

## APUSH STUDY GUIDE: Period 9- 1980-Present

### Readings (Textbook and Zinn Only)

- Read textbook Chapter 31, take notes and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 4/20)
- Read Zinn Chapter 22 and 23, take notes (for 4/22)
- Read textbook Chapter 32, take notes and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 4/22)
- Read Zinn Chapter 24 and 25 (for 4/24)

### One-Pager

- Choose one topic from Key Terms, Locations, & Vocabulary below (Due 4/20)

### Key-Terms, Locations, & Vocabulary (Due 4/20)

- |                           |                               |                             |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Axis of Evil           | 10. Free Markets              | 19. Neoconservatism         |
| 2. Bipolar World          | 11. Globalization             | 20. Pacific Rim             |
| 3. Culture Wars           | 12. Grassroots Conservatives  | 21. Reagan Democrats        |
| 4. Debtor Nation          | 13. Libertarian Spirit        | 22. Religious Right         |
| 5. Entitlement Programs   | 14. Majority-Minority Nation  | 23. Rockefeller Republicans |
| 6. Ethnic Chauvinism      | 15. Multiculturalism          | 24. States’ Rights          |
| 7. Ethnic Cleansing       | 16. Multinational Corporation | 25. Supply-side Economics   |
| 8. Faith-based Agenda     | 17. Multipolar World          | 26. Trickle-down Economics  |
| 9. Financial Deregulation | 18. National Debt             |                             |

**The rise of the Religious Right, conservative groups, and global terrorism, as well as technological advancements, lead America into a new age of conflict at home and abroad.**

**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.

I. Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980.

- A. Ronald Reagan’s victory in the presidential election of 1980 represented an important milestone, allowing conservatives to enact significant tax cuts and continue the deregulation of many industries.
- B. Conservatives argued that liberal programs were counterproductive in fighting poverty and stimulating economic growth. Some of their efforts to reduce the size and scope of government met with inertia and liberal opposition, as many programs remained popular with voters.
- C. Policy debates continued over free-trade agreements, the scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system.

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

I. New developments in science and technology enhanced the economy and transformed society, while manufacturing decreased.

- A. Economic productivity increased as improvements in digital communications enabled increased American participation in worldwide economic opportunities.
- B. Technological innovations in computing, digital mobile technology, and the Internet transformed daily life, increased access to information, and led to new social behaviors and networks.
- C. Employment increased in service sectors and decreased in manufacturing, and union membership declined.
- D. Real wages stagnated for the working and middle class amid growing economic inequality

II. The U.S. population continued to undergo demographic shifts that had significant cultural and political consequences.

- A. After 1980, the political, economic, and cultural influence of the American South and West continued to increase as population shifted to those areas.

- B. International migration from Latin America and Asia increased dramatically. The new immigrants affected U.S. culture in many ways and supplied the economy with an important labor force.
- C. Intense political and cultural debates continued over issues such as immigration policy, diversity, gender roles, and family structures.

**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.

I. The Reagan administration promoted an interventionist foreign policy that continued in later administrations, even after the end of the Cold War.

- A. Reagan asserted U.S. opposition to communism through speeches, diplomatic efforts, limited military interventions, and a buildup of nuclear and conventional weapons.
- B. Increased U.S. military spending, Reagan's diplomatic initiatives, and political changes and economic problems in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were all important in ending the Cold War.
- C. The end of the Cold War led to new diplomatic relationships but also new U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions, as well as continued debates over the appropriate use of American power in the world.

II. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy efforts focused on fighting terrorism around the world.

- A. In the wake of attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the United States launched military efforts against terrorism and lengthy, controversial conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- B. The war on terrorism sought to improve security within the United States but also raised questions about the protection of civil liberties and human rights.
- C. Conflicts in the Middle East and concerns about climate change led to debates over U.S. dependence on fossil fuels and the impact of economic consumption on the environment.
- D. Despite economic and foreign policy challenges, the United States continued as the world's leading superpower in the 21st century.

### **Thematic Question Review (Due 4/26)**

#### American and National Identity

1. How has multiculturalism changed the American social, economic, and political landscape?
2. Why has there been so much debate over immigration and multiculturalism in the past few decades?
3. How does regional identity influence American politics in the twenty-first century?
4. What issues have divided feminists from the Religious Right?

#### Work, Exchange, and Technology

1. What is supply-side economics, and why was this a central element of Reagan's economic policy?
2. What was the impact of deregulation on consumers, the federal bureaucracy, workers' rights, and the environment?
3. How have computer technology and the omnipresence of the World Wide Web both illustrated the irony of free-market capitalism and served as a force for democratization?
4. What were the key aspects of President Bush's economic policies, and how effective were these policies in ensuring economic progress and stability?
5. What caused the Great Recession that began in 2007?
6. What economic policies were implemented by Presidents Bush and Obama to help the economy recover, and how successful were these policies?

#### Migration and Settlement

1. How and why have immigration patterns changed since 1965?
2. How have arguments over affirmative action been linked to the debate over immigration?
3. What demographic shifts have occurred since the 1980s, and what has been the impact of these changes?

#### Politics and Power

1. What were the three legs of the conservative movement, and how did it attempt to implement this agenda?
2. Why did conservative religious groups become politically active?
3. How successful was Reagan in using the courts to further conservatism?

4. Why was the Reagan administration slow to respond to the AIDS crisis?
5. Why was President Clinton impeached, and what were the consequences of his impeachment?
6. What electoral shifts were seen in the presidential elections of 2008 and 2012?
7. What accounts for the extreme partisanship we see in American politics in the twenty-first century?
8. What issues and policies have caused decreased public trust in government?

#### America in the world

1. How did President Reagan's approach to dealing with the Soviets differ from that of his predecessors?
2. Why did Reagan sometimes support authoritarian dictatorships in the face of Democratic expansion?
3. What factors were most significant in bringing about the fall of communism in the USSR and Eastern Europe?
4. What was the impact of the September 11 attacks on American foreign and domestic policy?
5. What issues have contributed to the continued tensions between the United States and the people and governments of the Middle East?
6. What foreign policy challenges did President Obama face, and how successfully did he address them?
7. What accounts for the continued destabilization of the Middle East?
8. What do you see as the promises and the dangers of globalization?

#### Geography and the Environment

1. What actions did Reagan take that alarmed many environmentalists?
2. Why has the topic of climate change stimulated so much conversation and controversy?

#### Culture and Society

1. In what ways did intellectuals contribute to the conservative resurgence?
2. What have been the most significant differences between liberalism and conservatism in the past thirty-five years?
3. What key battlegrounds have emerged in the clash over "family values"?
4. In what ways has the Supreme Court been a major player in the culture wars?