Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers. Select the answer that is best in each case.

“[W]e must also strike down all the barriers which keep many from using those exits. The war on poverty is not a struggle simply to support people, to make them dependent on the generosity of others. It is a struggle to give people a chance. It is an effort to allow them to develop and use their capacities, as we have been allowed to develop and use ours, so that they can share, as others share, in the promise of this nation.”

 President Lyndon B. Johnson War on Poverty Speech, 1964

REAGAN BLAMES 'GREAT SOCIETY' FOR ECONOMIC WOES

ASHLAND, Ohio, May 9— President Reagan said tonight that food stamps, the minimum wage, Federal urban renewal and the entire array of Great Society programs enacted in the 1960's had destroyed the economy and made Americans poorer than they were 15 years ago.

He also likened the rise of government programs in the last 50 years to the ''abuse of power'' by King George III that brought on the Revolution.

The President said ''the central political error of our time'' was the Democrats' view that ''government and bureaucracy'' was ''the primary vehicle for social change.''

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN, Special to the New York Times Published: May 10, 1983

Us the two excerpts above to answer questions 1-3.

1. A member of the moral majority would agree with all of the following *except*:

1. the ideas of Johnson and Reagan capture the fundamental difference between Democrats and Republicans.
2. the Reagan Revolution was overthrowing the tyranny of government bureaucracy endemic in Great Society programs.
3. the sentiments are symbolic of the culture wars between liberalism and conservatism.
4. that government can solve the problems of the average American.

2. Despite conservative criticism of Great Society programs many of these programs remained due to:

1. the safety net they provided for Americans dating back to New Deal legislation.
2. the fiscal responsibility of Lyndon Johnson’s Guns and Butter proposals.
3. the priority of the majority of Americans in the 1980’s to assist the poor.
4. Reagan’s view that the federal government was an important agent of change in society.

3. How did Reagan’s economic policies respond to social spending during LBJ’s administration?

1. The financial crisis of the late 1970s, as a result of the Great Society, spurred Reagan’s supply-side economic policy.
2. The financial crisis of the late 1970s, as a result of the Great Society, spurred Reagan’s demand-based economic policy.
3. Reagan’s increased military spending was a result of budgetary cuts made to the social programs put in place by LBJ’s Great Society.
4. Reagan decreased unemployment during his first term in office.This proved to be more successful than LBJ’s Job Corps

“Make no mistake, the global economy with all of its promise and perils is now the central fact of life for hard-working Americans. It has enriched the lives of millions of Americans. But for too many those same winds of change have worn away at [their] basis of their security. For two decades, most people have worked harder for less. Seemingly secure jobs have been lost. And while America once again is the most productive nation on Earth, this productivity itself holds the seeds of further insecurity. After all, productivity means the same people can produce more or, very often, that fewer people can produce more. This is the world we face.”

* Bill Clinton, Remarks on the Signing of NAFTA (December 8, 1993)

Use the excerpt above to answer questions 4-6

4. One effect of the NAFTA treaty between the United States, Canada, and Mexico was

1. The expansion of manufacturing jobs in the United States.
2. The contraction of the manufacturing sector in the US economy.
3. The expansion of service sector employment in Mexico.
4. The expansion of the Canadian manufacturing sector.

5. How does the US involvement in NAFTA reflect a shift in US economic foreign policy?

1. Decreased involvement in international trade
2. Increased involvement in international trade
3. Increased tariffs on German-made automobiles
4. Decreased tariffs on German-made automobiles

6. Trade negotiations like NAFTA, GATT, and the WTO in the 1990’s:

1. Reflected the post Cold War economic optimism.
2. Was a response to the rise of militaristic regimes in Latin America
3. Led to an increase in immigration to Canada and Mexico
4. Led to worsening relations between the US and Canada