of the President that decided to use the first atomic weapons on Japan?
	1. Harry S. Truman
14. A word meaning, “To be wholly burnt”, this was the attempted genocide of the Jewish people carried out by Nazi Germany in the late 1930s and 1940s. Over 6 million Jews were killed by Germany during this period of time.
	1. The Holocaust

**Chapter 7 (NM in the early Cold War)**

1. A period of time, beginning right after the end of WWII, where the communist ideology of the Soviet Union was in sharp conflict with the Democratic ideologies of the Western Democracies. Although outright war never quite broke out, it almost did on several occasions. This period of time lasted almost 50 years.
	1. The Cold War
2. A form of government, began in Russia in 1917, which would theoretically do away with all class distinctions. No rich people, no poor people.
	1. Communism
3. A kind of government where the people have power, and exercise that power through the use of elected Representatives.
	1. Representative Democracy/Republic
4. The US Supreme Court case which, in 1954, banned all states from forcing schools to be segregated.
	1. Brown v. Board of Education
5. How did the Cold War affect the development of Technology?
	1. The two sides of the conflict both worked on development weapons technology that would give them an advantage over the other.
6. The idea, espoused by the government, that if both sides of the Cold War had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the other, then neither side would start a war that was unwinnable.
	1. M.A.D. or Mutually Assured Destruction
7. What key element, necessary for making atomic weapons, was discovered in large quantities near Grants, New Mexico?
	1. Uranium
8. What was the first major conflict of the Cold War? It involved one side of a country, supported by Communist Soviet Union, fighting against the other side of the country, backed by the Democratic United States? This conflict was fought from 1950 to 1953 and is often called America’s “forgotten War.”
	1. The Korean War
9. The growth of both the size and number of cities in an area is called what?
	1. Urbanization
10. What city in New Mexico is most famous for the supposed landing of aliens there in 1947?
	1. Roswell
11. What was the name of the system or program developed during the Cold War that was responsible for getting people to a fallout shelter in case of a nuclear war?
	1. Civil Defense
12. Thousands of people in the United States, including New Mexico, built emergency shelters, many times in their own back yards, meant to protect them from a nuclear war. What were these shelters called?
	1. Fallout Shelters
13. During the 1950s there was a period of time, began by a Senator from Wisconsin, when many people were unfairly identified as being communist. Lives, careers, and reputations were destroyed as a result. What was this called?
	1. McCarthyism

**Chapter 8 (65-95: conflict and Growth)**

1. For what reason do many Native American peoples distrust the United States Government?
	1. The Government has a history of breaking treating or agreements with Native American Groups.
2. What organization, started by a man named Lopez Tijerina, argued that land given to Hispanic people by historical land grants had been taken away and should be returned? Although the organization at first protested peacefully, eventually violence broke out.
	1. La Allianza Federal de Mercedes (Federated Alliance of Land Grants)
3. The practice of peacefully protesting a law by refusing to obey it.
	1. Civil Disobedience
4. A particularly heinous or violent crime committed against a person simply because they are part of an ethnic or religious group.
	1. Hate Crimes
5. A conflict in indo-china which lasted from 1956 to 1973. A country was split, with communists backing one side and the United States backing the other side. Although war was never declared, and the conflict was called a “police action”, over 50,000 Americans died in the fighting. This was a very unpopular war in the United States and was the cause for many protests.
	1. Vietnam War
6. Young men and women of the 1960s and 1970s who often defied the establishment (government) and lived alternative lifestyles in communes. They were known for their long hair, informal dress, use of hallucinatory drugs, and music.
	1. Hippies
7. A psychiatric condition that sometimes occurs after someone has undergone or witnessed a life-threatening even, such as warfare.
	1. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
8. Near Carlsbad, New Mexico, the government has a facility that stored radioactive waste. By 2006, two dozen shipments of waste were arriving each week. What is the name of this facility?
	1. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)
9. What event, started in 1972, occurs every year in Albuquerque and is the single most photographed event in the world?
	1. The International Balloon Fiesta
10. What computer designer started his company in Albuquerque in 1975, and what was the name of the company he started?
	1. Bill Gates and Microsoft
11. What impact has the growth of cities and industry in New Mexico had on the Natural resources here?
	1. Cities and industry use a great deal of water, and increase the pollution of the water that remains.
12. The process by which one ethic or minority group starts to blend with the more dominant or populous group, taking on characteristics of that group. Aspects of the original minority culture are often lost during this process. One culture loses itself in another.
	1. Assimilation
13. The process where the cultural aspects of the majority community are adapted without losing the traditions and customs of the minority community. Two cultures mix without losing cultural identity.
	1. Acculturation
14. A demographic situation in which the majority of people in a state belong to two or more Ethnic groups that are not white.
15. A Minority Majority State