

Name: _____ Date: _____

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

1. William Clinton
2. George H. W. Bush
3. J. Danforth Quayle
4. H. Ross Perot
5. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
6. Carol Mosely-Braun
7. Donna Shalala
8. Henry Cisneros
9. Ron Brown
10. Janet Reno
11. Hillary Rodham Clinton
12. Newt Gingrich
13. Robert Dole
14. John McCain

15. Madeleine Albright
16. Monica Lewinsky
17. Kenneth Starr
18. William Rehnquist
19. Ralph Nader
20. Al Gore
21. George W. Bush
22. Richard Cheney
23. James Jeffords
24. Osama bin Laden
25. Colin Powell
26. Saddam Hussein
27. John Ashcroft
28. Arnold Schwarzenegger
29. John Kerry

30. "culture wars"
31. "*unfunded mandates*"
32. *globalization*
33. "ethnic cleansing"
34. "red" and "blue" states
35. "a-symmetrical warfare"
36. "axis of evil"
37. New Democrats
38. Brady Bill
39. Branch Davidians
40. Columbine High School
41. Welfare Reform Bill
42. Contract with America
43. *Hopwood v. Texas*
44. World Trade Organization (WTO)

45. Kosovo
46. Whitewater
47. *September 11, 2001*
48. World Trade Center
49. Al Qaeda
50. Taliban
51. USA-Patriot Act
52. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
53. Enron and Worldcom
54. *Gratz v. Bollinger*
55. *Grutter v. Bollinger*
56. UNMOVIC
57. International Atomic Energy Agency
58. Kyoto Treaty

59. 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.
60. A principal constituency that voted heavily for Bill Clinton over President Bush and H. Ross Perot was
- A) gunowners.
 - B) Arab Americans.
 - C) conservatives.
 - D) supporters of the Persian Gulf War.
 - E) women.
61. 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 involvement with his staff and relations with the Supreme Court.
62. The Branch Davidians were
- A) an organization of fiscal conservatives promoting a reduced deficit.
 - B) a fundamentalist sect assaulted by the federal government
 - C) a branch of the “House of David” within the Jewish community.
 - D) an underground militia plotting rebellion against the federal government.
 - E) a group of liberal Democrats opposed to Clinton's “new Democrat” policies.
63. 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.

64. President Clinton aroused the hostility of liberals within his own party when he
- A) signed the Welfare Reform Bill.
 - B) the backed the “don't ask, don't tell” policy regarding gays.
 - C) 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.
65. After they gained control of both houses of Congress in the 1994 mid-term elections, the Republicans
- 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.
66. 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.
67. 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.
68. 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.

69. The two articles of impeachment passed by the House of Representatives against President Clinton charged him with
- 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.
70. President Clinton's primary political legacy was that he
- 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.
71. One highly unusual issue in the 2000 presidential campaign between Al Gore and George W. Bush was
- A) how many more American troops should be sent overseas.
 - B) how to cut back protections for the environment.
 - C) how to prevent third-party candidates from becoming a nuisance in presidential elections.
 - D) how to prevent America from being attacked by foreign terrorists.
 - E) how to spend the huge federal budget surpluses.
72. The Supreme Court's ruling prohibiting further recounting of Florida's votes and awarding the 2000 election to George W. Bush was based on
- A) a fear that the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives.
 - B) evidence that the election authorities in Florida were corrupt and incompetent.
 - C) a finding that Florida's inconsistent standards for evaluating ballots violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution.
 - D) clear evidence that the votes would have favored Bush even if they had all been counted.
 - E) political pressure from the American military who feared a foreign attack if no president were named.

73. 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) refused to permit government-sponsored “stem cell” research.
 - E) repudiating the Kyoto Treaty and opening Alaska to more oil exploration.
74. 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.
75. The USA-Patriot Act provided for, among other things,
- 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.
76. 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.
77. 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.

78. 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.
79. In two affirmative action cases involving the University of Michigan decided in 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that
- A) any form of affirmative action violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution.
 - B) racial quotas were permissible for as many years as discrimination had been practiced.
 - C) numerical formulas for minority admission were unacceptable but flexible individually-based procedures were constitutional.
 - D) preferences for children of alumni were unconstitutional.
 - E) all forms of affirmative action were acceptable under the Constitution and the Civil Rights Act.