

Chapter 31 Quiz

- 1) The Nixon administration
 - A) was open and accessible.
 - B) repudiated the welfare state.
 - C) isolated itself from the Washington power structure.
 - D) continued the policies and programs of the Great Society.
 - E) focused primarily on domestic issues.

- 2) What was the main focus of the Nixon presidency?
 - A) military build-up
 - B) civil rights
 - C) economics
 - D) foreign policy
 - E) education

- 3) Why was there growing inflation during the Nixon administration?
 - A) The Federal Reserve Board refused to take any action to stop it.
 - B) Nixon was strongly in favor of federal economic controls.
 - C) Lyndon Johnson had raised taxes to support the Vietnam War.
 - D) The Vietnam War had increased the federal deficit.
 - E) Nixon continued to increase government spending.

- 4) Which foreign policy strategy was thought to lessen tensions with the Soviet Union?
 - A) "one-upsmanship"
 - B) reapproachment
 - C) *detente*
 - D) containment
 - E) brinkmanship

- 5) Why did the United States resume relations with China?
 - A) The United States wanted to thwart the growing economic power of Japan.
 - B) China had asked that diplomatic relations resume.
 - C) China's large population represented an important economic market.
 - D) The United States believed China could become an important ally.
 - E) The United States believed it would force better relations with the Soviet Union.

- 6) The SALT treaties involved
 - A) the United States' withdrawal from Vietnam.
 - B) reductions in the number of offensive ballistic missiles.
 - C) the collapse of the former Soviet Union.
 - D) removal of Soviet nuclear weapons from Cuba.
 - E) preventing war in the Middle East.

- 7) Which component was NOT part of Nixon's plan to end Vietnam?
 - A) training of South Vietnamese forces to take the combat role
 - B) a gradual withdrawal of American troops
 - C) renewed bombing
 - D) increased military spending
 - E) taking a hard line in negotiations with Hanoi

- 8) The 1973 U.S.-North Vietnam agreement
 - A) guaranteed a future U.S. presence in Vietnam.
 - B) dramatically reduced the size of the North Vietnam army in South Vietnam.
 - C) was actually a disguised U.S. surrender.
 - D) limited North Vietnamese control of South Vietnam.
 - E) made Vietnam a protectorate of China.

- 9) The Watergate Scandal
 - A) involved a lust for money.
 - B) demonstrated the strength of America's basic governmental institutions.
 - C) allowed unchecked presidential authority.
 - D) was conceived by Richard Nixon.
 - E) uncovered vast corruption in the U.S. Congress.

- 10) Which of the following was the greatest casualty of the Watergate scandal?
 - A) Richard Nixon
 - B) the system of checks and balances
 - C) public confidence in the political system
 - D) an independent judiciary
 - E) the U. S. Congress

- 11) The Arab oil boycott of 1973-1974 was precipitated by
 - A) the U.S. invasion of Iran.
 - B) the SALT treaty.
 - C) the depression in China.
 - D) SALT II.
 - E) the Yom Kippur War.

- 12) Jimmy Carter's most important foreign policy success in Latin America included
 - A) the Mexican-American treaty.
 - B) the destruction of Communism in Central America.
 - C) the Panama Canal treaties.
 - D) the invasion of Cuba.
 - E) the capture of Manuel Noriega.

- 13) The most grave consequence of the 1970s oil shock was
- A) the collapse of several Arab states.
 - B) inflation throughout America.
 - C) a glut of food world wide.
 - D) increased industrial growth.
 - E) initial failure of the fledgling computer industry

- 14) Which one of the following was a diplomatic achievement of the Carter administration?
- A) the Panama Canal treaties
 - B) the Camp David Accords
 - C) the Iranian hostage crisis
 - D) A and B
 - E) B and C

- 15) As a reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, President Carter
- A) tried to use the Panama Canal as a bargaining chip.
 - B) threatened the world with nuclear war.
 - C) invaded southern Russia.
 - D) severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.
 - E) proclaimed a U.S. boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.