

Unit 10

Chapter 19

Resurgence of Conservatism (1980-1992)

Very Important Papers

(DBQ) Explain the reasons why a new conservatism rose to prominence in the United States between 1960 and 1989. (2015 AP Exam)

Very Important Phenomena

Liberal - Since the late 1970s people began to divide into two groups: liberals and conservatives. Liberals tend to believe that the government should control the economy and large corporations. They want to help the poor through government programs and pay for it by taxing the wealthy. They are opposed to any attempt by the government to control civil rights (free speech, privacy, etc.) and are opposed to any endorsement of religion by the government. Most problems in society are a result of economic inequality.

Conservative - Since the late 1970s people began to divide into two groups: liberals and conservatives. Conservatives believe that the government should not control the economy and believe in free market forces (Adam Smith's invisible hand). A free market will create more wealth for everyone. They oppose high taxes because that would discourage investment. Government programs would also discourage people's incentive to work and personal responsibility. They fear that if the free market is controlled by the government, the government would control all aspects of people's behavior. Religion should control behavior and most problems in society are a result of immoral behavior.

YUPPIE (Young Urban Professional – a play on the word Hippie) the baby-boomer generation that left the activists sixties behind then and began earning money, caring only for the value of the dollar.

Sunbelt – regions of the US that experienced a population growth between the 1950s and 1980s as retirees wanted a more drier climate and businesses looked for more profitable locations; usually the southwest, southeast and all along the west coast

Moral Majority – a movement founded by Jerry Falwell to register conservative voters and back conservative candidates

Televangelists - Evangelical preachers who used TV to reach a wider audience.

Supply-side economics – the belief that taxes were too high and if taxes were cut businesses would reinvest their savings thus creating jobs and helping the economy

Budget Deficit – the amount by which expenditures exceed income; currently the budget deficit is around \$2 trillion

Regan Revolution - Term that explained the reinvigoration of American morale after the malaise of the 1970s.

Reaganomics – President Reagan's theory that if you cut taxes, it will spur the growth of public spending thus leading to more jobs, more taxes and improving the economy.

Sandinistas – pro-communist rebels that took over the country of Nicaragua

Contras – pro-democracy fighters that fought against the Sandinistas; US supported these "freedom fighters" both publicly and secretly

Iran-Contra Scandal - The US sold arms to the Iranians, and then diverted funds from sale of arms to contra fighters in Nicaragua. Congress had banned the selling of arms to the rebel contras fighters. President Reagan knew of the sale of arms to Iran, but not the diversion of funds.

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or “Star Wars” - Called for development of defense weapons that could shoot down incoming nuclear missiles before they landed; never developed due to lack of technology

“Just Say No” Campaign – slogan from First Lady Nancy Reagan’s anti-drug campaign

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) - Disease that began spreading rapidly in the 1980s (first reported in 1981). The disease began spreading first among the gay community which caused the belief that it was only a gay disease; great fear gripped the nation as no one knew how the disease was spread.

Sierra Club - An environmental group formed in the 1970s and grew in strength after Secretary of Interior James Watt proposed development of federally protected lands.

AARP (American Association of Retired People) - Senior citizens became a larger voting population as Americans aged and formed their own lobbying group to fight cuts to social security and Medicaid.

Space Shuttle - Reusable spacecraft with wings that could rocket into space and glide back to earth.

Space Shuttle *Challenger* - In 1986, the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded after take off. International Space Station

“Read My Lips, No New Taxes” - Pledge made by George H. Bush during the 1988 election campaign. His reversal created distrust in the general public.

Glasnost - Russian for “openness”; Gorbachev’s policy of allowing more freedom of religion and speech.

Perestroika - Russian for “restructuring”; Gorbachev’s policy of restructuring the communist economic system.

Tiananmen Square - As communism collapsed in the Soviet Union and across Eastern Europe, Chinese students took to the streets and held demonstrations for democracy; the government brutally crushed the protests.

Gulf War - War fought under a coalition of nations after Iraq invaded their neighboring nation Kuwait. Iraq was pushed out of Kuwait but was not invaded. The war lasted less than 100 days.

Generation X - describing the birth rate between 1964 and 1977 or the 13th generation of America since Benjamin Franklin’s generation (the earliest date for this generation is 1961 and the latest date is 1981). Moreover it described the generation that came of age during the Vietnam War, saw the PC created, and grew up during the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and George H. Bush. *Think Mr. Groves, Mr. Bell’s and Miss Cooper’s generation!!!*

Very Important People

William F. Buckley – founder of the conservative magazine *National Review*; revived conservative ideas in America

Billy Graham - Christian evangelist that held rallies throughout the country from the 1950s through the 1990s.

Jerry Falwell – Televangelist that had the TV show *The Old-Time Gospel Hour*. Later he confessed to having an affair on TV and was charged for criminal activities.

Pat Robertson - Televangelist that headed the 700 Club and ran for Republican Party nomination in 1988.

Ronald Reagan – President of the US from 1980-1988; renewed a sense of pride in America

Admiral Poindexter – Served 6 months in jail for his part in the Iran Contra scandal.

Oliver North - Aide to National Security Council who took the fall for the Iran-Contra Scandal.

He admitted to covering up their actions and shredding documents. He received community service that later was pardoned.

Sandra Day O'Conner - first female Justice of the Supreme Court

William Rehnquist - Conservative who became the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after Warren Burger retired in 1986.

Geraldine Ferraro - First woman to run for vice-president of a major party; ran on Democratic ticket with Walter Mondale in 1984

Mikhail Gorbachev - Became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 and believed that the Soviet Union had to reform its' economic system or it would soon crash; last leader of the USSR.

Sally Ride - First American female astronaut in space

Boris Yeltsin - First popularly elected president of the newly formed country Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Saddam Hussein - The leader of Iraq during the Gulf War; he invaded Kuwait under the guise of uniting all Iraqis – Historically, Kuwaitis were Iraqis.

Ross Perot – third party candidate in the 1992 election; took enough votes from the Republican Party to give Bill Clinton the presidency

Very Important Places

Map #68 Text, pg 685

- Color all democratic nations green
- Color all communist nations yellow
- Put red stars on the nations that overthrew communist rule
 - Poland
 - Hungary
 - East Germany
 - Bulgaria
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Romania
- Label all European nations
 - Ireland
 - United Kingdom
 - Portugal
 - Spain
 - France
 - Luxemburg
 - Belgium
 - Netherlands
 - Norway
 - Sweden
 - Finland
 - USSR
 - Poland
 - East Germany
 - West Germany
 - Switzerland
 - Italy
 - Austria
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Hungary
 - Romania
 - Yugoslavia
 - Bulgaria
 - Albania
 - Greece
 - Turkey

Unit 10

Chapter 20

A Time of Change (1992-2000)

Very Important Papers

Very Important Phenomena

1992 LA Riots - Four white LAPD officers were acquitted of using excessive force which triggered mass rioting in Los Angeles

Silicon Valley - Region in Northern California, known for making an integrated circuit on a single chip of silicon.

Family Medical Leave Act – provided up to 12 weeks for families per year of unpaid leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for illness of a family member

Contract With America - Document released by the Republican Party; explained what they would do if they became the majority in Congress; it was revolutionary because it gave specific issues they would vote on if they were elected

Welfare Reform Act – limited people to two consecutive years on welfare and required them to work to receive additional support

Brady Bill – law that imposed a waiting period for background before buying a hand gun

Whitewater Scandal – Scandal during President Clinton's first term; accused of pressuring banks to provide loans for real estate speculation; 14 people were indicted, but not the Clintons

“Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” Policy – President Clinton’s compromise solution to the ban of gays openly serving in the military

Monica Lewinsky Scandal – sex scandal that revolved around President Clinton lying under oath that he did not have sexual relations with White House intern Monica Lewinsky; later proved that she did give a blow job to President Clinton in the White House

Bosnia-Herzegovina Action – the US led NATO forces to stop the ethnic cleansing and force all side to come to peace talks at Dayton, Ohio (Dayton Accords)

Ethnic Cleansing – the brutal expulsion of an ethnic group from a geographic area sometimes through genocide

Dayton Accords - General peace agreement to end the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina signed in Dayton, Ohio in 1995

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) – trade agreement between Canada, the United States and Mexico; each nation gives special trading status to the other nations

WTO (World Trade Organization) - The role of the WTO is to regulate trade and negotiate any trade disputes between member nations.

Global Warming – disputed science that claims greenhouse emissions are causing a man made warming of the earth

Kyoto Protocol - United Nations agreement to reduce four main greenhouse gasses that appear to interfering with the climate; the US signed the protocol agreeing to it in principle, but has yet to ratify it because it only deals with industrialized nations and does not address developing nations emitting of greenhouse gasses

OJ Simpson Verdict - O.J. Simpson was acquitted of murder charges of his ex-wife and her friend; famous point was when OJ Simpson was asked to put on the blood soaked glove and it did not fit; “if the glove does not fit, you must acquit”

Dot Com Bubble - Speculative bubble from 1998 to 2000 fueled by internet based companies and companies in the related fields in which western stock markets saw their equity value rise sharply. Unfortunately the companies were in such high inflation after the get big fast phase they usually could not sustain any future growth after the IPOs. Amazon, EBay and Google did succeed. Ever hear of XO Communications, Global Crossings or JDS Uniphase?

Unabomber - Between 1978 and 1995 an unknown person sent 16 bomb packages killing 3 people and injuring 23 others.

Waco, Texas – location of the Branch Dravidian compound; ATF and FBI raided the compound because they were thought to be planning to overthrow the government; ended up setting the compound on fire and killing many women, children and men

Chad - The fragment that is punched out of a piece of paper; sometimes it is not fully detached from the paper

Bush v. Gore – supreme court ruled that 1) the recount was unconstitutional because a different set of standards were not being used and thus it was unequal 2) there was not sufficient time to recount all of Florida’s ballots which meant either the ballots would be counted and Al Gore would win or the ballots would be counted and George Bush would win

Space Shuttle *Columbia* – space shuttle that blew up on reentry; second space shuttle disaster

No Child Left Behind – federal program that required math and language arts test for third grade through eighth grade for funding

World Trade Center Bombing – 1993 bombing of World Trade Center; killed 6 people, blew a big hole into the base of the tower, but did not take down the towers

Dharan Military Base in Saudi Arabia Bombing – 1996 bombing of US military base in Saudi Arabia; killed 19 people

Tanzania and Kenya Embassy Bombings - On August 7, 1998 simultaneous bombings of US embassies in East Africa were carried out by al-Qaeda

USS Cole Bombing - Suicide terrorist attack on the US navy destroyer the USS Cole, in Yemen, in 2000 by al-Qaeda

September 11, 2001 (9/11) - Suicide terrorist attacks by Osama bin Laden’s group al-Qaeda; four planes were hijacked and two planes were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, one into the Pentagon and one crashed in a field in Pennsylvania; 2,974 people died in the collapse of the Twin Towers

Al-Qaeda - Terrorist group that is committed to the end of foreign influence in Muslim nations, the establishment of a new Islamic Caliphate, and the belief that there is a Judaic-Christian conspiracy to destroy Islam

USA PATRIOT act (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) - law that allows greater freedom for government agencies to search email, telephone, medical records, financial records, eases restrictions in working with foreign agencies and the ability to detain or deport immigrants suspected of terrorist acts

Anthrax Letters - In 2001 letters containing anthrax were sent to two Senators and several media agencies; five people were killed and seventeen injured from the biological warfare; Bruce Ivans was identified in 2008 as the main suspect, but committed suicide before any further investigation could occur

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) – nuclear, biological or chemical weapons that could be used to kill large populations

Iraq War - The invasion of Iraq in search for WMDs led by a multinational force of mainly the US and the United Kingdom; Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein was overthrown, and a new democratic government was set up

Taliban – radical Muslim group that sponsored terrorism and ruled the nation of Afghanistan under a narrowly and strict defined view of Islam

Afghanistan War – first engagement in the War on Terror as we took the Taliban out of power and began hunting down Osama bin Laden

Very Important People

Rodney King - Black man who was victim of police brutality (LAPD) in March, 1991; King was driving under the influence (violating his parole) and went on a 100 mph car chase; Even after being shot with a tazzer, King resisted arrest and was beaten for 1 ½ minutes by four police officers; “*Can’t we all just get along?*” Famous statement made by Rodney King as he pleaded to stop the riots.

Bill Gates - Harvard dropout who co-founded Microsoft to design personal computer software.

George Stephanopoulos

David Koresh - Leader of the Branch Dravidians in Waco, Texas

Ted Kaczynski - In 1995 the FBI arrested Ted Kaczynski after his brother recognized his writing and beliefs from a manifesto printed in the *Washington Post*; UNiversity and Airline BOMber

Paula Jones - Former Arkansas state employee that sued President Clinton for sexual harassment; the lawsuit was dismissed before it went to trial for lack of evidence; later confirmed they did have an affair

Kenneth Starr - Special independent investigator during the Whitewater Scandal

Linda Tripp - Friend of Monica Lewinsky that secretly taped conversations with Monica Lewinsky describing the affair with President Clinton

Monica Lewinsky - White House intern that gave President Clinton a blow job in the Oval Office

Newt Gingrich - Speaker of the House from 1995 to 1999; created the “Contract with America” and later refused to compromise on a budget; shut down government twice for five days and later for almost 3 weeks

Condoleezza Rice - first black woman to hold the office of Secretary of State

Ralph Nader – Third party candidate under the Green Party for the 2000 election; did not influence the election much

Donald Rumsfeld – Defense Secretary under President Bush; established new boundaries of intelligence gathering for the War on Terror

Osama bin Laden – leader of al-Qaeda and mastermind of the 9/11 terrorist attack