

THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Classroom: Grades 9-12

Presidential Transitions: "The Torch is Passed"

Activity – Transitional Quiz

After reading the Student Text portion of Lesson 1, choose the best answer.

1. The election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800 was called the "Revolution of 1800," because:

- a. violence broke out in three major cities when word came that he had won.
- b. Jefferson wanted his election associated directly with the goals of the French Revolution.
- c. it marked the end of many years of Federalist rule, and some feared the change might bring on a second American revolution.

2. The Alien and Sedition Acts:

- a. made it easier for aliens to enter the country.
- b. sent several thousand Federalists to prison for as much as ten years.
- c. were used as a method of silencing opposition to the Federalists.

3. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:

- a. said states could rule unconstitutional laws that overstepped federal authority.
- b. stated a position on a treaty of alliance with France dating from before the Constitution was adopted.
- c. Urged states to secede from the Union over opposition to certain acts of the Federalist Congress.
- d. All of these were express elements of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

4. When John F. Kennedy went to Dallas in November 1963, his purpose was to:

- a. make a major foreign policy address at the University of Texas.
- b. raise money for the Democratic Party and improve his image in a pivotal state.
- c. support congressional candidates in an upcoming election.
- d. attend a governor's conference.

5. When Lyndon Johnson received the news that President Kennedy had died, he:

- a. took swift action to validate his constitutional right as the new president.
- b. ordered a U.S. Air Force escort to accompany Air Force One back to Washington.
- c. called a press conference.
- d. contacted the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

6. Lyndon Johnson took which of these steps to aid in the emotional recovery of American citizens following the trauma of the Kennedy assassination:

- a. declared a national day of mourning so the citizens could gain support through family, community, or religion resources.
- b. appointed the Warren Commission to investigate who killed Kennedy.
- c. addressed Congress and the nation with a message of continuity.
- d. took all of these steps.

*7. Nixon's role in the Watergate break-in is best described by which of these statements:
He*

- a. neither planned nor approved the burglary in advance, but did participate in a cover-up relating to the role of the White House in the incident.
- b. authorized the break-in because he was deeply concerned about his low ratings in pre-election year polls.

c. offered a judge a bribe of \$15,000 to dismiss the case against the so-called Watergate Five.

d. eventually was tried and acquitted of the charge that he helped plan the Watergate break-in.

8. Richard Nixon refused to hand over tapes of White House conversations to a special prosecutor because:

a. a law passed in 1964 protected the president's personal conversations from public scrutiny.

b. he believed that, for national security reasons, the president had the right of executive privilege.

c. he had already destroyed most of the tapes.

9. Which of these statements is true about President Gerald Ford:

a. He was the first vice president confirmed under the provisions of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment.

b. He pardoned Richard Nixon of all Watergate crimes.

c. He was once a congressman from Grand Rapids, Michigan.

d. All of these statements are true about President Ford.

10. In the last days of the Iranian hostage crisis, President Carter negotiated with Iran through the:

a. Syrians.

b. Algerians.

c. Lebanese.

d. United Nations.

11. President Carter's efforts to resolve the Iranian hostage crisis through military action:

- a. were cancelled while still in the planning stages.
- b. were supported by military units of the United Nations.
- c. resulted in the release of a few of the hostages.
- d. proved a total failure.

12. Through President Carter's efforts, the Iranian hostage crisis was:

- a. settled just before the inauguration, though the hostages weren't released until afterwards.
- b. settled, but not until several weeks after President Reagan took office.
- c. not settled; the agreement had to be thoroughly renegotiated by Reagan's secretary of state.

13. A precipitating event leading to the Iran hostage crisis was:

- a. changes in U.S. agreements to buy Middle Eastern oil under certain prearranged conditions.
- b. a decision to allow the deposed shah of Iran to enter the United States for medical treatment.
- c. a decision on the part of the United States to sever diplomatic ties with Iran.

QUIZ ANSWERS

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