**Chapter 40—The Resurgence of Conservatism, 1980-1992**

**SHORT ANSWER**

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

1. Jimmy Carter

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

2. Edward Kennedy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

3. Ronald Reagan

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

4. Norman Podhoretz

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

5. Irving Kristol

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

6. Margaret Thatcher

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

7. Walter Mondale

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

8. Mikhail Gorbachev

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

9. Geraldine Ferraro

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

10. Sandra Day O'Connor

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

11. Jerry Falwell

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

12. Jesse Jackson

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

13. Michael Dukakis

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

14. George Herbert Walker Bush

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

15. Boris Yeltsin

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

16. Saddam Hussein

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

17. Norman Schwartzkopf

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

18. Clarence Thomas

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

19. Anita Hill

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Define and state the historical significance of the following:*

20. "supply-side" economics

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

21. Perestroika

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

22. Glasnost

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

23. Old Right

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

24. religious right

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

25. New Right

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

26. identity politics

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

27. rainbow coalition

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

28. pro-choice/pro-life

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

29. ethnic cleansing

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

30. "ABC" movement

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

31. Chappaquiddick

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

32. Reaganomics

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

33. "boll weevils"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

34. yuppies

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

35. Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars")

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

36. Contras

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

37. Sandinistas

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

38. Grenada

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

39. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF)

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

40. Iran-Contra Affair

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

41. Moral Majority

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

42. *Planned Parenthood* v. *Casey*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

43. *Roe* v. *Wade*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

44. *Webster* v. *Reproductive Health Services*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

45. Solidarity Movement

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

46. Operation Desert Storm

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

47. Americans With Disabilities Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

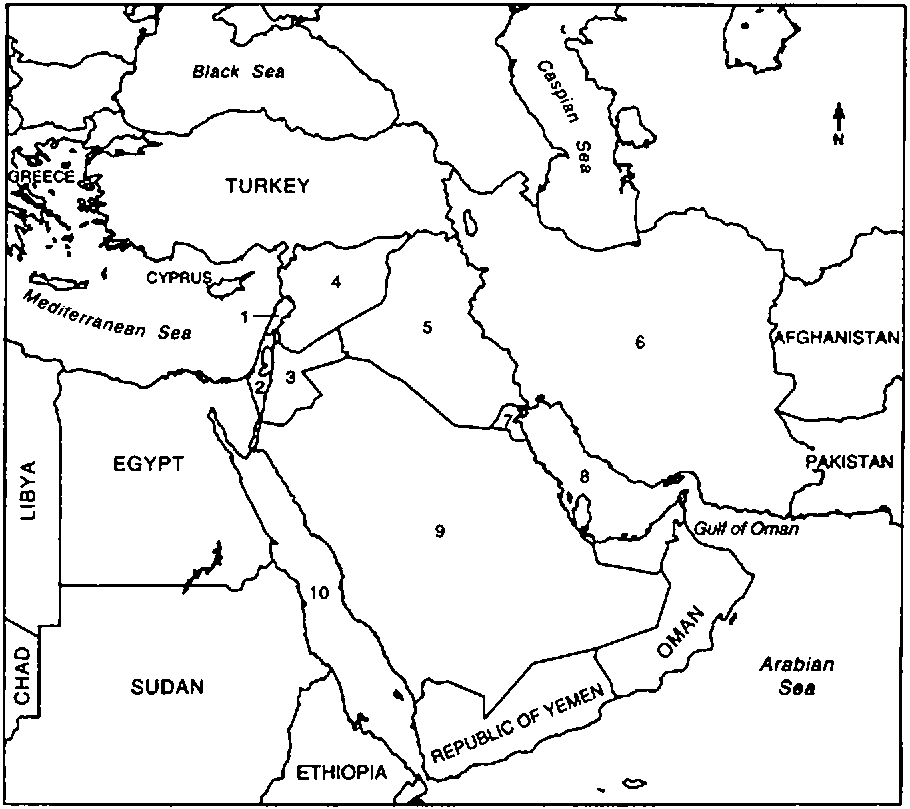
48. "gender gap"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**COMPLETION**

*Locate the following places by reference number on the map*:



49. \_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia

ANS: 9

50. \_\_\_\_ Iran

ANS: 6

51. \_\_\_\_ Red Sea

ANS: 10

52. \_\_\_\_ Iraq

ANS: 5

53. \_\_\_\_ Israel

ANS: 2

54. \_\_\_\_ Lebanon

ANS: 1

55. \_\_\_\_ Syria

ANS: 4

56. \_\_\_\_ Persian Gulf

ANS: 8

57. \_\_\_\_ Kuwait

ANS: 7

58. \_\_\_\_ Jordan

ANS: 3

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

59. In the 1980 national elections

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Edward Kennedy challenged incumbent President Carter for the nomination of the Democratic party. |
| b. | although Ronald Reagan won the presidency, both houses of Congress still had Democratic party majorities. |
| c. | third-party candidate John Anderson won three states and seventeen Electoral College votes. |
| d. | Ronald Reagan won the presidency by the closest margin since the Kennedy-Nixon election of 1960. |
| e. | Reagan led Republicans to majorities in both houses of Congress. |

ANS: A REF: p. 943

60. Liberal Democrats complained that Jimmy Carter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | had failed to control inflation. |
| b. | negotiated the Panama Canal Treaty. |
| c. | had not aggressively pursued civil rights. |
| d. | failed to rescue the hostages in Iran. |
| e. | had removed regulatory controls from major industries. |

ANS: A REF: p. 943

61. Edward Kennedy's campaign to take the presidential nomination away from Jimmy Carter in 1980 was handicapped by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | his poor performance as a senator. |
| b. | a growing dislike for the Kennedys. |
| c. | Carter's popularity. |
| d. | lingering suspicions about his involvement in an automobile accident in which a young woman was killed. |
| e. | his inability to reach beyond New England. |

ANS: D REF: p. 943

62. The New Right movement that helped to elect Ronald Reagan was spearheaded by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fiscal conservatives. |
| b. | evangelical Christians. |
| c. | gold-standard advocates. |
| d. | midwesterners. |
| e. | neoconservatives. |

ANS: B REF: p. 942

63. In contrast to the Old Right, many New Right activists of the 1980s were most concerned about

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cultural and social issues. |
| b. | laissez-faire economics. |
| c. | foreign policy. |
| d. | the environment. |
| e. | separation of church and state. |

ANS: A REF: p. 942

64. Which of the these social issues was *not* an important concern that the New Right hoped to constrict or eliminate through legal action?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Divorce |
| b. | Pornography |
| c. | Homosexuality |
| d. | Abortion |
| e. | Affirmative action |

ANS: A REF: p. 942

65. 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 restraints on the economy. |
| e. | strengthening the white working class. |

ANS: B REF: p. 942

66. Ronald Reagan was similar to Franklin D. Roosevelt in that both men

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | disliked big business. |
| b. | championed the common man against vast, impersonal menaces. |
| c. | were raised in wealthy families. |
| d. | favored social engineering by the government. |
| e. | had run for vice president before being elected president. |

ANS: B REF: p. 942

67. Ronald Reagan began to abandon his liberal New Deal political philosophy and to espouse a conservative, antigovernment line

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | after being elected governor of California. |
| b. | during World War II. |
| c. | when he discovered communist infiltration in Hollywood. |
| d. | when he became a wealthy movie star. |
| e. | when he became a spokesman for General Electric. |

ANS: E REF: p. 943

68. Before being elected president, Ronald Reagan's experience in elected public office had been as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | senator from California. |
| b. | governor of California. |
| c. | Orange County, California, supervisor. |
| d. | governor of Nevada. |
| e. | Washington lobbyist for General Electric. |

ANS: B REF: p. 943

69. The strong tax revolt against extensive government programs and spending was spurred by the passage of Proposition 13 that severely limited property taxes in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Arizona. |
| b. | Wisconsin. |
| c. | New Hampshire. |
| d. | California. |
| e. | Oregon. |

ANS: D REF: p. 945

70. Despite his failure in the White House, President Jimmy Carter earned widespread admiration in his post-presidential years for his

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | foreign policy speeches. |
| b. | political influence in the Democratic party. |
| c. | humanitarian and human rights activities. |
| d. | advocacy of women's rights. |
| e. | discovery of hundreds of new uses for peanuts. |

ANS: C REF: p. 944

71. Ronald Reagan's essential domestic goal as president was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cut back on military expenditures. |
| b. | remove government interference in people's private lives in such areas as abortion and pornography. |
| c. | dismantle the welfare state and shrink the size of the federal government. |
| d. | transfer welfare programs to the states. |
| e. | reform public education. |

ANS: C REF: p. 944

72. President Ronald Reagan and the new British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, shared all of the following goals *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | limiting the role of government, especially in regulating business. |
| b. | shrinking the power of labor unions. |
| c. | strengthening the Anglo-American alliance. |
| d. | enhancing the role of religion in public life. |
| e. | promoting a muscular foreign policy, especially against the Soviet Union. |

ANS: D REF: p. 944-945

73. Conservative Democrats who helped Ronald Reagan to pass his budget and tax-cutting legislation were called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | blue dogs. |
| b. | sagebrush rebels. |
| c. | scalawags. |
| d. | neoconservatives. |
| e. | boll weevils. |

ANS: E REF: p. 945

74. Besides cutting the federal budget, Reagan's other main domestic initiative when he took office was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | developing new programs to aid business. |
| b. | expanding federally funded social programs. |
| c. | making substantial reductions in marginal tax rates over a period of three years. |
| d. | privatizing the Social Security system. |
| e. | eliminating government regulation of food and drugs. |

ANS: C REF: p. 945

75. Ronald Reagan's supply side economic advisers assured him that the combination of budgetary discipline and tax reduction would do all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | stimulate new investment. |
| b. | produce a recession-proof economy. |
| c. | boost productivity. |
| d. | foster dramatic economic growth. |
| e. | balance the budget. |

ANS: B REF: p. 945

76. The first results of Reagan's supply-side economics in 1982 were a(n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | sharp recession and rise in unemployment. |
| b. | reduced federal deficit. |
| c. | expansion of international trade. |
| d. | economic boom. |
| e. | wave of new business investment. |

ANS: A REF: p. 945

77. In the 1980s, for the first time in the twentieth century

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | income gaps widened between the richest and the poorest Americans. |
| b. | middle-class incomes rose. |
| c. | the poor made economic gains. |
| d. | the economy was uniformly healthy. |
| e. | the majority of Americans were middle class. |

ANS: A REF: p. 946

78. Which of these is NOT a true statement about yuppies?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | "Yuppies" was a nickname for young, urban professionals in the 1980s. |
| b. | Yuppies symbolized the new income stratification in America. |
| c. | Yuppies were known for their materialism and conspicuous consumption. |
| d. | Yuppies showcased the pursuit of wealth that symbolized the 1980s. |
| e. | Yuppies represented a large group of working Americans. |

ANS: E REF: p. 946

79. One consequence of the record-high deficits and high interest rates of the 1980s was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | lower energy costs. |
| b. | growing productivity in manufacturing. |
| c. | a soaring value for the dollar. |
| d. | a general demand to raise taxes. |
| e. | new capital investment. |

ANS: C REF: p. 946

80. To President Reagan, "the focus of evil in the modern world" was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | anti-American terrorists. |
| b. | the federal bureaucracy. |
| c. | political liberalism. |
| d. | the Soviet Union. |
| e. | Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. |

ANS: D REF: p. 946

81. The first woman to receive the vice-presidential nomination of a major political party was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Elizabeth Dole. |
| b. | Sandra Day O'Connor. |
| c. | Jeanne Kirkpatrick. |
| d. | Geraldine Ferraro. |
| e. | Janet Reno. |

ANS: D REF: p. 947

82. The only two places not swept by Ronald Reagan in his 1984 electoral landslide over former vice president Walter Mondale were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Washington State and Hawaii. |
| b. | Minnesota and Wisconsin. |
| c. | Massachusetts and Vermont. |
| d. | Minnesota and the District of Columbia. |
| e. | New York and New Jersey. |

ANS: D REF: p. 947

83. For the Soviet Union's new policies of *Glasnost* (openness) and *Perestroika* (restructuring) to work, it was essential that the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Soviets keep control of Eastern Europe. |
| b. | Communist Party engage in democratic competition. |
| c. | Middle East oilfields be controlled by Soviet allies. |
| d. | United States send aid to Russia. |
| e. | Cold War end. |

ANS: E REF: p. 949

84. The Iran-Contra Affair essentially involved

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| --- | --- |
| a. | hiring Iranian militants to fight for the Contra cause in Central America. |
| b. | selling arms to Iran in exchange for hostages and using the profits to illegally fund the Nicaraguan Contras. |
| c. | selling arms to both sides in the Iran-Iraq War. |
| d. | secretly recognizing the Iranian regime while claiming to be boycotting it. |
| e. | using both Iranian and Nicaraguan Contra agents to help free American hostages in Lebanon. |

ANS: B REF: p. 950

85. The Iran-Contra investigations revealed Ronald Reagan as a president who

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was an intellectual giant. |
| b. | napped through cabinet meetings. |
| c. | was losing his popularity. |
| d. | paid too much attention to detail. |
| e. | planned elaborate foreign-policy moves. |

ANS: B REF: p. 951

86. In his second term, President Reagan departed from the militantly anti-Soviet stance of his first term by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | joining with Soviet leader Gorbachev to end Soviet-American political and military conflicts in the Third World. |
| b. | supporting Russia if it would let go of the territories held in its Soviet empire. |
| c. | agreeing that the Soviet Union had a legitimate sphere of interest in Eastern Europe. |
| d. | making the Soviet Union a major trading partner of the United States. |
| e. | negotiating and signing arms agreements with the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. |

ANS: E REF: p. 949

87. One of the greatest consequences of Reagan's expansion of the federal debt was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | make it harder to get private loans. |
| b. | make foreigners reluctant to accept American bonds. |
| c. | make new social spending practically and politically impossible. |
| d. | undermine the value of the dollar overseas. |
| e. | make further military spending impossible. |

ANS: C REF: p. 951

88. One of the more disturbing trends that became apparent in the 1990s was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a movement toward more equitable income distribution. |
| b. | a decline in median household incomes and a squeeze on the middle class. |
| c. | an increasing number of working class Americans now moving into the middle class. |
| d. | a dramatic drop in home ownership and mortgage lending. |
| e. | the solidification of the welfare state. |

ANS: B REF: p. 951

89. Many of the movement conservatives of the new religious right gained political effectiveness by imitating the methods of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the prophets in the Bible. |
| b. | the 1960s New Left. |
| c. | corporate advertisers. |
| d. | Third World guerrillas. |
| e. | big city political machines. |

ANS: B REF: p. 951-952

90. Members of the religious right

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were an answer to sixties radicalism. |
| b. | were opposed to affirmative action. |
| c. | used prayer meetings as a political organizing tool. |
| d. | were also involved in the anti-abortion or "right-to-life" movement. |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: E REF: p. 952-953

91. In the cases of *Webster* v. *Reproductive Health Services* and *Planned Parenthood* v. *Casey*, the Supreme Court

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | severely restricted abortion to the first two months of pregnancy. |
| b. | permitted states to put some restrictions on abortion, while fundamentally upholding the abortion rights decision of *Roe* v. *Wade*. |
| c. | overturned *Roe* v. *Wade*. |
| d. | declared that the issue of legalized abortion should be completely determined by the states. |
| e. | galvanized antiabortion forces into a new militancy. |

ANS: B REF: p. 954

92. The Democrats' hopes for the 1988 election rose sharply because of major scandals in the Reagan administration involving

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | bribes involving business deals in the Soviet Union. |
| b. | election fraud. |
| c. | the Iran-Contra affair and savings-and-loan banks. |
| d. | kickbacks for oil leases on federal lands. |
| e. | payoffs for U.S. hostages and campaign contributions from foreign corporations. |

ANS: C REF: p. 954

93. Solidarity was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the slogan of the southern Democrats who supported Reagan. |
| b. | a massive working-class labor union of Polish dissidents. |
| c. | the mutual pledge between Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher to confront the Soviet Union. |
| d. | the slogan of the new religious right organization, the Moral Majority. |
| e. | a song widely used by the revived U.S. labor movement of the 1980s. |

ANS: B REF: p. 956

94. As one consequence of the demise of the Soviet Union

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | religious rivalries in Russia ended. |
| b. | Solidarity rose in Poland. |
| c. | the entire European continent became more stable. |
| d. | long-suppressed ethnic hatreds flared in the former Soviet republics. |
| e. | the rivalry between Russia and China ended. |

ANS: D REF: p. 958

95. Many of the neoconservative intellectuals of the 1980s were reacting most strongly against

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the decline of Protestantism as the major force in American religion. |
| b. | the economic and social reforms of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. |
| c. | what they saw as the moral and social excesses of 1960s liberalism. |
| d. | the increasing control of society by technology and technocrats. |
| e. | what they saw as an extremist environmental movement. |

ANS: C REF: p. 942

96. Which of the following was *not* among the ways that the New Right of the 1980s imitated the tactics and approaches of the New Left of the 1960s?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | "Making the personal political" |
| b. | Practicing identity politics |
| c. | Seizing control of colleges and universities |
| d. | Using small group sessions to raise consciousness |
| e. | Engaging in tactics of street protest and civil disobedience |

ANS: C REF: p. 952-953

97. Among the Democrats whom Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis defeated for the party's nomination to run against George Bush in 1988 were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Edward Kennedy and Jimmy Carter. |
| b. | Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro. |
| c. | Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson. |
| d. | Bill Clinton and Albert Gore. |
| e. | Paul Simon and Lloyd Bentsen. |

ANS: C REF: p. 955

98. In response to the collapse of the Soviet Union, President George Bush called for a "new world order" where

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Russia would join the democratic West in containing communist China. |
| b. | the United States would serve as policeman for the world. |
| c. | the United Nations would assert sovereignty over the rival nation-states. |
| d. | global capitalism would supersede all regional and local economies. |
| e. | democracy would reign supreme and diplomacy would replace weaponry. |

ANS: E REF: p. 957

99. The United States joined its allies in the Persian Gulf War in order to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | regain control of the Middle East oil supply. |
| b. | roll back Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. |
| c. | demonstrate that the U.S. military could conduct a major ground war thousands of miles from its home bases. |
| d. | support Israel against the growing threat from the Arab states. |
| e. | guarantee a permanent U.S. naval presence in the Middle East. |

ANS: B REF: p. 959

100. The result of the Persian Gulf War was that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Kuwait was liberated but Saddam Hussein stayed in power. |
| b. | the United States and Iraq bogged down in a stalemate in the desert. |
| c. | the United States won the war with air power alone. |
| d. | the tensions in the Middle East were substantially reduced. |
| e. | Saddam Hussein was overthrown by rebel Iraqis who received American aid. |

ANS: A REF: p. 959-960

101. The explosive Senate hearings that nearly prevented Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas from being confirmed involved charges that Thomas was guilty of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | racial discrimination. |
| b. | jury tampering. |
| c. | plagiarism. |
| d. | sexual harassment. |
| e. | disrespecting civil liberties and the First Amendment. |

ANS: D REF: p. 961

102. The Americans With Disabilities Act

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | passed only when Congress overrode President George H. W. Bush's veto. |
| b. | prohibited discrimination against 43 million citizens facing mental or physical challenges. |
| c. | required the government to hire disabled Americans. |
| d. | provided scholarships and student loans to people with physical or mental disabilities. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 961

103. All of the following represent the furor over Thomas's confirmation to the Supreme Court *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | many women were enraged by the all-male Senate Judiciary committee's behavior. |
| b. | a gender gap emerged between the two political parties. |
| c. | pro-choice women distanced themselves from the Republican party. |
| d. | the social issues that helped elect Republicans were growing in their public appeal. |
| e. | many women became increasingly critical of the president's stand on abortion. |

ANS: D REF: p. 961

**ESSAY**

104. How did the New Right of the 1980s differ from the Old Right of the 1930s and earlier? Where were they similar? What were the most important things that New Right conservatives wanted to conserve?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

105. Why, after the crushing defeat of its candidate in 1964, was the conservative right in America able to achieve a landslide victory for Ronald Reagan in 1980? Was this victory the result of a difference between Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan or of changes that had occurred in America and the world in the intervening sixteen years? Explain.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

106. What were Ronald Reagan's goals as he entered the presidency in 1981? How successful was he in implementing them? In what ways did he fail to achieve his goals? Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

107. Describe President Reagan's approach to foreign affairs. Was it effective? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

108. Why did both the United States and Britain see such strong conservative leaders in the 1980s? Could Reagan have achieved his goals without such support from America's closest ally?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

109. What do you think have been the three most important international developments during Ronald Reagan's two terms of office?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

110. Argue for and against: Ronald Reagan's ability to negotiate successful arms agreements with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev could not have happened if he had not been so aggressively anti-Soviet in his first term.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

111. Why did conservatism gain such strength in the 1980s and 1990s? Where did modern American conservatism come from?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

112. To what extent did the United States and the administrations of Reagan and Bush contribute to the collapse of the Soviet Union? To what extent was it product of internal changes in the Soviet Union itself, especially those sponsored by Mikhail Gorbachev?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

113. Why was the United States more successful in dealing with the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe than with China? Why did President George H.W. Bush refuse to punish China after it brutally crushed the prodemocracy movement?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

114. Was the Persian Gulf War a complete American triumph or only a qualified success? What were its long-term consequences?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

115. How did the rise of social conservatism affect issues like affirmative action and women's rights?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

116. Which of these liberal policies provided the most political ammunition for movement conservatives in the 1980s: abortion, affirmative action, or social welfare programs?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

117. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "The greatest success of the conservative movement came in reversing the previously liberal direction of the Supreme Court." Explain your answer.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

118. Were Ronald Reagan's massive deficits a deliberate strategy to bring an end to the expansion of the liberal welfare state or simply the necessary consequences of Reagan's massive tax cuts that he had to accept?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

119. What were the successes and failures of Ronald Reagan's supply-side economics (Reaganomics)?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

120. Agree or disagree with the following statement: George H.W. Bush's administration was essentially the Reagan administration's third term in its policies and goals. Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

121. Why did the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill affair expose such a sharp and often bitter gender gap in American politics? How did the specific issue at stake in the hearings--allegations of sexual harassment--relate to the wider set of issues that divided many men and women in this period?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

122. Why was the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill affair so polarizing? What did the radically differing perspectives on the Thomas nomination say about views of gender, race, and ideology?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

123. Compare and contrast Ronald Reagan as leader and agent of political change in the 1980s with that of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.