

Chapter 30—Uncertain Times, 1974-1992

1. In Reagan's efforts to cut welfare spending, he
 - a. sought to eliminate the "social safety net."
 - b. greatly reduced Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
 - c. made cuts to Social Security.
 - d. All of these choices.
 - e. None of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

2. The first person to become both president and vice president, without having been elected to either position, was
 - a. Jimmy Carter.
 - b. Nelson Rockefeller.
 - c. Richard Nixon.
 - d. Gerald Ford.
 - e. Ronald Reagan.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

3. The popular image of Gerald Ford was that he was
 - a. elitist and arrogant.
 - b. a strong and powerful leader.
 - c. consumed with gaining political power.
 - d. genial and unpretentious
 - e. paranoid and suspicious.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

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4. The winner of the 1976 presidential election was
- a. Gerald Ford.
 - b. Jimmy Carter.
 - c. Walter Mondale.
 - d. Robert Dole.
 - e. Richard Nixon.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

5. The Soviet Union invaded which one of the following countries in 1979?
- a. Turkey
 - b. Armenia
 - c. Kazakhstan
 - d. Afghanistan
 - e. South Korea

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

6. In 1980, with slightly more than 50 percent of the popular vote, _____ was elected to the presidency.
- a. George Bush
 - b. Ronald Reagan
 - c. Jimmy Carter
 - d. Gerald Ford
 - e. Richard Nixon

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1980

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7. In 1984, Ronald Reagan defeated _____, a Minnesota Democrat, for the presidency.

- a. Gary Hart
- b. Robert Dole
- c. Michael Dukakis
- d. Walter Mondale
- e. Ted Kennedy

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

8. In 1983, the United States overthrew the government of what small Caribbean nation?

- a. Cuba
- b. Jamaica
- c. Bermuda
- d. St. Croix
- e. Grenada

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Deploying Military Power

9. Throughout the 1980s, the Reagan administration attempted to overthrow the leadership of what Latin American nation?

- a. Guatemala
- b. El Salvador
- c. Nicaragua
- d. Honduras
- e. Panama

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Deploying Military Power

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10. The Democratic opponent to George Bush in the 1988 presidential election was
- a. Jesse Jackson.
 - b. Michael Dukakis.
 - c. Edward Kennedy.
 - d. Walter Mondale.
 - e. Ted Kennedy.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

11. Ronald Reagan held all of the following positions in 1980 except
- a. reducing defense spending.
 - b. supporting large tax cuts.
 - c. opposing abortion.
 - d. advocating prayer in school.
 - e. advocating conservative family values.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Reagan Revolution, 1981–1992

12. In December 1989, U.S. forces entered what Latin American nation in order to arrest its president?
- a. Honduras
 - b. Panama
 - c. Nicaragua
 - d. Guatemala
 - e. Mexico

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

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13. The 1992 Democratic nominee for the presidency was

- a. Bill Clinton.
- b. Michael Dukakis.
- c. Al Gore.
- d. Edward Kennedy.
- e. Joe Lieberman

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

14. The independent, self-financed candidate in the 1992 presidential election was billionaire

- a. Donald Trump.
- b. Ross Perot.
- c. John Rockefeller.
- d. Allan Frost.
- e. Al Franken

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

15. In 1978, Jimmy Carter brokered a historic peace accord between

- a. Iran and Iraq.
- b. Lebanon and Syria.
- c. Great Britain and Argentina.
- d. North Korea and South Korea.
- e. Israel and Egypt.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

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16. All of the following came together to form the New Right except
- a. readers of William Buckley's National Review.
 - b. economist Milton Friedman.
 - c. former supporters of Barry Goldwater.
 - d. conservative business leaders.
 - e. followers of Ross Perot.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The New Right

17. During the Supreme Court confirmation hearings for Clarence Thomas, Anita Hill testified against Thomas, accusing him of
- a. racial discrimination.
 - b. anti-Semitism.
 - c. income tax evasion.
 - d. sexual harassment.
 - e. spousal abuse.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Women's Issues

18. In 1983, after a truck bomb killed 241 U.S. soldiers in Lebanon, President Reagan
- a. ordered air strikes against suspected terrorist targets.
 - b. attempted to destabilize the government of Syria.
 - c. withdrew the remaining American troops from Lebanon.
 - d. increased arms sales to Israel.
 - e. threatened to invade Iran.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Deploying Military Power

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19. One of the most damaging problems of the Carter administration was its failure to win the release of U.S. hostages from
- a. Iraq.
 - b. Iran.
 - c. Kuwait.
 - d. Lebanon.
 - e. Jordan.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

20. All the following statements regarding the New Right are true except its
- a. interests are almost entirely centered around social and cultural issues.
 - b. origins can be traced back several decades before Ronald Reagan became president.
 - c. supporters were outraged over Roe v. Wade court case.
 - d. supporters include Protestant fundamentalists.
 - e. a diverse coalition of conservatives.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The New Right

21. All of the following occurred during the Reagan administration except the
- a. increase in the rate of poverty.
 - b. reduction in federal spending for social welfare programs.
 - c. soaring of the federal deficit.
 - d. appointment of many Catholic social conservatives to courts.
 - e. reduction in environmental protections.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

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22. President Jimmy Carter supported all of the following domestic policies except
- a. government funding for public-works jobs.
 - b. expansion of domestic energy production.
 - c. deregulation of some industries.
 - d. tax cuts.
 - e. dramatic cuts in welfare spending

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

23. The end of the Cold War and the fall of Eastern European communism occurred during the presidency of
- a. Jimmy Carter.
 - b. Ronald Reagan.
 - c. George Bush.
 - d. Bill Clinton.
 - e. Gerald Ford

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Renewing and Ending the Cold War

24. The 1984 Democratic vice presidential nominee was
- a. Walter Mondale.
 - b. Geraldine Ferraro.
 - c. Lloyd Bentsen.
 - d. Edward Kennedy.
 - e. Shirley Chisholm.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

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25. In the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate, the mood of the public was
- a. optimistic.
 - b. disillusioned.
 - c. militant.
 - d. disinterested.
 - e. fearful.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction

26. Which of the following is not a true statement about Gerald Ford?
- a. He was a republican.
 - b. He was elected president.
 - c. He angered people when he pardoned Richard Nixon.
 - d. He chose Nelson Rockefeller as his vice president.
 - e. He had been a football star in college.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

27. In response to the Khmer Rouge seizure of the U.S. ship *Mayaguez*, Gerald Ford
- a. appealed to the United Nations for help in freeing the ship and crew.
 - b. apologized for the ship's accidental intrusion into Cambodian waters.
 - c. refused to negotiate with the Cambodians.
 - d. took no direct action and let events play themselves out.
 - e. ordered a rescue mission and a bombing attack.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

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28. The domestic policies of the Carter administration
- a. greatly increased aid to low-income families.
 - b. lowered the gas tax to increase the competitiveness of U.S. oil companies.
 - c. increased price inflation and stifled economic growth.
 - d. eliminated "stagflation" and expanded the economy.
 - e. ensured his reelection.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A Faltering Economy

29. Jimmy Carter appealed to voters because he was a
- a. "born-again" Christian.
 - b. Washington outsider who was untainted by the political corruption of the Nixon era.
 - c. former governor with a southern small-town agricultural background.
 - d. retired naval officer
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

30. Ronald Reagan's second major goal was aimed at which segment of society?
- a. women
 - b. unions
 - c. upper class elites
 - d. Asian Americans
 - e. African Americans

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

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31. Which of the following is not an example of Jimmy Carter's foreign policy?
- a. establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Communist China
 - b. negotiations that improved relations between Israel and Egypt
 - c. expansion of American control in the Panama Canal Zone
 - d. development of a human-rights policy to determine which countries received U.S. foreign aid
 - e. failure to deal effectively with the hostage crisis

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

32. The phrase "supply-side economics" refers to
- a. Franklin Roosevelt's economic policy of supplying war materials to the allies in World War II.
 - b. Jimmy Carter's reduction of capital gains taxes.
 - c. congressional efforts to control the federal budget.
 - d. a theory embraced by Ronald Reagan that tax reductions would stimulate the economy.
 - e. the U.S. policy of supplying aid to third world countries that supported the U.S.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics

33. Carter's approach to the economic downturn was to
- a. cut taxes.
 - b. increase spending on public works.
 - c. support Federal Reserve Board policies.
 - d. None of these choices.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Faltering Economy

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34. During the 1980s, conservative Reaganites redefined the word "liberalism" to mean
- a. wasteful social programs that robbed working Americans and rewarded lazy undeserving people.
 - b. limited government spending that controlled inflation.
 - c. moderate support for traditional family and social values.
 - d. government programs that helped average families purchase homes and consumer goods.
 - e. sexual promiscuity.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

35. During George Bush's presidency,
- a. the federal deficit continued to increase.
 - b. the Soviet Union was abolished.
 - c. the United States invaded Panama.
 - d. the Persian Gulf War was fought.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Cold War Eases; Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

36. George Bush's campaign faltered during the election of 1992 because
- a. Bush did not have a clear, consistent vision of foreign and domestic policy.
 - b. the Democrats attacked him as an enemy of "family values."
 - c. his appearance on MTV shocked conservative voters.
 - d. white southern Protestants overwhelmingly supported the Democratic ticket.
 - e. the Democratically controlled Congress took credit for the economic prosperity.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

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37. The Berlin Wall came down in which year?

- a. 1978
- b. 1980
- c. 1984
- d. 1989
- e. 1992

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Cold War Eases

38. When Bill Clinton ran for president in 1992 he

- a. emphasized his roots in the 1960s.
- b. cast himself as a traditional Democrat.
- c. was hurt that neither he nor his running mate had any military service.
- d. made the preservation of the welfare system a top priority.
- e. admitted to having extramarital affairs.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

39. Ronald Reagan's impact on the federal judicial system can best be described as

- a. minimal.
- b. significant.
- c. supportive of liberals.
- d. balanced.
- e. uninterested.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

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40. James Schlesinger served as Jimmy Carter's head of the Department of
- a. the interior.
 - b. state.
 - c. agriculture.
 - d. energy.
 - e. treasury.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

41. "Operation Just Cause" was aimed against
- a. Nicaragua.
 - b. Iraq
 - c. Cuba.
 - d. El Salvador.
 - e. Panama.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

42. In the Iran-Contra Affair
- a. Ronald Reagan claimed ignorance.
 - b. Oliver North prosecuted the case.
 - c. most Americans viewed this as worse than Watergate.
 - d. it was clear that the plan was clear and successful, although illegal.
 - e. Ronald Reagan refused to comment or make any statement.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Iran-Contra Controversy

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43. Which group was most greatly affected by Ronald Reagan's efforts to curtail welfare programs?
- a. female-headed households.
 - b. male-headed households.
 - c. rural households.
 - d. suburban households.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

44. Leaders of the religious right believed that
- a. Rush Limbaugh spoke the truth about the changes needed.
 - b. the Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* was right.
 - c. Christian values should shape policy-making in government.
 - d. the government should not use tax dollars to aid social programming of any kind.
 - e. foreign policy should minimize the use of military power.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The New Right

45. In 1980, Jimmy Carter's major Democratic opponent to his renomination was
- a. Ronald Reagan.
 - b. George McGovern.
 - c. John Anderson.
 - d. Walter Mondale.
 - e. Edward Kennedy.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

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46. President George H. W. Bush's popularity rose as a result of
- a. his change of heart in raising taxes.
 - b. the Persian Gulf War.
 - c. his actions in the former Yugoslavia.
 - d. the state of the economy in 1992.
 - e. his role on the Iran-Contra affair.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

47. Supply-side economics
- a. was Jimmy Carter's program for reversing the economic downturn.
 - b. stressed the role of government spending in stimulating the economy.
 - c. emphasized tax cuts for businesses and investors would lead to job creation and economic improvement.
 - d. denounced the "trickle-down" theory of economics.
 - e. ultimately helped all Americans.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics

48. Which of the following was an issue among the Asian American community?
- a. government funding for projects for their communities
 - b. veteran benefits for members of their community
 - c. wages for new arrivals
 - d. educational programs in college
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Activism Among Asian Americans

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49. The advocacy group ACT UP is most associated with
- a. gays.
 - b. women.
 - c. Blacks.
 - d. Hispanics.
 - e. Asians.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Sexual Politics

50. Cesar Chavez was a key leader in the agricultural Mexican American movement.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Activism in Spanish-Speaking Communities

51. During the Carter administration, treaties were signed that would return the Panama Canal to Panama.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

52. The first woman ever to run for president or vice president on a major party ticket was Sandra Day O'Connor.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

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53. Ronald Reagan was the first movie star to be president.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: History Through Film: The First Movie Star President

54. The U.S. operation to remove Iraq from Kuwait was known as "Operation Just Cause."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

55. George Bush's vice president was Dan Quayle.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

56. When he ran for president in 1976, Jimmy Carter asked voters, "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?"

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1980

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57. George Bush failed to keep one of his most important 1988 campaign pledges—the pledge of "no new taxes."
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

58. Many of those initially diagnosed with AIDS were gay men.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Sexual Politics

59. The price for a barrel of oil quadrupled between 1971 and 1980.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

60. The Iranian hostage crisis was one of the most embarrassing foreign policy failures of the Carter administration.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

61. The American Indian Movement was an activist organization for multiple Native American tribes.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Activism Among American Indians

Chapter 30—Uncertain Times, 1974-1992

62. Ronald Reagan's pro-labor policies helped increase union membership in the 1980s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

63. The Reagan administration supported "freedom fighters" in Ethiopia, Angola, Nicaragua, and elsewhere because these revolutionaries were dedicated to democracy and human rights.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Deploying Military Power

64. None of the major participants in the Iran-Contra affair were punished for their crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Iran-Contra Controversy

65. Jessie Jackson emerged as a key African American leader.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Activism Among African Americans

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66. Formal diplomatic ties between the United States and China were made during the Carter administration.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

67. Jimmy Carter won a decisive victory in the election of 1976.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

68. A concern for human rights lay at the center of Jimmy Carter's foreign policy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

69. The minimum wage when measured in constant dollars rose throughout Ronald Reagan's presidency.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics

70. "Hispanic" is a term that simply means Mexican American.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Activism in Spanish-Speaking Communities

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71. The Religious Right criticized Ronald Reagan when Robert Bork failed to win confirmation to a seat on the Supreme Court.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

72. The Reagan administration believed that democratic forces included almost any movement, no matter how autocratic, that was noncommunist.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Deploying Military Power

73. President George H. Bush opposed the North American Free Trade Agreement.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

74. Bill Clinton won election in 1992 with well under half of the popular vote.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

Chapter 30—Uncertain Times, 1974-1992

75. Deregulation during the Reagan administration kept the savings and loan industry from financial collapse.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

76. In 1992, Bill Clinton's main criticism of George H. W. Bush was that he had left Saddam Hussein in power after the Persian Gulf War.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

77. Leaders of the Religious Right strongly supported the separation of church and state doctrine of the constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

78. Ronald Reagan sought to limit some federal spending on social welfare.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

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79. The Tailhook scandal focused on navy attempts to cover up sexual harassment of women at a 1991 convention.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Women's Issues

80. Michael Dukakis focused his presidential campaign in 1988 on honesty in the White House.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

81. During his second year in office, Jimmy Carter extended amnesty to those who had resisted the draft during the Vietnam War.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

82. Jimmy Carter failed to win congressional approval of either his welfare program or his energy plan.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

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83. Henry Louis Gates, Jr., is known for his advocacy of the studying the separate and distinctiveness of the African American experience.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Activism Among African Americans

84. Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale called for tax hikes in 1984.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reagan to Bush

85. In the 1970s, worldwide shortages of oil resulted in long lines at gas stations for American drivers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

86. Rush Limbaugh's radio program was part of the New Right.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Anti-Government Activism

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87. Affirmative action programs have been criticized as "reverse discrimination."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Anti-Government Activism

88. In 1991, George H. W. Bush referred to Iraq as an "evil empire."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Renewing and Ending the Cold War

89. Iranian militants who held 66 Americans hostage demanded the United States stop its support of Israel for in exchange for their release.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

90. In 1981, Ronald Reagan nominated _____ to be the first woman Supreme Court justice.

ANSWER: Sandra Day O'Connor

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

91. The space-based defense system promoted by Ronald Reagan, which supposedly would stop incoming missiles, was popularly dubbed _____.

ANSWER: Star Wars

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Defense Buildup

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92. The less authoritarian, Western-looking leader of the Soviet Union who rose to power in 1985 was _____.

ANSWER: Mikhail Gorbachev

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Cold War Eases

93. In 1968, Indian activists created _____ which used confrontational tactics.

ANSWER: American Indian Movement

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Activism Among American Indians

94. _____ helped Cesar Chavez organize boycotts of lettuce and grapes that pressured the UFW into collective bargaining arrangements.

ANSWER: Dolores Huerta

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Activism in Spanish-Speaking Communities

95. The Persian Gulf War resulted from Iraq's invasion of _____.

ANSWER: Kuwait

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

96. Ronald Reagan was designated the "_____ president" because his personal popularity was not diminished by criticism of his policies.

ANSWER: Teflon

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare

97. To address the struggling economy, Gerald Ford's _____ program included cuts in spending and a temporary increase in income taxes.

ANSWER: "Whip Inflation Now"

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: A Faltering Economy

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98. An important event in the rise of gay activism was the police raid at the _____ in 1969.

ANSWER: Stonewall Inn

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Sexual Politics

99. A serious malfunction at _____ heightened fears in America about a nuclear-reactor meltdown.

ANSWER: Three Mile Island

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

100. The Iranian shah was overthrown in _____.

ANSWER: 1979

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

101. _____ was formed to lobby for Asian American interests.

ANSWER: APPCON

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Activism Among Asian Americans

102. Moderate Republican _____ ran an independent campaign for president in 1980.

ANSWER: John Anderson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1980

103. Between 1970 and 1990, the number of African American families living in the middle-class had _____.

ANSWER: doubled

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics

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104. _____ was head of the CIA when Panama's General Manuel Noriega was recruited as an Agency "asset" during the mid-1970s.

ANSWER: George H. Bush

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

105. "Operation Just Cause" involved a U.S. invasion of _____.

ANSWER: Panama

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

106. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of African American families with an annual income of less than \$15,000 had _____.

ANSWER: doubled

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics

107. In 1988, the United States began paying reparations to all _____ who had been confined in internment camps during World War II.

ANSWER: Japanese Americans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Activism Among Asian Americans

108. In 1991 _____ abolished the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Boris Yeltsin

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Cold War Eases

109. _____ became the most important women's organization.

ANSWER: NOW

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Women's Issues

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110. _____, Jimmy Carter's running mate in 1976, was a senator from Minnesota.

ANSWER: Walter Mondale

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Searching for Direction, 1974–1980

111. The administration of _____ rolled up the most extraordinary record of deficits and spending in U.S. history.

ANSWER: Ronald Reagan

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics

112. _____ served as Jimmy Carter's first secretary of state.

ANSWER: Cyrus Vance

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

113. The Reagan administration initiated Radio Marti to discredit _____.

ANSWER: Fidel Castro

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Defense Buildup

114. At a summit with Soviet leaders in _____, Iceland, in 1986, Ronald Reagan surprisingly called for a wholesale ban on nuclear weapons.

ANSWER: Reykjavik

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Cold War Eases

115. The cartel that dominates oil rich nations in the middle East is known as _____.

ANSWER: OPEC

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

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116. In 1966, the women's rights advocacy group, _____ was founded.

ANSWER: National Organization for Women

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Women's Issues

117. In 1977, Jimmy Carter stated the _____ was the "moral equivalent of war."

ANSWER: energy crisis

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

118. The goal of _____ was to help compensate for past discrimination and for sometimes hidden prejudice that laws guaranteeing equality were unable to rectify.

ANSWER: Affirmative Action

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Anti-Government Activism

119. When he was elected in 1980, Ronald Reagan had **almost** _____ percent of the popular vote.

ANSWER: 51

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1980

120. **energy crisis**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives

121. **Iran-Contra**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iran-Contra Controversy

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122. Mikhail Gorbachev

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Cold War Eases

123. Operation Desert Shield

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

124. "stagflation" Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars")

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Defense Buildup

125. Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Activism in Spanish-Speaking Communities

126. The New Right

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The New Right

127. Camp David Peace Talks of 1978

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

128. Examine the Carter presidency. Describe the president's successes and failures in his domestic and foreign policies.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Welfare and Energy Initiatives; Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy

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129. Examine the foreign policy of President Ronald Reagan.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Renewing and Ending the Cold War; The Defense Buildup; Deploying Military Power; The Iran-Contra Controversy; The Cold War Eases

130. Explore the Iran-Contra affair. What was the purpose behind the initial mission, and what were its implications for the Reagan presidency?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iran-Contra Controversy

131. Analyze the presidential election of 1992--the aspirants, their goals, and the results.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1992

132. Examine the goals and actions of Ronald Reagan's domestic policies. What did the phrase a "Morning in America" mean?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Supply-Side Economics; Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare; Reagan to Bush

133. Analyze the U.S. involvement in the Gulf War. What caused the war? What were its results? Why was Bush unable to profit politically from the war?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

134. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of the Carter and Reagan administrations.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Faltering Economy; Welfare and Energy Initiatives; Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy; Supply-Side Economics; Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare; Reagan to Bush; Renewing and Ending the Cold War; The Defense Buildup; Deploying Military Power; The Iran-Contra Controversy; The Cold War Eases

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135. Examine the rise of ethnic and racial social movements for civil rights. How were their goals similar? How different? Where did they see obstacles; where did they experience success?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Activism Among African Americans; Activism Among American Indians; Activism in Spanish-Speaking Communities

136. Explore U.S. foreign policy during the Reagan and Bush administrations.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Renewing and Ending the Cold War; The Defense Buildup; Deploying Military Power; The Iran-Contra Controversy; The Cold War Eases; Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

137. During the time period between the presidencies of Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton, the Cold War ended. Examine the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union and analyze each president's foreign policy strategy for dealing with Communist nations.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Negotiation and Confrontation in Foreign Policy; Reagan to Bush; Renewing and Ending the Cold War; The Defense Buildup; Deploying Military Power; The Iran-Contra Controversy; The Cold War Eases; Post-Cold War Policy and the Persian Gulf War

138. Discuss the nature of social movements in the 1980s and 1990s. How did they build on the legacy of the 1960s? In what ways did they face new challenges?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: The Politics of Social Movements; Women's Issues; Sexual Politics; Activism Among African Americans; Activism Among American Indians; Activism in Spanish-Speaking Communities; Activism Among Asian Americans; Anti-Government Activism

139. Explore the rise of the "new right." What was its focus? How did it help shape the political landscape?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; The New Right; The Reagan Revolution, 1981–1992; Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare; Reagan to Bush; The Election of 1992

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140. The Reagan presidency has often been referred to as the "Reagan Revolution." Examine this phrase. Was it a "revolution"? If so, in what ways? If not, why not?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Reagan Revolution, 1981–1992; The Election of 1980; Supply-Side Economics; Curtailing Unions, Regulations, and Welfare; Reagan to Bush