

Review Questions for Chapter 40

1. Which of the following issues was NOT an important issue that the New Right hoped to constrict or eliminate through legal action?
 - (A) Divorce
 - (B) Pornography
 - (C) Homosexuality
 - (D) Abortion
 - (E) Affirmative action
2. All of the following contributed to Ronald Reagan's landslide electoral victory over President Carter in 1980 EXCEPT
 - (A) the Carter administration's inability to control double-digit inflation and sky-high interest rates.
 - (B) a divided Democratic party, unhealed following the unsuccessful Democratic nomination challenge of Senator Edward Kennedy.
 - (C) Ronald Reagan's ability to employ his well-honed acting skills to communicate effectively with the American public.
 - (D) President Carter's decision to preserve some 100 million acres of Alaska land for national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges during an energy crisis.
 - (E) public frustration over President Carter's supposed mismanagement of foreign affairs, such as the protracted Iranian hostage crisis.
3. The neoconservatives of the 1980s believed in all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) free-market capitalism.
 - (B) détente with the Soviet Union.
 - (C) a return to traditional values and the centrality of the family.
 - (D) fewer government regulations on business and the economy.
 - (E) curbing social-welfare programs and reasserting traditional values of individualism.
4. Which of the following was Ronald Reagan's overall key domestic goal as president?
 - (A) Dismantling the welfare state by reducing or eliminating entitlements and discretionary social-welfare programs in order to reduce the size of government
 - (B) Removing government interference in people's private lives in such areas as abortion and pornography
 - (C) Reducing the growth of military spending in order to balance the federal budget
 - (D) Developing and implementing a federally mandated reform of public education
 - (E) Advancing big-business interests over organized labor in order to stimulate economic growth and reduce wage inflation
5. Besides cutting the budget, what was President Reagan's other main domestic initiative when he assumed the presidency?
 - (A) Developing new job-training programs to assist unemployed workers
 - (B) Expanding federally funded social programs like food stamps
 - (C) Cutting taxes by approximately 25 percent
 - (D) Privatizing the Social Security system
 - (E) Eliminating government regulation of food and drugs
6. What were the initial results in 1982 of President Reagan's implementation of his supply-side economic plan of deep federal budget cuts and substantial tax reductions?
 - (A) A sharp recession and rise in unemployment
 - (B) A reduced federal budget deficit
 - (C) An international trade surplus for the United States
 - (D) An economic boom
 - (E) Record corporate profits for major industries like the automobile industry
7. Which of the following most accurately characterizes the economic results produced by Reaganomics in the 1980s?
 - (A) For the first time in the twentieth century, the income gap between the richest and poorest Americans widened.
 - (B) For the first time in the twentieth century, middle-class incomes rose.
 - (C) The poor made substantial economic gains.
 - (D) The economy was uniformly healthy.
 - (E) Middle-class Americans enjoyed an increased standard of living throughout the 1980s.
8. All of the following were examples of Ronald Reagan's determination to renew the Cold War during his first presidential term EXCEPT
 - (A) denouncing the Soviet Union in political speeches as "the focus of evil in the modern world."
 - (B) President Reagan's pursuit of a high-technology missile-defense system known as Star Wars.
 - (C) President Reagan's strong political and economic support for the political and economic efforts of the independent Polish labor movement, Solidarity.
 - (D) spawning a new arms race with the Soviet Union by substantially increasing America's nuclear arms arsenal and military capabilities around the world.
 - (E) American military forces' ousting from power of an insurgent group of Marxists who had taken over the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada.

9. What did the Iran-Contra affair essentially involve?
 - (A) The United States hiring Iranian militants to fight for the right-wing Nicaraguan contra rebels against the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua
 - (B) The United States selling arms to Iran in exchange for hostages and diverting the profits to illegally fund the Nicaraguan contras
 - (C) The United States selling arms to both sides in the Iran-Iraq war
 - (D) The United States secretly recognizing the Iranian regime while claiming to be boycotting it
 - (E) The United States persuading the Iranian government to directly fund the contra rebels by unfreezing Iranian assets in the United States and presenting Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini with gifts such as a birthday cake
10. Which of the following demonstrates most vividly how President Reagan, during his second term, departed from the militantly anti-Soviet stance of his first term?
 - (A) President Reagan joining with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to end Soviet-American political and military conflicts in less developed countries (sometimes called Third World countries)
 - (B) President Reagan acquiescing in Eastern Europe continuing to be a legitimate sphere of influence for the Soviet Union
 - (C) President Reagan negotiating and signing arms-control agreements with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev
 - (D) President Reagan making the Soviet Union a major trading partner of the United States
 - (E) President Reagan's decision to abandon his high-technology, antimissile-defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
11. Which of the following most accurately describes the Supreme Court decisions in *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*?
 - (A) The Court severely restricted legal abortion to the first two months of pregnancy.
 - (B) The Court permitted states to put some restrictions on abortion, while fundamentally upholding the abortion rights decision of *Roe v. Wade*.
 - (C) The Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*.
 - (D) The Court declared that the issue of legalized abortion should be completely determined by the states.
 - (E) The Court declared that the constitutional right to life trumped the constitutional right of privacy, and that all abortions, except when the mother's life is in danger, are illegal.
12. All of the following were consequences of the end of the Cold War EXCEPT
 - (A) long-suppressed ethnic hatreds flared in the former Soviet Republics.
 - (B) communist regimes were overthrown in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany.
 - (C) long-suppressed ethnic hatreds flared in the former communist nations of Eastern Europe.
 - (D) the entire European continent enjoyed an extended period of political stability.
 - (E) increased unemployment in aerospace and defense industries and severe community dislocations because of Pentagon budget cuts.
13. Which of the following reasons prompted President George H. W. Bush to organize America's European and Arab allies into a political and military coalition that ultimately ousted Iraqi forces from Kuwait in 1991?
 - (A) President Bush feared that Iraqi Saddam Hussein's larger goal was to assume control over the entire oil-producing and economically vital Persian Gulf region.
 - (B) President Bush believed that reestablishing the sovereignty of Kuwait was critical to his overall policy of creating pro-Western capitalist democracies throughout the Middle East.
 - (C) President Bush believed that ousting Iraq from Kuwait would guarantee Israel's security in the face of growing military threats from the Arab states.
 - (D) President Bush was confident that rolling back the Iraqi forces from Kuwait would prompt a successful Kurdish and Shiite uprising in Iraq, leading to the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.
 - (E) President Bush desired to use the Persian Gulf Crisis as a way to guarantee permanent military bases in the Middle East.
14. What domestic achievement represented a partial redemption of President George H. W. Bush's 1988 campaign pledge to work for a "kinder, gentler America"?
 - (A) The nomination and confirmation of progressive African American Judge Clarence Thomas to succeed retiring liberal African American Justice Thurgood Marshall on the U.S. Supreme Court
 - (B) The signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990 to prohibit discrimination against U.S. citizens with physical or mental disabilities
 - (C) President Bush's Department of Education challenging the legality of college scholarships for racial minorities
 - (D) President Bush signing into law a massive public works employment program to reduce high unemployment in the United States
 - (E) President Bush agreeing in 1990 to a federal budget increase that included \$133 million in new taxes

Chapter 40: 1 (A); 2 (D); 3 (B); 4 (A); 5 (C); 6 (A); 7 (A); 8 (E); 9 (B); 10 (C); 11 (B); 12 (D); 13 (A); 14 (B)