

**THIS IS A TRADITIONAL ASSIGNMENT.
PRINT AND COMPLETE ON TIME.**

Name: _____ Class Period: _____

THE CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE, 1980-2000



APUSH Review Guide for AMSCO chapter 30.

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Directions→ Print document and take notes in the spaces provided. Read through the guide before you begin reading. This step will help you focus on the most significant ideas and information *as you read*.

Learning Goals:

Analyze the domestic and foreign policies of President Ronald Reagan and evaluate their impact on the nation.

Explain how the United States transitioned from fighting the Cold War to fighting the War on Terrorism both domestically and internationally.

Compare modern conservatism as illustrated by the Reagan Era with earlier liberalism as illustrated by FDR and LBJ.

Explain the causes and effects of changing demographics within the United States from 1980-present day.

Evaluate the social, political, and economic impact of modern technologies and the changing, global marketplace on American identity.

A note about post 1980 and the AP exam

Just because it is only 5%... don't count it out. ☺ *Topics post-1980 may show up as a SAQ, a multiple choice set, crossover questions in other multiple choice sets, or crossover in an essay.* In the recent past there have been a few prompts with parameters reaching into the **1980s**, including last year's exam!

- 2010 FRQ Explain the causes and consequences of TWO of the following population movements in the United States during the period 1945–1985.
Suburbanization; The growth of the Sun Belt; Immigration to the United States
- 2007 FRQ "Landslide presidential victories do not ensure continued political effectiveness or legislative success." Assess the validity of this statement by comparing TWO of the following presidential administrations. Franklin Roosevelt (1936); Lyndon Johnson (1964); Richard Nixon (1972); **Ronald Reagan (1984)**
- 2011 FRQ Compare and contrast the women's rights movement of the 1840s–1860s with the women's rights movement of the 1960s–1980s.
- 2014 FRQ Explain the social, economic, and foreign policy goals of New Right conservatives from the 1960s to the **1980s** and assess the degree to which the **Reagan** administration succeeded in implementing these goals in the **1980s**.
- 2015 DBQ Explain the reasons why a new conservatism rose to prominence in the United States between 1960 and **1989**.

From the 2015 Revised Period 9 Content Outline

Key Concept 9.1: A newly ascendant conservative movement achieved several political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades.

Key Concept 9.2: Moving into the 21st century, the nation experienced significant technological, economic, and demographic changes.

Key Concept 9.3: The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and role in the world

Welcome to the Reagan Era... 1980-1993

By 1980, the conservative movement which began in the 1960s finally “reclaimed” America from liberals who were increasing the size of the government. As Reagan stated, “*Government isn’t the solution to our problems, government is the problem.*” The Reagan Revolution was Reagan redefining what it meant to be a Republican as well as trying to redefine the role of the federal government. He restored honor to the Party after Watergate nearly destroyed it. And today, he is referenced as the ideal Republican to such an extreme that the argument leaves recent and current Republicans such as George W. Bush and John McCain enduring heavy criticism for their moderation. How successful he actually was in redefining government is debatable, but the impact he had on politics was profound.

Period 9 Overview, page 653

Overview of Period 9, 1980-Present		
Three causes of conservative resurgence:		
1.	2.	3.
Two reasons conservatives were able to establish an electoral majority:		
1.	2.	
What limited the success of the conservative agenda?		
Reagan’s foreign policy was...		
Cold War foreign policy was replaced with...		
Modern Day generational split over...		
Alternate view...		

Guided Reading, Conservative Resurgence, 1980-2000, pp 654-672

1. The Rise of Conservatism, pp 654-656

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>A new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.</p> <p>Reduced public faith in the government’s ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of religious fundamentalism, and the dissemination of neoconservative thought all combined to invigorate conservatism.</p>	<p>Conservative Resurgence, 1980-2000...</p> <p>The Rise of Conservatism...</p>	<p>Research Milton Friedman, and explain the economic viewpoint of Milton Friedman.</p> <p>William F. Buckley Jr. once said, “There is an inverse relationship between reliance on the state and self-reliance.” How does this quote illustrate conservatism?</p>

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The Rise of Conservatism continued...

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>A new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.</p> <p>Reduced public faith in the government’s ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of religious fundamentalism, and the dissemination of neoconservative thought all combined to invigorate conservatism.</p> <p>Public confidence and trust in government declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, foreign policy “failures,” and a sense of social and moral decay.</p> <p>The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian churches and organizations, as well as increased political participation by some of those groups, encouraged significant opposition to liberal social and political trends.</p>	<p>Leading Issues...</p> <p>Taxpayer’s Revolt...</p> <p>Conservative Religious Revival...</p> <p>Elimination of Racial Preferences...</p> <p>De-Regulation of Business...</p> <p>Ronald Reagan and the Election of 1980...</p>	<p>Read the excerpt below from the 1980 Republican Party Platform and then answer the question that follows.</p> <p>Republicans also treasure the ethnic, cultural, and regional diversity of our people. This diversity fosters a dynamism in American society that is the envy of the world.</p> <p>As the Party of Lincoln, we remain equally and steadfastly committed to the equality of rights for all citizens, regardless of race. Although this nation has not yet eliminated all vestiges of racism over the years we are heartened by the progress that has been made, we are proud of the role that our Party has played, and we are dedicated to standing shoulder to shoulder with black Americans in that cause.</p> <p>Elsewhere in this platform, we set forth a number of specific proposals that will also serve to improve the quality of life for blacks. During the next four years we are committed to policies that will:</p> <p>Encourage local governments to designate specific enterprise zones within depressed areas that will promote new jobs, new and expanded businesses, and new economic vitality;</p> <p>Open new opportunities for black men and women to begin small businesses of their own by, among other steps, removing excessive regulations, disincentives for venture capital, and other barriers erected by the government;</p> <p>Bring strong, effective enforcement of federal civil rights statutes, especially those dealing with threats to physical safety and security which have recently been increasing; and Ensure that the federal government follows a non-discriminatory system of appointments up and down the line, with a careful eye for qualified minority aspirants.</p> <p>What was the GOP’s (Grand Ol’ Party) alternative to affirmative action?</p> <p>How did the 1978 case <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i> impact this plan?</p> <p>Reagan himself was not racist; however historians have criticized him for being “unaware” of the depth of racism in the country. He believed that states should have more power and that the federal government had grown too big. To a racial minority who suffered under Jim Crow, a proponent of “states rights” didn’t go over well.</p>

The Rise of Conservatism continued...

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>A new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.</p> <p>Reduced public faith in the government's ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of religious fundamentalism, and the dissemination of neoconservative thought all combined to invigorate conservatism.</p>	<p>Campaign for President, 1980...</p> <p>Significance...</p>	<p>Explain why so many blue collar democrats voted Republican in the election of 1980?</p>

From Back to the Future:

Dr. Brown (doubting Marty is from the future): Then tell me, future boy, who's President of the United States in 1985?

Marty McFly: Ronald Reagan.

Dr. Brown: Ronald Reagan? The actor? [*chuckles in disbelief*] Then who's vice president? Jerry Lewis? (famous comedian)



2. The Reagan Revolution, pp 656-659

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Bueller?
<p>Conservatives achieved some of their political and policy goals, but their success was limited by the enduring popularity and institutional strength of some government programs and public support for cultural trends of recent decades.</p> <p>Conservatives enjoyed significant victories related to taxation and deregulation of many industries, but many conservative efforts to advance moral ideals through politics met inertia and opposition.</p> <p>Although Republicans continued to denounce "big government," the size and scope of the federal government continued to grow after 1980, as many programs remained popular with voters and difficult to reform or eliminate.</p>	<p>The Reagan Revolution...</p> <p>Supply Side Economics ("Reagonomics")...</p> <p>Federal Tax Reduction...</p> <p>Spending Cuts...</p>	<p>Have you seen Ferris Bueller's Day Off? If so, you probably already know the Laffer Curve!</p> <p>"In 1930, the Republican-controlled House of Representatives, in an effort to alleviate the effects of the... (waiting for students to respond) Anyone? Anyone? ...</p> <p>The Great Depression, passed the... Anyone? Anyone? The tariff bill? ...</p> <p>The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act which... anyone? Raised or lowered?...</p> <p>Raised tariffs, in an effort to collect more revenue for the federal government. Did it work? ... Anyone? Anyone know the effects?</p> <p>It did not work, and the United States sank deeper into the Great Depression. Today we have a similar debate over this. Anyone know what this is? ...Class? ...Anyone? Anyone? ...Anyone seen this before? ...</p> <p>The Laffer Curve. Anyone know what this says? ...</p> <p>It says that at this point on the revenue curve, you will get exactly the same amount of revenue as at this point. This is very controversial. Does anyone know what Vice President Bush called this in 1980? ...Anyone? ... Something-d-o-o economics... "Voodoo" economics."</p> <p>Bueller?... Bueller?... Bueller?</p>

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The Reagan Revolution continued...

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Conservatives achieved some of their political and policy goals, but their success was limited by the enduring popularity and institutional strength of some government programs and public support for cultural trends of recent decades.</p> <p>Conservatives enjoyed significant victories related to taxation and deregulation of many industries, but many conservative efforts to advance moral ideals through politics met inertia and opposition.</p> <p>Although Republicans continued to denounce “big government,” the size and scope of the federal government continued to grow after 1980, as many programs remained popular with voters and difficult to reform or eliminate.</p> <p>Economic inequality increased after 1980 as U.S. manufacturing jobs were eliminated, union membership declined, and real wages stagnated for the middle class.</p>	<p>Deregulation...</p> <p>Labor Unions...</p> <p>Recession and Recovery...</p> <p>Social Issues...</p> <p>The Election of 1984...</p> <p>Budget and Trade Deficits...</p> <p>Impact of Reaganomics...</p>	<p>What would John Maynard Keynes have to say about Reaganomics?</p> <p>To what extent was Reagan successful in reversing course from the liberalism of FDR and LBJ? Explain your answer!</p> <p>Explain the political cartoon on page 657 by completing the following:</p> <p>Historical Context:</p> <p>Author’s Point of View:</p> <p>Explain how the recession of 1982 and the boom of 1983 both support and condemn Reaganomics?</p>

3. Foreign Policy During the Reagan Years, pp 659-662

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The Reagan administration pursued a reinvigorated anti-Communist and interventionist foreign policy that set the tone for later administrations.</p> <p>President Ronald Reagan, who initially rejected détente with increased defense spending, military action, and bellicose rhetoric, later developed a friendly relationship with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, leading to significant arms reductions by both countries.</p>	<p>Foreign Policy During the Reagan Years...</p> <p>Renewing the Cold War...</p> <p>Military Buildup...</p> <p>Central America...</p> <p>Grenada...</p> <p>Iran-Contra Affair...</p> <p>Lebanon, Israel, and the PLO...</p> <p>Improved U.S.-Soviet Relations...</p> <p>Assessing Reagan's Policy...</p>	<p>Explain <i>how</i> Reagan worked to reach his foreign policy goals.</p> <p>To what extent was Reagan successful in reaching his foreign policy goals? Defend your answer with one piece of evidence.</p> <p>Did Reagan “renew” Cold War or simply “win” the Cold War? Explain your view.</p>

4. George H. W. Bush and the End of the Cold War, pp 662-665

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.</p> <p>The end of the Cold War led to new diplomatic relationships but also new U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions, as well as debates over the nature and extent of American power in the world.</p>	<p>George H. W. Bush and the End of the Cold War ...</p> <p>The Election of 1988...</p> <p>The Collapse of Soviet Communism and the Soviet Union...</p> <p>Tiananmen Square...</p> <p>Eastern Europe...</p> <p>Breakup of the Soviet Union...</p> <p>End of the Cold War...</p> <p>Invasion of Panama...</p> <p>Persian Gulf War...</p> <p>Domestic Problems...</p> <p>Nomination of Clarence Thomas...</p> <p>Taxes and the Economy...</p> <p>Political Inertia...</p>	<p>Explain the political cartoon on page 661 by completing the following:</p> <p>Historical Context:</p> <p>Author's Point of View:</p> <p>Compare START I and START II under George H.W. Bush to SALT I under Nixon and SALT II (under Carter but didn't pass). Include both similarities and differences.</p> <p>Explain the significance of the Berlin Wall coming down in 1989.</p> <p>Explain how the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 illustrates a turning point for Reaganesque conservatism.</p>

5. The Clinton Years: Prosperity and Partisanship, pp 665-671

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.</p> <p>The end of the Cold War led to new diplomatic relationships but also new U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions, as well as debates over the nature and extent of American power in the world.</p> <p>The increasing integration of the U.S. into the world economy was accompanied by economic instability and major policy, social, and environmental challenges.)</p> <p>Policy debates intensified over free trade agreements, the size and scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system.</p>	<p>The Clinton Years: Prosperity and Partisanship...</p> <p>Anti-Incumbent Mood...</p> <p>The Election of 1992...</p> <p>William Jefferson Clinton...</p> <p>H. Ross Perot...</p> <p>Results...</p> <p>Clinton's First Term (1993-1997)...</p> <p>Early Accomplishments...</p> <p>Republicans Take Over Congress...</p> <p>Zealous Reformers...</p> <p>Balanced Budget...</p> <p>The Election of 1996...</p>	<p>Explain how President Clinton moved the nation back toward liberalism.</p> <p>What role did First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton play in the first term?</p> <p>Explain why NAFTA was a significant turning point.</p>

The Clinton Years: Prosperity and Partisanship continued...

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.</p> <p>The end of the Cold War led to new diplomatic relationships but also new U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions, as well as debates over the nature and extent of American power in the world.</p>	<p>The Technology Boom...</p> <p>Clinton's Second Term: Politics of Impeachment...</p> <p>Investigations and Impeachment...</p> <p>Impeachment...</p> <p>Foreign Policy in the Clinton Administration...</p> <p>Peacekeeping...</p> <p>Europe...</p> <p>Asia...</p> <p>Middle East...</p> <p>Globalization...</p>	<p>How were the 1990s different from the 1980s? List and explain three different ways they differed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>Explain the similarity between Bill Clinton's impeachment and Andrew Johnson's impeachment.</p> <p>Compare American foreign policy in the 1995 to that of 1915. (Europe) What is significant about this comparison?</p> <p>Compare Clinton's efforts for peace in the Middle East to that of Jimmy Carter.</p>

6. American Society in 2000, pp 671-672

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Moving into the 21st century, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, and demographic changes.</p> <p>The U.S. population continued to undergo significant demographic shifts that had profound cultural and political consequences.</p> <p>After 1980, the political, economic, and cultural influences of the American South and West continued to increase as population shifted to those areas, fueled in part by a surge in migration from regions that had not been heavily represented in earlier migrations, especially Latin America and Asia.</p> <p>The new migrants affected U.S. culture in many ways and supplied the economy with an important labor force, but they also became the focus of intense political, economic, and cultural debates.</p> <p>Demographic changes intensified debates about gender roles, family structures, and racial and national identity.</p>	<p>American Society in 2000...</p> <p>Immigration...</p> <p>Aging and the Family...</p> <p>Income and Wealth...</p>	<p>Compare the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (signed by Reagan) to the impact of the 1965 Immigration Reform Act (signed by Johnson). Were they more alike or different?</p> <p>Explain the role of the baby boomers in modern demographic trends.</p> <p>Why is the increase in single parent families a concern?</p> <p>Explain the similarity between American wealth in modern times to that of the Gilded Age. What are the reasons for this similarity?</p>

7. Historical Perspectives: What Does Freedom Mean? Page 672

Eric Foner's View on Freedom...	David Hackett Fischer's view on freedom...