

REVIEW SHEET CHAPTER 33 POST WATERGATE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MULTIPLE CHOICE - CHAPTER 31 & 32 - 2 POINTS EACH

1. Secretary of Defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; expanded American involvement in the Vietnam War: (#6)  
 A) William Calley  
**D) Robert McNamara**  
 B) Tom Hayden  
 E) Hugh Thompson  
 C) Henry Kissinger
  
2. Attorney General under President Nixon, headed CREEP, and deeply involved in the Watergate scandal: (#27)  
 A) Gerald Ford  
**D) John Mitchell**  
 B) H. R. Haldeman  
 E) John Sirica  
 C) Henry Kissinger
  
3. Secretary of State under Presidents Nixon and Ford; used realpolitik to open relations with China, to end the Vietnam War, and moderate Middle East Conflict: (#28)  
 A) Gerald Ford  
 D) John Mitchell  
 B) H. R. Haldeman  
 E) John Sirica  
**C) Henry Kissinger**
  
4. Washington judge who presided over the Watergate investigation in the 1970s; gave tough sentences to convicted participants and ordered President Nixon to release secret tapes: (#29)  
 A) Gerald Ford  
 D) John Mitchell  
 B) H. R. Haldeman  
**E) John Sirica**  
 C) Henry Kissinger
  
5. Democratic presidential candidate in 1968; lost narrowly to Nixon in an election bid hurt by support for the Vietnam War and by third party candidate George Wallace: (#31)  
 A) John Ehrlichman  
 D) Robert Kennedy  
**B) Hubert Humphrey**  
 E) Eugene McCarthy  
 C) John Kennedy

TRUE / FALSE - 2 POINTS EACH - ALL STATEMENTS LISTED ARE TRUE

6. President Ford was **appointed** Vice President making him the only **nonelected** U.S. President.
7. His first month in office, President Ford spent **50%** of his time dealing with **Watergate**.
8. President Carter was well informed and very intelligent, but this caused him to **overanalyze** problems.
9. **Human Rights** was the cornerstone of President Carter's foreign policy.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - PEOPLE - 3 POINTS EACH

10. Gerald Ford - President who signed the Helsinki Accords, pardoned Nixon, during the U.S. bicentennial; wooden speaker who did not seem "presidential" and loses reelection in 1976.
11. Jimmy Carter - President during the Iranian Hostage Crisis, Camp David Accords, and when the Department of Energy and Education were created.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - PEOPLE CONTINUED - 3 POINTS EACH

12. Nelson Rockefeller (Sect. 1) -

13. Menachem Begin (Sect. 3) -

14. Ayatollah Khomeini (Sect. 3) -

15. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (Sect. 3) -

16. Anwar el-Sadat (Sect. 3) -

17. Allan Bakke (Sect. 4) -

MULTIPLE CHOICE - VOCABULARY - 3 POINTS EACH

18. Helsinki Accords (Sect. 1) -

19. Recession (Sect. 1) -

20. Stagflation (Sect. 1) -

21. Incumbent (Sect. 2) -

22. Camp David Accords (Sect. 3) -

23. Dissident (Sect. 3) -

24. Affirmative Action (Sect. 4) -

25. Deregulation (Sect. 4) -

MULTIPLE CHOICE - WORKSHEETS - 3 POINTS EACH

26. President Ford and Congress were often in conflict because (Sect. 1 #7):

27. In 1975, when President Ford asked for military aid to try and save South Vietnam, Congress (Sect. 1 #8):

28. Jimmy Carter won the 1976 Presidential election by presenting himself as (Sect. 2 #3):

29. President Carter outdid previous administrations in the number of (Sect. 2 #7):

30. What event led President Carter to impose a boycott on the 1980 summer Olympics (Sect. 3 #8)?

31. How did the Ayatollah Khomeini's followers react when President Carter allowed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to enter the United States (Sect. 3 #9)?

32. In his handling of the unstable economy, President Carter gave the impression that he (Sect. 4 #5):

33. Three Mile Island was the site in 1979 of (Sect. 4 #7):

ESSAY - 10 POINTS

Do you **agree or disagree** with President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon for Watergate?  
Think About: The U.S. moving on **or** Punishment for Nixon