**Environmental Movement**

1. Environmental Movement
	1. Causes
		1. Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* (1962)
			1. Documented the environmental damage of the pesticide DDT
		2. Thanksgiving (1966)
			1. 80 people are killed because of air pollution
		3. Cuyahoga river (Cleveland, OH) burning near Lake Erie due to all the chemicals
			1. The *water* literally CAUGHT FIRE
		4. Three Mile Island accident (1979)
			1. Accelerated the anti-nuclear movement, ending the authorization of any new nuclear power plants [still in effect in 2016]
		5. Love Canal
			1. Environmental wake-up call in the late 70s, when the chemical dumping of decades into the local watershed led to a variety of health issues, and the inhabitants’ staging a massive protest which included the kidnapping of a federal official;
			2. Carter finally declared the area eligible for federal emergency aid, and helped the inhabitants evacuate
	2. Results
		1. Wilderness Preservation Act (1964)
			1. Blocking all development in over 9 million acres of federal land,
		2. Air and Water Quality Acts (1965)
			1. Start fighting back against interstate pollution
		3. Earth Day (1970)
			1. Instituted to raise awareness about environmental Problems
		4. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (1970)
			1. Begin federal investigation and supervision of environmental issues,
	3. Reactions
		1. Conservatives and corporations often opposed these efforts, as a unwarranted expansion of government regulations and a threat to employment
2. Women’s Rights Movement: 1960–1980
	1. Background
		1. In the 1950s, increasing numbers of women went to college and worked outside home but were not expected to pursue long-term careers.
			1. Instead, they were expected to devote themselves to family and home.
			2. A double standard of sexual behavior prevailed.
			3. *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan called the American home “a comfortable concentration camp.”
		2. In 1960, an oral contraceptive — widely referred to as “the pill” — was approved for use.
			1. However, despite the pill, by the 1960s illegal abortions were common, and approximately 200 women a year died as result of the procedures.
		3. Over the next 20 years the nature of the average family would change dramatically.
			1. In the 1950s, more than 70% of American families with children had a father who worked and a mother who stayed home.
			2. By 1980, only 15% of families were configured that way.
	2. Activism
		1. Middle-class women, influenced by the civil rights movement, begin to question their own second-class status.
		2. Did not challenge male sexism or careerism but wanted opportunities for women too.
		3. White, middle-class women in the political mainstream provided most of the national leadership and much of the constituency for the new feminism.
		4. Betty Friedan’s 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique* identified “the problem that has no name” as the frustration of educated middle-class wives and mothers who had subordinated their own aspirations to the needs of men.
		5. Three issues initially predominated: equal treatment at school and work, an equal rights amendment, and abortion rights.
	3. Equal Treatment
		1. The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women in 1961 led to the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and President John F. Kennedy’s banning of sex discrimination in federal employment.
			1. In 1964, in congressional debates over Title VII of 1964 Civil Rights Act, conservatives added an amendment to include gender, hoping it would kill the bill, but the amendment and full bill passed.
			2. Supporters of Title VII found it hard for the government to enforce the portion.
		2. The National Organization for Women was founded in 1966.
			1. NOW membership grew from 300 in 1966 to 15,000 by 1970.
			2. NOW later sued the EEOC for not upholding Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and sued 1,300 corporations for gender discrimination.
			3. At first NOW did not focus on issues inside the private sphere of the home.
				1. The shift to the view that, according to one slogan, “the personal is political” came from younger women who had been active in civil rights.
				2. One issue was labeling, and they adopted the title “Ms.” as an equal title with “Mr.,” which does not reveal one’s marital status.
		3. Younger feminists in 1967 and 1968 agreed with NOW’s challenge to discrimination in the public sphere, but they focused even more on the personal politics of women’s daily lives, on issues such as parenting, child care, housework, and abortion.
		4. Title IX (1972)
			1. Forbids schools that receive federal funds from discriminating against female students
			2. Played a pivotal role in the development of women’s athletic programs.
			3. By 1980, 30% of participants in intercollegiate sports were women, compared with 15% a decade earlier.
		5. A variety of different trends emerged among feminists.
			1. Liberal feminists tended to focus on public issues and to work within the system.
			2. More radical elements of the women’s liberation movement emphasized the notion that “sisterhood is powerful.”
				1. Radical feminists blamed capitalism & men for discrimination against women.
				2. Rejected collaboration with men, insisting that women were superior and should create their own institutions.
			3. In 1968 militant feminists adopted “consciousness raising” as a recruitment device and a means of transforming women’s perceptions of themselves and society.
				1. They saw sharing personal problems as a first step toward defining social problems and achieving political solutions.
	4. Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
		1. In 1972, Congress passed ERA and sent it to states for ratification.
			1. “Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex.”
			2. 35 states ratified the ERA, but it fell three short of the needed 38.
			3. Phyllis Schlafly organized a campaign called “Stop the ERA.”
				1. Succeeded in changing the debate about ERA from the goal of giving women equality to concerns about taking away their protections.
			4. Efforts to ratify the ERA continued until June 1982 when the window for ratification ran out without the necessary state support.
	5. Abortion
		1. *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965)
			1. Struck down a state law that banned the use of contraceptives, even by married couples, creating a "right to privacy."
		2. The case known as *Roe v. Wade* involved a Texas law outlawing abortions.
			1. Litigant argued that individuals’ “personal privacy zone” includes reproductive rights.
			2. 7–2 decision in 1973, which made a woman’s right to choose an abortion legal.
			3. Despite many subsequent challenges by the “Right to Life” movement, the Supreme Court continued to support the basic right.
		3. The public is divided over support for abortion rights.
			1. In 1978 Congress passed the Hyde Amendment, which prohibited the use of Medicaid funds for abortions, except when the life of the mother was at risk.
	6. Overall Outcome and Effect
		1. At the level of cities and states, the women’s rights movement contributed to domestic violence reforms, homes for battered women, and improved treatment for rape victims.
		2. The movement also had a significant educational impact.
			1. Feminist bookstores and publishing companies reached out to readers.
			2. In early 1970s, college activists demanded women’s studies and women’s centers.
			3. Between 1970 and 1975 as many as 150 women’s studies programs were established.
			4. By 1980 nearly 30,000 women’s studies courses were being offered.
			5. By 1970 women earned 41% of all BA degrees, compared with only 25% in 1950.
			6. By 2013 women earned 57% of all BA degrees and 60% of all Masters’ Degrees.
		3. By 1983, women constituted half of the paid workforce, and during the decade of the 1980s the majority of the new jobs created were filled by women.
		4. Women working outside of home jumped from 20 million in 1960 to 60 million by 1990.
		5. In 1981 President Reagan named Sandra Day O’Connor to the U.S. Supreme Court.
	7. Reaction and Rejection
		1. Many conservative organizations blamed the philosophy behind the ERA for destroying American values and the family.
			1. In 1982 Connie Marshner, a Republican activist, declared, “Feminists praise self-centeredness and call it liberation.”
		2. The 1980s have come to be defined by many as the “postfeminist” era.
			1. One of the indicators of the conservative resurgence in the 1980s was its capture of the Republican Party’s position on women’s rights.
			2. For the first time in its history, the Republican Party took an explicitly antifeminist tone, opposing both the Equal Rights Amendment and a woman’s right to abortion.
	8. Comparison to the Early Women’s Rights Movement (1830s on)
		1. Civil rights foundation
			1. For both movements the issue of civil rights for African Americans was one of the principal catalysts for moral reform and the rights of women.
			2. For the 19th-century movement it was abolitionism; for the later 20th century it was the civil rights movement.
			3. In both cases, African American civil rights activism provided the gateway to increased consciousness and activism for women’s rights.
		2. Middle-class leadership and movement participation
			1. For both movements the leadership and overall movement participation was a middle-class experience.
			2. In both cases poor women did not have the time or resources to participate, nor did they find their identity with the reform movement.
		3. Successful in effecting change:
			1. Both movements were effective in arguing for and enlarging women’s roles and in bringing about tangible change in United States society.
	9. Contrast to the 1830s Women’s Rights Movement
		1. Citizenship and voting rights versus individual fulfillment
			1. Proponents of the earlier movement anchored themselves in the argument of morality and citizenship.
			2. It was a positive association that women were equally moral as men and deserving of recognition as equal in civil matters, with focus on the franchise.
			3. Getting the vote was the focal point for citizenship.
			4. Because of the passage of the 19th Amendment, the later movement did not focus on the vote as a marker of equality as a citizen.
			5. Instead it emphasized equal opportunity in economic and social areas and individual freedom.
		2. Domestic sphere
			1. The ideas of the women’s sphere, a culture of domesticity, and true womanhood are part of the middle-class foundation for women’s activism.
			2. This was a positive element for the earlier movement.
			3. In contrast, by the late 20th century these elements were considered part of the problem and were criticized and rejected by many if not most in the movement.
			4. For the early movement the two spheres defined how women could be equal to men.
			5. For the later movement the two spheres were considered responsible for keeping women less than equal to men.
		3. Reproductive rights
			1. For the early movement, abortion was legal and widely used but then broadly banned by 1860.
			2. For the later movement, abortion was illegal and not so widely used but then legalized by the Supreme Court’s 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*.
			3. The earlier movement saw abortion change from a legal to an illegal practice.
			4. The later one saw abortion change from an illegal to a legal practice.
3. Protest Movements
	1. Mexican-Americans
		1. Mexican-Americans returned from WWII determined to fight against Jim Crow laws in the Southwest aimed at them, as well as fighting the poverty most of their communities suffered
		2. In the Fifties, federal government began actively deporting Mexican-American illegal immigrants in “Operation Wetback”;
		3. In the Sixties, Cesar Chavez would lead the United Farm Workers in boycotts to call for better pay and working conditions for migrant workers;
			1. Chicano movement would lead to more confrontational protests and Chicano Studies in college
	2. Native Americans
		1. Served in WWII with great distinction (the Navajo code talkers, for example)
			1. Returned to the worst poverty levels of any minority in America
		2. Indian New Deal (1934)
			1. Until the 1930s, breaking up the reservations and pushing for assimilation continued.
			2. The Indian Reorganization Act reversed the 1887 Dawes Severalty Act and restored control of the reservations to tribal councils who set up constitutions.
			3. Attempts to enforce assimilation ended, and a commitment to cultural respect ensued.
			4. The government pledged help to preserve Indian cultural traditions, but the problems of poverty, unemployment, alcoholism, crime, and a lack of education would continue to plague the Indians until the present day.
		3. In the fifties, Eisenhower returned to an attempt to enforce assimilation by terminating the legal standing of native tribes and pushing members to move off of reservations.
			1. The Cold War drive to conform and assimilate also coincided with the greed of mining, timber, and agricultural sectors who wanted Indian lands.
			2. Bureau of Indian Affairs subsidized moves to the cities and set up relocation centers.
			3. Disaster, since the Indians had difficulties in dealing with an urban environment.
			4. By the time the policy was halted in 1958, 60,000 Indians had moved to the cities, largely to poor urban neighborhoods with other minorities.
		4. The 60’s and 70’s saw both triumphs and tragedies for Indians, who now wished to term themselves Native Americans.
			1. Nixon signed the 1971 Alaska Native Land Claims Act, which restored 40 million acres and paid nearly a billion dollars to Eskimos, Aleuts and other natives.
		5. Using the model of the black civil rights movement, many native Americans banded together to lobby for participation in LBJ’s war on poverty.
			1. American Indian Movement (AIM)
				1. Radical movement of young native Americans that took up the confrontational tactics of the black power movement.
				2. In 1969, they seized Alcatraz Island and offered $24 worth of trinkets (to satirize the purchase of Manhattan). They held the island until 1971.
				3. The most violent action took place in 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, site of the massacre of the Sioux in 1890. The protestors took hostages, and the siege was violently broken up by an FBI assault.
	3. GLBT Community
		1. Kinsey reports argued that homosexuality was far more common than anyone realized
			1. Began movement away from homosexuality being classified as a mental illness
		2. Homophile movements began in Fifties to promote awareness and gain equal rights;
			1. Worked hard to appear middle class and “normal” in order to gain acceptance
		3. The FBI & anti-Communists often targeted homosexuals, so the persecution was real
		4. Vast majority of homosexuals remained hidden (“in the closet”) in the 60s; most states banned same-sex practices
		5. The break with the past came with the Stonewall riots in 1969, when gay patrons at the gay Stonewall Inn fought back against police oppression in Greenwich Village
		6. Gay rights movement worked to get rid of laws criminalizing homosexuality
			1. Little progress made before 1980, except on the local level, as with Harvey Milk in San Francisco (prior to his murder).
		7. *Obergefell v Hodges* (2015)
			1. Requires all states to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples to recognize same-sex marriages validly performed in other jurisdictions.

**Conservative Movement**

1. Ideological Big Picture
	1. Social
		1. Opposition to desegregation
		2. Traditional values
	2. Economics
		1. Pro-market
	3. Foreign policy
		1. Strident anticommunism
		2. Eliminate, not just contain, communism
		3. Build a more powerful military
		4. Take a harder line against communists abroad
2. Social
	1. Goals
		1. Less active government in domestic affairs
		2. Antifeminist
			1. opposed to Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
				1. Conservatives promote traditional roles for women as wives and mothers
			2. anti-abortion
			3. anti-gay rights
				1. Jerry Falwell once said “God created Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve”;
		3. Anticommunism at home
		4. Opposed enforcement of civil rights:
			1. Opposed Affirmative Action
				1. A policy requiring federal agencies, universities, and most employers to take positive steps to remedy the effects of past discrimination.
				2. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)

Ruled that race could be a factor in school admissions but that numerical quotas could not be used.

* + 1. Supported school prayer;
			1. *Engel v. Vitale* (1962)
				1. Ruled against required prayers, basing the judgment on the First Amendment, which separated church and state.
		2. Opposed sex education (popular issues for women in grassroots conservatism)
		3. Promoted law and order and disliked Warren Court cases that protected rights of the accused
			1. *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)
				1. ruled that all criminals were entitled to legal counsel, even if they were unable to afford it.
			2. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)
				1. ruled that those who were arrested had to the "right to remain silent."
		4. Southern Strategy
		5. White backlash against black militancy
		6. Evangelical Activism
			1. Consistently tried to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, on both the state and local levels, and have largely failed
				1. *Webster v. Reproductive Services* (1989)

allowed states to restrict public funding,

* + - * 1. *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992)

allowed a 24-hour waiting period

* + - 1. Jerry Falwell, Moral Majority
	1. Implementation
		1. Promised to “take government off the backs of the people”
		2. Opposed extension of the Voting Rights Act
		3. War on Drugs
			1. Campaign to “Just Say No” to drugs
		4. Limited attention to and funding for AIDS research
		5. Defeat of ERA (1982)
		6. “Government is not the solution to our problems, government is the problem;”
			1. tax relief, deregulation,
			2. smaller government,
			3. end of busing,
			4. quotas in hiring
1. Economics
	1. Goals
		1. Laissez-faire economics:
			1. government should not interfere in the marketplace
		2. Trickle-down economics (1920s Andrew Mellon as inspiration):
			1. Reaganomics, supply-side
			2. Lower taxes on individuals and corporations
			3. Deregulation of industries (e.g., airline industry, savings and loans)
		3. Opposition to social welfare
		4. Relaxed environmental protective measures
		5. Pro-globalism and free-market trade.
	2. Implementation
		1. Deregulation of industry, banking, etc.
		2. Nonenforcement of environmental legislation (cutting of EPA’s budget)
		3. Tax cuts for wealthy and corporations
		4. Weakened organized labor
			1. PATCO strike; 11,000 fired
		5. Secretary of the Interior James Watts opened public lands to development
		6. Allowed automobile industry to relax implementation of new safety standards
		7. Unemployment dropped; Gross Domestic Product increased
			1. Stock market grew (crashed in 1987, but recovered)
		8. Savings and loan crisis
		9. Increased national debt (tripled under Ronald Reagan)
		10. Decline of manufacturing
			1. Deindustrialization
2. Foreign Policy
	1. Goals
		1. Free market opposition to communism.
			1. Barry Goldwater, *The Conscience of a Conservative*, 1960
			2. Goldwater Campaign (1964)
			3. Milton Friedman, *Capitalism and Freedom*
			4. John Birch Society
		2. Religious conservatives opposed what they termed “godless communism”.
			1. Newsweek labeled 1976 “The Year of the Evangelical”.
			2. Televangelism
				1. Jerry Falwell; Pat Robertson; Jim and Tammy Bakker
		3. Hard Hat Rally (aka ‘Riot’), a pro-war demonstration, New York City, 1970.
	2. Implementation
		1. Reagan saw the Soviet Union as an “Evil Empire” that needed to be utterly defeated;
			1. every chance he could, he spoke out against the USSR
				1. once when he was doing a sound check for a radio broadcast, he “joked” that “My fellow Americans, I'm pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."
		2. Reagan built up the military with the primary goal of dominating the USSR;
			1. he called for the development of the B-1 bomber, the neutron bomb, the Trident nuclear sub, the “stealth” fighter and bombers, and the MX Missile system;
			2. “Star Wars” Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
				1. program of anti-missile systems development designed to completely stop nuclear assaults (and, more effectively, to bankrupt the Soviet Union if they tried to keep up in this new arms race);
		3. Presided over Cold War thaw in relationship with Soviet Union
			1. Once Gorbachev was in power, Reagan began negotiating to cut nuclear arms;
				1. Gorbachev had proven willing to begin ending Soviet domination of the satellite countries, as well as loosening censorship (*glasnost*) and introducing capitalism of a kind (perestroika);
				2. Unprecedented agreement to get rid of ALL mid-range nukes in Europe;
				3. Gorbachev used that easing of tensions to continue his changes in the USSR
		4. Reagan Doctrine
			1. pledged aid to anti-communist efforts;
		5. CIA used to counteract the Soviets everywhere we could;
			1. Financed anti-Communist movements in a number of Third World countries, including Afghanistan and Nicaragua;
			2. Supported right-wing dictators who were anti-communist, including several in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala)
		6. Reagan speech at Berlin Wall
		7. Iran-Contra Affair
			1. Reagan’s greatest gaffe,
			2. Secretly sold arms to Iran to get them to help free American hostages (after publicly stating he would never negotiate with terrorists, or work with Iran);
			3. Money was were then funneled to the Contras in Nicaragua who were trying to overthrow the legally elected government (they threatened American companies in Nicaragua) – AFTER Congress *specifically* banned all aid to the Contras;
			4. Oliver North and the head of the CIA provided “cover” to Reagan by claiming responsibility, and Reagan claimed he didn’t know anything
		8. Interventionism
			1. Marines to Lebanon and barracks bombing;
			2. Grenada invasion
3. Post-Reagan
	1. Soviet retreat from Afghanistan;
	2. Poland’s election;
	3. fall of Berlin Wall;
	4. dissolution of communism in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union
		1. US threatened to bankrupt the USSR, which led to Gorbachev refusing to begin another nuclear arms race
		2. Reagan and Gorbachev cutting back on nukes helped Gorbachev continue his changes to a freer society
		3. When Poland and other Eastern European countries began demanding their freedom, Gorbachev let them go; the Berlin Wall was taken down in 1989
		4. The Soviet military rose up and seized Gorbachev, but Boris Yeltsin led popular resistance to prevent a military coup, and the USSR collapsed in 1991
4. Gerald Ford Presidency
	1. Nixon Pardon
		1. A month after Nixon’s resignation, Ford pardoned the former President for “all offenses” he might have committed, avoiding future prosecution.
		2. This decision proved to be unpopular.
		3. As a result, many Republicans were voted out of office in the 1974 congressional elections.
	2. Helsinki Accords
		1. 1975 Conference on security and cooperation held in Helsinki, Finland
		2. Agreement sets forth basic human rights all nations acknowledge and accept – Soviets generally ignore

**Presidents**

1. President Carter Presidency
	1. Election of 1976
		1. Americans were attracted to Carter
		2. “Washington outsider”
	2. Human Rights Diplomacy
		1. Panama Canal
			1. Carter pays Panamanians back for violations of national sovereignty by guiding return of Panama Canal
		2. Camp David Accords (1978)
			1. In 1978, Carter brought Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin together for negotiations at Camp David.
			2. The resulting framework for Middle East peace, known as the Camp David Accords, was an important step toward peace in the Middle East.
			3. Under its terms, Israel agreed to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula, and Egypt became the first Arab country to recognize Israel officially.
		3. Iran Hostage Crisis (1979)
			1. Fundamentalist Muslim movement overthrows Shah of Iran for Ayatollah Khomeini
			2. US allows Shah in country for medical treatment
			3. Iranians take 52 Americans in embassy hostage - hold until Carter leaves office
			4. Carter’s failed attempts to secure the hostages’ freedom decreased his popularity and made his chances for reelection appear slim.
		4. Afghan Invasion (1980)
			1. USSR invades in 1979 when communist regime is threatened by Shiite Muslims
			2. Soviets get bogged down & fights long & fruitless war
			3. US backs Muslim rebels at the time for anti-communism goals
			4. Carter boycotts 1980 Olympics and embargoes grain sales
			5. Soviets withdraw after 10 years
	3. Economy
		1. Gives ‘crisis of confidence’ speech reflecting what voters see in him
	4. Election of 1980
		1. Loses re-election campaign to Reagan
2. President George H.W. Bush
	1. President George H.W. Bush
		1. Deprived of an enemy, American foreign policy has flailed around for a cohesive direction ever since the fall of the Soviet Union
		2. George H.W. Bush pursued a multinational diplomatic and military alliance to prevent Iraq under Saddam Hussein from invading and controlling Kuwait, a small but oil-rich nation;
			1. Hussein believed the US would allow him to take Kuwait, but the threat to Saudi Arabia led Bush to invade and rapidly push Hussein back to Iraq;
			2. the Persian Gulf War was quickly over and Hussein was left in power to act as a counterbalance to Iran
	2. Americans with Disabilities Act
		1. Banned discrimination against citizens with disabilities.
3. President Clinton
	1. Impeachment
		1. Infamous Monica Lewinski sex scandal. In it, Clinton had oral sex in the White House Oval Office with the intern Lewinski. Then he denied, under oath, that he had done so, figuring that oral sex was not actually sex.
		2. For his “little white lie,” Clinton was impeached by the House.
		3. However, Republicans were unable to get the necessary 2/3 super-majority vote in the Senate to kick Clinton from the White House.
		4. Clinton fulfilled his final years as president, but did so with a tarnished image.
	2. Welfare Reform
		1. In the wake of the 1994 Republican Revolution, in which the House went to the Republicans for the first time in 50 years, Bill Clinton reached out to Republicans and helped them pass sections of their “Contract with America,” most notably welfare reform,
			1. Ended AFDC (financial aid to women with dependent children, replaced by a briefer period of aid combined with job training and a requirement to seek employment);
			2. Clinton said [incorrectly, as it turned out] “the era of big government is over”
	3. Foreign Policy
		1. NATO had to expand to incorporate the newly freed nations of the former USSR;
		2. Yugoslavia’s breakup led to a civil war, the human rights crimes of ethnic cleansing, and Clinton ordering the aerial bombing of the Serbs who were murdering thousands;
		3. Clinton also enforced the no-fly zone over Iraq, and an economic sanction of Iraq;
		4. Terrorists began organizing to strike back at a U.S. that seemed to be asserting a new colonial control over the Middle East;
		5. Al Qaeda tried to blow up the World Trade Center in 1993; they did succeed in attacking two American embassies (Kenya and Tanzania);
4. President George W. Bush
	1. Election of 2000
		1. A close finish was expected, but not to the degree to which it actually happened.
		2. The confused finish was reminiscent of the Hayes-Tilden standoff of 1876.
		3. Florida effectively had a tie, with Bush ahead by the slightest of margins.
		4. State law required a recount and the recount upheld Bush’s narrow win.
		5. Democrats charged there were irregularities in key counties (notably Palm Beach county that had a large Jewish populace and therefore would figure to be highly Democratic in support of Gore’s V.P. candidate Joseph Lieberman, the 1st Jewish candidate for president or V.P.).
		6. At heart of the matter was the infamous “butterfly ballot” which supposedly confused the easily-confounded elderly of Palm Beach county—supposedly to Bush’s advantage.
		7. As the confusion wore on and America needed a president A.S.A.P., Florida eventually validated the Bush vote. Additionally, George W.’s brother Jeb Bush was the Florida governor; and, the Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris, who officially validated the Bush-vote, had been appointed by Jeb.
		8. One irony of the election was the role of Ralph Nader. He energized the liberalist liberals (and therefore those who disliked Bush the most). The irony: Green votes for Nader stole votes that would’ve gone to Gore and ostensibly gave the election to Bush.
		9. Drama aside, Bush won. Gore actually got more popular votes (50,999,897 to Bush’s 50,456,002), but lost the critical electoral vote (266 to Bush’s 271).
	2. War on Terrorism
		1. Al Qaeda assaults on 9/11 were a terrible tragedy for the US, and they brought much of the world into sympathy for what the US had suffered
		2. George W. Bush used 9/11 to declare a “War on terror” with the Bush Doctrine,
			1. Claimed the right to preemptively strike any enemy, even before they had actually done anything to the US;
			2. Air strikes into Afghanistan, where Al Qaeda was quartered, led to the fall of the fundamentalist government of the Taliban, but not the capture of Osama bin Laden
		3. In 2003, Bush chose to invade Iraq, claiming that Hussein was responsible for arming Al Qaeda, and that Iraq was harboring “weapons of mass destruction”;
		4. Studies revealed the CIA had manipulated evidence, and that Bush pursued a new agenda:
			1. Neoconservatives, or neo-cons, who believed that Hussein’s removal and the installation of a democracy would overturn fundamentalist Islam and bring freedom and democracy to the entire Middle East;
			2. Hussein lasted all of three weeks, but the carnage and damage has lasted years
		5. Domestically, Bush used the fear after 9/11 to push through the Patriot Act, creating a government had the power and authority to spy on Americans, in a search for terrorists
			1. Rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury were suspended for all suspected terrorists, including American citizens (and torture and abuse were regularly used, in violation of American law and international human rights agreements);
			2. Guantanamo Bay used as a holding cell for suspected terrorist;
			3. American cell phone calls and emails under constant surveillance;
			4. Bush reorganized part of the gov’t into the Department of Homeland Security;
			5. Critics have charged, Bush led the American people to surrender their freedom for a false sense of security

**Big Changes**

1. Globalization
	1. Background
		1. Since the Imperialist Age, the U.S. has been seeking increasing opportunities for trade
		2. After WWII, during the Cold War makes the U.S. realize that it can no longer be isolationist.
		3. Increased reliance on oil from OPEC and other countries, made the US seek stability in the world order to allow for increased trade partners.
	2. Causes
		1. Founding of worldwide institutions to try and regulate trade
			1. World Bank, the International Money Fund, and the World Trade Organization
				1. Promote economic stability and growth
		2. Europe’s diverse countries merged into the European Union, with a common monetary supply, to try and boost their economic clout;
		3. NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement);
			1. Signed by President Clinton
			2. Creates a free-trade zone from Mexico to Canada (no tariffs)
	3. Results
		1. Growing fears of multinational corporations’ power,
			1. Protests in Seattle in 1999 & “Occupy Wall Street” movement in US in 2011/2012;
		2. Fears that manufacturing jobs were outsourced to other countries,
			1. No unions, worker protections, or environmental safety laws in many countries.
		3. Tax bases eroded as multinational corporations and the ultra-rich moved money their funds into offshore accounts which remained secret
		4. Many American corporations stripped down their work force, outsourced manufacturing jobs overseas or automated heavily, and shifted to a service industry approach with their remaining American workers, often leading to increased profits;
			1. Stock market and profits began driving most American business decisions, rather than long-term planning for future profitability and expansion
2. Technology
	1. Economic Changes
		1. After decades of meager growth in productivity in the ‘70s and early ‘80s, late ‘80s and ‘90s saw a substantial increase in productivity, particularly when the digital revolution made it possible for an explosion in internet based opportunities
	2. Social Changes
		1. World Wide Web and internet access proved both a blessing and a curse.
			1. Consumer culture increasingly shifted to an instant gratification basis, both in terms of content and in terms of expectations ;
			2. Wikipedia and other online sources eroded traditional ways of learning, as well as increasing the potential for plagiarism substantially;
				1. Easily accessible information became a boon to research, learning, and understanding of a wide variety of issues, but the lies and ignorance people spread also jumped by several degrees of magnitude
		2. Cell phones had an immense impact on how Americans lived their lives;
			1. Instant gratification and constant communication eroded patience and delayed gratification, as well as undercutting privacy and the values of solitude;
		3. Facebook and other social media programs radically changed the nature of friendship, as well as the habits experienced while dating, being in a relationship, and interacting with acquaintances;
			1. People stayed home and communicated with those they knew over the internet; even when out in public, many people pay more attention to cellphones and Ipads then to those with whom they were physically sharing space
		4. Productivity was growing at a snails’ pace for most of the Seventies and early Eighties; management steadily cut wages and workers to increase profits;
			1. Unions declined as blue collar workers saw their jobs decrease in number (due to overseas competition, outsourcing, and automation);
			2. Manufacturing jobs increasingly replaced by service industry jobs;
			3. Financial markets, computers, and the medical fields boomed in a postindustrial America (thus making a college degree all the more necessary for the middle class, and leaving those who didn’t go to college increasingly trapped in jobs which made minimum wage and didn’t provide an avenue out of poverty for the working class)
3. Immigration and Migration
	1. Migration
		1. Population shifts to the South and West which had begun in WWII accelerated after the war, particularly as air conditioning made areas much more pleasant to live in
		2. California and the West were home to the aerospace industry as a result of WWII, and the computer industry was heavily based in Texas and Silicon Valley in California;
		3. Politically, the shift of populations away from the Rust Belt into the South (increasing the political power of Republicans particularly) and to the West (particularly California, but also Oregon and Washington) has made these areas powerhouses in presidential elections
	2. Immigration
		1. Immigrants
			1. 16 million immigrants from Latin America and 9 million from Asia came into the US
			2. Hispanics now outnumber African-Americans as a percentage of the American population, with majorities concentrated in California and the Southwest
			3. According to the 2010 census, however, Asian-Americans are now the fastest growing group of immigrants
		2. Laws
			1. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965
				1. ended nativist quota systems of the Twenties;
				2. family members were no longer counted in the immigration limits, which accelerated the numbers as well
			2. In 1986, Reagan and the Democrats running Congress tried to address the illegal immigration issue by offering a path to citizenship through amnesty in the Immigration and Control Act;
			3. Republicans took up their opposition to immigrants by passing laws and campaigning against illegal immigration
				1. Prop 187 passed in 1994 in California,

banning illegal aliens from schools and non-emergency health care, but it was overturned in 1999;

* + - * 1. in 1995, California banned affirmative action programs in its state colleges;
				2. in 1998, Cali. passed Prop 227, which banned bilingual education in schools
		1. Results
			1. American culture became increasingly multicultural from the Sixties onward
			2. Perhaps the most obvious cultural contributions from both Latino and Asian immigration has been the enormous explosion of foods from those cultures, including burritos, tacos, enchiladas, teriyaki, sushi, pad thai, pho, etc., as well as musical influences, like salsa dancing
			3. language is often influenced by new words brought by immigrants, from the various foods to vocal habits;
			4. Holidays tend to be imported as well;
				1. the Southwest celebrates Cinco de Mayo and the Day of the Dead, as well as
			5. As immigrants always have in American history, Latinos and Asians provided the labor force, particularly for low-paying jobs in agriculture, gardening, food preparation and service, and custodial work
			6. multiculturalism was the liberal response, a respect for all cultures, as opposed to conservative reliance on assimilation
		2. Immigration
			- 1. in 2016, Donald Trump gained the Republican presidential nomination by casting illegal immigrants as rapists and criminals, and calling for a wall to be built across the entire border with Mexico

**Document 1**

Source: Barry Goldwater, a Republican senator from Arizona, The Conscience of a Conservative, 1960.

Franklin Roosevelt’s rapid conversion from Constitutionalism to the doctrine of unlimited government is an oft-told story. . . . I am here concerned . . . by the unmistakable tendency of the Republican Party to adopt the same course. The result is that today neither of our two parties maintains a meaningful commitment to the principle of States’ Rights. Thus, the cornerstone of the Republic, our chief bulwark against the encroachment of individual freedom by Big Government, is fast disappearing under the piling sands of absolutism. . . .

The root evil is that the government is engaged in activities in which it has no legitimate business. As long as the federal government acknowledges responsibility in a given social or economic field, its spending in that field cannot be substantially reduced.

**Document 2**

Source: Milton Friedman, economist, Capitalism and Freedom, 1962.

We now have several decades of experience with governmental intervention. . . .

Which if any of the great “reforms” of past decades has achieved its objectives? . . .

A housing program intended to improve the housing conditions of the poor, to reduce juvenile delinquency, and to contribute to the removal of urban slums, has worsened the housing conditions of the poor, contributed to juvenile delinquency, and spread urban blight. . . .

The greater part of the new ventures undertaken by government in the past few decades have failed to achieve their objectives. The United States has continued to progress; its citizens have become better fed, better clothed, better housed, and better transported; class and social distinctions have narrowed; minority groups have become less disadvantaged. . . . All this has been the product of the initiative and drive of individuals

co-operating through the free market.

**Document 3**

Source: Letter to Nelson Rockefeller, Republican governor of New York, February 6, 1971.

This letter is written to you by a law abiding citizen who feels she is discriminated against in favor of dope addicts and welfare cheats. I am a widow who lives alone, works every day, pays taxes and lives by the rules. I get very little from my taxes when I can no longer walk on the streets and when I am afraid in my own home. . . . Sorry this letter is not typed. My typewriter was stolen.

**Document 4**

Source: Jerry Falwell, television evangelist and founder of the Moral Majority, Listen, America!, 1980.

We must reverse the trend America finds herself in today. Young people between the ages of twenty-five and forty have been born and reared in a different world than Americans of years past. The television set has been their primary baby-sitter. From the television set they have learned situation ethics and immorality—they have learned a loss of respect for human life. They have learned to disrespect the family as God has established it. They have been educated in a public-school system that is permeated with secular humanism. They have been taught that the Bible is just another book of literature. They have been taught that there are no absolutes in our world today. They have been introduced to the drug culture. They have been reared by the family and the public school in a society that is greatly void of discipline and character-building. These same young people have been reared under the influence of a government that has taught them socialism and welfarism. They have been taught to believe that the world owes them a living whether they work or not.

**Document 5**

Source: 1980 Republican Party Platform.

Overseas, our goal is . . . to preserve a world at peace by keeping America strong. This philosophy once occupied a hallowed place in American diplomacy, but it was casually . . . dismissed at the outset by the Carter Administration—and the results have been shattering. Never before in modern history has the United States endured as many humiliations, insults, and defeats as it has during the past four years: our ambassadors murdered, our embassies burned, our warnings ignored, our diplomacy scorned, our diplomats kidnapped. The Carter Administration has shown that it neither understands totalitarianism nor appreciates the way tyrants take advantage of weakness. The brutal invasion of Afghanistan promises to be only the forerunner of much more serious threats to the West—and to world peace—should the Carter Administration somehow cling to power.

**Document 6**

Source: Teddi Holt, a homemaker, a member of Georgia Stop ERA, and the national president of Mothers On the March, 1984.

I am pleased that God blessed me with the privilege of being a woman. I have never been envious of the role of men but have had respect for both sexes. There’s no doubt that there has been discrimination against women, but that is past history, just as discrimination against blacks is past history in the US. . . .

Just what were we women to be liberated from? These women [feminists] were calling for liberation from the things women like me love most—our husbands, our children, our homes. My cry became: “God, liberate us from the Liberators!” . . .

We believe that the mothers of this and other nations must stand up for the protection of our homes and our children. In no way are we extremists, unless we be guilty of extreme devotion to our husbands, our children, and our homes. It is our sincere belief that if we do not unite against the threats to the home, if we retire to the convenience and security of our houses and do not speak out, then it will not be long until we, the “keeper at home” (Titus 2.) will not have a home to keep!



**Paradise *©John Prine***

When I was a child my family would travel
Down to Western Kentucky where my parents were born
And there's a backwards old town that's often remembered
So many times that my memories are worn.

Chorus:
And daddy won't you take me back to Muhlenberg County
Down by the Green River where Paradise lay
Well, I'm sorry my son, but you're too late in asking
Mister Peabody's coal train has hauled it away

Well, sometimes we'd travel right down the Green River
To the abandoned old prison down by Airdrie Hill
Where the air smelled like snakes and we'd shoot with our pistols
But empty pop bottles was all we would kill.

Repeat Chorus:

Then the coal company came with the world's largest shovel
And they tortured the timber and stripped all the land
Well, they dug for their coal till the land was forsaken
Then they wrote it all down as the progress of man.

Repeat Chorus:

When I die let my ashes float down the Green River
Let my soul roll on up to the Rochester dam
I'll be halfway to Heaven with Paradise waitin'
Just five miles away from wherever I am.

Repeat Chorus:

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Where is Paradise?

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**Unit 12: Post-Watergate America**

**DBQs**

1. (2015) #1: Explain the reasons why a new conservatism rose to prominence in the United States between 1960 and 1989.
2. (2016) #1 Explain the causes of the rise of a women's rights movement in the period 1940-1975.

**Long Essays:**

1. (2016Int) Compare and contrast the impact of religion on the United States in the antebellum period (1800-1860) and in the second half of the twentieth century (1945-2000).
2. (2014) #5 (a): Evaluate the extent to which policy goals of the conservatives in the 1950's impacted social, economic, and foreign policy by the 1980’s.
3. (2014) #5 (b): Compare and contrast domestic and foreign policy goals of conservatives in the 1950’s with conservatives in the 1980’s.
4. (2014) #5 (c): Evaluate the extent to which the goals of conservatives contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change from the 1950s through the 1980s.
5. (2010) #5: Explain the causes and consequences of the population movements in United States history during the period 1945 to 1985.
6. (2009B) #5 (a): Evaluate the extent to which Americans’ confidence in their nation’s economic power and international influence diminished due to events and trends of the 1970’s.
7. (2009B) #5 (b): “During the 1970’s, Americans’ political and economic confidence in their nation’s global influence substantially diminished.” Support, modify, or refute this statement.
8. (2005) #4: Compare and contrast the patterns of immigration and the American response to those immigrants in two of the following periods, 1820 to 1860, 1880 to 1924, and 1965 to 2000.

**Unit 12: Post-Watergate America**

**Short Answer Questions**

1. The resurgence of political conservatism in the 1980s and 1990s emboldened conservatives in their efforts to reshape American society. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain ONE economic goal that conservatives were able to achieve during the 1980s or 1990s.
	2. Briefly explain ONE social goal that conservatives were able to achieve during the 1980s or 1990s.
	3. Provide at least ONE specific piece of additional evidence to demonstrate how conservatives were able to implement the economic or social goal that you discussed in Part A or Part B.

This question is based on the following graph of immigration to the United States between 1920 and 2000.



1. Use the graph above and your understanding of United States history to complete the following three tasks: (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain how immigration patterns to the United States changed between 1920 and 2000.
	2. Provide ONE specific example of how post-1980 immigration patterns contributed to the demographic shifts in American society.
	3. Provide ONE specific example of how post-1980 immigration patterns impacted American political discourse.
2. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO28)
	1. Briefly explain ONE way the Warren Court expanded the rights of defendants in the criminal justice system.
	2. Briefly explain ONE way the Warren Court expanded the 1st Amendment.
	3. Briefly analyze the impact of the “one man, one vote” ruling on American politics.

 “One night during Christmas holidays of 1976, I decided to watch television with my family.… Not far into the program was a scene of adultery. I reacted to the situation in the manner as I had been taught. I asked one of the children to change the channels. Getting involved in the second program, we were shocked with some crude profanity.…As I sat in my den that night, I became angry. I had been disturbed by the deterioration of the morals I had witnessed in the media and society during the previous twenty-five years. This was accompanied by a dramatic rise in crime, a proliferation of pornography, increasingly explicit sexual lyrics in music, increasing numbers of broken homes, a rise in drug and alcohol use among the youth and other various negative factors. Realizing that these changes were being brought into the sanctity of my home, I decided I could and would no longer remain silent.”

Donald E. Wilson, Christian minister and grassroots religious activist, 1985

“It seems to me that the Moral Majority’s biblically inspired political agenda involves a very selective, very partial, and therefore very distorted use of the Bible. They have isolated a set of concerns that they say get to the heart of what is wrong with America—homosexuality, abortion, and pornography. These are the things that are wrong and that are destroying our nation. What we need to do, what we need to be for, basically for prayer in public schools, and for more bombs. Jesus wants our kids to pray and he wants the Pentagon to be able to kill more people if necessary.…The notion that they represent what the Hebrew and Christian scriptures offer us as the key for understanding what is wrong with the world today, is one that strikes me as grotesque.”

Robert McAfee Brown, The Need for a Moral Minority, 1982

1. Based on the above readings, complete the following three tasks: (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain ONE political or constitutional tactic that supporters of the point of view espoused in Passage 1 employed to neutralize the threat(s) they outlined.
	2. Briefly explain ONE political or constitutional tactic that supporters of the point of view espoused in Passage 2 employed to neutralize the threat(s) they outlined.
	3. Provide ONE specific piece of additional evidence that supports the tactic you discussed in either Part A or Part B.
2. Consider Ronald Reagan’s foreign policy toward the Soviets as it evolved during his two terms as president. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Describe Reagan’s foreign policy approach toward the Soviets during his first term in office.
	2. Briefly explain how Reagan’s foreign policy toward the Soviets shifted during his second term in office.
	3. Provide ONE piece of additional evidence that would support the point you made in either Part A or Part B and briefly explain how that evidence supports your point.

"Just as the period of American history from 1933 to the late 1960s—between the rise of the New Deal and the fall of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society—was chiefly one of liberal reform, so the past thirty-five years have been an era of conservatism... Without Reagan, the conservative movement would never have been as successful as it was. In his political persona, as well as his policies, Reagan embodied a new fusion of deeply conservative politics with some of the rhetoric and even a bit of the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and of John F. Kennedy's New Frontier....The impact of the age of Reagan is indicated even more strongly by the guiding assumptions and possibilities of American politics and government, and the hold they have on public opinion. Thirty years ago, the proposition that reducing taxes on the rich was the best solution for all economic problems inspired only a few on the right-wing fringe. Today, it drives the national domestic agenda and is so commonplace that it sometimes appears to have become the conventional wisdom."

-Sean Wilentzz, The Age of Reagan: A History, 1974-2008

1. Based on Sean Wilentz’ argument about the impact of President Reagan in the passage above, complete the following two tasks. (FastTrack#1)
	1. Provide ONE piece of evidence of the rise of conservatism from the time after 1980 that is not included in the passage.
	2. Provide ONE piece of evidence either supporting or refuting Wilentz’ claim that “Reagan embodied a new fusion of deeply conservative politics with some of the rhetoric and even a bit of spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal and of John F. Kennedy’s New Frontier.”
2. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO29)
	1. Briefly explain the effects of ONE of the following on American foreign policy in the 1970s.
		* War Powers Act of 1973
		* Panama Canal Treaty
		* Camp David Accords
	2. Briefly analyze the significance of ONE of the following:
		* Vietnamization
		* Détente
		* Imperial presidency
	3. Briefly explain the effects of ONE of the following:
		* Oil embargo
		* Iranian hostage crisis
		* Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
3. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO29)
	1. Briefly explain the effects of ONE of the following on American politics in the 1970s.
		* New Federalism
		* Southern Strategy
		* stagflation
	2. Briefly analyze the significance of ONE of the following:
		* Title IX
		* *Roe v. Wade*
		* Watergate Scandal
	3. Briefly explain the goals and tactics of ONE of the following:
		* United Farm Workers
		* American Indian Movement
		* Gay Liberation Movement



1. Using the graphs, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO29)
	1. Briefly explain the changes in immigrant patterns from the 1950s to first decade of the 2000s.
	2. Briefly Analyze how the Immigration Act of 1965 contributed to the changes in immigration patterns.
	3. Briefly explain ONE likely additional cause of the changes in immigration patterns from the 1950s to first decade of the 2000s.

Nixon had little interest in environmental problems—indeed, he was bored by the issue---but he was savvy enough not to swim against the tide of reform….The result in the next few years that he accepted a spate of bills, many of them passed by large bipartisan majorities. The most important of these laws, signed in January 1970, was the National Environmental Policy Act, which set up the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)….In February *Time* gushed that the environment “may be the gut issue that can unify a polarized nation.”

-James T. Patterson, historian, *Grand Expectation the United States, 1945-1974*, 1996

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO29)
	1. Briefly explain why the environmental movement of the 1970s started as a bipartisan effort
	2. Briefly explain ONE additional environmental act passed in the 1970s.
	3. Briefly explain ONE additional example of President Nixon taking a moderate or liberal position on domestic policy.

"At the end of the 20th century, Americans lived on a scale of consumption and resource usage unprecedented in human history.... As houses and vehicles and shopping centers and credit card bills, became larger and larger, so did bodies of Americans.... Americans had become, with the exception of some South Sea islanders, the fattest people in the world... [T]he unevenly distributed economic bounty of the 1980s and 1990s allowed a large upper stratum of society to have a large sense of limitlessness in its lifestyle and consumption. Others like to live large too, even if it only took the form of consuming a very large serving of fast food washed down by a very large of soda.

-Joshua Freeman, historian, *American Empire*, 2012

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO30)
	1. Briefly explain what this meant by phrase “living large.”
	2. Briefly explain ONE additional development from 1980 to 2000 that would support the author’s point of view.
	3. Briefly explain ONE difference or similarity in consumer consumption between the periods 1980 to 2000 and 1945 to 1960.

A comprehensive survey published in 2006... concluded a 'substantial percentage of Latinos perceive discrimination and one response to this perception is strengthening of ethnic attachment...'

 Latinos are anything but latent supporters of the GOP. There are two things that Republicans look at to make that conclusion. They look at entrepreneurial behavior in Latinos, which is very high...The second is that this is a very churchgoing, family-orientated subculture...'

 "In every one of those survey questions supermajorities of Hispanics articulate a position in favor of a more progressive government involved to solve social and economic problems...

 "When we asked, 'Is government really about economic issues, gas prices, taxes, jobs? Or is government about family values, same-sex marriage, abortion?'-three quarters of Hispanics believe it is about bread and butter issues; it's not about morality.... So they are a religious community. But religion is religion and politics is politics, and they are not dragging one into the other."

-Ray Suarez, news correspondent, *Latino Americans*, 2013

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO31)
	1. Briefly explain what the survey said about Latinos.
	2. Briefly explain why politicians and political analysis in the early 21st century became more interested in the Latino population.
	3. Briefly explain how similar or different the immigrant experiences of Latinos has been compared to prior immigrant groups.