

Guided Reading & Analysis, Chapter 30: Conservative Resurgence, 1980-2000, pp 653-672

Directions:

1. **Skim:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Question:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read as well as any questions that it raises.*
3. **Read:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Record:** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided; you may complete these digitally.
5. **Reflect:** Answer the processing questions **after** completing the middle column; some students may wish to complete this section at a later time.



Political Cartoon of Ronald Reagan

Key Concepts 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

A note about post 1980 and the AP exam

Just because it is “only 5% of the exam”... 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**.

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**.

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.

Section 1. Period 9 Overview, page 653

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...

SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp

As you read the chapter, take notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the **selected Key Concepts** presented in the left column. When you finish **reading** the section and **recording** notes, **reflect** on what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

1. The Rise of Conservatism, pp 654-656

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
	<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>

The Rise of Conservatism, pp 654-656, continued

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.3, II. C. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.</p> <p>Key Concept 9.1, I, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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>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>

The Rise of Conservatism, pp 654-656, continued

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
	<p>Ronald Reagan and the Election of 1980</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>

2. The Reagan Revolution, pp 656-659

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.1, I, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Reagan Revolution</p> <p>Supply Side Economics ("Reaganomics")</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>

The Reagan Revolution, pp 656-659, continued

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.1, I, 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.</p> <p>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.</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 Situation:</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

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.3, I A. Reagan asserted U.S. opposition to communism through speeches, diplomatic efforts, limited military interventions, and a buildup of nuclear and conventional weapons.</p> <p>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.</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> <div data-bbox="1133 1507 1432 1898"> </div>

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

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.3, I 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.</p> <p>Key Concept 9.1, I, 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.</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 Situation:</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, p.665-671

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.1, I, 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.</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>To what extent did 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, p.665-671, continued

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.2, I, A. Economic productivity increased as improvements in digital communications enabled increased American participation in worldwide economic opportunities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>C. Employment increased in service sectors and decreased in manufacturing, and union membership declined.</p> <p>D. Real wages stagnated for the working and middle class amid growing economic inequality.</p>	The Technology Boom	How were the 1990s different from the 1980s? List and explain three different ways they differed.
	Clinton's Second Term: Politics of Impeachment	1.
	Investigations and Impeachment	2.
	Impeachment	3.
	Foreign Policy in the Clinton Administration	Explain the similarity between Bill Clinton's impeachment and Andrew Johnson's impeachment.
	Peacekeeping	Compare American foreign policy in the 1995 to that of 1915. (Europe) What is significant about this comparison?
	Europe	
	Asia	
	Middle East	Compare Clinton's efforts for peace in the Middle East to that of Jimmy Carter.
	Globalization	

6. American Society in 2000 p.671-672

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 9.2, II, A. After 1980, the political, economic, and cultural influence of the American South and West continued to increase as population shifted to those areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>C. Intense political and cultural debates continued over issues such as immigration policy, diversity, gender roles, and family structures.</p> <p>Key Concept 9.2, I, D. Real wages stagnated for the working and middle class amid growing economic inequality.</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

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Sources include but are not limited to: 2018 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Wikipedia.org, College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, writing strategies developed by Mr. John P. Irish, Carroll High School, 12th edition of *American Pageant*, *USHistory.org*, *Britannica.com*, *LatinAmericanHistory.about.com*, and other sources as cited in document and collected/adapted over 20 years of teaching and collaborating.