

APUSH Ch 29 The Search for Order in an Era of Limits

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Why did the U.S. economy suffer from inflation in the mid-1970s?
- It was brought on in part by military spending in Vietnam.
 - Unemployment was at its lowest point.
 - Consumer demand for goods was high.
 - President Richard Nixon did not address the problem.
- _____ 2. Which of the following statements characterizes the energy needs and resources that the United States faced in the late 1960s and early 1970s?
- The United States continued to produce enough petroleum to meet all its needs, but the price was rising sharply.
 - The United States was rapidly substituting nuclear and hydroelectric power for most of its energy needs except gasoline.
 - The United States, once the world's leading producer of oil, had become heavily dependent on imported oil.
 - American output of petroleum had declined dramatically, forcing the United States to buy almost all of its oil from Africa.
- _____ 3. How did the United States respond to the OPEC oil embargo in the early 1970s?
- Americans started to buy small, fuel-efficient automobiles manufactured in Detroit.
 - Congress cut off funding for the construction of the remainder of the interstate highway system.
 - American automobile manufacturers began producing expensive, all-electric cars.
 - Congress passed a law limiting highway speeds to 55 miles per hour.
- _____ 4. Which of these developments spurred the birth of the modern environmentalist movement?
- Theodore Roosevelt's presidency
 - The publication of *Silent Spring* in 1962
 - The first celebration of Earth Day in 1970
 - Public outcry against illegal waste dumps in Toledo, Ohio
- _____ 5. Which of the following statements describes the Nixon administration's domestic policies?
- Nixon vetoed nearly all of the environmental laws passed by Congress during his time in office.
 - Nixon was blocked by Congress from impounding billions of dollars appropriated for social and environmental programs.
 - Nixon successfully vetoed a bill to reform the social welfare system by eliminating Aid to Dependent Children.
 - The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was signed into law by Nixon and had broad bipartisan support.

Name: _____

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- ___ 6. The National Environmental Policy Act (1970) required developers to
 - a. pay higher taxes for projects that would be harmful to the environment.
 - b. plan projects in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - c. pay a penalty if projects turned out to be environmentally detrimental.
 - d. file environmental impact statements on the effect of projects on ecosystems.

- ___ 7. A nuclear reactor came close to meltdown in 1979 at
 - a. Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.
 - b. Shoreham, New York.
 - c. Seabrook, New Hampshire.
 - d. Fernald, Ohio.

- ___ 8. Why did the federal deficit grow dramatically in the late 1960s?
 - a. Presidents Johnson and Nixon had introduced tax cuts for American workers.
 - b. Rising interest rates on the national debt became increasingly burdensome.
 - c. The government had spent huge sums on the Great Society programs and the Vietnam War.
 - d. The drop in foreign imports caused a loss in tariff revenues.

- ___ 9. Economic competition from West Germany and Japan led to
 - a. stagflation.
 - b. deindustrialization.
 - c. the demise of the Bretton Woods system.
 - d. the energy crisis.

- ___ 10. What accounted for the dramatic decline of the American labor movement in the 1970s and 1980s?
 - a. The decreasing popularity of radical movements
 - b. Renewed domestic anticommunism
 - c. The process of deindustrialization
 - d. The economic prosperity of the period

- ___ 11. Nearly every American city struggled to pay its bills in the 1970s because of
 - a. the continuing process of suburbanization.
 - b. a decline in federal funding after the end of Johnson's Great Society.
 - c. the federal government's moratorium on municipal debt.
 - d. skyrocketing property tax rates due to inflation.

- _____ 12. In 1978, California voters began a national trend by enacting a ballot initiative called Proposition 13 that
- denied homosexual men and women legally protected status in state employment, public accommodation, and housing.
 - outlawed affirmative action practices in employment, education, and the awarding of state contracts.
 - rolled back property taxes and required future tax measures to pass the legislature with a two-thirds vote.
 - banned existing programs of county-to-county busing to integrate urban and suburban public schools.
- _____ 13. Who masterminded the 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate complex?
- Vice President Gerald Ford
 - Two reporters at the *Washington Post*
 - President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers
 - Members of the Committee to Re-elect the President
- _____ 14. Which of the following was the cause of President Nixon's downfall?
- His decision to order the Watergate break-in
 - His obstruction of justice in the Watergate matter
 - Nixon's failure to please conservatives
 - The media's unwillingness to portray him fairly
- _____ 15. Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced out of office in 1973 because
- his central involvement in the Watergate cover-up was exposed.
 - he was indicted for accepting kickbacks while governor of Maryland.
 - he was arrested on a morals charge in Baltimore.
 - Democrats and Republicans recognized his unsuitability for the presidency.
- _____ 16. The War Powers Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the Fair Campaign Practices Act, and the Federal Intelligence Surveillance Act were passed as a result of
- the Vietnam War.
 - Nixon's imperial presidency.
 - the CIA's increasing influence on national politics.
 - the Watergate scandal.
- _____ 17. Why did President Ford pardon Nixon a month after Ford took office in 1973?
- Nixon had been punished enough by having to resign the presidency.
 - Putting Nixon on trial would reveal information damaging to national security.
 - He wished to spare the country the agony of rehashing Watergate.
 - Nixon was depressed and suicidal.

- _____ 18. The post-Watergate political reforms passed by Congress
- encouraged bipartisanship.
 - made government more transparent.
 - made government more efficient.
 - decreased the power of special interests.
- _____ 19. Who was the presidential candidate who ran as a Washington outsider and promised to clean up government?
- Jimmy Carter
 - Richard Nixon
 - Gerald Ford
 - Hubert Humphrey
- _____ 20. How did President Carter respond to the energy crisis of the 1970s?
- Carter called for tighter federal controls on oil and natural gas prices.
 - Carter advocated for energy conservation efforts as “the moral equivalent of war.”
 - He imposed rationing on gasoline and heating fuel, and he placed tariffs on imported petroleum.
 - He liberalized environmental laws and increased reliance on coal and nuclear power.
- _____ 21. Which of the following statements characterizes affirmative action?
- It was first advanced under the Nixon administration in the early 1970s.
 - It encompassed only racial minorities and excluded women.
 - U.S. courts banned affirmative action in hiring and enrollment in the 1970s.
 - Opponents, many of whom had opposed civil rights, charged that it was reverse discrimination.
- _____ 22. In the case of *Bakke v. University of California* (1978), which of the following issues was under review?
- Affirmative action
 - Abortion rights
 - Environmental pollution
 - Corruption in Congress
- _____ 23. Which of the following statements describes the feminist movement in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s?
- It consisted of a relatively small number of women whose activism had a large presence but little effect.
 - The women’s movement declined as soon as feminist activists gained access to highly paid corporate jobs.
 - The feminist movement had a significant impact only on the lives of white middle-class heterosexual women.
 - Feminist activism addressed many issues, took a variety of forms, and affected millions of women.

- _____ 24. Which of the following describes the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)?
- The law was first proposed by the National Organization for Women (NOW) in 1970.
 - It was ratified by thirty-four states by the end of 1974, but its progress stalled.
 - President Nixon, an ardent opponent of feminism, vetoed it in 1973.
 - The issue divided moderate from radical feminists, causing the decline of the movement.
- _____ 25. In the case of *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965), the Supreme Court struck down an 1879 state law prohibiting the purchase and use of
- firearms.
 - contraception.
 - alcohol.
 - pornography.
- _____ 26. The Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade* was based on
- misuse of federal funds.
 - reverse discrimination.
 - the right to privacy.
 - separation of church and state.
- _____ 27. How did the Supreme Court led by Warren Burger compare to that led by Earl Warren?
- The Warren Court gave more importance to property rights than to civil rights.
 - Burger's strict constructionism reversed the Warren Court's agenda.
 - The Burger Court refused to scale back the Warren Court's liberal precedents.
 - The Warren Court was more conservative than the Burger Court.
- _____ 28. Which of the following made a critical contribution to the emergence of the sexual revolution of the 1960s?
- The Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - The birth control pill
 - The expansion of higher education
 - The Vietnam War
- _____ 29. The resurgence of Christian faith in the United States during the 1970s and 1980s has been labeled by historians as the
- Christian Renaissance.
 - Second Great Awakening.
 - Evangelical Revolution.
 - Fourth Great Awakening.

- ___ 30. Christian activists in the late 1970s and early 1980s made which of the following issues a high priority?
- Providing comprehensive sex education in public schools
 - Careful attention to maintaining the separation of church and state
 - Combating the proliferation of pornography in American society
 - Providing social supports for women who needed to work outside the home

Other

The following questions refer to the following excerpt.

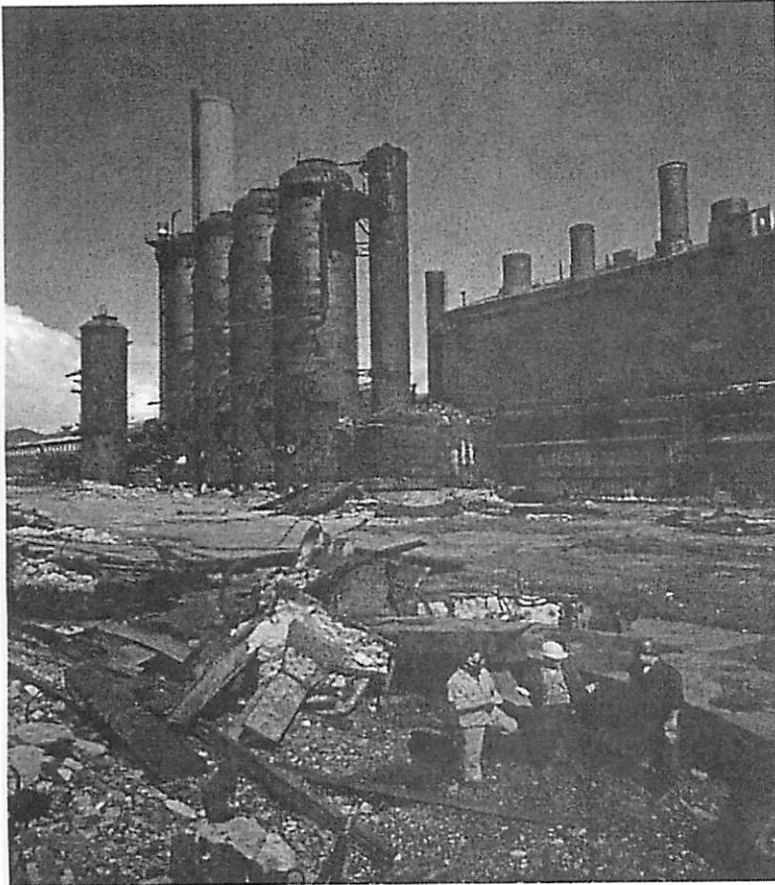
Nothing could be more misleading to our children than our present affluent society. They will inherit a totally different world, a world in which the standards, politics, and economics of the 1960s are dead. As the most powerful nation in the world today, and its largest consumer, the United States cannot stand isolated. We are today involved in the events leading to famine; tomorrow we may be destroyed by its consequences.

Our position requires that we take immediate action at home and promote effective action world-wide. We must have population control at home, hopefully through a system of incentives and penalties, but by compulsion if voluntary methods fail. We must use our political power to push other countries into programs which combine agricultural development and population control. And while this is being done we must take action to reverse the deterioration of our environment before population pressure permanently ruins our planet.

Paul Ehrlich, *The Population Bomb*, 1969

31. The controversy highlighted in the excerpt above led most directly to
- conservation measures by activists and legislators.
 - urban unrest and challenges to the traditional family.
 - concerns about how social changes were affecting American values.
 - the rise of the Sunbelt as a political and economic force.
32. Which of the following nineteenth-century issues most closely parallels the controversy expressed in the excerpt above?
- The promotion of religious and secular reforms by the Second Great Awakening
 - Substantial numbers of new immigrants prior to the Civil War that gave rise to a major nativist movement
 - Debates about the extension of public control over natural resources in the late nineteenth century
 - The growth of cities after the Civil War that led to many Americans living in relative poverty

The following questions refer to the following photograph of an old steel mill being demolished during the 1980s.



Lynn Johnson/National Geographic/Getty Images

33. The photograph above best serves as evidence of
- increasing economic inequality in the United States.
 - the major environmental challenges that faced the United States.
 - intensified debates over free-trade agreements.
 - economic challenges stemming from integration of the United States into the world economy.
34. Which of the following was an important effect of the historical process depicted in the photograph above?
- A decline in union membership
 - A surge in migration to the United States
 - Criticism by conservatives for failing to transform the economic status quo
 - Debates over the impact of economic consumption on the environment