

7. The second largest minority group (after African Americans) is made up of Hispanics.
8. The Cambodian “incursion” led to widespread rioting on U.S. college campuses.
9. Two years after the Vietnam War ended, North Vietnam took control of the South.
10. As Nixon had hoped, the Burger Court opposed further school integration.
11. In *Bakke v. Board of Regents of California*, the Supreme Court approved the use of racial quotas in college admissions.
12. Nixon successfully fought stagflation by raising taxes and cutting the budget.
13. The War Powers Act requires a president to withdraw troops sent abroad after sixty days unless specifically authorized by Congress for a longer stay.
14. Gerald Ford called the fight against inflation “the moral equivalent of war.”
15. Jimmy Carter succeeded in negotiating a treaty to return the Panama Canal to Panama.

### Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast the New Left and the counterculture
2. How did the women’s movement resemble the reform efforts by Chicanos, Native Americans, and homosexuals?
3. What was Nixon’s secret plan to end the Vietnam War and did it work?
4. How did the Nixon administration deal with “stagflation”?
5. How did Nixon try to appeal to the “Silent Majority” with his domestic policies? Did he succeed?
6. Were Nixon’s accomplishments in domestic policy more important than his foreign policy achievements?
7. What effects did Watergate have on Americans and their political institutions?
8. How do Nixon, Ford, and Carter rate as presidents?

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-D, 7-C, 8-D, 9-B, 10-B, 11-D, 12-B, 13-A, 14-D, 15-D

#### True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-F, 4-T, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-T, 9-F, 10-F, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-F, 15-T

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## A CONSERVATIVE INSURGENCY

### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Evaluate the economic policies of the Reagan and Bush administrations.
2. Discuss the U.S. role in Central America in the 1980s and its connections to the Middle East.
3. Understand the causes and results of the Gulf War.
4. Explain Ronald Reagan’s political success and the failure of George Bush.
5. Trace the development of the modern computer.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Reagan Revolution
  - A. Carter to Reagan
    1. Carter’s crisis of confidence
    2. Reagan’s message
      - a. Optimism
      - b. Pride and prosperity
      - c. Old-time morality
      - d. Public speaking skill
  - B. Background of Reagan
    1. Hollywood
    2. Liberal to conservative
    3. Governor of California
  - C. Rise to the presidency

- 1. Demographic changes
  - 2. Religious revival
    - a. Fundamentalism
    - b. Moral Majority
      - i. Jerry Falwell
      - ii. Positions on issues
      - iii. Support for Reagan
  - 3. Feminist backlash
    - a. Anti-ERA
    - b. Anti-abortion
- D. Election of 1980
- 1. Reagan's message
  - 2. Voter apathy
- II. Reagan's first term
- A. Reaganomics
- 1. "Government is the problem"
  - 2. Tax cuts
  - 3. Budget deficits
  - 4. Expenditures slashed
  - 5. Recession
  - 6. 1982 tax increase
- B. "Teflon Presidency"
- 1. Conflicts of interest
  - 2. Unethical behavior
  - 3. Reagan untouched
- C. Effects of social policies
- 1. Labor unions
  - 2. Feminism
  - 3. Minorities
- D. Foreign affairs in the 1980s
- 1. Reagan's anti-communism
  - 2. Military buildup
    - a. "Star Wars"
    - b. Rhetorical protests
  - 3. Emphasis on Central America
    - a. El Salvador
    - b. Nicaragua
      - i. Sandinistas
      - ii. Contras
  - 4. Middle East
    - a. Iran-Iraq war
    - b. Lebanon, PLO, Israel
  - 5. Grenada

III. Reagan's second term

- A. Election of 1984
    - 1. Democrats and taxes
    - 2. Landslide and its effects
  - B. Tax Reform Act of 1986
  - C. Arms control talks
  - D. Iran-Contra affair
    - 1. Arms-for-hostages reported
    - 2. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North
    - 3. Congressional hearings
    - 4. Legal charges
  - E. Central America
    - 1. Support for the Contras
    - 2. Setbacks in El Salvador
  - F. Problems in the economy
    - 1. Rising debts
    - 2. Stock market collapse
  - G. The left out
    - 1. Poor
    - 2. Homeless
    - 3. AIDS victims
  - H. INF treaty with the Soviet Union
  - I. Reagan legacy
    - 1. Unfilled promises
      - a. Role and size of government
      - b. Budget and deficit
      - c. School prayer and abortion
    - 2. Accomplishments
      - a. Redefined national agenda
      - b. Prosperity
      - c. Nuclear disarmament
      - d. Freedom in eastern Europe
  - J. Election of 1988
    - 1. Michael Dukakis as a liberal
    - 2. George Bush's "kinder, gentler nation"
    - 3. Results
- IV. Bush years
- A. Tone of the administration
  - B. Domestic affairs
    - 1. Deficits and debts
      - a. Higher taxes
      - b. Spending cuts
    - 2. War on drugs
  - C. Foreign policies
    - 1. Democracy on the march

- a. China
- b. Eastern Europe
  - i. End of the Brezhnev doctrine
  - ii. Romania
  - iii. Fall of the Berlin Wall
- c. Other democratic movements
- d. Soviet Union
  - i. Gorbachev reforms
  - ii. Coup
  - iii. Boris Yeltsin
- 2. Panama
  - a. Manuel Noriega and drugs
  - b. U.S. invasion
  - c. Surrender of Noriega
- 3. Gulf War
  - a. Iraq-Kuwait tension
  - b. Iraq invades Kuwait
  - c. U.N. Resolutions
  - d. Desert Shield
  - e. Congressional debate
  - f. Desert Storm
  - g. Cease-fire

Desert Shield began  
Desert Storm started

August 22, 1990  
January 17, 1991

## TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Ronald Reagan
2. Moral Majority
3. Phyllis Schlafly
4. Reaganomics
5. boll weevils
6. Economic Recovery Tax Act
7. conflict of interest
8. Teflon Presidency
9. Professional Air Traffic Controllers
10. Sandra Day O'Connor
11. Strategic Defense Initiative
12. José Napoleon Duarte
13. Contras
14. Grenada
15. Walter Mondale
16. Tax Reform Act
17. Iran-Contra affair
18. Oliver North
19. gentrification
20. AIDS
21. George H. W. Bush
22. Tiananmen Square
23. perestroika
24. glasnost
25. Boris Yeltsin
26. Manuel Noriega
27. Saddam Hussein
28. Desert Shield
29. Operation Desert Storm
30. Michael Dukakis

## KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

- Ronald Reagan elected governor of California 1966  
*Roe v. Wade* 1973  
Ronald Reagan elected president 1980  
Economic Recovery Tax Act 1981  
Air traffic controllers' strike 1981  
Stock market collapsed October 19, 1981  
Reagan authorized Strategic Defense Initiative 1983  
Invasion of Grenada October 1983  
Marine headquarters in Beirut bombed October 1983  
Reagan reelected 1984  
Tax Reform Act 1986  
First Iran-Contra revelations November 1986  
Iran-Contra congressional hearings 1987  
INF Treaty signed December 1987  
George H. W. Bush elected 1988  
Berlin Wall came down November 1989  
Invasion of Panama December 1989  
Iraq invaded Kuwait August 2, 1990

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- hobble  
unabated  
dour  
strident  
endemic  
galvanizing  
wane  
maxim  
electorate  
apathy  
hinder  
lucrative  
indict  
celestial  
strident  
modicum  
tinderbox  
enclave  
eclipse (v.)  
cartel  
chide  
sordid  
swashbuckling  
incriminating  
reminiscent  
reverberate  
calamitous  
blighted

malady  
incubation  
intractable  
winnow  
gaggle  
rhetorical

patrician  
prudent  
careen  
Byzantine  
cabal  
accost

### EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

*When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.*

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

*Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.*

- Demographic forces favorable to Reagan and conservatism included growth in the
  - young adult population.
  - Sunbelt population.
  - working-class population in the urban Northeast.
  - number of immigrants from Latin America.
- The Moral Majority was founded by
  - Phyllis Schlafly.
  - Jerry Falwell.
  - Oliver North.
  - George Bush.
- Reaganomics, the policies followed by President Reagan, included
  - increased defense spending.
  - tax cuts and deregulation.
  - "voodoo economics," according to George Bush.
  - all of the above
- Under President Reagan, organized labor
  - grew because of the increasing number of jobs in the booming economy.
  - endorsed Reaganomics.
  - suffered from the defeat of the air traffic controllers union.
  - enjoyed the support of the administration in most labor disputes.
- The Strategic Defense Initiative involved
  - support of the Contras in Nicaragua.
  - an anti-missile defense system.

- arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union.
  - a plan for peace in the Middle East.
6. In the mid-1980s, the Reagan administration's economic policies benefited from
- falling oil prices.
  - low interest rates.
  - reduced defense expenses after the cold war.
  - all of the above
7. The term "Teflon Presidency" referred to Reagan's
- background in merchandising and advertising.
  - ability to handle hot issues.
  - avoidance of responsibility for scandals.
  - reputation as a gourmet chef.
8. The Iran-Contra affair involved
- selling arms for hostages in Iran.
  - Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North.
  - secretly supporting the Nicaraguan rebels.
  - all of the above
9. On October 23, 1983, more than two hundred marines died in a bombing in
- Grenada.
  - Nicaragua.
  - Teheran.
  - Beirut.
10. The Tower Commission placed much of the blame for the Iran-Contra affair on
- the ineptitude of the CIA and the FBI.
  - Reagan's aloofness and ignorance.
  - a lack of oversight by congressional committees.
  - the bad judgment of military leaders.
11. Under a treaty signed with the Soviet Union in 1987, the United States agreed to
- eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces.
  - withdraw support for the PLO.
  - restrict biological and chemical warfare.
  - intervene in Afghanistan.
12. The Reagan administration
- eliminated many programs that started under the New Deal.
  - gave its full support to the religious right's attacks on abortion.
  - advocated laws providing for school prayer.
  - increased the size of the federal budget as a percentage of the gross domestic product.

13. The prosperity of the Reagan years meant that
- even the people at the bottom of the economy did better in the 1980s.
  - after-tax incomes for the top 1 percent of the population went up by 14.2 percent.
  - homelessness decreased.
  - all of the above
14. In 1989
- Chinese authorities crushed the Tiananmen Square demonstration.
  - the Berlin Wall came down.
  - Communist rule ended in Poland and Hungary.
  - all of the above
15. One major result of the Gulf War was
- peace and stability in the Middle East.
  - an end to OPEC.
  - thousands of refugees.
  - George Bush's popularity and reelection.

#### True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- A leader in the backlash against feminism was Phyllis Schlafly.
- In the 1980 election, a record 85 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots.
- "Boll weevils" were southern Democrats who supported many of Reagan's policies.
- Under President Reagan, the national debt nearly tripled.
- Sandra Day O'Connor was the first female justice on the Supreme Court.
- The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 reduced personal income taxes.
- In Nicaragua, the Reagan administration supported the Sandinistas.
- In 1984, Ronald Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter.
- The stock market plunge of October 1987 was partly caused by the rapidly increasing national debt and trade deficits.
- Some conservatives originally saw AIDS as nature's retribution for homosexuality.
- "Read my lips: no new taxes," said Ronald Reagan.
- In 1989, the United States sent military forces into Panama.
- The leader of Iraq in the Gulf War was Saddam Hussein.

- Operation Desert Storm involved sending U.S. troops into Romania to support democratic, anti-Communist forces.
- In Desert Storm, the United States lost 1,375 soldiers and airmen.

#### Essay Questions

- Reagan often referred to the Republican presidents of the 1920s. Were the 1980s like the 1920s? Explain.
- How did Soviet-American relations change in the 1980s?
- Was Ronald Reagan a successful president? Explain.
- Who did the United States support in Central America? Why?
- Explain why some people consider the 1980s a time of greed and corruption in U.S. life.
- What happened to the cold war in the 1980s and why?
- Describe the background and results of the Gulf War of 1990–1991.
- What were the general characteristics of American foreign policy under Presidents Reagan and Bush?

#### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

##### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-B, 6-A, 7-C, 8-D, 9-D, 10-B, 11-A, 12-D, 13-B, 14-D, 15-C

##### True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-T, 6-F, 7-F, 8-F, 9-T, 10-T, 11-E, 12-T, 13-T, 14-F, 15-F