

Ch 11: End of the Cold War Main

Standard USHC-8: The student will demonstrate an understanding of social, economic and political issues in contemporary America.

Enduring Understanding

In the recent past, political views in the United States have embraced both conservative and liberal perspectives. To make informed political decisions about contemporary issues, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators:

Indicators

USHC-8.4 Analyze the causes and consequences of the resurgence of the conservative movement, including social and cultural changes of the 1960s and 1970s and Supreme Court decisions on integration and abortion, the economic and social policies of the Reagan administration, and the role of the media.

USHC-8.5 Summarize key political and economic issues of the last twenty-five years, including continuing dependence on foreign oil; trade agreements; and health and education reforms; increased deficit; tax policy; the national surplus, debt, and deficits; immigration; presidential resignation/impeachment and the elections of 2000 and 2008.

USHC-8.6 Summarize America's role in the changing world, including the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the expansion of the European Union, the continuing crisis in the Middle East, and the rise of global terrorism.

Ch 11 Test

Conservatism	Al-Qaeda
Ronald Reagan	Osama Bin Laden
Reaganomics	September 11, 2001
Trickle Down Theory	9/11
National Debt	War on Terror
Mikhail Gorbachev	Afghanistan
Iran-Contra Affair	War in Iraq
George H.W. Bush	Camp David Accords
Persian Gulf War	Immigration
Foreign Oil	Bilingualism
Bill Clinton	Economic Disparity
Budget Deficit	Urban Flight
Budget Surplus	Election of 2008
NAFTA	Barack Obama
Healthcare system	Foreclosure
Budget Battle	Real Estate Crisis
Welfare Reform	Stimulus Plan
Monica Lewinsky	Taxes
Election of 2000	Globalization
George W. Bush	European Union (EU)
Terrorist	

EQ

The Term Reaganomics refers to what?

What was welfare reform and how did it impact the 1996 election?

What was significant about September 11, 2001?

Operation Enduring Freedom was designed to do what?

What made Barack Obama's election so historical?

11.1 C++ THE C++



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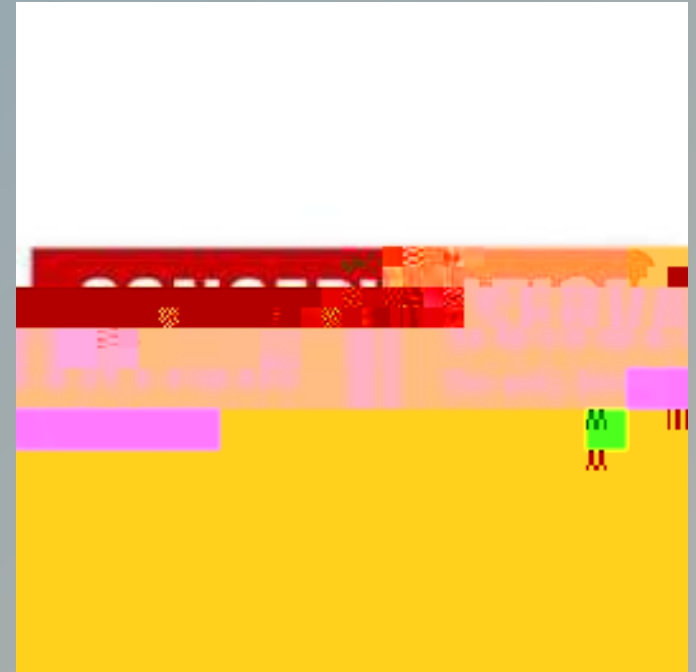
During the 1960s, many U.S. citizens called for political and social transformation

Some groups even identified with communist movements in developing countries.

Many citizens however pushed back against social and political movements.

They comprised a new conservatism that championed traditional values, opposed extensive government regulations, favored private property rights over newly civil rights legislation.

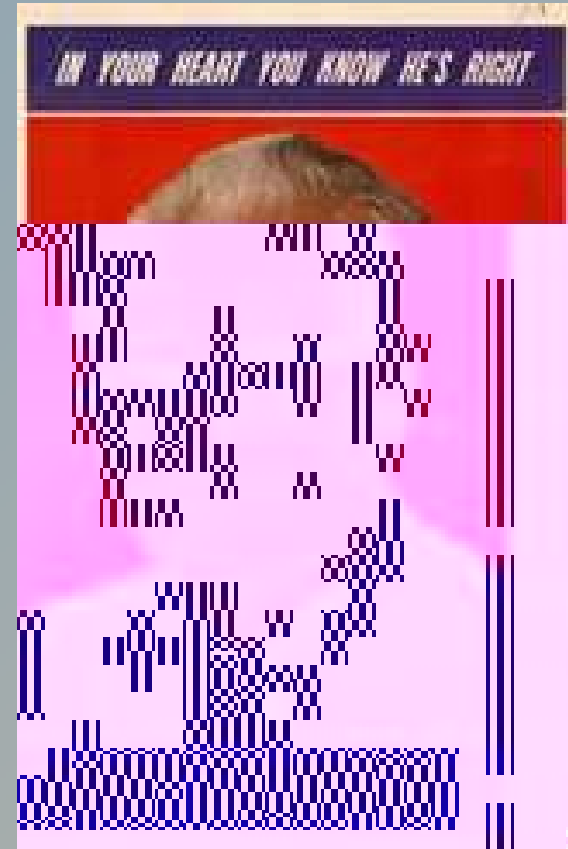
They also supported a strong military to oppose the Soviet Union and the threat of Communism.



THE 1964

The nation first took notice of the rising wave of conservatism during the election of 1964 when Barry Goldwater became the first conservative to win the Republican Johnson.

_____ soundly defeated him but it was the first time since Reconstruction that a Republican had won the southern states.



RtRg

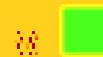
Out of Goldwater's defeat arose a new conservative champion Ronald Reagan.

Reagan was a Hollywood actor and a charismatic communicator who believed in the conservative message.

In 1966 Reagan won the election as governor of California.

He served two terms before running for president in 1976.

He lost the nomination to Gerald Ford. He ran again in 1980 winning the nomination and defeating Jimmy Carter.



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REAGANOMICS

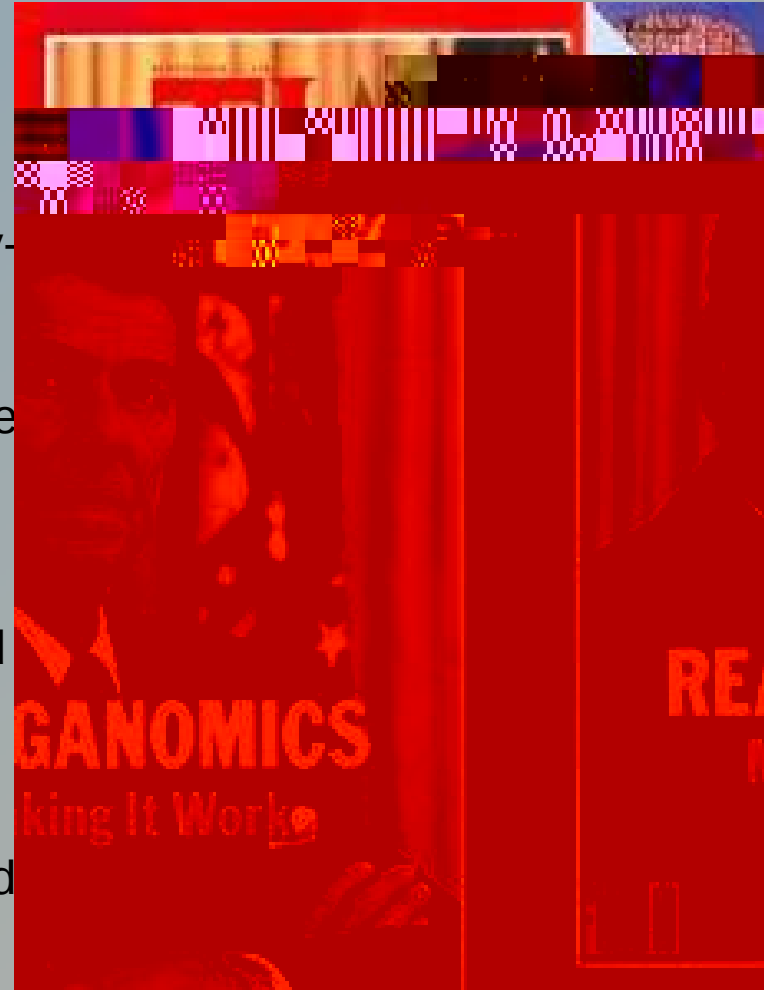
When Reagan entered office in 1981, he introduced a plan that his critics quickly labeled 'Reaganomics'

It was a plan that was based on supply-side economics

Reagan believed the economy would be stimulated and would recover quickest if the supply of goods increased.

He backed policies and supported corporate tax cuts designed to benefit corporations and small businesses.

This would lead to business owners and employers spending more money to hire workers and increase production.



NDb

When Ronald Reagan became elected he believed two major things needed to change.

The size and role of the government needed to decrease and the U.S. military had to be strengthened.

This meant that the same time Reagan was spending money on the military he was also cutting taxes and decreasing government regulation in other areas.

This massive spending combined with less revenue

Reagan

Reagan was convinced that the Soviet Union could not be trusted and that they would stop short of nothing but world wide domination.

Reagan made headlines during his first term when he referred to the Soviet Union as a "evil empire".

Reagan believed the Soviet communist economy could not survive an arms race much longer.

He believed the U.S. military buildup would not only increase the nation's defense but would bring about the ultimate collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union.



RgGh

In 1985, a young progressive leader by the name of Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the USSR.

Gorbachev and Reagan formed a unlike friendship

In 1987 Reagan and Gorbachev signed treaty which reduced the number of U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe.



The Cold War

Gorbachev realized the hurting Soviet economy could not sustain an escalated arms race with the U.S.

He initiated glasnost (political openness) and perestroika (a restructuring of the economy to allow limited free enterprise).

These changes, along with the economic collapse of communist nations in eastern Europe led to the fall of Communism.

On November 9, 1989, the East German government announced that people could travel freely to West Berlin.

Germans flocked to the Berlin Wall and began

RifMLg

Reagan's presidency was without its trials, U.S. forces were sent to Lebanon after Israel invaded Palestinian camps it suspected of launching attacks against them.

Reagan's administration also suffered embarrassment over the Iran-Contra Affair when it became known that officials secretly sold weapons to Iran in exchange for hostages being held in the Middle East.

11.2 End of the 1990-2000

GEORGE H.W. BUSH

After two terms as president, Reagan left office in 1989 and his Vice President George H.W. Bush succeeded him.

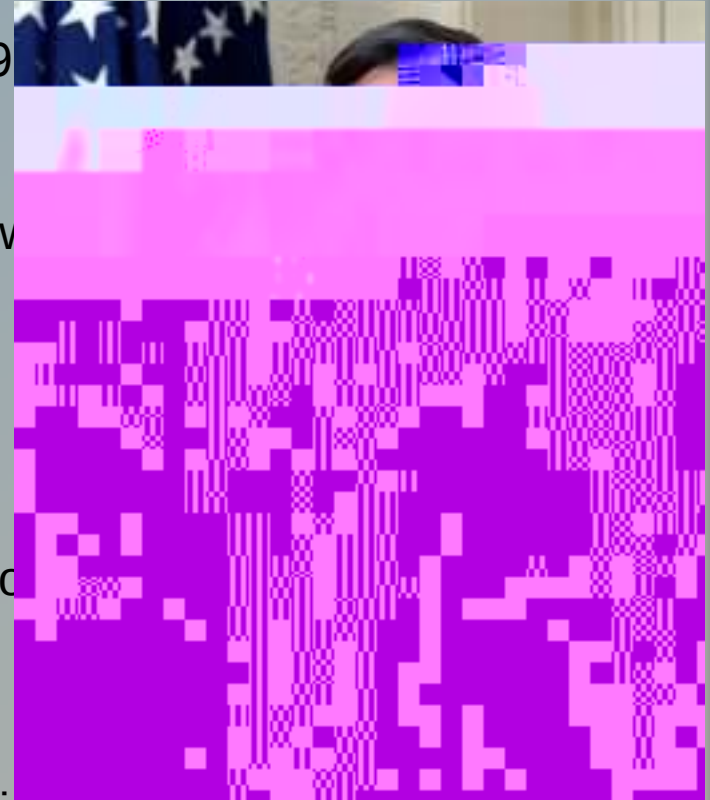
Bush was in office when the Berlin Wall came down and when the Soviet Union finally collapsed in the early 90s.

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

Bush acted as commander in chief over the nation's military during the Persian Gulf War.

Iraq's leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. Due to the reliance of oil from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Saddam's actions concerned the U.S.

Saddam was forced to withdraw back and after 41 days the war was over and Kuwait was liberated.



11.2 Energy 1990-2000

FOREIGN OIL

Events like the OPEC oil embargo of the 70s and the Persian Gulf War in the 90s showed the growing concern in the U.S. dependence on

11.2 End of the 1990-2000

THE CLINTON PRESIDENCY

The economy saw an uprising during the Clinton presidency

The nation went from a massive budget deficit (spending more money) to a budget surplus (spending less money).

The U.S. also ratified NAFTA. NAFTA promoted free trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Clinton sought to improve the U.S. healthcare system.

Clinton who was disturbed that nearly 40 million citizens had no insurance appointed his wife Hillary head the task force.

Clinton ended up presenting plan to fix the healthcare but Congress rejected it.



11.2 End of the 1990-2000

THE "CONTRACT WITH AMERICA" AND THE 1994 ELECTION

The Clinton administration faced a set back in 1994 when the Republicans won control of both the House and Senate.

The contract was a pledge

11.2 End of the 1990-2000

SCANDAL AND IMPEACHMENT

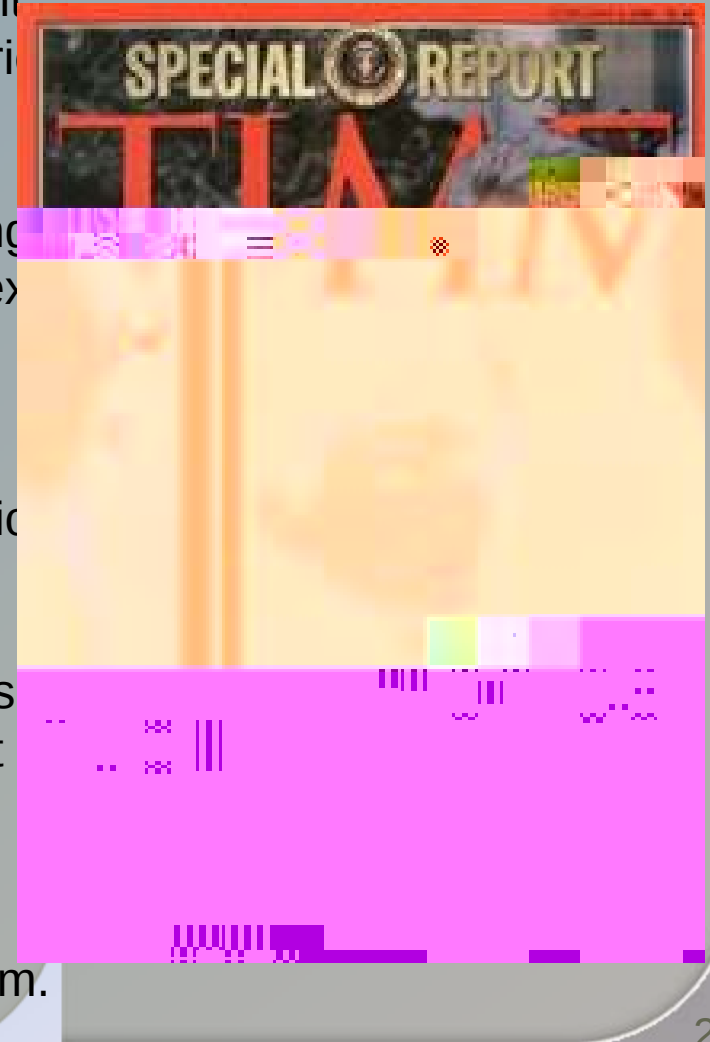
Bill Clinton is believed by many to be a brilliant politician but his legacy is forever attached to a series of scandals.

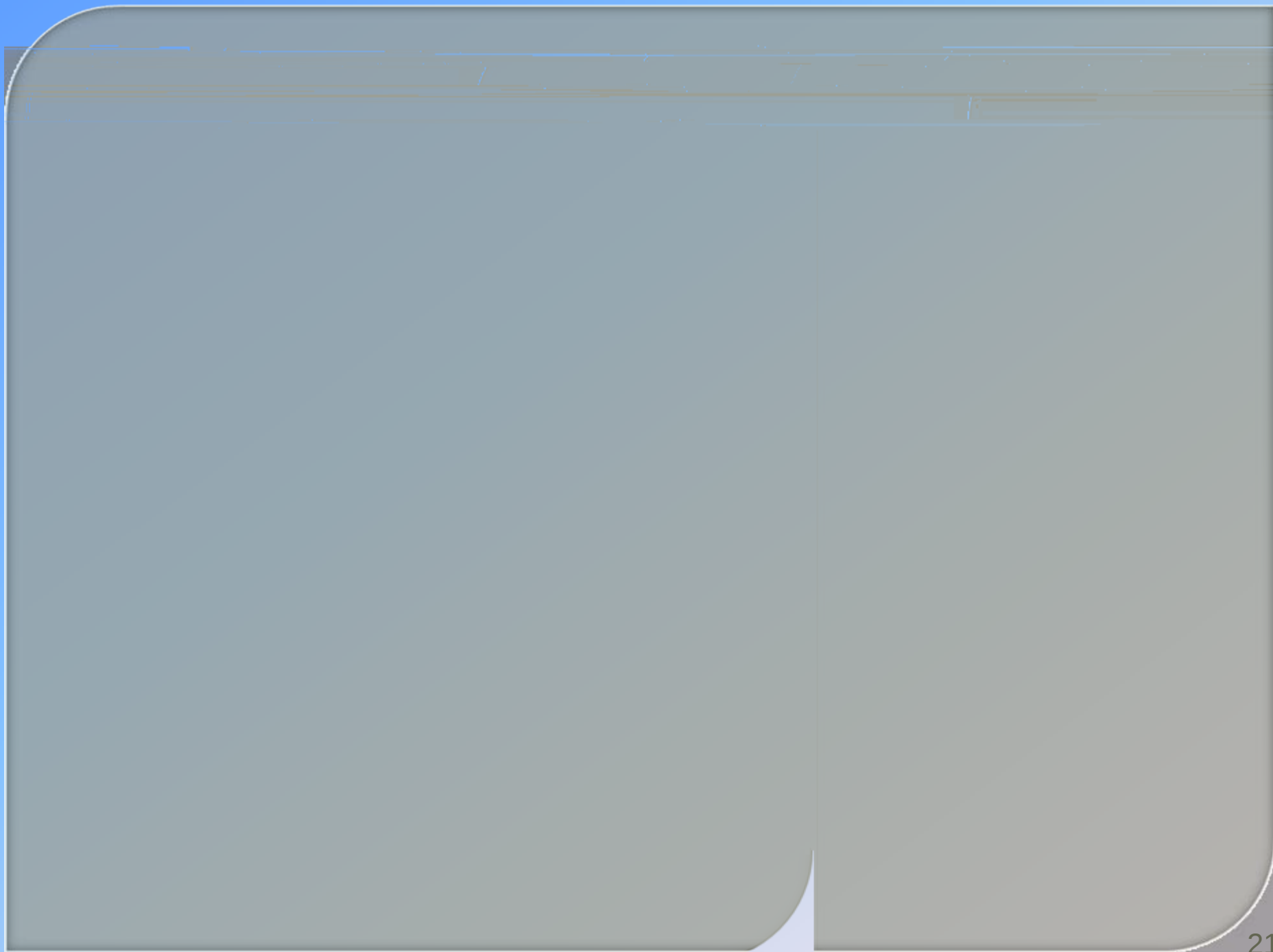
The final scandal was by far the biggest, a young woman named Paula Jones accused Clinton of sexual harassment.

Clinton was also asked about the nature of his relationship with a White House intern named Monica Lewinsky.

Under oath Clinton denied any misconduct but as more evidence came to life it was determined that he had lied.

On December 19, 1998 the House voted impeach President Clinton, but the Senate voted to acquit him.





11.3 THE MIDDLE EAST

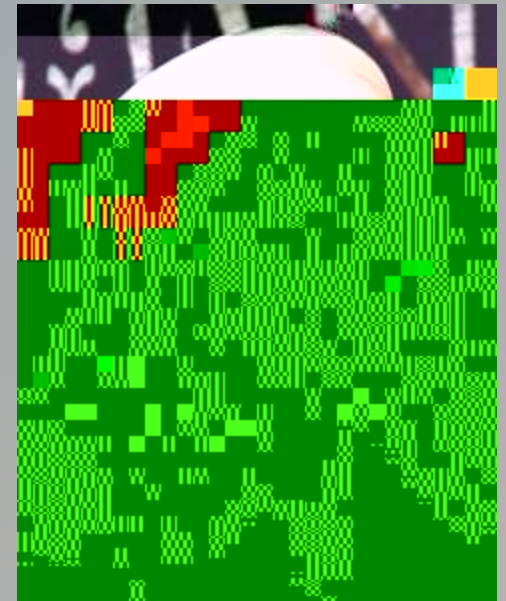
Since the founding of Israel in 1948, Arab and Persian Gulf nations which are mostly Muslims have harbored great hostility towards the Jewish Israelis.

The conflict has led to many wars. Because the U.S. has shown support for Israel, many in the Middle East have feelings of anger towards the U.S.

In recent years our alliance with Israel has been one of the major factors in the U.S. being a target of terrorism.

The best known Islamic group is Al-Qaeda. The group's leader was Osama Bin Laden. He was killed by Navy Seal Team #6 in May of 2011.

Al-Qaeda first gained attention when it bombed embassy buildings in Tanzania and Kenya. Then in 2000, terrorists attacked the USS Cole as it sat anchored in a harbor in Yemen.



9/11

Life in the U.S. changed forever on September 11, 2001.

That morning, people across the country watched in shock as terrorist flew hijacked airplanes into the World Trade Centers and the Pentagon in Washington, DC.

Meanwhile, Flight 93 crashed in a field in Pennsylvania killing everyone on board. It went down when passengers revolted and prevented the airliner from reaching another target (believed to be either the White House or the Capitol).

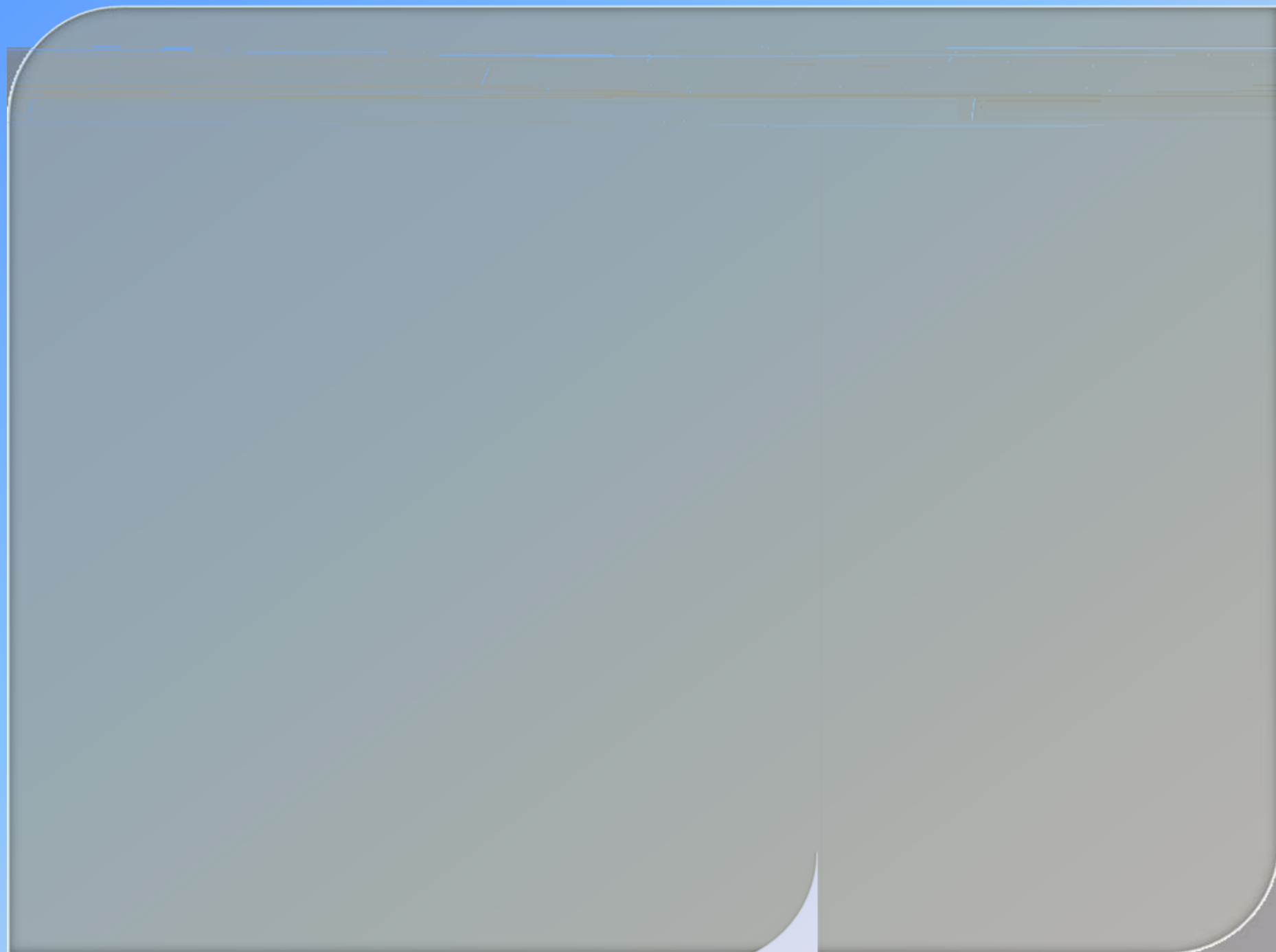
9/11 brought the reality of terrorism home to the U.S. and shook people's sense of security more than any event since Pearl Harbor.



Terror

President Bush responded to 9/11 by declaring a “war on terror”.

He created a new government department for protecting and preparing the nation against future attacks called Homeland Security.





As part of his strategy on the war terror, Bush felt that the U.S. could not simply s back and defend against future attacks.

He believed the U.S. needed to strike fir against terrorists and state sponsore terrorism. In 2003, this policy resulted in th War on Iraq.

Believing SaddamHussein had weapons of mass destruction that might be used to supp terrorism, the U.S. and several allies invad Iraq and removed Saddam from power.

With all the excitement over Saddam's fall from power, major problems arose. WMDs were ever found and Bush came under harsh criticism.



U.S. in ME

Historically the U.S. has exercised influence in the Middle East, especially since the founding of Israel in 1948.

The U.S. has traditionally been a strong ally and supporter of Israel.

In 1978, President Jimmy Carter played a key role in negotiating a long lasting peace agreement between Egypt and Israel called the Camp David Accords.

Today the U.S. continues to exercise influence in the Middle East and sometimes this causes conflict.

Because of the rich oil supplies, and key trading routes the Middle East will remain of interest to the U.S.



11.4 Key Terms

IMMIGRATION

One of the greatest reasons for racial and cultural diversity in the U.S. is immigration.

While many come to the U.S. legally every year, a growing number tend to be illegal immigrants.

As a result the Hispanic population has grown tremendously in recent decades.

One of the effects of this increase has been a controversial acceptance bilingualism.

As more people in the U.S. speak Spanish as a first language, more and more states and government institutions are beginning to communicate in Spanish as well as English.

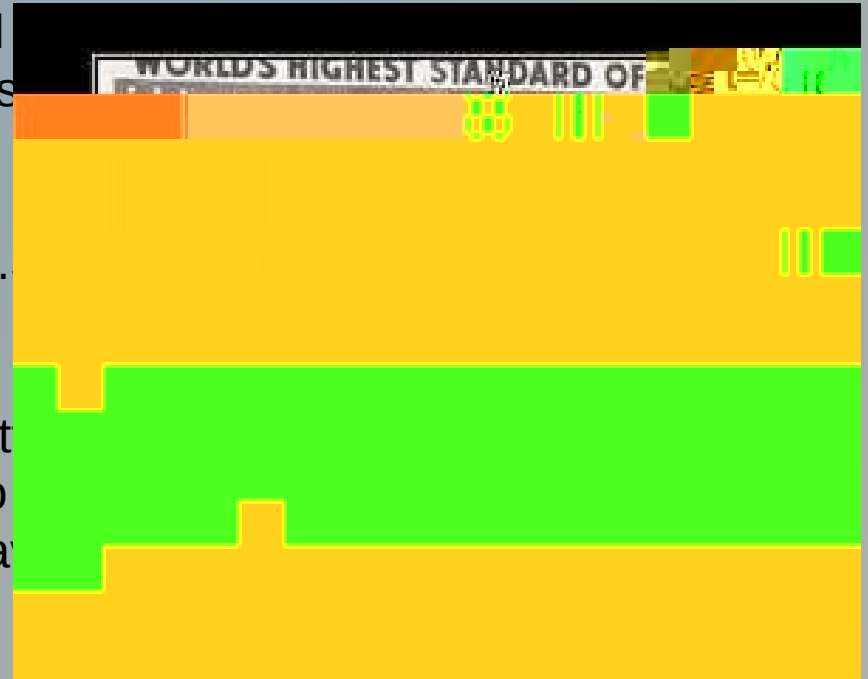
11.4 Key Findings

ECONOMIC DISPARITY

This refers to the differences in income and assets that exist when comparing individuals

It is important to remember that compared the rest of the world just about every U. citizen compares better.

On average white citizens tend to do better economically than minority citizens due to urban flight (where middle class citizens leave the city to live in the suburbs)



11.4 Key Figures

CONTEMPORARY AMERICA PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

The election of 2008 proved to be another historical campaign.

John McCain served as the republican nomination and a young Illinois Senator named Barack Obama was the Democrat nomination.

Barack Obama beat out Hillary Clinton for the nomination and won the election against Senator John McCain and his Vice-President Sara Palin.



11.4 Key Figure

THE REAL ESTATE CRISIS

President Obama entered the White House during a challenging economic time.

During the 1990s and early 2000s, banks and lending agencies relaxed their standards for buying homes.

Unfortunately many of these loans were ballooning loans which meant you could buy a home for little down and low monthly payments at first.

As the economy fell, and people lost their jobs, house payments rose and a record number of people lost their homes due to foreclosure.



11.4 Keynesian

THE STIMULUS PLAN

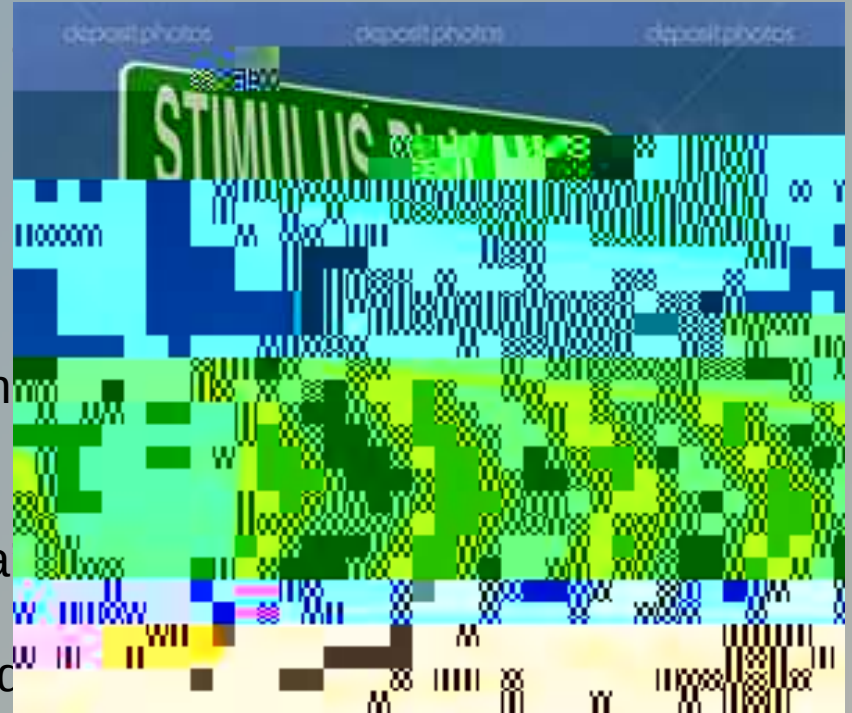
President Obama's first strategy to deal with the economic crisis involved passing stimulus package.

It pumped large sums of federal money into the economy with the goal of creating jobs.

It also prevented several key businesses and the auto industry from going under.

But more than three years into Obama presidency unemployment has continued to rise and the real estate market has continued flounder.

It has appeared to most citizens that Obama's stimulus package has failed.



11.4 Key Figures

THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Is one example of economic globalization.

The EU is an economic entity consisting of 27 European nations.

The EU unites these nations economically and uses the euro as a common currency.

In the past, several countries have built up massive debts.

A few of these countries have come close to going bankrupt.

Such instability can have drastic effects not only in Europe, but across the globe.

