

Chapter 32

The Age of Globalization

1. When Bill Clinton assumed the presidency in 1993, he
- A. enjoyed a powerful mandate from the American voters.
 - B. faced an adversarial Republican majority in Congress.
 - C. brought a highly ambitious domestic political agenda.
 - D. had few perceived political weaknesses.
 - E. benefited from strong and resilient Democratic majorities in Congress.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

2. After a difficult battle, Clinton won approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (or NAFTA), which eliminated most trade barriers among
- A. the United States and Mexico.
 - B. the United States and most of the countries of Western Europe.
 - C. the United States and Canada.
 - D. the United States and the Latin American Countries of South America.
 - E. the United States, Canada, and Mexico

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

3. In his first year as president, Bill Clinton secured from Congress all of the following EXCEPT
- A. a significant reduction in many areas of government spending.
 - B. an international free-trade agreement.
 - C. a national health reform plan.
 - D. a large tax increase on the wealthy.
 - E. an expansion of tax credits to low-income working people.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

4. A pressing foreign policy issue of the first years of the Clinton administration concerned a civil war in
- A. Bosnia.
 - B. Taiwan.
 - C. Egypt.
 - D. Panama.
 - E. the Ukraine.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

5. As a result of the 1994 elections,
- A. President Clinton moved toward the political left.
 - B. Republicans won majorities in both houses of Congress.
 - C. President Clinton proposed a national health care plan.
 - D. Republicans in Congress moved toward the political center.
 - E. President Clinton reaffirmed his commitment to big government.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

6. In 1995, the Clinton administration and Congress
- A. could not agree on whether or not to cut taxes.
 - B. had a smooth political relationship.
 - C. were both moving to the political left.
 - D. both favored reductions in federal spending.
 - E. passed a dramatic welfare reform bill.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

7. In late 1995 and early 1996, the public largely blamed a budget impasse that shut down the federal government on
- A. congressional Republicans.
 - B. congressional Democrats.
 - C. President Bill Clinton.
 - D. First Lady Hillary Clinton.
 - E. both Democrats and Republicans equally.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

8. In 1996, significant legislation was passed by Congress concerning
- A. primary school education.
 - B. rising health care costs.
 - C. occupational health care.
 - D. the criminal appeals process.
 - E. welfare programs.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

9. The 1996 presidential election saw
- A. Bob Dole appear to take a commanding lead in the early public opinion polls.
 - B. President Bill Clinton shift to the political left to gain support among his party.
 - C. President Clinton find his greatest campaign strength in a strong economy.
 - D. Ross Perot nearly double the number of votes he received in 1992.
 - E. President Clinton's campaign gain momentum in the final weeks.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

10. In the 1996 election,
- A. the Reform Party emerged as a powerful third political party.
 - B. President Bill Clinton failed to receive 50 percent of the popular vote.
 - C. Democrats regained control of the House but not the Senate.
 - D. Bob Dole placed third in the race.
 - E. President Clinton barely eked out a victory in the electoral vote.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

11. Bill Clinton was the first Democrat to win two terms as president since
- A. Lyndon Johnson.
 - B. Harry Truman.
 - C. Woodrow Wilson.
 - D. Grover Cleveland.
 - E. Franklin Roosevelt.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

12. In 1998, the federal budget
- A. set a record for deficit spending.
 - B. was one-third smaller than it had been six years earlier.
 - C. saw its first surplus in thirty years.
 - D. had paid off the national debt.
 - E. had cut military spending in half from its Cold War peak.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

13. Regarding scandals surrounding President Bill Clinton,
- A. charges of impropriety had existed throughout his term in office.
 - B. Clinton admitted to corruption during his first weeks in office.
 - C. the Lewinsky affair marked the first in a series of scandals to plague the president.

- D. the public seemed ready to condemn Clinton based on his previous reputation when allegations of sexual impropriety were leveled against him.
- E. few charges of impropriety were leveled at the president until his 1996 reelection.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

14. Following charges that President Bill Clinton had a sexual relationship with a White House intern, his public approval rating
- A. immediately dropped to historic lows.
- B. gradually dropped more precipitously as details emerged.
- C. remained largely unchanged.
- D. rose slightly and then dropped sharply.
- E. rose to record levels.**

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

15. On December 19, 1998, the House voted to impeach President Clinton for
- A. lying to a grand jury.
- B. obstructing justice.
- C. engaging in an illicit affair.
- D. corrupting America's youth.
- E. lying to a grand jury and obstructing justice.**

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

16. Which of the following is true of the 1999 conflict in Kosovo?
- A. Most of the United States' western European allies opposed any intervention in the conflict.
- B. The Serbian leader agreed to a cease-fire after little more than a week of bombing.**
- C. The U.S. committed more ground troops to the conflict than it did for the first Iraq War.
- D. President Clinton showed little interest in working through international bodies like NATO or the UN to deal with the conflict.
- E. The U.S. bombed the separatist groups in Kosovo to try to force them to reunite with Serbia.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

17. In 1999, nearing the end of his presidency, Bill Clinton
- A. had endured many scandals and setbacks throughout his administration.
- B. saw his personal popularity higher than when he took office.
- C. faced another crisis in the Balkans.
- D. both saw his personal popularity higher than when he took office, and faced another crisis in the Balkans.
- E. All these answers are correct.**

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

18. The 2000 election campaign was characterized in part by the
- A. extreme policy positions taken by the major party candidates.
- B. opinion polls that indicated the election would be very close.**
- C. difficulty George W. Bush had in gaining the Republican nomination.
- D. presence of a strong third political party.
- E. failed Senate bid by former First Lady Hillary Clinton.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

19. On the day of the 2000 election,
- A. George W. Bush won the electoral college.
- B. Ralph Nader urged his supporters to vote for Al Gore.
- C. Al Gore won the popular vote.**
- D. Pat Buchanan gave up his votes to George W. Bush.
- E. All these answers are correct.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

20. The 2000 election results were decided
- A. after a national recount showed that George W. Bush had won a narrow victory.
 - B. when Al Gore dropped his efforts to have further recounts in Florida.
 - C. after the Republican secretary of state of Florida certified Bush as the winner.
 - D.** when the Supreme Court ended all efforts to recount the votes in Florida.
 - E. after the House of Representatives voted to choose George W. Bush as the winner.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

21. In their first year in office, the Bush administration
- A. worked hard to build coalitions across party lines.
 - B.** passed the largest tax cut in American history.
 - C. liberalized scientific restrictions on stem-cell research.
 - D. reduced federal budget deficits considerably.
 - E. primarily relied on Republican moderates for support.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

22. During the 1980s and 1990s, American corporations sought to become more competitive by reducing
- A.** labor costs.
 - B. investments in technology.
 - C. mergers.
 - D. both labor costs and mergers.
 - E. None of these answers is correct.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

23. The microprocessor was first introduced in 1971 by
- A.** Intel.
 - B. IBM.
 - C. Apple.
 - D. Compaq.
 - E. Microsoft.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

24. The first personal computer to be widely available to the public was introduced in 1977 by
- A. Intel.
 - B. IBM.
 - C.** Apple.
 - D. Compaq.
 - E. Microsoft.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

25. Regarding the development of the personal computer,
- A. Macintosh software was developed years before DOS software.
 - B. initially DOS and Macintosh software were quite similar.
 - C. Macintosh dominated the market for personal computers in the late 1980s.
 - D.** IBM hired Microsoft in the late 1970s to design an operating system for its computers.
 - E. as PCs came to dominate the computer market, IBM was the principal beneficiary.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

26. The Internet grew out of
- A. a federal government program called ARPA.
 - B. experimental work by Apple computers.

- C. the Microsoft operating system.
- D. attempts by private entrepreneurs to communicate with computer users overseas.
- E.** All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

27. By 2012, well over _____ computers were in use around the world.
- A. 250 million
 - B. 500 million
 - C. 700 million
 - D. 1 billion
 - E.** 2 billion

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

28. The World Wide Web, which helped establish an orderly system for both the distribution and retrieval of electronic information on the Internet, was introduced by British scientist
- A. Francis Crick.
 - B. J. C. R. Licklider.
 - C. Bill Gates.
 - D. Colin MacLeod.
 - E.** Tim Berners-Lee.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

29. All of the following persons are directly associated with the discovery of DNA and its properties EXCEPT
- A. Oswald Avery.
 - B.** Gregor Mendel.
 - C. Colin MacLeod.
 - D. Maclyn McCarty.
 - E. Francis Crick.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

30. The Human Genome Project
- A. originally hoped to identify all the specific genes in humans by 2015.
 - B. was opposed by the Bush administration on ethical grounds.
 - C. was created during the Clinton administration.
 - D.** had identified and classified over 100,000 human genes by 2003.
 - E. was funded solely by private sources.

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Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

31. In the first decade of the twenty-first century,
- A.** half of all African Americans were members of the middle class.
 - B. African Americans constituted three percent of the nation's college population.
 - C. there was little-to-no economic disparity between black and white professionals.
 - D. half of all African Americans lived in poverty as members of the "underclass."
 - E. the percentage of black high school graduates going to college still lagged significantly behind that of white high school graduates.

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Topic: A Changing Society

32. Which of the following was true of poor inner-city African Americans in the first decade of the twenty-first century?
- A. In 2006, less than half of inner-city blacks completed high school.
 - B. Sixty percent of young, inner-city blacks were unemployed in 2006.
 - C. In 2010, only 35 percent of black children lived with both their parents.
 - D. The number of black children living with both their parents had been steadily declining since before the 1970s.

E. All these answers are correct.

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Topic: A Changing Society

33. In the late 1980s, drug use began to decline significantly among

- A.** middle-class Americans.
- B. poor inner-city Americans.
- C. rural Americans.
- D. southern Americans.
- E. white Americans.

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Topic: A Changing Society

34. In the late 1980s, the spread of AIDS in the United States

- A. remained largely confined to gay communities in large cities.
- B. was concentrated in the Northeast.
- C. was transmitted almost exclusively through sexual contact.
- D. began to level off and then decline.
- E.** occurred most rapidly among heterosexuals.

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Topic: A Changing Society

35. In the 1990s, medical treatment for AIDS in the United States

- A. failed to significantly improve the health of most patients.
- B.** allowed for dramatic improvement for most patients through protease inhibitors.
- C. had made few advances since the mid-1980s.
- D. led researchers to claim they had found a cure.
- E. eliminated the disease entirely.

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Topic: A Changing Society

36. In the 1980s and 1990s, the most divisive cultural issue in the United States was

- A.** abortion.
- B. racial relations.
- C. prayer in schools.
- D. gun control.
- E. gay marriage.

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Topic: A Changing Society

37. In 2001, regarding an international treaty signed in Kyoto, Japan, to reduce emissions in the atmosphere, President George W. Bush

- A. wanted stronger controls on greenhouse emissions than the treaty provided for.
- B.** refused to participate in the agreement.
- C. sent the treaty to Congress but was defeated by Republican opposition.
- D. reluctantly agreed to abide by the treaty.
- E. wholeheartedly endorsed the treaty.

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Topic: A Changing Society

38. In the 1990s and 2000s, opponents of globalization on the left charged the nation was

- A.** using its military to advance its economic interests.
- B. allowing itself to be swayed by the interests of other nations.
- C. ceding too much power to international organizations.
- D. wrongly getting involved in places like Somalia and the Balkans.
- E. All these answers are correct.

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Topic: America in the World

39. The most impassioned opposition to globalization in the West

- A. favored free-trade agreements.
- B.** claimed it was an economic threat.
- C. argued it was turning American workers into poorly-paid “slave laborers.”
- D. asserted it weakened the profitability of large corporations.
- E. argued it gave too much freedom to individuals and communities abroad.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

40. Since the 1970s, the primary goal of Islamic fundamentalists in the world has been to
- A. modernize their economies.
 - B. reduce the levels of poverty within their societies.
 - C. encourage international funding and development in their home nations.
 - D. improve the political status of women.
 - E.** defend their traditional cultures from the West.

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Topic: America in the World

41. The term “terrorism” was first used in
- A. Palestine during the 1940s.
 - B. Germany in the 1870s.
 - C. Ireland in the 1960s.
 - D.** France in the 1790s.
 - E. America in the 1860s.

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Topic: America in the World

42. Before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States had never experienced
- A. terrorism within its borders.
 - B. terrorism anywhere.
 - C. terrorism enacted by Islamic fundamentalists.
 - D. any of these: terrorism caused by Islamic fundamentalists, or terrorism within its borders or anywhere.
 - E.** None of these answers is correct.

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Topic: America in the World

43. In April 1995, U.S. veteran Timothy McVeigh, who had become part of a militant antigovernment movement, killed 168 people when he blew up a van in front of a federal building in
- A. Chicago.
 - B. Topeka.
 - C. Charlotte.
 - D.** Oklahoma City.
 - E. New Orleans.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

44. In 2001, convinced that it harbored Al Qaeda terrorists, the United States attacked
- A. Syria.
 - B. Iraq.
 - C.** Afghanistan.
 - D. Libya.
 - E. Iran.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

45. In 2002, President George W. Bush described an “axis of evil” made up of Iraq, Iran, and
- A. Syria.
 - B. Libya.
 - C.** North Korea.
 - D. Lebanon.
 - E. Somalia.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

46. All of the following are true of the Iraq War EXCEPT that
- A. George W. Bush declared victory in the Iraq war in May 2003.
 - B. Saddam Hussein was captured in December 2003.
 - C. as many as 3,600 American soldiers died in Iraq after Bush's "mission accomplished" speech.
 - D. support for the war steadily declined in the years after the first claim of victory.
 - E. Iraq's rumored supply of "weapons of mass destruction" was uncovered by American troops in 2005.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

47. Other than tax cuts, one of President George W. Bush's most significant domestic accomplishments was the
- A. Iraq War.
 - B. appointment of a more conservative Supreme Court.
 - C. rejection of the Kyoto Protocol.
 - D. passage of the "No Child Left Behind" Act.**
 - E. banning of stem-cell research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

48. Which presidential administration(s) supported and won congressional support for the Troubled Asset Relief Program?
- A. Obama
 - B. Bush
 - C. Bush and Obama**
 - D. Clinton and Bush
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

49. President Obama's main policy initiative to shore up the faltering economy was
- A. a massive drop in interest rates.
 - B. a sweeping program of deregulation.
 - C. huge tax cuts.
 - D. a massive stimulus package.**
 - E. an increase in the minimum wage.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

50. All of the following are true about the Affordable Care Act EXCEPT that
- A. the law ensured that almost all Americans would have access to health care insurance.
 - B. only one Republican congressman supported the bill.
 - C. the Supreme Court ruled against the bill twice, in 2012 and 2015.**
 - D. many Republican state's attorneys sued to stop the health bill.
 - E. Republicans largely opposed the law, frustrating Obama's desire for bipartisanship.

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

51. In his first year in office, President Clinton won a tax increase on the wealthy and tax credits for the working poor.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

52. The 1994 elections saw the Republicans win control of both houses of Congress.
TRUE

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

53. President Clinton responded to the 1994 election results by moving to the left.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

54. The 1996 welfare reform bill ended a fifty-year federal guarantee of assistance to families with dependent children.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

55. Bill Clinton became the third president, after Andrew Johnson and Richard Nixon, to have an impeachment trial.

FALSE

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

56. George W. Bush clearly won the popular vote in the election of 2000, but the electoral vote remained in dispute.

FALSE

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

57. In the election of 2000, when a court-ordered deadline for the Florida recount arrived, the Florida secretary of state certified Bush the winner in Florida by a little more than 500 votes, even though the recount was not complete.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

58. George W. Bush spent his first term governing as a moderate and trying to build coalitions across party lines.

FALSE

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

59. With help from Republicans in Congress, George W. Bush won passage of the largest tax cut in American history.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

60. In the mid-1980s, Apple dominated the personal computer market.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

61. The Internet originated with a group of college-student computer “hackers” spread across the country.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

62. By the early twenty-first century, the percentage of black high-school graduates going on to college was virtually the same as that of white high-school graduates.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Changing Society

63. The year 1981 marked the first documentation of the AIDS virus.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Changing Society

64. Well before September 2001, America had witnessed home-grown terrorism in the actions of militants on the American left and Timothy McVeigh, among others.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

65. Soon after the September 2001 attacks, it became clear that Saddam Hussein's government in Iraq was sheltering and supporting Osama Bin Laden and the Al Qaeda organization.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

66. George Bush's "mission accomplished" speech aboard an American aircraft carrier marked the end of major U.S. military personnel losses in Iraq.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

67. Part of the Bush administration's public case for invading Iraq in 2003 involved removing "weapons of mass destruction" from Saddam Hussein's arsenal.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

68. Public support for the Iraq War remained steady in the years after the initial March 2003 invasion.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: America in the World

69. The most severe impact of Hurricane Katrina was felt in the city of Pensacola, Florida.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

70. In the election of 2008, Obama won the popular vote 53 percent to 46 percent and the electoral vote by an even larger margin.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

71. The activists involved in Occupy Wall Street developed their concerns into a movement with broad popular support.

FALSE

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Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

72. What agenda did Bill Clinton bring to the presidency in 1992? What were his successes and failures in enacting that agenda?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

73. Describe the key differences among the post-Cold War foreign policies of the first Bush, Clinton, and second Bush administrations.

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship
Topic: America in the World

74. What accounted for the Republican resurgence in 1994? How did President Clinton respond to this and how successful was his response?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

75. Was Bill Clinton a Democrat in the New Deal tradition, or the Great Society tradition, or something else?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

76. What accounted for the high degree of public support for President Clinton? Why did scandals and the impeachment trial fail to erode his support?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

77. Characterize the controversies in the 2000 presidential election. Do you agree or disagree with the manner in which the final result was determined? Why?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

78. Describe the effect of Hurricane Katrina on public perception of the Bush administration. Do you think this perception was fair? How could the administration have handled events differently?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

79. Other than Katrina, what else accounted for the political woes faced by the Bush administration in their second term? How might they have ameliorated or even avoided these political problems?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

80. Consider television and the personal computer: Which product has been of more significance in altering American society?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

81. How has the Internet changed American society and the American economy? Do you believe these changes are permanent?

Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

82. What economic changes have highlighted the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries? How have those changes altered American society?

Topic: A Changing Society

Topic: Science and Technology in the New Economy

83. How has globalization changed the nature of the U.S. economy since World War II? What effects has it had on U.S. foreign policy?

Topic: A Changing Society

Topic: America in the World

84. Discuss America's relationship with terrorism before and after the September 2001 attacks. In what ways had the nation confronted terrorism before then? How were the September 2001 attacks distinctive?

Topic: America in the World

85. How was America transformed by the events of September 11, 2001? How did the events of that day impact the second Bush administration? How did they transform American foreign policy? How did they alter the daily lives of Americans?

Topic: America in the World

86. Evaluate the Bush administration's rationale and handling of the Iraq War. How does it compare to the first Bush administration's handling of the 1991 Gulf War? What would you have done differently?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

Topic: America in the World

87. Evaluate the role of immigrants and immigration in the U.S. How and why did the U.S. population look different in 2010 than it had looked in 1965?

Topic: A Changing Society

88. Briefly explain the series of financial problems that beset the U.S. beginning in mid-2007. What triggered the problems and what has been the outcome?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

89. With a bit of hindsight, how would you characterize the 2008 presidential and congressional elections? Were they a “referendum” on the Bush administration or are they perhaps better described another way?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

90. What factors limited President Obama’s success in achieving his agenda in his first few years as president?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

91. How has President Obama’s foreign policy differed from that of George W. Bush’s administration?

Topic: A Resurgence of Partisanship

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