

Great Americans Assessment

“What We Stand For”

Name _____

B1. Native American Warriors

1. Who has the highest per capita military service rate of any group in America?
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Hispanic Americans
 - c. Native Americans
 - d. College graduates
2. What motivation for military service relates to Native American identity with their culture?
 - a. Traditional identity as warriors
 - b. Pursuit of a steady job
 - c. Way out of poverty in the reservation
 - d. Service to the tribe
3. Select the best description of the Warrior Tradition:
 - a. Revenge against US troops who destroyed their original way of life
 - b. Keeping the peace as well as war – protecting the land, family, and community
 - c. Showing other warriors who the best fighter is
 - d. Earning prestige within the tribe for being a strong fighter
4. How do Native American tribes help their members deal with the stress of war?
 - a. They teach them to fight so they'll be good at it
 - b. They hold ceremonies to celebrate their military service, either sending them off to war or reintegrating them into the community once they return
 - c. They include war in their cultural development, so it doesn't cause as much stress
 - d. They revere tribal members for past service, giving an example to those going off to war to emulate
5. Who was Lore Piestewa? Select all that apply:
 - a. A Hopi native who fought in the Army in Iraq
 - b. A Navajo native who fought in the Army in Iraq
 - c. The first Native American woman to die in combat on foreign soil.
 - d. The first Native American woman to earn the Medal of Honor

B2. Military Nurses

1. T / F There were military nurses assigned to the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

2. If you joined the Army as a nurse in 1812, what would your status have been?
 - a. Entry as a Captain
 - b. Part of the Medical Department with no rank
 - c. Part of the Medical Department as a Lieutenant
 - d. There were no nurses in the Army in 1812

3. When was the Army Nurse Corps officially designated as part of the Army Medical Department?
 - a. 1812
 - b. 1865
 - c. 1901
 - d. 1947

4. During which war did the Army accept African American nurses?
 - a. The War of 1812
 - b. The Civil War
 - c. World War I
 - d. World War II

5. Is an Army or Navy registered nurse commissioned (an officer) or enlisted?
 - a. Commissioned
 - b. Enlisted
 - c. Neither
 - d. Both

B3. Suffragettes

1. Match the definition to the term:

a. Suffragist	1. Women advocating for the right to vote
b. Suffrage	2. Deal with pain
c. Suffragette	3. The right to vote
d. Suffer	4. Someone who advocates for the right to vote

2. Who started the women's suffrage movement in America?
 - a. Susan B. Anthony
 - b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott
 - c. Alice Paul
 - d. Elizabeth Pankhurst

3. Where was the women's suffrage movement the weakest?
 - a. The Northeast
 - b. The West
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. The South

4. What type of activities did suffragettes participate in? Select all that apply:
 - a. Public demonstrations
 - b. Hunger strikes
 - c. Attacks on polling stations
 - d. Strikes

5. When did women get the right to vote in federal elections in America, and what Amendment granted it?

- a. 1920 - 14th Amendment
- b. 1901 – 16th Amendment
- c. 1947 – 20th Amendment
- d. 1920 - 19th Amendment

B4. Buffalo Soldiers

1. Though Black units served ‘temporarily’ during the Civil War, the first permanent Black regiments were known as the Buffalo Soldiers. Which of this list was the first Buffalo Soldier regiment?

- a. 9th Cavalry
- b. 11th Cavalry
- c. 20th Infantry
- d. 21st Infantry

2. Why were they called Buffalo Soldiers?

- a. Native Americans thought they looked like buffaloes
- b. Native Americans thought their hair was like buffalo fur
- c. We’re really not sure
- d. The Army thought it was a good name

3. Where did the Buffalo Soldiers of the 19th Century serve?

- a. All over the West
- b. In Texas and New Mexico
- c. In Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Dakotas
- d. In Buffalo, NY

4. T / F The Buffalo Soldiers stormed up San Juan Hill next to Teddy Roosevelt’s Rough Riders.

5. A major mission of the Buffalo Soldiers was to keep peace, and sometimes make war, with the Native American tribes of the plains. What other missions did they perform? Select all that apply:

- a. Build roads and Army forts
- b. Protect Native American lands from illegal settlement
- c. Develop new cavalry tactics for the Army
- d. String telegraph wires

B5. 65th Infantry Regiment “Borinqueneers” and other Hispanics

1. Where are the Borinqueneers from?

- a. Mexico
- b. California
- c. Puerto Rico
- d. Cuba

2. Which wars did the 65th Infantry Regiment serve in? Select all that apply:

- a. The Spanish American War
- b. World War I
- c. World War II
- d. The Korean War

3. Another famous mostly Hispanic unit was
 - a. 158th Infantry "Bushmasters", Arizona Army National Guard
 - b. 185th Infantry "Vaqueros", New Mexico Army National Guard
 - c. 141st Field Artillery "Los Águilas", Texas Army National Guard
 - d. 442nd Infantry
4. The incident that ended the segregation of the 65th IN and demonstrated Army discrimination and bias
 - a. L Company refused to fight after being criticized by white officers
 - b. Ended with court martial sentences being cancelled and clemency/pardons given
 - c. Had 150 soldiers court martialed and put in prison
 - d. Happened during World War II
5. T / F Until 1953, the 65th IN Regiment was a segregated Hispanic regiment that occasionally had White officers assigned to it

B6. Lafayette Flying Corps

1. T / F The Lafayette Flying Corps was the first unit of Americans in combat in World War I
2. Other groups of Americans that served in the early years of World War I were (select all that apply):
 - a. American Volunteer Ambulance Services
 - b. Individuals who joined the French Foreign Legion
 - c. The American Infantry Regiment
 - d. The British-American Fighters (BAF)
3. The Lafayette Escadrille flew
 - a. throughout the entire First World War
 - b. French planes (SPADs & Nieuports)
 - c. Only behind the lines in safe places
 - d. Against the British Royal Air Force
4. What did the Lafayette Flying Corps consist of?
 - a. The Lafayette Escadrille and the BAF
 - b. Pilots assigned to various French air squadrons and the French Foreign Legion
 - c. The Lafayette Escadrille and pilots assigned to other French air squadrons
 - d. The BAF and the French Foreign Legion
5. What were the goals of Norman Prince, the man who pushed the idea of the Lafayette Flying Corps?
Select all that apply:
 - a. Glory in war
 - b. Give Americans an opportunity to fight on the Allied side in the war
 - c. Get more Americans trained as pilots
 - c. Drum up support for America to enter the war

B7. Doolittle Raiders

1. What event triggered the need and concept for the Doolittle Raid?
 - a. The sinking of the *Maine*
 - b. The downing of Admiral Yamamoto's plane
 - c. The Battle of Midway
 - d. The attack on Pearl Harbor
2. What type of plane did the Raiders fly off the aircraft carrier *Hornet*?
 - a. B-17
 - b. B-25
 - c. B-26
 - d. F-15
3. Who suffered most from the aftereffects of the Doolittle Raid?
 - a. Japan
 - b. America
 - c. China
 - d. Russia
4. Doolittle's Raid was a combined mission involving:
 - a. The Navy and the Army Air Corps
 - b. The Marine Corps and the Navy
 - c. The Navy and the Air Force
 - d. The Army and the Marine Corps
5. Where did all but one of the planes land (or crash)?
 - a. Japan
 - b. China
 - c. Mongolia
 - d. Alaska

B8. Navajo Code Talkers

1. T / F The Navajos were the only Native American Code Talkers used in World War II.
2. Which military service did the Navajo Code Talkers serve in?
 - a. Army
 - b. Navy
 - c. Air Force
 - d. Marines
3. The code developed by the Navajo Code Talkers comprised (select all that apply):
 - a. Words symbolizing letters of the alphabet
 - b. Translations of words in Navajo for common military terms or words
 - c. Made-up Navajo-sounding words that would throw off the code-breakers
 - d. Words symbolizing common military terms

4. Which battle did the Code Talkers fight in?
 - a. El Alamein
 - b. Iwo Jima
 - c. The Bulge
 - d. Pearl Harbor

5. What honor were the Navajo Code Talkers given in 2001?
 - a. Medal of Honor
 - b. Medal of Freedom
 - c. Purple Heart
 - d. Congressional Gold Medal

B9. Tuskegee Airmen

1. T / F The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African Americans to serve in the US Army.

2. Which units were part of the Tuskegee Airmen?
 - a. 99th Pursuit Squadron and 477th Bombardment Group
 - b. 578th Fighter Group and 477th Bombardment Group
 - c. 99th Pursuit Squadron, 332nd Fighter Group, 477th Bombardment Group
 - d. 442nd Pursuit Group and 332nd Bombardment Group

3. Who visited the Tuskegee Institute in 1941 and gave a boost to the flight program because of the publicity?
 - a. Franklin Roosevelt
 - b. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - c. Jimmy Doolittle
 - d. George Patton

4. What happened at Freeman Field in 1945 involving Tuskegee Airmen training there?
 - a. Some officers pushed back against segregation and were court martialed
 - b. Some officers couldn't deal with the discrimination and committed suicide
 - c. The base commander opened all facilities to Tuskegee Airmen, and whites protested
 - d. Whites and Blacks couldn't get along, resulting in race riots on base

5. What famous airman commanded multiple Tuskegee Airman units, and went on to command other Air Force units, retiring as a (4-star) General?
 - a. Chappy James
 - b. Hap Arnold
 - c. Frank Hunter
 - d. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

B10. World War II Black Units

1. Which of the following was NOT a segregated unit during World War II?
 - a. The Red Ball Express
 - b. The Tuskegee Airmen
 - c. 92nd and 93rd Infantry Divisions
 - d. 761st Tank Battalion

2. Which unit fought in Patton's Third Army?
 - a. The 93rd Infantry Division
 - b. The 761st Tank Battalion
 - c. The Red Ball Express
 - d. The Port Chicago 50
3. T / F Racial discrimination was against the law in the military during World War II
4. T / F All of the sailors sent to prison after the Port Chicago explosion were pardoned.
5. What specialties did the Navy open to African Americans during World War II?
 - a. Quartermasters, Machinists, Electricians
 - b. Bosuns Mate, Aircraft Mechanic, Cook
 - c. All specialties were open to men
 - d. African Americans were not allowed in the Navy except as mess attendants

B11. World War II Nisei Units

1. T / F There were no Japanese Americans serving in the US military prior to Pearl Harbor
2. The first Japanese American segregated unit formed in Hawaii was
 - a. The 298th and 299th Infantry Regiments
 - b. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team
 - c. The 232nd Engineer Company
 - d. The 100th Infantry Regiment
3. What are the 100th/442nd RCT best known for?
 - a. They are the most decorated military unit of their size in American history
 - b. They had more casualties per capita than any other unit in American history
 - c. They served in combat without relief longer than any other unit in World War II
 - d. They served under more higher commands (divisions) than any unit in World War II
4. Where did the 100th/442nd fight most of the war?
 - a. Italy and France
 - b. North Africa, Italy and France
 - c. Japan and Germany
 - d. Japan, Italy and France
5. What missions (select all that apply) did the Military Intelligence Service perform in World War II?
 - a. Provided Japanese translators to military units
 - b. Interrogated prisoners of war
 - c. Oversaw a spy network in Japan
 - d. Formed Nisei fighting teams to fight against Japanese units in the Pacific