[**Chapter 41 America Confronts the Post-Cold War Era**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35865085164/chapter-41-america-confronts-the-post-cold-war-era)

1.             The Branch Davidians were a fundamentalist sect assaulted by the federal government.

2.             In the 1992 national elections, Democratic candidate Bill Clinton campaigned as a “new Democrat” who proposed to move away from his party’s traditional liberalism.

3.             Relations with America’s allies Germany and France were notamong the areas where President Clinton’s foreign policy stumbled in the first years of his presidency.

4.             Two of Clinton’s early political blunders occurred in the areas of gays in the military and health care.

5.             A widespread public attitude of the early 1990s that affected many areas of politics and society was disillusionment and distrust of the federal government.

6.             President Clinton aroused the hostility of liberals within his own party when he signed the Welfare Reform Bill.

7.             After they gained control of both houses of Congress in the 1994 mid-term elections, the Republicans overreached with conservative policies that bred a backlash favoring President Clinton.

8.             President Clinton’s approach to the controversial policy of affirmative action was a plea to “mend it, not end it.”

9.             Bill Clinton’s primary political advantage throughout his two terms of office was the tremendously prosperous economy.

10.          Relations with America’s allies Germany and France was not among the areas where President Clinton’s foreign policy stumbled in the first years of his presidency.

11.          President Clinton attempted to promote peace negotiations and better relations among all of the following except China and Taiwan.

12.          The two articles of impeachment passed by the House of Representatives against President Clinton charged him with perjury and obstruction of justice.

13.          President Clinton’s primary political legacy was that he consolidated the Reagan-Bush revolution by encouraging reduced expectations of government.

14.          One highly unusual issue in the 2000 presidential campaign between Al Gore and George W. Bush was how to spend the huge federal budget surpluses.

15.          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 finding that Florida’s inconsistent standards for evaluating ballots violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

16.          In his campaign for the presidency in 2000, George W. Bush promised to bring reconciliation after the sharp partisan divisions of the Clinton years.

17.          Appointing extreme conservatives to the Supreme Court was not among the polarizing conservative policies that George W. Bush pursued when he assumed the presidency.

18.          The original hoe of Osama bin Ladin, the organizer of Al Qaeda and presumed organizer of the September 11 attacks was Saudi Arabia.

19.          The new cabinet-level agency charged with protecting America against foreign terrorist attacks was the Department of Homeland Security.

20.          The USA-Patriot Act provided for, among other things, the detention and deportation of immigrants suspected of terrorism.

21.          To President George W. Bush, “the axis of evil” that menaced American security consisted of the nations of Iran, Iraq, and Libya.

22.          Among Bush’s advisors who pushed most strongly for the invasion of Iraq were Vice President Richard Cheney and administration “neoconservatives.”

23.          After ousting Saddam Hussein from power, the U.S. Military in Iraq was faced with violent resistance from Iraqi insurgents and foreign militants drawn to the country.

24.          In two affirmative action cases involving the University of Michigan decided in 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that numerical formulas for minority admission were unacceptable but flexible individually-based procedures were constitutional.

25.          In 2003 California voters used the 100-year old procedure of (recall) to select a new governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger.

26.          In June 2004, the United States handed over (political power and limited sovereignty) to the new interim government of Iraq.

27.          The primary issue that enabled Bill Clinton to defeat President Bush and Ross Perot in the 1992 elections was Bush’s management of a seriously slumping economy.

28.          One of Bill Clinton’s few early successes in advancing his reform agenda during his first term was the Brady gun control bill.

29.          The leader of the right-wing movement that won a sweeping victory for Republicans in the 1994 Congressional elections was Newt Gingrich.

30.          Facing a Republican Congress during his second term, Bill Clinton embraced more cautious and conservative policies, including notably his support for a welfare reform bill.

31.          The Clinton foreign policy in Africa, the Balkans, and China was marked by great caution and a reluctance to engage American diplomatic or military power.

32.          The two charges on which President Clinton was impeached and then acquitted after a Senate trial in January and February 1999 were perjury before a grand jury and obstruction of justice.

33.          As President, Clinton’s legacy would likely include consolidating the Reagan-Bush revolution of lowered expectations for government’s ability to solve social ills.

34.          The razor-thin election of 2000 between George W. Bush and Al Gore was finally resolved when the U.S. Supreme Court ended further vote recounts in Florida, giving Bush the electoral victory.