**Chapter 41—America Confronts the Post-Cold War Era, 1992-2009**

**SHORT ANSWER**

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

1. William Clinton

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

2. George H. W. Bush

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

3. J. Danforth Quayle

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

4. H. Ross Perot

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

5. Ruth Bader Ginsburg

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

6. Donna Shalala

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

7. Hillary Rodham Clinton

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

8. Slobodan Milosevic

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

9. Newt Gingrich

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

10. Robert Dole

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

11. John McCain

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

12. Monica Lewinsky

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

13. Kenneth Starr

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

14. William Rehnquist

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

15. Ralph Nader

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

16. Al Gore

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

17. Joseph Lieberman

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

18. George W. Bush

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

19. Richard Cheney

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

20. Osama bin Laden

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

21. Colin Powell

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

22. Saddam Hussein

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

23. John Ashcroft

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

24. Donald Rumsfeld

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

25. Nancy Pelosi

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

26. Barack Obama

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

27. John Kerry

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

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

28. "culture wars"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

29. weapons of mass destruction

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

30. globalization

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

31. "don't ask, don't tell"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

32. "ethnic cleansing"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

33. "red" and "blue" states

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

34. "asymmetrical warfare"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

35. "axis of evil"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

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

36. New Democrats

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

37. Brady Bill

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

38. Branch Davidians

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

39. Oklahoma City bombing

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

40. Columbine High School

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

41. Welfare Reform Bill

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

42. Reform party

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

43. Contract with America

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

44. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

45. World Trade Organization (WTO)

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

46. McCain-Feingold Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

47. Kosovo

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

48. Whitewater

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

49. September 11, 2001

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

50. World Trade Center

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

51. Kyoto Treaty

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

52. Al Qaeda

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

53. Taliban

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

54. USA-Patriot Act

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

55. Department of Homeland Security

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

56. Sunni

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

57. Shia

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

58. Abu Ghraib

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

59. Guantanamo Detention Camp

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

60. Enron and Worldcom

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

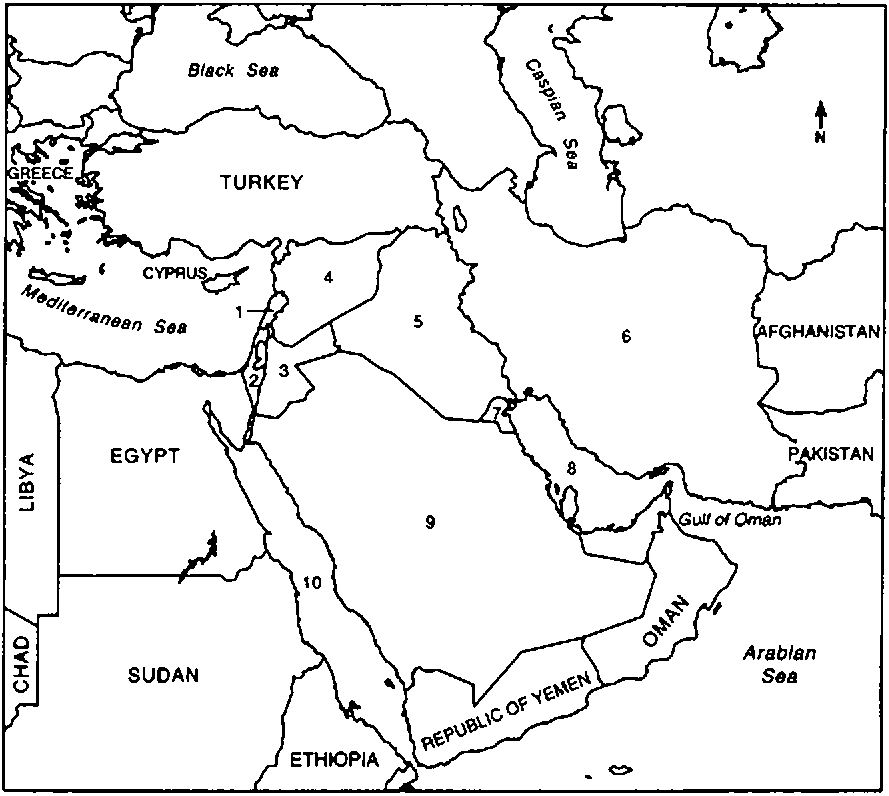
61. UNMOVIC

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**COMPLETION**

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



62. \_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia

ANS: 9

63. \_\_\_\_ Iran

ANS: 6

64. \_\_\_\_ The Red Sea

ANS: 10

65. \_\_\_\_ Iraq

ANS: 5

66. \_\_\_\_ Israel

ANS: 2

67. \_\_\_\_ Lebanon

ANS: 1

68. \_\_\_\_ Syria

ANS: 4

69. \_\_\_\_ Persian Gulf

ANS: 8

70. \_\_\_\_ Kuwait

ANS: 7

71. \_\_\_\_ Jordan

ANS: 3

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

72. In the 1992 national elections, Democratic candidate Bill Clinton

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | campaigned as a new Democrat who proposed to move away from his party's traditional liberalism. |
| b. | campaigned on a platform criticizing President Bush's leadership in the Persian Gulf War. |
| c. | effectively prevented third-party candidate Ross Perot from taking votes away from the Democrats. |
| d. | stayed away from economic issues because of the growing prosperity under President Bush. |
| e. | proved inarticulate and unable to respond to sharp Republican attacks on his character and record. |

ANS: A REF: p. 965

73. Two of Clinton's early political blunders occurred in the areas of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | gun control and the environment. |
| b. | deficit reduction and foreign trade. |
| c. | military preparedness and relations with Latin America. |
| d. | gays in the military and health care. |
| e. | sexual relations with his staff and appointments to the Supreme Court. |

ANS: D REF: p. 966-967

74. In the beginning of the Clinton administration, First Lady Hillary Clinton was heavily criticized for

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| --- | --- |
| a. | taking too large a role in managing her husband's administration. |
| b. | considering running for office in her own right. |
| c. | not publicly criticizing her husband's sexual affairs. |
| d. | developing an excessively complex health care plan that was quickly dropped by Congress. |
| e. | advocating too strongly for the role of women in the administration. |

ANS: D REF: p. 967

75. The Branch Davidians were a(n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | organization of fiscal conservatives promoting a reduced deficit. |
| b. | fundamentalist sect assaulted by the federal government. |
| c. | branch of the House of David within the Jewish community. |
| d. | underground militia plotting rebellion against the federal government. |
| e. | group of liberal Democrats opposed to Clinton's new Democrat policies. |

ANS: B REF: p. 967

76. A widespread public attitude of the early 1990s that affected many areas of politics and society was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | disillusionment and distrust of the federal government. |
| b. | fear of attack from Islamic fundamentalism. |
| c. | confidence in the purpose and direction of American foreign policy. |
| d. | a greater faith in the federal government than in local and state government. |
| e. | a belief that the doctrine of separation of church and state was outmoded. |

ANS: A REF: p. 967

77. President Clinton aroused the hostility of liberals within his own party when he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | signed the Welfare Reform Bill. |
| b. | backed the "don't ask, don't tell" policy regarding gays. |
| c. | passed a bill restricting teenagers' access to abortion. |
| d. | appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Supreme Court. |
| e. | put his wife Hillary Rodham Clinton in charge of health care reform. |

ANS: A REF: p. 968

78. The vigorously partisan leader who led Republicans to a majority in the House of Representatives in 1994 was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | John McCain. |
| b. | Richard Cheney. |
| c. | Robert Dole. |
| d. | Newt Gingrich. |
| e. | Henry Hyde. |

ANS: D REF: p. 968

79. After they gained control of both houses of Congress in the 1994 mid-term elections, the Republicans

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| --- | --- |
| a. | successfully pushed through their Contract with America. |
| b. | overreached with conservative policies that bred a backlash favoring President Clinton. |
| c. | worked to keep the federal government running despite a confrontation with President Clinton. |
| d. | modified their more radical conservative ideas to take account of political reality. |
| e. | failed to achieve even one of their political goals. |

ANS: B REF: p. 968

80. President Clinton's approach to the controversial policy of affirmative action was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | wholehearted support. |
| b. | a plea to "mend it, not end it." |
| c. | to support it for private business and universities but not for the federal government or public universities. |
| d. | to extend it from African Americans to other minorities. |
| e. | to work toward its eventual abolition. |

ANS: B REF: p. 968

81. Bill Clinton's primary political advantage throughout his two terms of office was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | his personal cleverness and verbal skills. |
| b. | his reputation as a courageous and forthright leader. |
| c. | the tremendous success of America's post-Cold War foreign policies. |
| d. | the tremendously prosperous economy. |
| e. | his ability to appeal to some Republicans as well as Democrats. |

ANS: D REF: p. 968

82. Which of the following was *not* among the areas where President Clinton's foreign policy stumbled in the first years of his presidency?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Human rights and trade with China |
| b. | American troops in Somalia |
| c. | Bringing democracy to Haiti |
| d. | Ethnic conflict in the Balkans |
| e. | Relations with America's allies Germany and France |

ANS: E REF: p. 969-970

83. In 1999, President Clinton authorized U.S.-led NATO forces to launch a bombing campaign against the nation of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Somalia. |
| b. | Serbia. |
| c. | Kosovo. |
| d. | Albania. |
| e. | Bosnia. |

ANS: B REF: p. 969

84. President Clinton attempted to promote peace negotiations and better relations among all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Israelis and Palestinians. |
| b. | Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland. |
| c. | North and South Korea. |
| d. | China and Taiwan. |
| e. | India and Pakistan. |

ANS: D REF: p. 969-970

85. The two articles of impeachment passed by the House of Representatives against President Clinton charged him with

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| --- | --- |
| a. | foreign policy deception and misuse of the Central Intelligence Agency. |
| b. | malfeasance of funds and defiance of Congressional spending restrictions. |
| c. | perjury and obstruction of justice. |
| d. | adultery and misuse of federal office facilities. |
| e. | bribery and jury tampering. |

ANS: C REF: p. 970

86. President Clinton's primary political legacy was that he

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| --- | --- |
| a. | revived the vigorous liberal traditions of the Democratic party. |
| b. | established a firm direction for American foreign policy after the Cold War. |
| c. | consolidated the Reagan-Bush revolution by encouraging reduced expectations of government. |
| d. | restored faith in elected officials if not in big government. |
| e. | turned the Democratic party away from his historic commitments to racial and social justice. |

ANS: C REF: p. 971-972

87. One highly unusual issue in the 2000 presidential campaign between Al Gore and George W. Bush was how

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| --- | --- |
| a. | many more American troops should be sent overseas. |
| b. | to cut back protections for the environment. |
| c. | to prevent third-party candidates from becoming a nuisance in presidential elections. |
| d. | to prevent America from being attacked by foreign terrorists. |
| e. | to spend the huge federal budget surpluses. |

ANS: E REF: p. 972

88. The razor-thin 2000 presidential election was finally settled by

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| --- | --- |
| a. | a vote by state in the House of Representatives. |
| b. | Al Gore's concession that Bush had won the election. |
| c. | a complete recount of Florida's votes that gave a majority there to George W. Bush. |
| d. | a federal commission that awarded Florida's electoral votes to George W. Bush. |
| e. | the Supreme Court's ruling ending a recount of Florida's votes. |

ANS: E REF: p. 972

89. In his campaign for the presidency in 2000, George W. Bush promised to

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| --- | --- |
| a. | pursue America's national interests without restraint from traditional U.S. allies. |
| b. | bring reconciliation after the sharp partisan divisions of the Clinton years. |
| c. | pursue hard right conservative policies regarding the environment and social welfare. |
| d. | protect the environment and try to stop global warming. |
| e. | balance the federal budget under all circumstances. |

ANS: B REF: p. 973

90. Which of the following was *not* among the polarizing conservative policies that George W. Bush pursued when he assumed the presidency?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Appointing extreme conservatives to the Supreme Court |
| b. | Sharply cutting federal taxes |
| c. | Withdrawing American support from international programs sanctioning abortion |
| d. | Refusing to permit government-sponsored stem cell research |
| e. | Repudiating the Kyoto Treaty and opening Alaska to more oil exploration |

ANS: A REF: p. 979

91. In the September 11 terrorist attacks on America

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | one thousand people died when New York skyscrapers were hit. |
| b. | heroic passengers forced one of the hijacked planes to crash in a field rather than hit targeted buildings. |
| c. | questions about Bush's legitimacy as president further escalated. |
| d. | Americans were angered by the president's initial response. |
| e. | it took months before the group responsible for the attacks was identified. |

ANS: B REF: p. 974-975

92. The original home of Osama bin Laden, the organizer of Al Qaeda and presumed organizer of the September 11 attacks, was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Yemen. |
| b. | Iraq. |
| c. | Iran. |
| d. | Saudi Arabia. |
| e. | Afghanistan. |

ANS: D REF: p. 975

93. The new cabinet-level agency charged with protecting America against foreign terrorist attacks was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Department of Homeland Security. |
| b. | Federal Bureau of Investigation. |
| c. | USA-Patriot Act. |
| d. | Central Intelligence Agency. |
| e. | Coast Guard. |

ANS: A REF: p. 975

94. The USA-Patriot Act allowed among other things

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| --- | --- |
| a. | trying suspected foreign terrorists before military tribunals. |
| b. | permitting break-ins of suspected Americans' homes. |
| c. | the detention and deportation of immigrants suspected of terrorism. |
| d. | the use of the U.S. military in domestic police operations against terrorism. |
| e. | no smoking on any domestic airline flights. |

ANS: C REF: p. 975

95. To President George W. Bush, "the axis of evil" that menaced American security consisted of the nations of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | France, Germany, and the Netherlands. |
| b. | Russia, China, and Cuba. |
| c. | Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria. |
| d. | Iran, Iraq, and North Korea. |
| e. | Sudan, Egypt, and Libya. |

ANS: D REF: p. 976

96. Among Bush's advisers who pushed most strongly for the invasion of Iraq were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Secretary of State Colin Powell and the State Department. |
| b. | Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge and the Central Intelligence Agency. |
| c. | former President George H.W. Bush and the foreign policy realists. |
| d. | Vice President Richard Cheney and administration neoconservatives. |
| e. | former President Bill Clinton and the New Democrats in Congress. |

ANS: D REF: p. 976

97. After ousting Saddam Hussein from power, the U.S. military in Iraq was faced with

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the abuse of American prisoners by the remnants of Hussein's army. |
| b. | a warm reception from the Iraqi people. |
| c. | a confident new democratic Iraq. |
| d. | an invasion of Iraq by militant Arab states. |
| e. | violent resistance from Iraqi insurgents and foreign militants drawn to the country. |

ANS: E REF: p. 978

98. In June 2004, the United States handed over \_\_\_\_ to the new interim government of Iraq.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Abu Ghraib prison |
| b. | political power and limited sovereignty |
| c. | former dictator Saddam Hussein |
| d. | captured weapons of mass destruction |
| e. | militant Islamic rebels and insurgents |

ANS: B REF: p. 979

99. Violent resistance to the American presence in Iraq escalated when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the new Iraqi government relied heavily on former Sunni members of Hussein's government. |
| b. | former dictator Saddam Hussein began leading a guerrilla movement. |
| c. | Al Qaeda members captured in Iraq were taken to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. |
| d. | it was revealed that some American soldiers had humiliated Iraqi captives in the Abu Ghraib prison. |
| e. | Americans bombed substantial civilian districts of Baghdad. |

ANS: D REF: p. 978

100. Which of the following was *not* among the issues that sharply divided Americans during the George W. Bush administration?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The introduction of high technology into education, business, and government |
| b. | The degree to which civil liberties should be limited in order to combat terrorism |
| c. | Proposals to privatize Social Security |
| d. | Affirmative action in college admissions and employment |
| e. | Gay rights and same-sex marriage |

ANS: A REF: p. 975 | p. 979

101. George W. Bush defeated John Kerry in the election of 2004 especially by claiming that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | he enjoyed strong support in the international community, which would not back Kerry. |
| b. | he had a more effective plan for strengthening the economy and promoting foreign trade. |
| c. | he was a strong leader in the war on terrorism and Kerry would be weak. |
| d. | Kerry was wrong in his promotion of campaign finance reform. |
| e. | he would do more for welfare and social reform, while Kerry would hold back progress. |

ANS: C REF: p. 979

102. Like many of his predecessors, Bush's second term was plagued by scandals, including all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | rumors of the president having an extra-marital affair. |
| b. | White House staff involvement in leaking the identity of an undercover CIA agent to retaliate against her husband. |
| c. | illegal wiretap surveillance on Americans inside the U.S. |
| d. | the botched response to Hurricane Katrina, contributing to the more than 1,300 deaths. |
| e. | the appointment of an inept director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. |

ANS: A REF: p. 981-982

103. After the mid-term elections of 2006, who became the first woman to serve as Speaker of the House?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Ruth Bader Ginsberg |
| b. | Hillary Clinton |
| c. | Nancy Pelosi |
| d. | Janet Napolitano |
| e. | Sonya Sotomayor |

ANS: C REF: p. 982

104. By 2008, Americans' reactions to the war in Iraq

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | remained solidly behind the president. |
| b. | solidified more strongly against the war. |
| c. | helped President Bush maintain approval ratings of nearly 50%. |
| d. | were evenly split between support and belief that the war had been a mistake. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 983

105. The 2008 presidential election is significant because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it opened a new chapter in the nation's history of race relations. |
| b. | it marked America's first African American president. |
| c. | the new president's message of hope struck a chord during the worst recession in memory. |
| d. | the new president's youthful energy proved inspiring in the midst of crisis. |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: E REF: p. 985

106. The "Tea Party" that emerged in the summer of 2009 was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | comprised of people claiming to be angry about expanding government programs, influence and spending. |
| b. | mobilized to end the war in Iraq. |
| c. | started by former vice presidential candidate Sarah Palin. |
| d. | named for the pro-Union movement during the Civil War. |
| e. | angry about the inability of the federal government to end the Great Recession. |

ANS: A REF: p. 986

107. The most significant demographic change in America of the 2010s is that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the percentage of women is slightly higher than that of men. |
| b. | Latinos replaced African Americans as the country's largest minority. |
| c. | more people migrated North than South for the first time since the 1950s. |
| d. | the number of people failing to graduate from high school reached new highs. |
| e. | a larger percentage of people identified as Republicans than Democrats. |

ANS: B REF: p. 988

**ESSAY**

108. What were the primary domestic policy goals of the Clinton presidency? Did Clinton's policies owe more to his claim to be a new Democrat, or was he still fundamentally in tune with the liberal heritage of the Democratic party?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

109. What explains the rash of violence in America in the 1990s? How were such extreme actions connected to the general disillusionment with government, politics, and political leaders?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

110. Given that traditional political party organizations had seriously weakened, what explains the fierce partisan conflict between Republicans and Democrats in the 1990s? Was the conflict really rooted in different ideologies and views of government or more in the clash of colorful personalities like Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

111. What steps did President Clinton take to successfully manage the economy in the 1990s? Why were his trade and tax policies so controversial?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

112. What were the greatest successes of the American economy in the 1990s? What role did Clinton's international trade agreements play in the expanding prosperity of the period? Why was the process of economic globalization often controversial?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

113. Do you agree that America struggled to find a direction for its foreign policy in the post-Cold War years? What principles, if any, do you see operating across the board in such areas as the Balkans, the Middle East, East Africa, and Latin America in the 1990s?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

114. Were there legitimate constitutional issues in the impeachment of President Clinton, or were the charges largely a case of "sexual McCarthyism"? How did the impeachment and acquittal affect Clinton's achievements and reputation as president?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

115. What was the primary political legacy of the Clinton administration? Do you agree with the text that Clinton "did more to consolidate than to reverse the Reagan-Bush revolution against New Deal liberalism"?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

116. In what ways did the Clinton administration reinforce the negative public views of government and politics first nourished in Vietnam and Watergate eras?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

117. Did the contested, razor-thin election of 2000 reflect the strengths or the weaknesses of American democracy? Do you agree that the Supreme Court was right to settle the outcome? What other possible solutions might have been pursued?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

118. How did George W. Bush's election as the first popular-vote minority president in over a century affect his ability to lead the country? Why was he able to pursue a vigorously conservative political course despite the thinness of his mandate?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

119. What were the essential components of George W. Bush's conservative domestic policies? How were they related to the Bush administration's foreign policy?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

120. Discuss the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, within the larger context of American history and foreign policy. How had the relative safety of the American homeland since the early nineteenth century affected America's outlook and relations with the rest of the world? How might the attacks alter those perspectives and relationships?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

121. How did the Bush administration respond at home and abroad to the terrorist attacks of 2001? Which elements of its response were met with general approval, and which caused heightened political controversy?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

122. How did the U.S. domestic reaction to the "war on terror" compare with similar responses to World War I, World War II, and the Cold War? In which of these conflicts were there greater threats to America's tradition of civil liberties, and why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

123. Why was the initial American success in Iraq followed by so much continuing resistance and violence? Was Iraqi resistance primarily a product of internal Iraqi politics, or was it caused primarily by external forces--including both the American presence and the influx of international terrorists into the country?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

124. What was the central rationale and goal of the American invasion of Iraq?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

125. Americans experienced a great wave of national unity and solidarity in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Yet within a few years they were very bitterly divided over both political goals and tactics. What was the primary cause of these divisions? Were they debates over longstanding cultural and moral differences, or were the divisions directly related to the specific policies and conduct of the Bush administration?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

126. In what ways did George W. Bush's administration and policies represent a continuation of the conservative revolution launched by Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, and to what extent did it represent a more radical and unprecedented turn in American foreign and domestic policies?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.