

1. B. Calvin Coolidge. He was the 30<sup>th</sup> president of the United States. President Coolidge was born on July 4, 1872 in Plymouth Notch, Vermont.
2. C. Our American Cousin. John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin, had become a well-known actor, and since he had performed at Ford's theatre many times, he knew the layout well, which provided him an advantage. (Also, people wouldn't find it suspect if he was seen wondering in the back area of the theatre.)
3. C. James A. Garfield was ambidextrous. It has been told that he would have his friends ask him questions and he would write the answer in Latin with one hand while simultaneously writing the answer in Greek with the other hand.
4. B. Harry S. Truman. Warned by many of his advisors that an attempt to invade Japan would mean a war that would take the lives of countless American soldiers, President Truman gave the order for the weapon to be used anyway, with hopes that it would bring the war to an end.
5. B. Gerald Ford. After Richard Nixon resigned, Gerald Ford became the first president to be appointed, rather than elected. Just eight months before, Ford had replaced Spiro Agnew as vice president, after he was forced to resign for income tax evasion and political corruption. The accusations leading to Agnew's resignation were separate from the political scandal of the Watergate affair, which was the basis for President Nixon's resignation.
6. A. We now give credit to Thomas Jefferson for the authorship of the Declaration, but this was not always the case. The document's first draft was done by Jefferson, and then edited by a committee, which consisted of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston. The document was edited once again by the whole Congress before signing it.
7. C. The document's first draft was done by Jefferson, and then edited by a committee, which consisted of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston.