

A.P. U.S. History
Ch. 30 Assign. #1
Reagan

1. What were some key elements and moments in the growth of a conservative movement in the U.S. since the 1960s leading up to the election of 1980?

• Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign
"Southern strategy"
• think tanks like Heritage Foundation founded
• Proposition 13 in California - state referendum
• deep property tax cuts in 1978
• opposition to Roe v Wade abortion ruling
• Equal Rights Amendment failed
• opposition to Gay Rights (Anita Bryant vs. Miami Dolphins protecting them)
• Evangelical Protestant
• growing green movement
• televangelists popular
• Jerry Falwell, Moral Majority
• fundamentalism
• Tax Cut
• Robert Rubin's Moral Majority
• Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority
• supported conservative
• Ronald Reagan
• George H.W. Bush
• George W. Bush
• Bill Clinton
• George W. Bush
• Donald Trump

2. What did "Reaganomics" do in relation to the following? (3 pts.)

taxes lowered
federal spending cut.
regulation of business reduced

• Evangelical Protestant
• growing green movement
• televangelists popular
• Jerry Falwell, Moral Majority
• supported conservative
• Ronald Reagan
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• Bill Clinton
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3. When the Fed pushed up interest rates to combat inflation (which it did successfully) what were the negative consequences?

• interest rates
• high interest
• rates brought on a
• recession (unemployment 10%)

• FALs formed to help
• Reagan win
• made meetings about
• abortion and gay rights

4. What long-term economic problem did Reaganomics contribute heavily to?

• budget deficits (\$200 billion in 1986)

5. What military program started during Reagan's presidency help to put additional economic and political pressure on the Soviet Union, helping to lead to that nation's ultimate collapse?

• SDI - Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars")
• computerized anti-missile system using space-based lasers

6. What policies did the U.S. take under President Reagan in relation to the leftist-leaning Sandanista government in Nicaragua?

• in 1982 CIA organized and financed
• an anti-Sandinista guerrilla army called
• Contras based in neighboring Honduras
and Costa Rica
• Contras conducted raids, planted mines, and
committed sabotage in Nicaragua & May 1988
• Congress (worried about tactics of Contras and
the expense) voted a year-long halt in U.S. aid
and in 1984 voted another 2-year ban

of destroying documents but no solid proof
came out that Pres. Reagan knew about it
through it seemed unlikely that he did

7. Describe what the Iran-Contra Affair was. (2 pts.)
- a Beirut Lebanon paper reported in 1986 that the US had shipped (to Israel) 508 anti-aircraft missiles to Iran (an avowed enemy of the US)
 - Reagan admitted it (waited indefinitely for Iran to pay)
 - Reagan's chief of staff Donald Regan (also) paid Nat. Sec. Conwall and Lt. Col. Oliver North cash (or found to have diverted profits from the Iran sale to the Contra Rebels in Nicaragua (against law))
 - North and his secretary destroyed evidence

8. How did relations with the Soviet Union warm during Reagan's second term?

- meetings in 1985 and 1986 between Reagan and Gorbachev (led to the end of the Cold War)
- Gorbachev was making reforms in USSR that slowed moderate glasnost and perestroika
- 1987 Intermediate range Nuclear forces treaty (INF) eliminated 2000 missiles from Europe
- Reagan visited Moscow in 1988

9. What were the major issues that the United States faced in relation to the Middle East during

uprising led Reagan's presidency?
Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988) - US supported Saddam Hussein and Iraq
to US called "Just War".
or neutral to an independent Palestinian state (signing Sons of the Desert peace agreement in 1982 to keep peace in the Middle East)
- US gave huge grants to Israel and to Egypt and
independence
- sent troops (as expected) into the barracks there

10. Even as the Cold War ended during the presidency of George H.W. Bush, other foreign relations difficulties arose. What were they?
- security of nuclear missiles based in former USSR
 - repairing relations w/ Nicaragua (stopped aiding)
 - Com. & Philippines (closed 2 naval bases)
 - sanctions against S. Africa for apartheid
 - Chinese cracking of pro-democracy demonstration in Tiananmen Square
 - Iraq invaded Kuwait and UN began Persian Gulf War to kick them out (sanctions put on Saddam Hussein)

11. What domestic troubles did George H.W. Bush need to deal with as president? afterwards

Federal budget - collapse of the savings and loan industry (de regulation led to risky loans on real estate)
- oil spike (as recession hit the savings and loans failed)

EPIC report - federal deficit continued to mount (Iraq war, SSI bailout, soaring welfare & Medicare payments)
whining of Bush - Bush broke "no new taxes" pledge

recession - recession led to slow retail sales, housing slump
higher unemployment

KEY

Name _____

Period _____

A.P. U.S. History
Chapter 30
Assign. #2

The Clinton Era (page 932)

- What factors allowed Bill Clinton to defeat George H.W. Bush in the 1992 election?

- recession and problems of the middle class hurt Bush
- Clinton pledged to work for a national health care system, welfare reform, environmental protection and economic growth (focus on domestic issues)

- What decisions/policies did President Clinton make in relation to the following?

- budget deficit - spending cuts especially in military (negotiated with voters)
- tax increases
- new spending to stimulate job growth and economic growth (not passed by Congress)

North American trade

- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) signed with Mexico and Canada
- Mexican markets opened to US products but fears trade damage jobs (manufacturing)

homosexuals in the military

- Clinton wanted to end the exclusion of homosexuals in the military, but this led to "Don't ask, don't tell" policy (controversy, encouraged as a compromise deal)

health care

- task force led by Hillary Clinton came up with plan for universal coverage at the employer paying 80% of costs
- it was designed to lower health care cost through caps on premiums and on Medicare/Medicaid

- passed an auto crime payment creation of nat. health board bill to fund drug treatment, create regional health care more prisons & police officers
- boot camp for offenders
- welfare and family assistance

- all payments under welfare would have to go to work for 2 years

- newlywed →
- job training and child care provisions also in Clinton's bill (deadbeat dads forced to support their children as well)

- permitted states to deny additional payments to welfare mothers who have more children

3. What factors worked against Pres. Clinton and the Democratic Party heading into the 1994 midterm Congressional elections?

- Failed health care b/c it signaled end of New Deal / Great Society style of top down (DOA)
- Despite overall prosperity, most Americans not helped (growing gap in income distribution)
- Support for homogeneity or military seems at example of special interest politics
- Character issue of Clinton - White water, Paula Jones
- growth of conservative movement
(Ronald Reagan, Pat Robertson, Christian Coalition)

4. What did Republican Congressional leaders, like Newt Gingrich in his "Contract for America," promise to the American people when they gained control of both houses of Congress for the first time since 1954?

- tax cuts
- congressional term limits
- tougher crime laws
- balanced budget amendment

5. What changes to the nation's welfare laws were made, and what effect did they have on the nation?

Welfare Reform Act of 1996

- ended aid to families with dependent children
- states free to develop their own welfare programs with federal block grants
- limited most welfare recipients to 2 years continuous or 5 years lifetime

6. Describe President Clinton's efforts in relation to the following foreign relations topics:

Yugoslavia Serbian forces attacked Muslims in Serbia's southern province, Kosovo and the US ordered bombing of Serbia as part of NATO offensive.

Russia Russia invaded breakaway republic Chechnya in 1995; hard economic times as Russia converted to a free market system; US backed (Russia opposed) former Soviet Bloc nations admission into NATO

Middle East Oslo Accords in 1993 provided for a Palestinian state and return of Israel held land in West Bank and Gaza strip. Bush assassinated in 1989 and hard-line Benjamin Netanyahu replaced him and withdrawal failed.

Iraq Colin Powell Hussein blocked US weapons inspection in 1997 Clinton sent troops to region. France, Russia and various Arab states resisted and the stand-off continued.

Somalia 1992 US. Bush sent 26,000 US troops there for a UN humanitarian mission in a mostly Muslim nation suffering through civil war.
- US forces battled. US soldiers were killed and taken
- Clinton withdrew in 1994 and UN mission ended in 1995

7. What other terrorist acts were committed against US targets by Islamic extremists?
- World Trade Center bombing in 1993
 - Islamic extremists directed by Osama bin Laden responsible for killing of US soldiers in Somalia
 - 1998 simultaneous bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania killed 220 (12 Americans)
 - 2000 bombing of USS Cole (destroyed) off coast of Yemen

8. What impact does economic and cultural globalization have on the US's global role?
- International trade and finance increasingly shaped American foreign policy
 - US pop culture reaches worldwide audience
 - Muslim fundamentalists demand western liberalization and secularism (with exception of violence)
 - US people divided over Globalization, terrorism, to oppose it and involved in international approaches to it

9. How did the end of the Cold War change the role of the United Nations?
- With the end of the Cold War, the UN's problems are longer hostage to superpower veto power
 - UN established 15 nations of peace-keeping missions by 2000
 - Some UN agencies dealt with issues involving child labor, women's health, hunger, and biodiversity

10. Describe President Clinton's efforts to regulate the tobacco industry.
- The tobacco industry agreed to pay \$368 billion in lawsuit settlement with former smokers who had high medical costs
 - The agreement needed govt approval and Republicans backed by tobacco lobbyists killed a bill to raise cigarette taxes
 - To tobacco industry reached new settlement with states

11. What scandals rocked the Clinton Presidency? How were they resolved?
- Paula Jones sexual harassment suit dating back to his days as Governor of Arkansas
 - Whitewater real estate scandal - did Clinton use his public office in Arkansas to help his investment prosper
 - Monica Lewinsky, a White House intern, had an affair with Clinton, told a friend, who then gave the info to an investigator, Kenneth Starr, who was investigating the Whitewater case. Accused him of a "loose" affair with another woman

12. Why was Florida so important to the outcome of the 2000 presidential election?

Outline the key moments in the efforts by the candidates to win the electoral college points of that state.

- In the close 2000 presidential election the result depended on the outcome in the state of Florida
- Florida had several reports of voter irregularities and was extremely close
- Bush declared the lead, Gore pushed for a recount
- legal cases fought over the recount
 - Bush sued to stop them
 - Florida Supreme Court ruled recount against Bush appealed to Supreme Court
 - Florida Sec. of State Katherine Harris certified the original election results
 - Supreme Court halted the recount in five states

13. What were the positive economic indicators for the years 1992 to 2000? What were the negative indicators for the same time period?

<u>positive</u>	<u>negative</u>
— Unemployment fell	— Fear that too much investment in stocks made economy unstable
— GDP rose	— Mergers and acquisitions
— % of Americans owned stock	— Created mega-conglomerates
— Consumer spending up	— Wealthy getting most of the new wealth
<i>led to 2001 recession</i>	
<i>excess too</i>	
<i>↳ deregulation allowed for risky mortgages</i>	
<i>↳ average workers buying pony flat rate fell</i>	
<i>↳ consumer debt soared</i>	

14. The 1990s were plagued by incidents of violence. Identify the significance of each of the following.

Columbine (1999) — 2 students fatally shot 12 students and a teacher at a suburban Denver high school
— led to further discussions about firearms, seat belts, parent authority and influence of mass media violence

Matthew Shepard (1998) — 2 young people tortured and murdered a gay student at the University of Wyoming
— led to further discussion of anti-gay policies and behaviors

Oklahoma City bombing (1995) — a rental truck full of explosives demolished a federal office building in Oklahoma City killing 168
— bombing attributed to anti-government militia, and was worst domestic terrorist act