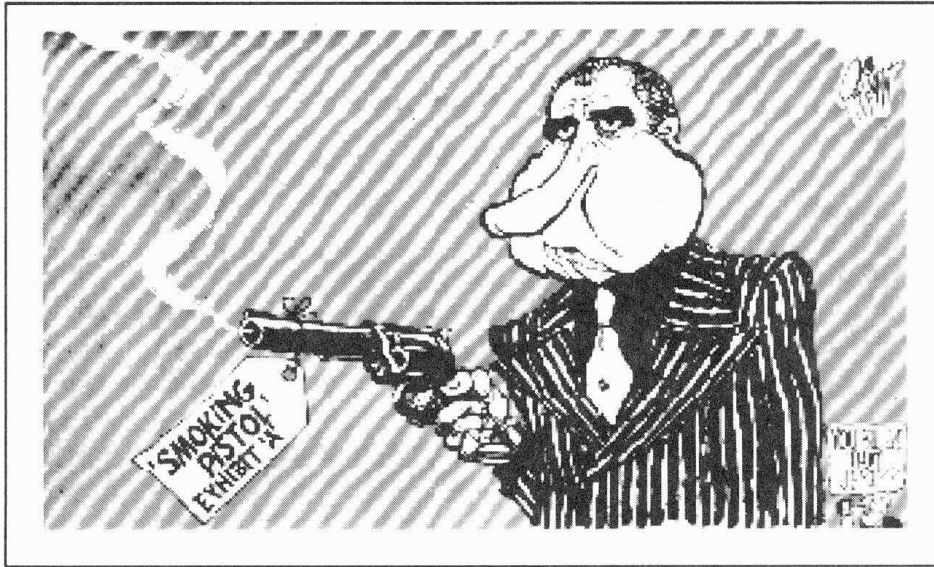


Chapter 31 Crisis in Confidence 1969-1980**Nixon Administration**

1. On May 4, 1970, Ohio National Guardsmen killed four students at Kent State University who were protesting the
 - A unfair treatment of student activists at Cornell University
 - B Federal Bureau of Investigation's wiretaps on Martin Luther King's telephones
 - C police killings of two students at Jackson State University in Mississippi
 - D **military incursion into Cambodia under President Nixon**
 - E police riot at Stonewell Inn in New York City
2. In 1971, in an attempt to counteract the economic effects of both recession and inflation, President Nixon
 - A took a reduction in his salary
 - B strengthened the dollar
 - C reduced government spending in general
 - D cut military spending
 - E **froze wages, prices and rents**
3. The Watergate scandal began in 1971 when President Nixon's administration created the "plumbers," whose work included
 - A harassing U.S. District Judge John Sirica
 - B discrediting Attorney General Elliot Richardson
 - C publicly criticizing the press
 - D **installing wiretaps in the Democratic National Committee headquarters**
 - E defending Vice President Spiro T. Agnew



4. The “smoking gun” in this Watergate era cartoon refers to
 - A the Nixon confession
 - B The Pentagon Papers
 - C direct testimony by G. Gordon Liddy
 - D statements by Martha Mitchell
 - E **the White House tapes**
5. All of the following were results of the Nixon policy of detente with the Soviet Union EXCEPT the
 - A \$1 billion grain deal with the Soviet Union
 - B Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
 - C limit on antiballistic missile systems
 - D trip to the Peoples Republic of China
 - E **end to the Vietnam War**
6. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), expanded trade with the Soviet Union, and President Richard Nixon’s visit to the People’s Republic of China, were all facets of the policy of
 - A Brinkmanship
 - B Deterrence
 - C **Détente**
 - D Rollback
 - E Liberation
7. Which of the following statements is true of the SALT II treaty?
 - A. It brought sharp reductions in the number of ballistic missiles in both the U.S. and Soviet arsenals.
 - B. It was intended to encourage the deployment of defensive rather than offensive strategic weapons.

- C. **It indicated U.S. acceptance of the concept of Mutual Assured Destruction.**
- D. It was never ratified by the U.S. Senate.
- E. It created basic equality in the number of ballistic missiles on each side.
8. A key diplomatic achievement of Richard M. Nixon's presidency was
- A a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union
- B the signing of the Camp David Accords
- C a joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission with the Soviet Union
- D a visit to Angola to help the African nation resist communist guerrillas
- E **a visit to China in February 1972**
9. A major consequence of the 1973 Yom Kippur War in the Middle East was that it led immediately to
- A a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel signed at Camp David
- B the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt
- C the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat
- D **an energy crisis sparked by OPEC's embargo of oil to the Western world**
- E international recognition of an independent country of Israel
10. Kent State University was the site in 1970 of which of the following events?
- A A rock concert second only to the Woodstock concert in the number of attendees
- B a highly publicized sit-in advocating women's rights
- C the first event in the observance of Earth Day which sought to increase public awareness of ecological degradation
- D **an antiwar demonstration in which four students were killed by members of the National Guard**
- E a demonstration by African American, White, and Hispanic students in favor of affirmative action that helped draw public attention to the issue
11. During his presidency, Richard Nixon did which of the following?
- A Supported the use of busing to end racial segregation in public schools
- B Intensified conflict between the United States and Japan
- C Abolished the Tennessee Valley Authority
- D **Ended American participation in the war in Vietnam**
- E Created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
12. The Saturday Night Massacre refers to
- A. **Nixon's firing of Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and his staff, in October 1973**
- B. The bombing of the Marine Corps barracks in Lebanon by a suicide truck bomber in October 1983
- C. Reagan's bombing of military bases in Libya in April 1986
- D. Oliver North's destruction of files related to the Iran-Contra scandal the day before his office was searched by the FBI
- E. The slaughter of Vietnamese villagers in My Lai by American soldiers under the command of Lt. William Calley.
13. The Watergate scandal led to Richard Nixon's downfall primarily because

- A. Of his role in planning and coordinating the Watergate break-in and other illegal campaign activity
 - B. The press, the Democrats, and some liberal Republicans united to rid themselves of Nixon and his conservative philosophy
 - C. He was already so unpopular because of his Vietnam War policies that virtually anything he did wrong would have been used as an excuse to remove him from office.
 - D. **Of his role in directing the cover-up of the Watergate Affair**
 - E. Of his involvement with organized crime in carrying out political “dirty tricks” against his Democratic opponent, George McGovern.
14. What vice president, charged with accepting bribes and kickbacks while he was a county executive, pleaded *nolo contendere* to tax evasion charges and resigned from office?
- A. Walter Mondale
 - B. **Spiro T. Agnew**
 - C. John C. Calhoun
 - D. Nelson Rockefeller
 - E. Richard Nixon
15. Which of the following raised the most serious doubts about the effectiveness of Keynesian economics?
- A. The energy crisis of the 1970s
 - B. **The combination of recession and high inflation in the 1970s**
 - C. The growing power of massive corporations and conglomerates in the 1970s and 1980s
 - D. The entry of the "baby boomers" into the labor force in the 1970s and 1980s
 - E. The massive trade deficits of the 1980s
16. The "graying" of America since the 1970s is widely seen as threatening which of the following?
- A. The American tourist industry
 - B. The consumer culture of American society
 - C. **The long-term viability of the social security system**
 - D. Voter turnout in local and national elections
 - E. Immigration quotas
17. The 1979 incident at Three Mile Island had which of the following effects?
- A. It intensified criticism of the Supreme Court.
 - B. It intensified American Indian political activism.
 - C. It forced the United States to reconsider the policy of "massive retaliation."
 - D. It increased public pressure to free the United States from dependence on foreign energy sources
 - E. **It increased support for the movement against nuclear power**

Ford Administration

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Carter Administration

21. During the 1970's, as the dream of educational equality was being realized by many black high school graduates, the charge of "reverse discrimination" was tested in a Supreme Court case brought by
- A. Esther Peterson
 - B. Jane Roe
 - C. **Allan Bakke**
 - D. Andrew Young
 - E. Phyllis Schlafly
22. In 1973, the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized a site where the United States army had massacred Indians a century earlier, located at
- A. Little Big Horn, Montana
 - B. **Wounded Knee, South Dakota**
 - C. Sand Creek, Colorado
 - D. Camp Grant, Arizona
 - E. Red River, Oklahoma
23. The American Hostage Crisis in Iran was precipitated by
- A. **The American government allowing the deposed Shah of Iran to come to the United States for cancer treatment**

- B. Jimmy Carter's involvement in arranging the Camp David accords between the Egyptians and the Israelis
 - C. American air strikes against Iran's ally, Libya
 - D. American support for Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon
 - E. American attempts to overthrow the newly emplaced government of Ayatollah Khomeini.
24. The presidency of Jimmy Carter (1977-1981) was plagued by which of the following foreign policy issues?
- A. **The taking of American hostages in Iran**
 - B. The Cuban missile crisis
 - C. The bombing of the United States embassy in Lebanon
 - D. The invasion of Grenada
 - E. The crisis in Nicaragua
25. President Carter's administration had its greatest difficulties with its
- A. Central American policy
 - B. Energy conservation policy
 - C. Land conservation policy
 - D. Middle East policy
 - E. **Economic policy**

Reagan Administration

26. The Iran-Contra Affair upset most Americans because it involved
- A. Illegal support for the Contra rebels in Nicaragua
 - B. Illegal support for the government backed "death squads" in El Salvador
 - C. **A presidential cover-up similar to, and to some extent worse than, the Watergate affair.**
 - D. Trading arms to Iran for release of American hostages
 - E. Providing funding for Contra rebels to be trained by Iranians in terrorist tactics to be used against the Nicaraguan government.
27. Reaganomics is most closely associated with
- A. **The "trickle down" theory**
 - B. The "controlled growth" theory
 - C. The "bubble up" theory
 - D. New Deal reform economics
 - E. Fair Deal progressivist economics
28. "Reaganomics" or supply-side economics led to which of the following?
- A. A decline in unemployment and poverty
 - B. Greater tax revenues than government expenditures
 - C. **Large increases in the incomes of wealthy Americans**
 - D. An increase in applications for school lunches
 - E. Lower military expenditures than during the Carter administration
29. One of the goals of Reaganomics was to
- A. **encourage private investment through tax cuts for businesses and the wealthy**

- B redistribute income to the bottom fifth of wage earners
- C reduce the United States nuclear arsenal
- D restrict immigration from Mexico
- E outsource United States manufacturing to Asian countries