

#### **Chapter Forty**

The Resurgence of Conservatism, 1980-1992

#### In the 1980 national elections,

- 1. third-party candidate John Anderson won three states and seventeen Electoral College votes.
- 2. Ronald Reagan won the presidency by the closest margin since the Kennedy-Nixon election of 1960.
- 3. Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory against incumbent President Carter and third-party candidate John Anderson.
- 4. Ronald Reagan won but filled to carry either house of Congress for the Republicans.

In the 1980 national elections,

3. Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory against incumbent President Carter and third-party candidate John Anderson.

Hint: See page 968.

## Reagan's "supply side economics" was based on the theory that

- 1. using federal funds to purchase oil and gas supplies would stimulate the economy.
- 2. cutting federal taxes would stimulate the economy and eventually produce more tax revenue and a balanced budget.
- 3. cutting the federal budget would create a greater supply of venture capital for entrepreneurs.
- 4. expanding the money supply would stimulate the economy and enable borrowers to pay off their loans with "cheaper" dollars.

## Reagan's "supply side economics" was based on the theory that

2. cutting federal taxes would stimulate the economy and eventually produce more tax revenue and a balanced budget.

Hint: See page 970.

## The greatest military disaster of the Reagan era occurred when

- bombers killed more than two hundred U.S. Marines in Lebanon.
- 2. several hundred soldiers and Marines were killed in the invasion of Grenada.
- 3. an American jet was shot down over the Soviet Union.
- 4. American forces became bogged down in a guerilla war against leftist rebels in El Salvador.

## The greatest military disaster of the Reagan era occurred when

 bombers killed more than two hundred U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

Hint: See page 972.

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- economic reform and freedom of speech and press
- 2. ethnic autonomy and civil rights
- 3. a multi-party democracy and honest local government
- 4. Internet access and high-tech communications

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economic reform and freedom of speech and press

Hint: See page 973.

## One of the important economic legacies of the 1980s was

- a reversal of the trend toward growing federal deficits.
- 2. a growing gap in income between rich and poor and a growing squeeze on the middle class.
- 3. a greater American autonomy and less dependence on international trade.
- 4. rising wages for the unionized working class.

## One of the important economic legacies of the 1980s was

2. a growing gap in income between rich and poor and a growing squeeze on the middle class.

Hint: See page 976.

## In the 1988 election, George H. W. Bush essentially ran on a platform of

- restoring a balanced budget after the Reagan deficits.
- 2. continuing the Reagan legacy of tax cuts, social and cultural conservatism, and a tough foreign policy.
- 3. conservative economics but greater moderation on abortion and other cultural questions.
- 4. reviving the American economy and projecting American power into the Middle East.

## In the 1988 election, George H. W. Bush essentially ran on a platform of

2. continuing the Reagan legacy of tax cuts, social and cultural conservatism, and a tough foreign policy.

Hint: See page 979.

# The first of the Soviet-dominated "satellite" Communist governments to collapse in 1989 was

- 1. East Germany.
- 2. Hungary.
- 3. Romania.
- 4. Poland.

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4. Poland.

Hint: See page 980.

# The greatest crisis that faced the former Communist lands of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was

- 1. ethnic violence among once-suppressed groups.
- 2. leftover nuclear weapons.
- 3. a possible invasion by Western forces.
- 4. the rise of militant Islam on their territories.

# The greatest crisis that faced the former Communist lands of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was

1. ethnic violence among once-suppressed groups.

Hint: See page 982.

# The Iran-contra scandal reflected a sharp conflict between Congress and President Reagan over

- 1. U.S. aid for rebels against the leftist government of Nicaragua.
- 2. the American policy of refusing to trade arms for U.S. hostages in the Middle East.
- 3. the attitude of American Christian and Jewish leaders toward Iran's Islamic Revolution.
- 4. the U.S. economic boycott of Fidel Castro's Cuba.

# The Iran-contra scandal reflected a sharp conflict between Congress and President Reagan over

1. U.S. aid for rebels against the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Hint: See pages 974–975.

Most of the American military's "Operation Desert Storm" was launched from a massive staging ground in

- 1. the Persian Gulf.
- 2. Saudi Arabia.
- 3. Iran.
- 4. Kuwait.

Most of the American military's "Operation Desert Storm" was launched from a massive staging ground in

2. Saudi Arabia.

Hint: See pages 984–985.