

# All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz I

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 3, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 30-32.

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- I 1 Serving as Vice President, the “Checkers” speech to defend himself to the public, debating in the first televised Presidential debate, choosing Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State and working with him to end the Vietnam War, Watergate scandal, Pentagon Papers, damaging tapes in the White House, and resigning in office to avoid impeachment. These facts are best associated with:
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
  - b. John F. Kennedy
  - c. Lyndon B. Johnson
  - \*d. Richard Nixon
  - e. Gerald Ford
- 
- I 2 After Richard M. Nixon first became President, all of these events occurred **except**:
- a. In 1969, Nixon initially proposed a plan of “Vietnamization” of the war and began a gradual program of withdrawing US troops, but simultaneously increased bombing of Vietnam as well as Cambodia.
  - b. On November 15, 1969, 100s of thousands of Americans marched in peaceful rallies against the war, with Nixon purposefully listing his activities for the day as watching football.
  - c. In April 1970, one month after announcing the withdrawal of 150,000 US troops from Vietnam over the coming year, Nixon made an additional announcement that American troops had invaded Cambodia to cut off North Vietnam’s supply line along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
  - \*d. In May 1970, without warning, students at an antiwar rally in Ohio fired rifles at National Guardsmen, killing four and wounding nine.
  - e. In May in New York City, construction workers attacked an antiwar rally and beat demonstrators and bystanders, with Nixon later inviting the leader of the construction workers to the White House.
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- I 3 After Richard M. Nixon first became President, all of these events occurred **except**:
- a. In November 1969, the events of the 1968 My Lai Massacre came out when a soldier released information to the press and the Pentagon, resulting eventually in the court-martial Lieutenant William Calley, the leader of American troops who murdered over 200 people, most of them civilians and many of them children.
  - b. In December 1969, Congress repealed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution but continued to vote for the appropriations bills needed to continue the war.
  - c. In 1972, 1 week before the election, Secretary of State Kissinger announced that “peace was at hand” because he and the North Vietnamese had completing long-term secret talks and agreed that the US would pull out all troops and the North would return the American POWs.
  - d. In June 1971, Daniel Ellsberg, a former intelligence officer, leaked the Pentagon Papers to the *New York Times*.
  - \*e. Although Nixon ordered his top domestic advisor John Ehrlichman not to create the “Plumbers,” Ehrlichman created this heavily financed White House organization whose first job was a burglary—the burglary of Ellsberg’s psychiatrist’s office.
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- I 4 The Secretary of State for most of Nixon’s two terms and for the term completed by Gerald Ford was *this* individual. He was most associated with secret talks with North Vietnam and with China.
- a. Allen Dulles
  - b. John Foster Dulles
  - c. George Kennan
  - \*d. Henry Kissinger
  - e. Dean Rusk
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- I 5 In the 1970s, Leonid Brezhnev of *this* country met with Nixon and established agreements on arms reductions in the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT)
- a. China
  - b. Hungary
  - c. Germany
  - d. Iran
  - \*e. Soviet Union
- 

- I 6 The Watergate scandal included these actions:
- a. Began with a break-in of the Democratic National Headquarters
  - b. Led to the resignation, a first in United States history, of Richard Nixon whose successor Gerald Ford later granted him a full pardon for anything illegal he might have done while in office
  - c. Resulted in the release of tapes of Oval Office conversations that caused the American people to question Nixon's fitness to lead the country because the conversations revealed Nixon played an active role in attempts to cover up White House involvement in Watergate, including use of "hush money" from readily available Republican funds.
  - \*d. all of the above
- 

- I 7 In the area of foreign policy in 1972, Nixon reopened diplomatic relations with *this* country in a dramatic personal visit.
- \*a. China
  - b. Hungary
  - c. Germany
  - d. Iran
  - e. Soviet Union
- 

- I 8 In October 1973, *this* country was attacked by Egypt and Syria in the Yom Kippur War. The US backed this country with an airlift of essential supplies, resulting in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cutting off oil to the US, Western Europe, and Japan. The oil embargo ended a year later, but prices tripled and continued to rise, thus altering US prosperity for the future.
- a. Afghanistan
  - b. Iran
  - c. Iraq
  - \*d. Israel
  - e. Kuwait
- 

- I 9 Which of the following does **not** describe the oil embargo of 1973?
- a. OPEC halted oil shipments to the United States, Western Europe, and Japan to protest the help given to Israel in the Yom Kippur War.
  - b. Americans then used 30 percent of the world's energy; thus when the price of oil went up, the United States was vulnerable.
  - c. The government reduced speed limits to 55 miles per hour and lowered thermostats to 68 degrees.
  - d. After the oil embargo was lifted, energy prices remained higher than before.
  - \*e. Americans never forgot about the energy crisis when their world returned to normal.
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- I 10 The conclusion of the war with *this* country was over 350,000 American casualties, almost 600 prisoners of war with some held as long as seven years, Americans divided in how they chose to respond to returning US veterans, and the fall—only two years after US withdrawal—of the part of this country that the US had supported financially and militarily since the 1950s.
- a. Cambodia
  - b. Cuba
  - c. Guatemala
  - d. Iran
  - \*e. Vietnam
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- I 11 *This* president is associated with the Helsinki accord, which eased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union but was criticized by such individuals as Ronald Reagan because it accepted Soviet domination of countries such as Poland and East Germany. He also offered a conditional amnesty to all those who had avoided the draft during the Vietnam era, granted Richard Nixon a full pardon for anything illegal he might have done while in office, and is associated with an administration during which measures were passed by Congress to attempt to avoid a repetition of the problems revealed by Nixon.
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
  - b. John F. Kennedy
  - c. Lyndon B. Johnson
  - d. Richard Nixon
  - \*e. Gerald Ford
- 
- I 12 In the years following Nixon's impeachment, Congress did these things to avoid repetition of the problems revealed by Nixon's actions:
- a. Congress passed the War Powers Act requiring the president to notify Congress within 48 hours of deployment of American combat troops and to withdraw those troops within 60 days if Congress did not endorse the President's action
  - b. Congress passed the Freedom of Information Act allowing Americans to request information on government actions
  - c. The Senate held hearings that showed abuse of power by the FBI and actions ranging from illegal drug experiments and failed assassinations by the CIA
  - \*d. all of the above
- 
- I 13 Background as the governor of Georgia; as President, withdrawing support for repressive regimes in Chile and Nicaragua, ending US control over the Panama Canal, negotiating the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt, and presiding over the Iran Hostage Crisis. Under his administration, the US experienced the combination of unemployment and inflation. These facts are best associated with:
- \*a. Jimmy Carter
  - b. Ronald Reagan
  - c. George H. Bush
  - d. William Clinton
  - e. George W. Bush
- 
- I 14 Which of the following was *not* an aspect of Carter's response to the economy?
- a. At first he tried to stimulate the economy with tax cuts, public works, and employment programs that were reminiscent of the New Deal.
  - \*b. When Carter tightened the money supply to control the federal deficit, inflation decreased, but unemployment soared.
  - c. He offered an energy plan that emphasized conservation, but the plan ran into opposition from the oil and gas industries.
  - d. The National Energy Act did little to reduce America's energy consumption or reliance on foreign oil.
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- I 15 *This* Islamic cleric overthrew the Eisenhower-restored Shah of Iran whose secret police and military used "widespread torture." Among *his* first acts was to stop selling oil to the US, the second gasoline crisis in six years. He established a fundamentalist, Islamic state.
- a. Menachem Begin
  - b. Saddam Hussein
  - \*c. Ayatollah Khomeini
  - d. Gamal Abdel Nasser
  - e. Anwar Sadat
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- I 16 In 1979, with President Jimmy Carter's assistance, Egypt under President Sadat and *this* country under Prime Minister Begin came to an agreement at the Camp David Accords for Egypt to recognize *this* country and *this* country to return the captured Sinai to Egypt.
- a. Afghanistan
  - b. Iran
  - c. Iraq
  - \*d. Israel
  - e. Kuwait
- 
- I 17 Jimmy Carter's former Vice President Walter Mondale was the 1984 Democratic nominee against popular Ronald Reagan. Having little chance of beating him, Mondale made the symbolic choice of *this* woman, a New York Representative, as his running mate.
- a. Madeline Albright
  - \*b. Geraldine Ferraro
  - c. Betty Friedan
  - d. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
  - e. Sandra Day O'Connor
- 
- I 18 Although Reagan's domestic agenda can be described as *anti-big government*, his commitments included:
- a. not to cut social programs such as Social Security.
  - b. to increase defense spending.
  - c. not to tamper with Head Start or school lunch programs.
  - \*d. all of the above
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- I 19 Supply side economics; inflation of 12% and unemployment of 7%; increasing national debt year-by-year to record levels while lowering of taxes; deregulation of savings and loan industry (collapse and \$500 billion cost to taxpayers does not occur until the next presidency); failed in dealing with the COLAs added to Social Security in the Nixon administration but did establish a nonpartisan committee that solved the problem for the immediate period; distributing poverty funding at a ratio of \$1 to poor children for every \$11 to the elderly. In foreign policy, opposed the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and supported the right-wing Contras; approved sale of arms to Iran. These facts are best associated with:
- a. Jimmy Carter
  - \*b. Ronald Reagan
  - c. George H. Bush
  - d. William Clinton
  - e. George W. Bush
- 
- I 20 Reflective of the changing political power of women were appointments of women to the Supreme court. The first was Ronald Reagan's 1981 appointment of:
- a. Madeline Albright
  - b. Geraldine Ferraro
  - c. Betty Friedan
  - d. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
  - \*e. Sandra Day O'Connor
- 
- I 21 Which of the following did **not** occur during the Reagan presidency?
- \*a. Congress passed, as the first stage to amending the Constitution, a balanced budget amendment and also forbade itself from passing laws requiring state actions without also funding those requirements ("unfunded mandates")
  - b. Social Security faced a short-term funding crisis, later resolved by a non-partisan group.
  - c. The deficit continued to mount because of tax cuts done in combination with continued spending.
  - d. Many American children were living in poverty.
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- I 22 Which of these statements was true of the Iran-Contra Affair during Reagan's administration?
- a. The executive branch's National Security Council (NSC) believed hostages taken in Lebanon would be freed only if the US sold arms to the Islamic government of Iran, which had been financing terrorism against America during most of the 1980s.
  - b. Profit from the sale of these arms to Iran was secretly used to support the right-wing Contras against the Sandinistas in Nicaragua although Congress specifically forbade aid by the executive branch to them.
  - c. The high-level participants in the Iran-Contra arrangements, including Oliver North, faced no serious legal penalties because Congress gave them immunities to get them to testify about the operations.
  - \*d. all of the above.
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- I 23 Which of the following was a social or technological development of the 1980s?
- a. Cable television and alternatives to the major networks became widespread, with people such as Ted Turner representing the trend
  - b. Many Americans came to see the nation's public school system as needing an overhaul, but they differed as to the methods to be used.
  - c. The number of single-parent families declined for the first time since the 1960s.
  - \*d. both a and b
- 
- I 24 In the late 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev of *this* country and Ronald Reagan met following negotiations between the two countries. Their agreement removed from Europe intermediate long-range missiles. Although the personal relations between the two were friendly, Reagan's objective was to spend *this* country into oblivion.
- a. China
  - b. Hungary
  - c. Germany
  - d. Iran
  - \*e. Soviet Union
- 
- I 25 In the late 1980s during the presidency of George H. Bush, *this* country officially ceased to exist and broke into its component parts, with those parts showing strong nationalism and sometimes religious and ethnic issues.
- a. China
  - b. Hungary
  - c. Germany
  - d. Iran
  - \*e. Soviet Union
- 
- I 26 President during the collapse of the Soviet Union and during Tiananmen Square in Beijing, during the US invasion of Panama to deal with Manuel Noriega, during the 1<sup>st</sup> Gulf War against Saddam Hussein, and during the collapse of the savings and loan institutions (with the causes of the collapse occurring in the prior administration). These facts are best associated with:
- a. Jimmy Carter
  - b. Ronald Reagan
  - \*c. George H. Bush
  - d. William Clinton
  - e. George W. Bush
- 
- I 27 By the 1990s, the major foreign policy pressures:
- a. Are in the Mideast
  - b. Are in Southeast Asia
  - c. Are from nationalist movements frequently combined with religion
  - \*d. both a and c
  - e. both b and c
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- I 28 After the Iran-Iraq war, the US allowed Iraq to purchase heavy machinery and to increase weapons of mass destruction. In 1990, the US ambassador stated the US had “no position” on Iraq’s dispute with *this* country, Iraq’s oil-rich neighbor. Iraq attacked *this* country, an attack that eventually led to the multinational war on Iraq in Operation Desert Storm.
- Afghanistan
  - Iran
  - Iraq
  - Israel
  - \*e. Kuwait
- 
- I 29 One of the areas that moved toward Islamic fundamentalist governments was *this* area previously governed by the Soviet Union (a government in decline whose attempts to stop the Islamic revolt failed), but *this* area was eventually ruled by the Taliban.
- \*a. Afghanistan
  - Iran
  - Iraq
  - Israel
  - e. Kuwait
- 
- I 30 Which of the following did **not** signify the deep divisions affecting the United States in the 1990s?
- The O.J. Simpson verdict, to which whites and blacks exhibited polarized reactions
  - The battle over gay rights
  - \*c. The Supreme Court’s reversal of its earlier decision in *Roe v. Wade*
  - Moves to restrict affirmative action, including the 1996 Supreme Court case of *Hopwood v. Texas*, a case invalidating the selection method used by the University of Texas Law School
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- I 31 Which of the following was **not** true of immigration in the early 1990s?
- \*a. Most immigrants were from Northern Europe.
  - Increased numbers of Hispanics and Asians resulted in the so-called “browning of America.”
  - Legal immigrants averaged 600,000 per year; illegal, from 300,000 to 500,000.
  - The state of California passed Proposition 187, which barred illegal immigrants from receiving state education and health benefits.
  - e. Studies showed that legal and illegal immigrants contribute more than they use in government services.
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- I 32 1992 saw televised debates of Republican George Herbert Bush, Democrat William Clinton, and *this* third party candidate, a wealthy businessman opposed to NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) who had a grassroots movement. *This* candidate was:
- John B. Anderson
  - Pat Buchanan
  - Ralph Nader
  - \*d. Ross Perot
- 
- I 33 Which of the following was a factor in George H. Bush’s defeat in 1992?
- Saddam Hussein reemerged as a potent force in Iraq, making some question whether Bush had ended the war too soon.
  - In spite of the promise of “no new taxes” in spring 1990, by summer Bush considered “tax revenue increases.”
  - Americans feared that giving Bush four more years would mean a continuation of problems with the economy.
  - \*d. all of the above
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I 34 Campaigning in 1992 as a "New Democrat," a strong civil rights advocate, and a supporter of education, he debated not just the Republican candidate but Ross Perot as well in 1992 and ran against Perot again in 1996. Placed the 1<sup>st</sup> Lady in charge of determining a plan for health care, but failed in the attempt to reform it partly because of opposition from industry groups. Faced the Somalia disaster and the challenge of Bosnia, a predominantly Muslim area in now divided and partly Christian Yugoslavia. Facilitated talks between PLO's Yassir Arafat and Israel's Rabin. Dealt with Newt Gingrich and the "Contract with America"; united on welfare changes; reduced the national debt for the first time in decades and even created budget surpluses. Favored NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). Was damaged by the Monica Lewinsky scandal and faced impeachment; however, polls indicated that the public did not believe he should be removed from office. These facts are best associated with:

- a. Jimmy Carter
- b. Ronald Reagan
- c. George H. Bush
- \*d. William Clinton
- e. George W. Bush

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I 35 The Secretary of State for William Clinton, and the first woman to serve in this role, was:

- \*a. Madeline Albright
- b. Geraldine Ferraro
- c. Betty Friedan
- d. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
- e. Sandra Day O'Connor

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I 36 This individual was associated with the "Contract with America" (tested in focus groups) and the 1994 Republican victory in Congress:

- a. Hillary Clinton
- b. Robert Dole
- c. Tom Delay
- \*d. Newt Gingrich
- e. Jim Wright

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I 37 Although not the only sign of increasing internal violence, Americans were shaken when the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 showed that:

- a. the United States was vulnerable to internal terrorist attacks and to use by these terrorists of methods easily available in a free society
- b. American citizens had resorted to the killing of other American citizens as a terrorist strategy
- c. militia groups around the United States, although small, were forces to be reckoned with.
- \*d. all of the above

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I 38 Ran against Al Gore for the Democrats and Ralph Nader for the Green Party, with the disputed Florida votes being decided in a Supreme Court decision. In domestic policy, large tax cuts, rising deficits, rolling back environmental regulations. In foreign policy, events of 9/11, the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, and another Gulf War. These facts are all best associated with:

- a. Jimmy Carter
  - b. Ronald Reagan
  - c. George H. Bush
  - d. William Clinton
  - \*e. George W. Bush
-

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- I 39 George Walker Bush's Secretary of State, and the first African American to serve in that role, was also a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:
- a. Martin Luther King
  - b. Henry Kissinger
  - c. Thurgood Marshall
  - \*d. Colin Powell
  - e. Clarence Thomas

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- I 40 These changes occurred in the savings and loan industry in Ronald Reagan's and George H. Bush's terms:
- a. The savings and loan industry lobbied Congress and made large contributions to it, and Congress deregulated the industry during Reagan's term, allowing it to invest depositors' money in riskier areas.
  - b. Congress also increased the amount of depositors' money insured to \$100,000, removing risk from the savings and loan industry and transferring it to taxpayers
  - c. The executive branch under Reagan reduced the number of banking and regulatory examiners.
  - d. The industry collapsed during George H. Bush's term and cost the taxpayers \$500 billion to bailout depositors for the industry.
  - \*e. all of the above
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*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

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