### Part A. Vocabulary

| 1. Stagflation | 1. economic condition characterized by both inflation and recession |
| 2. OPEC | 2. kept oil prices high so US dollars flowed out & created trade deficit |
| 3. detente | 3. the easing of tensions between nations |
| 4. Helsinki Accords | 4. promised to respect basic human rights |
| 5. Camp David Accords | 5. resulted in peace treaty between Egypt & Israel in 1979 |
| 6. supply-side economics | 6. Reagan argued it would end inflation without increasing the national debt |
| 7. "Star Wars" | 7. (SDI) satellite shield designed to intercept & destroy Soviet missiles |
| 8. trade imbalance | 8. a nation imports more goods than it expects |
| 9. Iran-Contra Affair | 9. concerned the illegal sale of arms by the US government |
| 10. arms reduction | 10. agreement to eliminate short & medium range land-based missiles |
| 11. Savings & Loan scandal | 11. misuse of funds by loan officers |
| 12. Berlin Wall falls | 12. it triggered the end of Soviet communism |
| 13. NAFTA | 13. agreement calling for removal of trade restrictions among US, Mexico, Canada |
| 14. GATT | 14. international agreement reducing tariffs & expanding world trade |
| 15. Gulf War | 15. UN military operation to rid Saddam Hussein from Kuwait |
| 16. Iraq War | 16. US & several nations attacking Saddam Hussein in order to rid WMD |
| 17. collective security | 17. member nations agree to take joint action to meet any threat to peace |
| 18. New Federalism | 18. attempt to lessen federal govt.'s role in its dealings with states |
| 19. swing state | 19. a state that is not clearly for either political party candidate & can determine outcome of presidential election |
| 20. global interdependence | 20. world nations must rely on each other involving trade, transportation and communication |
**Vocabulary practice**

**Matching:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stagflation_______</td>
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<td>OPEC_______</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>détente_______</td>
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<td>Helsinki Accords_______</td>
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<td>Camp David Accords_______</td>
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<td>supply-side economics____</td>
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<td>“Star Wars”_______</td>
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<td>Iraq War_______</td>
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<td>global interdependence</td>
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a. it triggered the end of Soviet communism
b. agreement calling for removal of trade restrictions among US, Mexico, Canada
c. international agreement reducing tariffs & expanding world trade
d. UN military operation to rid Saddam Hussein from Kuwait
e. US & several nations attacking Saddam Hussein in order to rid WMD
f. member nations agree to take joint action to meet any threat to peace
g. attempt to lessen federal govt.’s role in its dealings with states
h. Reagan argued it would end inflation without increasing the national debt
i. (SDI) satellite shield designed to intercept & destroy Soviet missiles
j. a nation imports more goods than it expects
k. concerned the illegal sale of arms by the US government
l. economic condition characterized by both inflation and recession
m. kept oil prices high so US dollars flowed out & created trade deficit
n. the easing of tensions between nations
o. promised to respect basic human rights
p. resulted in peace treaty between Egypt & Israel in 1979
q. agreement to eliminate short & medium range land-based missiles
r. misuse of funds by loan officers
s. a state that is not clearly for either political party candidate & can determine outcome of presidential election
t. world nations must rely on each other involving trade, transportation and communication
Critical Thinking:

1. Why did President Ford pardon former President Nixon?

2. How was Carter’s presidency influenced by the shadow of Nixon’s presidency?

3. What reasons led to the election of Reagan as president in 1980?

4. What factors led to the US military intervention in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Grenada?

5. How did President Clinton handle tensions between ethnic groups in the former Yugoslavia?

6. Why was the capture, trial, & execution of Saddam Hussein considered a turning point of the war in Iraq?

7. Why was the “bail out” (TARP) money controversial for the American taxpayer?
| 1. Richard Nixon  | 1. His involvement in Watergate brought campaign funding reforms |
| 2. Bill Gates     | 2. philanthropist committed to improving education & public health |
| 3. Gerald Ford   | 3. Worked to restore faith in govt. after Watergate affair |
| 5. Ronald Reagan | 5. Took conservative viewpoint on social issues and use supply side economics |
| 6. Mikhail Gorbachev | 6. criticized Reagan’s “Star Wars” policy and called for renewal of detente |
| 7. George H. W. Bush | 7. President when Cold War ended and led US in Persian Gulf War |
| 8. Bill Clinton | 8. Backed NAFTA, healthcare, social security reform, reduced national deficit |
| 11. Henry Kissinger | 11. Secretary of State under Nixon & Ford who used Realpolitik diplomacy |
| 14. Madeleine Albright | 14. UN Ambassador & First female Secretary of State |
| 15. Al Gore | 15. Won popular vote but lost electoral vote in 2000 presidential election |
| 16. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad | 16. Iranian president responsible for nuclear development in Iran |
| 17. Saddam Hussein | 17. Iraqi dictator who invaded Kuwait causing Gulf War |
| 18. Slobodan Milosevic | 18. Bosnian Serb leader who carried out ethnic cleansing |
| 19. Osama bin Laden | 19. al-Qaeda leader of terrorist network |
| 20. Yasir Arafat | 20. Palestinian leader negotiating peace in the Middle East during Clinton Administration |
People Vocabulary Practice

1. His involvement in Watergate brought campaign funding reforms
2. philanthropist committed to improving education & public health
3. Worked to restore faith in govt. after Watergate affair
4. Brought Menachem Begin (Israel) & Anwar el-Sadat (Egypt) together
5. Took conservative viewpoint on social issues and use supply side economics
6. criticized Reagan’s “Star Wars” policy and called for renewal of detente
7. President when Cold War ended and led US in Persian Gulf War
8. Backed NAFTA, healthcare, social security reform, reduced national deficit
9. started US military involvement in Afghanistan & Iraq after 9/11
10. Plans draw down of troops in Iraq, the closing of Guantanamo prison
11. Secretary of State under Nixon & Ford who used Realpolitik diplomacy
13. Women’s rights activist who formed NOW & wrote “The Feminine Mystique”
14. UN Ambassador & First female Secretary of State
15. Won popular vote but lost electoral vote in 2000 presidential election
16. Iranian president responsible for nuclear development in Iran
17. Iraqi dictator who invaded Kuwait causing Gulf War
18. Bosnian Serb leader who carried out ethnic cleansing
19. al-Qaeda leader of terrorist network
20. Palestinian leader negotiating peace in the Middle East during Clinton Administration

Match the above definitions to the names below

Ralph Nader ______
Betty Friedan ______
Madeleine Albright ______
Al Gore ______
Mahmoud Ahmadinejad ______
Saddam Hussein ______
Slobodan Milosevic ______
Osama bin Laden ______
Yasir Arafat 
Richard Nixon 
Bill Gates 
Gerald Ford 
Jimmy Carter 
Ronald Reagan 
Mikhail Gorbachev 
George H. W. Bush 
Bill Clinton 
George W. Bush 
Barack Obama
Critical Thinking:

1. Categorize those on the list who would fit the following
   Presidents:

   Foreign Leaders:

   Cabinet Leaders

   Social Leaders

2. List one similarity between each pair of people given below:
   a. Betty Friedan - Madeline Albright
   b. Saddam Hussein - Slobodan Milosevic
   c. Ronald Reagan - Mikhail Gorbachev

3. What steps did Nixon and Carter take to resolve the environmental problems of the 1970’s?

4. What were the following presidents’ attitudes about government involvement in the economy? (Reagan, Bush, Clinton, and Obama)

5. What is the difference between George W. Bush and Barack Obama’s policy on immigration?
Base your answer to question 1 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

1 Information provided by the graph shows that between 1988 and 1993, there was an increased need for candidates of major political parties to win the support of

(1) ethnic minorities 
(2) senior citizens 
(3) independent voters 
(4) the labor vote
Base your answer to question 2 on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Debt</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$380.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>$541.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>$909.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>$1,137.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>$1,564.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>$2,120.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>$2,601.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$3,206.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>$4,001.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>$4,643.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$5,181.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>$5,478.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005 (adapted)

2 Which practice of the federal government has contributed most to the situation shown in the table?

(1) taking steps to reduce growth of the gross domestic product
(2) raising taxes to try to reduce inflation
(3) spending more money than is received in revenues
(4) lowering taxes during election years
Base your answer to question 3 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

This 1991 cartoon is criticizing President George Bush for

(1) refusing to support the United Nations
(2) involving the United States in foreign wars
(3) using foreign affairs to hide domestic failures
(4) ignoring the economic needs of developing nations
4 Which generalization is supported by the information provided by the graphs?

1. The electoral vote often fails to reflect the popular vote.
2. The House of Representatives settles Presidential elections in which third-party candidates participate.
3. The electoral college system weakens the two-party system.
4. Electoral college members often vote against their party's candidates.

5 The political changes between the 1910's and the 1980's were most directly a result of the

1. increase in oil production to meet increased world demand
2. increased role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the region
3. pressure applied by Zionists for the recognition of Israel as an independent nation
4. effect of nationalist movements after World War I and World War II
Part E – Regents Multiple Choice Practice

Multiple Choice:

1 The Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade (1973) was based on the constitutional principle of

(1) protection of property rights
(2) freedom of speech
(3) right to privacy
(4) freedom of religion

2 President Richard Nixon’s policy of détente is best characterized by his

(1) decision to dismantle the nuclear weapons arsenal of the United States
(2) attempt to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union
(3) order to bomb Cambodia
(4) support for membership in the United Nations for communist countries

3 The War Powers Act of 1973 was passed by Congress as a response to the

(1) spread of nuclear weapons during the Cold War
(2) invasion of Kuwait by Iraq
(3) threat of communism in the Middle East
(4) United States involvement in the Vietnam

4 “I believe that our young people [18-20 years old] possess a great social conscience, are perplexed by the injustices which exist in the world and are anxious to rectify [correct] these ills.” — Senator Jennings Randolph, 1971, The New York Times

5 Those who favor this point of view would likely have supported

(1) a constitutional amendment extending voting rights
(2) a presidential decision to raise speed limits
(3) a Supreme Court ruling to reverse desegregation
(4) a law passed by Congress to increase Social Security benefits

6 The Supreme Court decisions in New York Times Co. v. United States (1971) and United States v. Nixon (1974) reinforced the principle that the president of the United States

(1) has unlimited use of the veto power
(2) is protected from unfair media criticism
(3) may not be convicted of a crime
(4) is not above the law
7 The beginning of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe is most closely associated with the

(1) fall of the Berlin Wall
(2) admission of Warsaw Pact nations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
(3) intervention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Yugoslavia
(4) formation of the European Union

8 The dispute over counting Florida voter ballots in the presidential election of 2000 was settled by

(1) an order of the governor of Florida
(2) an agreement between the candidates
(3) a vote of the United States Senate
(4) a United States Supreme Court decision

9 As the average age of the nation's population increases, there will be a need to

(1) create more child care facilities
(2) address the financing of Medicare
(3) increase the number of public schools
(4) reform immigration laws

10 Reducing interest rates to stimulate economic growth is a function of the

(1) Department of Commerce
(2) Federal Reserve System
(3) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
(4) Securities and Exchange Commission

11 Support for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) reflected the United States commitment to

(1) globalization        (3) collective security
(2) Manifest Destiny     (4) isolationism

12 The loss of jobs in manufacturing industries has been caused by the introduction of

(1) radio and television
(2) automobiles and airplanes
(3) automation and computers
(4) improved medicine and space travel
13 The baby boom primarily resulted from the
(1) economic prosperity of the 1920s
(2) Great Depression of the 1930s
(3) delay in marriages during World War II
(4) counterculture movement of the 1960s

14 Over the past twenty years, an objective of United States immigration policy has been to
(1) reduce the number of illegal immigrants
(2) keep out immigrants from former communist nations
(3) return to an open immigration policy
(4) encourage emigration from Western Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's</th>
<th>Earnings Gap in Constant 1990 Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3,257</td>
<td>5,368</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>$8,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>5,323</td>
<td>8,966</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>11,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>11,197</td>
<td>18,612</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>11,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>19,822</td>
<td>27,678</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>7,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of the Census

15 The data in this chart support the conclusion that between 1960 and 1990
(1) government failed to pass laws that granted women equal access to jobs
(2) the earnings gap between men and women was only slightly improved
(3) women's earnings consistently increased faster than those of men
(4) most higher paying jobs were still not legally open to women

16 The goal of current Federal Government policies toward Native Americans is to
1. make Native Americans more dependent on the Federal Government
2. give the states more control over Native American affairs
3. eliminate tribal ties and customs
4. give Native Americans more control over their own affairs
17 Which situation faced by President Bill Clinton is expressed in the cartoon?

(1) Impeachment hampered his ability to carry out programs.
(2) International problems interfered with domestic policy goals.
(3) Health care costs took away funds needed for peacekeeping commitments.
(4) Budget deficits prevented military action in world trouble spots.

18 The War Powers Act was passed at the end of the Vietnam War to limit the president’s power to

(1) draft citizens in peacetime
(2) send troops into military combat
(3) negotiate peace treaties
(4) ask Congress to declare war

19 Population data from the census of 2000 was used to determine the number of

1. states in the Union
2. senators from each state
3. electoral college votes from each state
4. Supreme Court justices
20 The cartoonist is critical of computers mainly because

(1) important personal records are frequently lost
(2) personal information may no longer be private
(3) computers are becoming more difficult to use
(4) computer technology becomes obsolete too quickly

21 A primary reason for the increase in federal debt between 1980 and 1996 was

(1) the cost of sending United States troops to Bosnia
(2) instability of the stock market
(3) lower sales tax revenues collected by state governments
(4) high levels of spending by the federal government

22 The "supply side" economics of President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush favored

1. raising tariffs to increase the number of imports
2. increasing Federal taxes to support social welfare programs
3. providing incentives to stimulate business growth
4. establishing government programs to provide jobs for the unemployed
23 The controversy shown in the cartoon occurred when President George Bush

1 sided with Iraq against Iran
2 increased foreign aid to Iraq
3 sent United States troops to defend Kuwait
4 was threatened with impeachment by Congress

24 The main idea expressed by the cartoonist is that

1 discipline has broken down in the United States military
2 a majority of the people must support the conflict before the United States enters a war
3 the President's use of military power may depend on congressional cooperation
4 Congress often opposes Presidential proposals for increased military spending

25 “Clinton Offers Economic Aid to Russia” “U.S. Sends Peacekeeping Troops to Bosnia” “U.S. Airlifts Food and Medicine to Somalia” These headlines illustrate that United States foreign policy during the 1990s stressed

1. containment
2. collective security
3. global involvement
4. neutrality