

Chapter 31—America Looks to the Future

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty eliminated all medium-range nuclear weapons from
- a. Europe.
 - b. Iraq.
 - c. the United States.
 - d. the Soviet Union.



2. The Democratic nominee in the 1988 presidential election was
- a. Bill Clinton.
 - b. Michael Dukakis.
 - c. Walter Mondale.
 - d. Ross Perot.



3. A key issue of the 1992 presidential election was the
- a. Persian Gulf War.
 - b. Soviet Union.
 - c. NAFTA agreement.
 - d. economy.



4. President Clinton was impeached in 1998 by the
- a. Senate.
 - b. House of Representatives.
 - c. Supreme Court.
 - d. Republican Party.



5. President Bush continued a plan to end illegal drug trade called the
- a. War on Drugs.
 - b. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.
 - c. End Drugs Now plan.
 - d. Bush plan.



6. President Reagan wanted the Supreme Court to be
- a. more conservative.
 - b. larger.
 - c. more liberal.
 - d. more democratic.



7. When Bill Clinton won the 1992 Democratic presidential nomination, he was governor of
- a. Massachusetts.
 - b. Texas.
 - c. California.
 - d. Arkansas.



8. Ronald Reagan quickly put his new economic plan into place, called
- a. the New Deal.
 - b. supply-side economics.
 - c. Whip Inflation Now.
 - d. realpolitik.



9. During the Persian Gulf War, the UN coalition was led by U.S. forces and U.S. general
- a. Bob Dole.
 - b. Newt Gingrich.
 - c. Norman Schwarzkopf.
 - d. Colin Powell.



10. President Reagan supported the Strategic Defense Initiative, a defense system that would
- a. shoot down missiles in space with laser weapons.
 - b. track Soviet missiles in space with computer technology.
 - c. eliminate the use of all nuclear weapons in space.
 - d. end the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.



11. The War on Drugs was an organized effort to
- a. go to war with countries that produce drugs.
 - b. end the trade and use of illegal drugs.
 - c. declare war on U.S. citizens who use drugs.
 - d. to rehabilitate drug users.



12. The 1996 presidential candidate who gained the most electoral votes was
- a. Bob Dole.
 - b. George Bush.
 - c. Bill Clinton.
 - d. Ross Perot.



13. Some scientists believed that the thinning ozone layer would increase cases of
- a. heart disease.
 - b. liver disease.
 - c. lung cancer.
 - d. skin cancer.



14. More conflicts in the Middle East began in 1990 when
- a. Iraq invaded Kuwait.
 - b. Kuwait invaded Saudi Arabia.
 - c. the United Nations declared economic sanctions on Kuwait.
 - d. Saddam Hussein retired.



15. Pro-democracy activists tore down the Berlin Wall in
- a. 1981.
 - b. 1989.
 - c. 1995.
 - d. 1996.



16. The national security aide who arranged a secret deal to illegally trade arms for hostages was
- a. Walter Mondale.
 - b. James Brady.
 - c. Oliver North.
 - d. Colin Powell.



17. At the end of Operation Desert Storm, Saddam Hussein
- a. was arrested by the U.S.
 - b. apologized to Kuwait.
 - c. resigned in disgrace.
 - d. remained in power.
18. The president who preceded over the longest period of economic growth in U.S. history was
- a. Clinton.
 - b. Bush.
 - c. Reagan.
 - d. Ford.
19. In 1996 Republicans nominated Kansas senator
- a. Newt Gingrich.
 - b. Bob Dole.
 - c. Michael Dukakis.
 - d. Walter Mondale.
20. President Bush authorized the military invasion of Panama to arrest
- a. Aristide for overthrowing Panama's pro-American dictator.
 - b. Saddam Hussein for supporting anti-Sandinista rebels.
 - c. Manuel Noriega for drug smuggling.
 - d. Boris Yeltsin for supplying missiles to Panama.
21. From 1982 to 1983,
- a. defense spending increased to \$500 billion.
 - b. the United States declared economic sanctions banning trade with Iraq.
 - c. bank failures grew.
 - d. unemployment was nearly ten percent.
22. The INF Treaty improved U.S. relations with
- a. Japan.
 - b. Central America.
 - c. Europe.
 - d. the Soviet Union.
23. The Soviet leader who helped end the Cold War was
- a. Stalin.
 - b. Gorbachev.
 - c. Krushchev.
 - d. Dukakis.
24. More than 35,000 American women took part in the
- a. *Challenger* disaster.
 - b. Los Angeles Riots.
 - c. Persian Gulf War.
 - d. Iran-contra affair.

25. The United States sent troops to Grenada to
- support the contras.
 - support the Sandinistas.
 - help restore Aristide to office.
 - overturn the communist government there.
- ██████████
26. The global system of computer networks in which people anywhere in the world can share information and communication is the
- Information Revolution.
 - Internet.
 - European Union.
 - Global Network.
- ██████████
27. Bush's War on Drugs focused on
- forming an army.
 - reforming hospitals.
 - arresting pharmacists.
 - using law enforcement to end drug use.
- ██████████
28. In his second presidential campaign, Bill Clinton
- ran on a platform of welfare reform and tax cuts.
 - favored policies to limit defense spending.
 - believed in running the government like a business.
 - favored increasing taxes for the poor.
- ██████████
29. Bill Clinton was tried by the Senate in 1998 and found
- he had no friends there.
 - guilty.
 - wanting.
 - not guilty.
- ██████████
30. One early difficulty for Bush in 1989 was
- supply-side economics.
 - the Whitewater affair.
 - the S&L failures.
 - 1985's \$279 billion budget deficit.
- ██████████
31. International relations were transformed in 1991 by the
- fall of the Berlin Wall.
 - breakup of the Soviet Union.
 - arrest of Manuel Noriega.
 - Strategic Defensive Initiative.
- ██████████
32. Reforms known as perestroika and glasnost were initiated by
- Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - Boris Yeltsin.
 - the PLO.
 - NAFTA.
- ██████████

33. The first woman to run for vice president on a major-party ticket was
- a. Jacqueline Kennedy.
 - b. Maya Angelou.
 - c. Geraldine Ferraro.
 - d. Sandra Day O'Connor.
34. In 1984 the Democratic nominee for president was
- a. Clinton.
 - b. Mondale.
 - c. Bush.
 - d. Reagan.
35. In 1991 the United States and 30 other nations sent troops to
- a. Lithuania.
 - b. Panama.
 - c. China.
 - d. the Persian Gulf War.
36. In 1993, 12 countries of Western Europe joined to form
- a. NATO.
 - b. Greater Europe.
 - c. the European Union.
 - d. The World Trade Organization.
37. An environment issue of concern in the 1990s was
- a. the International Space Station.
 - b. the discontinuation of Earth Day.
 - c. what type of items could be recycled.
 - d. global warming.
38. President Clinton's Republican opponent in the 1996 presidential election was
- a. Oliver North.
 - b. Bob Dole.
 - c. Newt Gingrich.
 - d. Ross Perot.
39. Iraq felt justified in invading Kuwait because
- a. Kuwait had an estimated 100,000 soldiers.
 - b. Saddam Hussein claimed that Kuwait belonged to Iraq.
 - c. Kuwait upset the delicate balance of peace between Israel and the PLO.
 - d. many nations did not need oil from Iraq.
40. The U.S. leader who saw the Cold War as a fight of "good versus evil, right against wrong" was
- a. Reagan.
 - b. Bush.
 - c. Clinton.
 - d. Dole.

MATCHING

Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Boris Yelstin | i. Bob Dole |
| b. glasnost | j. <i>Challenger</i> |
| c. Saddam Hussein | k. Ross Perot |
| d. John Glenn | l. Colin Powell |
| e. Mikhail Gorbachev | m. Norman Schwarzkopf |
| f. Al Gore | n. perestroika |
| g. <i>Discovery</i> | o. supply-side economics |
| h. Contract with America | |

1. first African American appointed secretary of state
2. political and economic reforms designed to restructure the economy of the Soviet Union
3. Soviet leader who signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty
4. Republican campaign pledge that promised smaller government and a balanced budget
5. independent presidential candidate in the 1992 election
6. leader of Iraq during the Persian Gulf War
7. oldest space traveler
8. theory sometimes called Reaganomics
9. Tennessee senator who was elected vice president in 1992
10. political openness and freedom of expression

