

Bmenet Girum

Mr. Kann

APUSH

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## The Ford Custodianship (886 - 887)

- Ford had to deal with a serious recession in 1974 and 1975.
  - He took presidency during a time of difficulty with circumstances such as lack of government power and economic prosperity.
  - There was an energy crisis going on as well which did not make things any better.
- The Arab oil embargo of 1973 brought a raise in prices of oil.
  - It went to 400 percent higher to be exact in 1974 alone.
  - Inflation reached 11 percent in 1976.
- In 1974 Ford signed arms control accord with Leonid Brezhnev.
  - The interaction was taken place in Vladivostok in Siberia.
  - The death of Mao Zedong in 1976 brought the end to the government in China.

## The Trials of Jimmy Carter (887 - 888)

- Jimmy Carter left office in 1981 one of the least popular presidents of the century.
  - He considered himself the outsider looking in.
  - He was very smart but his words did not take anybody toward his vision.
- Jimmy Carter focused mainly around the economy and energy issues.
  - He took office during a time of recession.
  - He brought unemployment down but inflation went up which did not help at all.
- By 1980, interest rates had risen to the highest levels in American history.

- It went up to 20 percent and energy problem got worst.
- In the summer of 1979, instability in the Middle East produced a second major fuel shortage in the United States.

## Human Rights and National Interests (888)

- Jimmy Carter main goal was to build human rights instead of having people think for themselves.
  - ➔ He was very successful doing so.
  - ➔ He arranged a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
  - ➔ The negotiations began and had begun in 1977.
- The summit conference at Camp David in September 1978 brought Sadat who got invited by Carter.
  - He wanted to solve the problem that was happening at large.
- On September 17, Carter brought the leaders of both nations into the White House to sign a peace treaty.
  - ➔ They did so on March 26, 1979.
  - ➔ It was known as Camp David Accords.

## The Year of the Hostages (888 - 889)

- By 1979 the Shah of Iran was in deep trouble with his own people.
  - They resented the tactics that he demonstrated in autocratic rule.
- In January 1979, the Shah fled the country.
  - ➔ The United States brought themselves into this and got involved.
  - ➔ The chaos in 1979 in Iran did not help solve anything.
- On November 4 an armed mob invaded the American embassy in Teheran.
  - They wanted the return of the Shah to Iran in exchange for their freedom.

- 53 Americans were hostages for over a year
- On December 27, 1979, Soviet Troops invaded Afghanistan
  - ➔ The Soviet Union were known as power there for a very long time.
  - ➔ The crisis both international, economic brought anger and frustration in the United States.

## The Sunbelt and Its Politics (1980 - 1990)

- In the 1970s the rise of the sunbelts had just occurred.
  - The term described a collection of regions that emerged together in the postwar era to become the most dynamically growing parts of the country.
  - The population of the Sunbelt had risen up in the North and the East.
  - Mainly in areas of industrialization had occurred at.
- In the 1970s and early 1980s came a time of a great boom throughout the South which mainly challenged the industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest.
  - ➔ Some to name were in Texas, Florida, California.
- In the late 1970s the Sagebrush Rebellion had occurred.
  - It was over conservative opposition to environmental laws and restrictions on development.
  - It effected the West since they were very dependent on the federal investment.
- The South was growing to be more conservative in the 1960s and 1970s.
  - ➔ The West were not for conservative at all.

## Religious Revivalism (1960 - 1970)

- The religious influence was very essential to the 1960s in American life.
  - Religion was on and off people had a choice to follow or let it be.
- The United States in the 1970s had many religious revival.

- This went on in different forms into the 1990s.
- There was a mass suicide in their jungle retreat in Guyana in 1978.
- Evangelical was the basic form of christian faith.
  - Evangelicals were beginning to get interesting both national and international based off the energetic revivalism.
  - This was due because people were able to connect to every word said and spoken.
- By the early 1980s, this was no longer possible.
  - Many Americans believed they were born again.
  - More than 70 million Americans did to be exact.
- In the 1970s, some Christian evangelicals became more active on the political and cultural right.
  - Many saw it as a godless culture and it was getting exposed in a families and communities.

## The Emergence of the New Right (1963 - 1984)

- The powerful movement rose in the 1970s and early 1980s.
  - It was shaped up around the time of the 1964 election.
- By the mid-1970s, he had gathered a list of 4 million contributors and 15 million supporters.
  - There was not that much funding for Conservative campaigns.
  - Other campaigns were more organized than the conservatives one.
- Right wing leadership in the late 1960s and early 1970s to replace the past conservatism.
  - There was a new general that went by as Ronald Reagan.

- He grew up and ended up at a small college in the state of Illinois.
- In 1937, at the age of 26 he became a successful actor in Hollywood
  - He in 1950 became a spokesman for a general Electric.
- In 1964, Reagan delivered a memorable television speech on behalf of Goldwater.
  - He worked really hard to solidify his position in the race.
- In 1966, with the support of a group of conservative he won the first two terms as governor of California.
  - This allowed him to place himself in a position to promote and share his view toward the nation.

### The Tax Revolt (894)

- In 1978 the tax revolt in California occurred the involved the proposition 13.
  - It was an referendum question on the state ballot rolling back property tax rates.
  - The movements spread to national politics.
- Goldwater was plagued throughout the 1964 campaign by fears he would dismantle Social Security.
  - The members found a better way to discredit the government.

### The Campaign of 1980 (894)

- On the election day 1980, the anniversary of the seizure of the hostages in Iran brought a different day for a better one.
  - Reagan swept his way to victory.
  - He won by a little bit more than half.
- The Republican Party won control of the Senate for the first time since 1952.
  - The majority of the house was still more democratic and many appreciated them more.

## The Reagan Coalition (1985 - 1996)

- Reagan was a supporter and in sense a provider toward the wealthy Americans.
  - These people were considered the Corporate Elite
  - These people was for capitalism due to that fact they believed it would bring unfettered economic growth.
  - Which connected to the best solutions for the most problems.
- They believed that if the Corporate Elites came together as one it would bring strength and health that revolves around American life.
  - Central to this group's agenda in the 1980s was opposition to what considered the politics of the federal government to be connected to the rise of government regulations.

## Regan in the White House (1981 - 1989)

- In 1981 someone attempted to assassinate him and he survived but was wounded.
  - He seems to joke around with the doctors and got health very quick.
  - Ronald Reagan was a very strong but odd man as a whole.
- Regan did not really run his government.
  - He worked differently than most presidents he didn't make the decision of everything.
  - He made everybody who had a role actually play a role in his term.
  - He in a sense surrounded himself with people on the same mission as him.

## “Supply-Side” Economics (1981 - 1989)

- Reagan's 1980 campaign for the presidency had promised that the economy would be back to normal with him in office.

- He believed that the problems came from excessive taxation.
- So he said that he would reduce taxes and instead use the benefits to bring back new investments.
- He believed his system and ideas connecting to it all would help everyone.
- His plan was proposed at \$40 billion in budget reductions and managed to win and get it.
  - It would last 3 years and 30 percent reduction on both individual and corporate tax rates.
- In the summer of 1981, Congress passed it.
  - They reduced it down toward 25 percent when they conformed it all.
  - The nation went into a recession in 1982.
  - The unemployment rate went up to 11 percent.
- The economy got better later into the 1983.
  - Unemployment went down to 8.2 percent.

## The Fiscal Crisis (898)

- The mid-1980s brought this toward one of the central issues in American politics.
  - He promised a balanced budget during his next four years.
  - The exact opposite occurred a short time later.
- Before the 1980s the single year deficit was about \$66 billion (in 1976).
  - Throughout the 1980s the budget over \$100 billion.
  - In 1991 it peaked at \$268 billion.
- The national debt rose from \$907 billion in 1980 to nearly 3.5 trillion by 1991.

## Regan and the World (899 - 901)

- He believed that the United States should keep opposing communism as a whole.
  - He did like the Soviet Nation and believed they were not for what he is for.

- The administration began tentative efforts to revive arms control negotiations in 1983.
  - He challenged anything that involved around communism and did so to make sure that there were no connection to the Soviet Union.
- In 1979; the new government had grown increasingly anti American grew very Marxist throughout the early 1980s.
  - ➔ He supported the contras movement.
- In June 1982, the Israeli army launched an invasion of Lebanon.
  - To drive guerrillas of the Palestinian Liberation Organization from the country.
- Americans became the targets in 1983 of a terrorist bombing of a U.S. military barracks in Beirut that left 241 marines dead.
  - ➔ Reagan was very smart and finally redrew American forces.
- A series of terrorist acts in the 1980s had occurred.
  - These happened on airplanes, cruise ships, commercial and diplomatic posts.
  - They got a lot of American and Western hostages.
  - This got attention of the western world and many people were scared.

## The Election of 1984 (901 - 902)

- He was in the lead and was looking like the Republican party that was going to take candidacy.
  - ➔ He believed he was morning America as well as bringing it back into its power.
  - ➔ Power which I mean relate to standard, force, e.t.c.
- He won almost 58% of the vote.
  - Also was in the lead of every state besides Minnesota, and District of Columbia.
  - He was stronger than the party he was in some may say.
- The 1984 election seemed to be the dawn of a new conservative era.

- It was the last of an old era.
- It was the final campaign of the Cold War.

## The Fall of the Soviet Union (901 - 902)

- Early as 1987, he began reducing Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.
  - The Communist Parties collapsed as whole and turned into something they imagine they would be.
- In May 1989, students in China created a mass movement calling for greater democratization.
  - Military Forces were sent to control and bring an end to the uprising at large.
  - There was a bloody massacre in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.
- On February 11, 1990 a man by the name of Nelson Mandela was released.
  - He was in jail for over 27 years.
  - The White Supremacy was scared of him based off the power this own man had on a country.
  - He was a hero to all and one day was soon to change the world for the better.
- The national elections in 1994 opened up an opportunity for him and all of South Africans to participate.
  - Communism came to fall in 1991 especially for the Soviet Union.

## The Fading of the Reagan Revolution (903)

- The Reagan scandal came into light in November of 1986.
  - He sold weapons with Iran with return with bring back Americans that were hostages.
  - Something that was very risky and dangerous for one to do.

## The Election of 1988 (903)

- Democrats got back the control of the Senate in 1986.
  - He hoped as well as believed that it would help him be victorious in 1988.
  - Nobody was willing to run out of the Democratic party.
- Democrats had a lot confidence in those candidates in 1988.
  - George Bush came into play in this and he was the vice president.

## The Bush Presidency (904)

- The president's pledge to reduce the deficit and his 1988 campaign promise of no new taxes were in conflict with one another.
  - He got challenged by a Democratic Congress who thought very differently compared to him.
- In 1990 the president agreed on a budget package that stated that he would reduce the deficits.
  - He violated his own pledge of no new taxes.
- A recession began in the late 1980s and it slowly increased its grip on the national economy in 1991 and 1992.
  - There was a lot of debt coming from many corporations had accumulated in the 1980s.
  - It created a large number of bankruptcies to occur in result.

## The First Gulf War (904 - 905)

- The United States were left in a bad position from 1989 to 1991.
  - He wanted to start over the political and military power due to the fact threats are gone.

- Threats meaning from the Soviet Union.
- There was two ways to solve there problem at hand and it was basically hard to solve.
  - He want to have less strength in his military and focus on domestic problems.
  - Which they wanted to keep their power but in a sense to help benefit themselves but nobody else.
- On August 2, 1990, the armed forces of Iraq invaded and quickly overwhelmed their small, oil-rich neighbor, the emirate of Kuwait.
  - Aman started to make his forces stronger than the rest.
  - That man was named Saddam Hussein.
- On January 12, both houses of Congress voted to authorize the use of the force against Iraq.
  - Four days after American and Allied forces came together they sent of a very important message.

## The Election of 1992 (905 - 906)

- The Bush Administration drew attention to themselves after the aftermath of the Gulf War.
  - The recession got worse in late 1991.
  - It became the stepping stone toward the 1992 presidential election.
- A Lot of people in the Democratic party did not want to run anyway.

## Launching the Clinton Presidency (910)

- Clinton won the approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement.
  - It eliminated the trade barriers that were once seen before or at least most of them.
- Early in 1993 he appointed a task force chaired by his wife.

- The reform was designed to connect to every American and provide cheaper costs of medical care.
- Richard Holbrooke finally brought the warring parties together in 1995 and crafted an agreement to partition Bosnia.
  - The United States sent peacekeeping troops.

## The Republican Resurgence (910 - 911)

- The Democratic party was facing the congressional elections of 1994.
  - This was the first to occur in 40 years.
  - The Republicans started to get power in a sense took control of both houses of Congress.
- The Republican candidates for the House and called it the “Construct with America”
  - It related to tax reductions and federal spending changed to help make a fine budget.
  - Long-time goals of the Republican Party’s Conservative wing
- The Republican Congress in 1995 made radical legislative programs in modern times.
  - The big government is gone.

## The Election of 1996 (911 - 912)

- Clinton believed that he benefited from the errors by congressional Republicans in 1995 and early 1996.
  - His success mainly came from the success of the American economy.
- In 1984 Reagan campaign was seen a champion of peace, prosperity and national well-beings.
  - They both identified the failure of 104th Congress were not happy it failed.

## Crash Course 42: Ford, Carter, and the Economic Malaise

- The long term process related to the gradual decline of Manufacturing in the U.S.
- A dollar was linked to gold which made it a strong currency.
- In the 1940s and 1950s unions had won generous concessions from corporate employers including paid vacation and health benefits as well as pensions.
- Detroit and Chicago lost half of their manufacturing jobs by 1980.
- During the 1970s inflation soared to 10 percent a year.
- Economic growth slowed to 2.4 % which became known as stagflation.
- It signed a treaty in 1978 that would transfer the Panama Canal back to Panama.

## Crash Course 44: George HW Bush and the End of the Cold War

- Bush focused mainly around foreign policy than on domestic terms.
- The start of I and Start II treaties would limit the number of warheads each country could have posses to between 3,000 and 3,500.
- The black Hawk Down
- The Invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.
- Congress kept on passing New Deal style “liberal” legislation.
- Congress also enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1991.
- The Rodney King killing caused a riot that was the worst since the New York Riots.
- America fell into recession in 1990 and the slump lasted until 1992.

