

Name: _____ Class Period: _____

PERIOD 9 ESSENTIAL TEKS
TEXAS ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS
CORRELATION TO APUSH UNIT 9
(PERIOD 9 OF COLLEGE BOARD FRAMEWORK)

Objective: Analyze main events in the modern era that correlate to the specific objectives for the Texas end-of-course exam (S.T.A.A.R. Test).

Directions: Review the T.E.K.S. by reviewing the objectives and principles outlined and completing the historical review and analysis in the spaces provided. The entries that have been completed for you should SERVE AS MODELS FOR COMPLETE ENTRIES. Read all directions and don't forget to highlight relevant items!

Period 9, 1980-Present; Modern Times

From the 2015 Revised College Board Content Outline for Period 9

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.

1. Complete the graphic below by identifying major characteristics for each era.

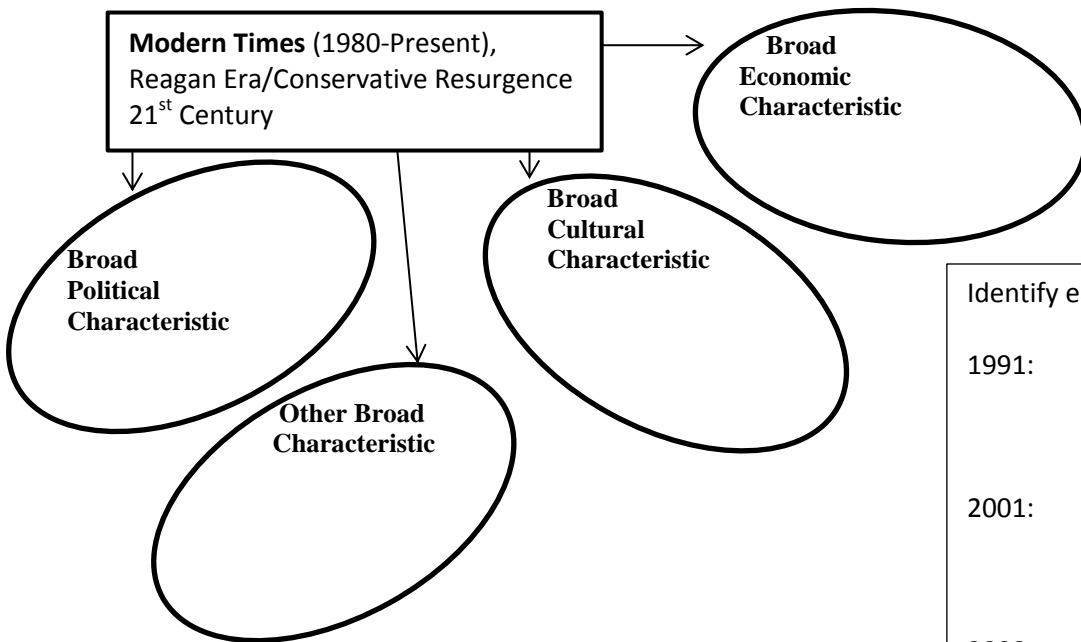
T.E.K.S.- (2) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.

(A) identify the major characteristics that define the era.

(B) identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.

(C) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods.

(D) explain significant turning points including 1991 (Cold War ends), 2001 (terrorist attacks on World Trade Center and the Pentagon), and 2008 (election of first black president, Barack Obama).



Identify each turning point:

1991:

2001:

2008:

Review each objective and skill, then record your notes in the space provided.

- T.E.K.S. (10) History. The student understands the impact of political, economic, and social factors in the **U.S. role in the world** from the 1970s through 1990. The student is expected to:
- (B) describe **Ronald Reagan's leadership** in domestic and international policies, including **Reaganomics** and **Peace Through Strength**;
 - (C) compare the impact of **energy** on the American way of life over time;
 - (D) describe U.S. involvement in the **Middle East** such as support for **Israel, the Iran-Contra Affair, Marines in Lebanon**
 - (E) describe the causes and key organizations and individuals of the **conservative resurgence** of the 1980s and 1990s, including **Phyllis Schlafly, the Contract with America, the Heritage Foundation, the Moral Majority, and the National Rifle Association**; and
 - (F) describe **significant societal issues** of this time period.

The following list of key terms (highlighted in the TEKS above and in chart below as well as elaborated in course content) represent important cause-effect relationships in analyzing how the United States' role in the world change, how conservatism increased, and how Reagan impacted the nation. It is important to keep in mind that knowing simple definitions (historical content) is important, however you must also be able to analyze that content on a higher level if you intend to earn a commended score on the end of course exam. Complete the chart by finishing each topical analysis. **Highlight key ideas/terms** in your definitions and explanations. Explanations should be written in complete sentences. These directions apply to each section of this review, FYI!

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations of the impact of political, economic, and social factors...
<p>Ronald Reagan's Leadership</p> <p>Reaganomics</p> <p>Peace Through Strength</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Middle East</p> <p>Israel</p> <p>Iran-Contra Affair</p> <p>Marines in Lebanon</p> <p>Conservative Resurgence</p> <p>Phyllis Schlafly</p> <p>Heritage Foundation</p> <p>Moral Majority</p> <p>National Rifle Association</p> <p>Contract With America</p>	<p>DEFINITIONS</p> <p><i>Ronald Reagan</i> was elected in 1980 as part of conservative resurgence which was largely a reaction to the liberal growth of government in the 1960s. <i>Reaganomics</i> is supply side economic policy reducing taxes in order to increase consumer demand which would then lead to economic growth. It also included increased military spending (to win Cold War), decrease government spending (including deregulation). <i>Peace through strength</i> was Reagan's approach to national security to deter war by simply being the most prepared for it. <i>Energy</i> prices (oil especially) impacted foreign policy in the <i>Middle East</i>. Israel was an ally and Arab nations hated us for it. The <i>Iran-Contra Affair</i> was a scandal in which members of Reagan's administration secretly sold weapons to Iran and used the profits to fund the Contras in Nicaragua. <i>Marines in Lebanon</i> were attacked by terrorists and American hostages were taken in the 1980s. <i>Phyllis Schlafly</i> helped to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment and championed the preservation of traditional gender roles. The <i>Heritage Foundation</i> is a non-profit group based on Reagan's ideals that works to strengthen conservatism by educating people and lobbying government on the value of federalism, free-market capitalism, liberties, and the need to be militarily strong. The <i>Moral Majority</i> was made up of Christians who wanted Biblical principles championed as well as communism - which has no religion - snuffed out. <i>The National Rifle Association</i> supported conservatism because they resented the new gun laws that were passed following the assassination of MLK and Kennedy in the 1960s. <i>The Contract with America</i> was a set of conservative principles in the 1990s which helped Republicans increase their influence during the Democratic presidency of Bill Clinton.</p> <p>EXPLANATIONS...</p>

- (11) History. The student understands the emerging political, economic, and social issues of the United States from the 1990s into the 21st century. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe U.S. involvement in world affairs, including the **end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War, the Balkans Crisis, 9/11, and the global War on Terror;**
- (B) identify significant **social and political advocacy organizations**, leaders, and issues across the political spectrum;
- (C) evaluate efforts by **global organizations** to undermine U.S. sovereignty through the use of **treaties**;
- (D) analyze the impact of **third parties** on presidential elections;
- (E) discuss the historical significance of the **2008 presidential election**; and
- (F) discuss the solvency of long-term entitlement programs such as **Social Security and Medicare**.
- (20) Government. The student understands the changing relationships among the three branches of the federal government. The student is expected to:
- (B) evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including the **presidential election of 2000**.
- (17) Economics. The student understands the **economic effects** of World War II and the **Cold War**. The student is expected to:
- (E) describe the dynamic relationship between U.S. international trade policies and the U.S. free enterprise system such as the **the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**.
- (19) Government. The student understands changes over time in the role of government. The student is expected to:
- (B) explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including **9/11**;
- (C) describe the effects of political scandals, including **Bill Clinton's impeachment** on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders;
- (D) discuss the role of contemporary government legislation in the private and public sectors such as the **USA PATRIOT Act** of 2001, and the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**; and
- (E) evaluate the pros and cons of U.S. participation in international organizations and treaties.

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations of emerging political, economic, and social issues...
End of the Cold War	<p>DEFINITIONS...</p> <p>Cold War - Between USSR and USA ended. The Persian Gulf War was a reaction to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The Balkan Crisis resulted from destabilization following the end of Cold War and the breakup of Yugoslavia with many ethnic tensions. Clinton was impeached by House but not removed from office by Senate (acquitted) after lying under oath about an affair with a White House intern. 9/11 was a terror attack on the U.S. with Islamic Terrorists from Al-Qaeda under the leadership of Osama Bin Laden used airplanes as "suicide bombs." The Patriot Act increased the government's ability to gather intelligence through FBI investigations and connecting law enforcement groups. Third Parties represent concerns not addressed by the two main parties. 2000 - Bush elected. 2008 - Obama elected who signed ARR Act to bailout businesses. Social Security - payments to retired workers funded by those who are working (tax). Medicare - government healthcare funded through tax. Solvency means the ability to pay an expense. GATT reduced tariffs in 1947 and was replaced with the World Trade Organization in 1994 to reduce trade barriers. NAFTA removed trade barriers for Canada, U.S., and Mexico.</p> <p>EXPLANATIONS ...</p> <p>The Cold War was officially over in 1991 when the Soviet Union broke up. The post-Cold War era was marked by war on terror and wars in the Middle East. The Persian Gulf War included a coalition of dozens of nations to liberate Kuwait from Saddam Hussein (George H.W. Bus). It illustrates the commitment to stop totalitarianism and also work to maintain balance of power in the Middle East and secure oil. The Balkans Crisis included genocide, and the U.S. sent troops to help stabilize the region known as the "powder keg" of Europe (Clinton). Following World War II, the U.S. has participated in many global organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, the World Trade Organization, NAFTA of many other economic agreements, etc. These partnerships illustrate globalization but also reflect increased risk of loss of sovereignty. There are many pros and cons to these memberships. .. continued on next page...</p>
Persian Gulf War	
Balkans Crisis	
Clinton's Impeachment	
2000 election	
9/11	
Patriot Act	
Third Parties	
2008 Election	
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	
Social Security and Medicare solvency	

(27) Science, technology, and society. The student understands the impact of science, technology, and the free enterprise system on the economic development of the United States. The student is expected to:

(A) explain the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations such as **telephone and satellite communications, petroleum-based products, and computers** on the economic development of the United States;

(C) understand the impact of technological and management innovations and their applications in the workplace and the resulting productivity enhancements for business and labor such as **robotics, computer management, and just-in-time inventory management.**

(28) Science, technology, and society. The student understands the influence of scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and the free enterprise system on the standard of living in the United States. The student is expected to:

(A) analyze how scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and the application of these by the free enterprise system, including those in **transportation and communication**, improve the **standard of living** in the United States;

(B) explain how **space technology** and exploration improve the quality of life; and

(C) understand how the **free enterprise system** drives technological innovation and its application in the marketplace such as **cell phones, inexpensive personal computers, and global positioning products.**

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations and THE IMPACT of Science, Technology, and Free Enterprise...
<p>Telephone and satellite communication</p> <p>Petroleum based products</p> <p>Computers</p> <p>Robotics</p> <p>Computer management</p> <p>Just-in-time management</p>	<p><u>DEFINITIONS...</u></p>
<p>Space technology</p> <p>Free enterprise</p> <p>Standard of living</p> <p>Cell phones</p> <p>Inexpensive personal computers</p> <p>Global positioning products</p>	<p><u>EXPLANATION OF THE Impact...</u></p>

(18) Economics. The student understands the economic effects of increased worldwide interdependence as the United States enters the 21st century. The student is expected to:

(A) discuss the role of American entrepreneurs such as **Bill Gates, Sam Walton, Estée Lauder, Robert Johnson, Lionel Sosa**, and millions of small business entrepreneurs who achieved the **American dream**; and

(B) identify the impact of international events, multinational corporations, government policies, and individuals on the 21st century economy.

(24) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a constitutional republic. The student is expected to:

(A) describe qualities of effective leadership; and

(B) evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as **Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton**.

(26) Culture. The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity. The student is expected to:

(A) explain actions taken by people to expand economic opportunities and political rights, including those for racial, ethnic, and religious minorities as well as women, in American society;

(C) explain how the contributions of people of various racial, ethnic, gender, and religious groups shape American culture;

(D) identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as **Sonia Sotomayor and Oprah Winfrey** to American society;

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and explanations of economic effects of worldwide interdependence and individual contributions ...
<p>Bill Gates</p> <p>Sam Walton</p> <p>Estée Lauder</p> <p>Robert Johnson</p> <p>Lionel Sosa</p> <p>American dream</p> <p>Sandra Day O'Connor</p>	<p><u>DEFINITIONS...</u></p>
<p>Hillary Clinton</p> <p>Sonia Sotomayor</p> <p>Oprah Winfrey</p>	<p><u>EXPLANATIONS OF the ECONOMIC and CULTURAL IMPACT OF individuals from various groups...</u></p>