

Kamrul Ruhit
Mr. Kann
APUSH
8 April, 2016

Unit 18 Notes

❖ The Ford Custodianship

- Gerald Ford entered Presidency under scrutiny, not towards him, but towards the government in total
 - The Watergate scandal left the public with distrust towards the Executive Branch
- Ford was partially successful in retaining public trust
 - His action of pardoning all of Nixon's crimes set back his public image
 - Ford argued that Nixon was not worth so many resources, and that his suffering should have just ended
 - ◆ But the public suspected a secret deal between Ford and Nixon
- Ford never fully recovered from pardoning Nixon
 - However for the rest of his term he was seen as an honest man
- Ford was not very successful in recovering the American economy
 - He rejected bills for wage and price control and passed those which led to no change
- Ford had vetoed and rejected many calls for economic relief on the people
 - This set the stage for a recession between 1974 and 1975
- The energy crisis was also a pressing matter
 - The Arab Oil Embargo of '73 caused increase in pricing by as much as 400%
 - America continued its dependency
 - ◆ Led to inflation
- Foreign policy was predicted to differ from the Nixon Years
 - However Ford appointed Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State and continued the general Nixon policies
- Late 1974, Ford met with Leonid Brezhnev and signed an arms control agreement in accordance for a protocol *Salt II*
- Meanwhile, Kissinger facilitated a deal between Egypt and Israel
 - Israel was to return land in the Sinai to Egypt, and it was to be agreed to no further resolution would occur through violence
- The death of Mao Zedong allowed for improved Chinese-American relations

- Ford was heavily challenged by Republican Primary candidate, Former Governor of California, Ronald Reagan
 - Also by the Democratic candidate, Former Governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter
 - He offered honest and scrutiny of the Executive Branch
 - ◆ Unhappiness of Ford's presidency drove the Democrats to victory
- ❖ The Trials of Jimmy Carter
 - Carter entered presidency during a bad time
 - His personality on top of the bad conditions resulted in him leaving office one of the most unpopular presidents
 - Carter's main goal during his campaign was to enter the White House as an outsider
 - He initially entered office, alongside many of his advisors from politics in Georgia, ready to scrutinize
 - Carter was very smart, but had no overall goal or direction for his administration
 - Carter's main focus was on energy and the economy
 - Carter entered during a recession and moved first to increase federal spending and decrease federal taxes to reduce unemployment
 - Unemployment went down as planned but inflation soared
 - Carter appointed William Miller and Paul Volcker to lead the Federal Reserve Board
 - By 1980, interest rates had broken record highs of 20%
 - Middle Eastern issues caused an fuel shortage in the U.S
 - And OPEC on top of that wanted another price increase
 - Carter retreated to Camp David and addresses a proposal for the energy crisis
 - His *Malaise Speech* was a way to blame the American people for his problems
 - He later fired several members of the cabinet, even worsening his political condition
- ❖ Human Rights and National Interests
 - Carter promised new advances on Foreign policy
 - He promised the increased importance of Human rights over selfish interests
 - Carter often spoke out about the violation of Human rights
 - ◆ Mostly towards the Soviet Union
 - Carter worked to return the Panama Canal to Panama
 - There was much domestic opposition to the idea
 - But it was still ratified

- Carter's greatest achievement was mediating an agreement between Israel and Egypt
 - Peace talks began in 1977
 - When the talks stalled, both country's leaders were invited to Camp David for two weeks
 - ◆ An agreement was signed in 1979
 - Carter was also attempting to fix relations with the Soviet Union and China
 - '78, diplomatic relations with Beijing with America were reengaged
 - Carter went to finish the Salt II agreement with a dying Brezhnev
 - *Salt II* was an agreement setting limits on the amount of certain ballistic weapons each side could have
 - ◆ The Agreement was met with hard opposition in America
- ❖ The Year of The Hostages
- The American government had given much aid to the Shah of Iran to combat the Soviet expansion in the Middle East
 - But the Shah was getting into deep trouble with his own people
 - His people did not appreciate his oppressive ways to keep his position
 - ◆ And the religiously sentimental people of his nation did not agree with his westernizing and modernizing of their community
 - These factors came together to start a revolution movement against the Shah
 - The United States tried hard to reconnect diplomatic relations with the next rising party
 - The country too deep in revolution to maintain diplomatic relations with any rising party
 - The rising party hated the western world, America in specific, anyway
 - The Shah was brought to NY for cancer treatment
 - The American embassy in Tehran was seized in demand for return of the Shah
 - 53 Americans were held hostage for over a year
 - A few weeks later, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan
 - The road to Iran
 - America took the invasion with much aggression
 - They placed embargoes, removed Salt II from senate consideration, and even withdrew American participation in the Olympics meant place to take place in Russia

- The rising economic troubles and international crisis's were killing the already low public image of Carter
 - A new alternative proved to be effective was being considered
- ❖ The Sunbelt and Its Politics
 - The **Sunbelt** was a term coined in the 70's of a region in the U.S that had been making great economic stride in improvement
 - The Northeast, Northwest, and California
 - The Sunbelt was seen to be expanding largely in population
 - The rise of the Sunbelt changed economic climate
 - They were producing strong opposition to rules and regulations of the liberal state
 - Many of the rules and regulations were more impactive to the west
 - White southerners saw efforts to increase racial equality as the acts conducted during Reconstruction
 - What many people saw as tyranny
 - The west saw them and their people to be what was left of "rugged Individualism"
 - ◆ So, the same way rugged individualists attacked the banks and corporations back then, the new individualists are attacking the govt
 - The Growth of the Sunbelt caused greater hostility towards the government
 - **SageBrush Rebellion**
 - Mobilized conservatives on environmental laws and restrictions on development
 - ◆ Also wanted to portray the west as victims
 - The south as a whole was considerably more conservative than the rest of the U.S
 - The rebellion called for the development of many government owned western lands
 - The west was not particularly conservative, however the conservatives it did produce were very fervent in their endeavors
 - Particularly orange county in California
 - Suburbanization fueled the rise of the rights
 - Not all were suburbs led to conservatives, but the most militantly conservative communities were suburbs
 - Suburbs provided an escape from diversity and embraced a homogenous surrounding
- ❖ Religious Revivalism
 - In the 1960's, many had predicted the extinction of religious affiliation in American life

- It replaced Barry Goldwater
 - Ronald Reagan stood chief at the conservative movement
 - Reagan grew up modest in wealth
 - Attended a small illinois college
 - He later went to hollywood and became moderately successful
 - He was a great admirer of FDR
 - His second marriage caused his large fervor for the Right
 - He became a spokesperson for GE
 - Reagan delivered a memorable speech on behalf of Goldwater
 - After Goldwater's loss, Reagan worked fast to denounce those against him and for Goldwater
 - Reagan, with support of wealthy conservatives, won Governor of California twice
 - Ford had destroyed the equilibrium that allowed the Right and Left to Coexist
- ❖ The Tax Revolt
 - The Tax revolt was a large issue for the Right
 - Howard Jarvis started the first tax revolt in CALifornia
 - The tax revolt supported one of the Right's biggest problems
 - After the New Deal, the right struggled to limit govt expansion
 - Attacking new deal policies was not a useful way to attract majority attention
 - The Right swa attacking taxes as the most prominent way to gain both attention and support
 - The best way to gain public support is to give them advantage they can clearly see
 - Attacking New Deal programs during a time of duress just seemed flat out stupid
 - Attacking taxes, without public knowledge of their results after the taxes end funding for whatever government endeavor is the best use of Right
 - No one really liked paying taxes so the weak economy and that fact combined aided the Right in their plan
- ❖ The Campaign of 1980
 - By the time of Crises in the Middle East, Carter was in heavy political trouble
 - His polls in popularity were the lowest in presidential history
 - Senator Edward Kennedy, brother of John and Robert Kennedy, ran against him in the as the democratic nominee
 - The Republican nominee was Ronald Reagan
 - Reagan linked his party to the tax revolt promising large tax cuts
 - ◆ Reagan was feeding off of the inabilities of the previous parties
 - Reagan beat carter by a landslide

- First time Republicans ran the house since 1951
 - On the Day of Reagan's Inauguration, the hostages were released
 - The release was in trade for Iranian assets that Carter froze in American banks
 - The hostages were happily welcomed back
- ❖ The Reagan Coalition
 - Reagan was very successful in his election because of the disappointments of the previous administrations
 - He also had the coalition of the Right to thank as well
 - Even though the movement comprised of many different groups with different ideologies and was considered merely temporary
 - The Reagan coalition comprised of many wealthy people highly influential in American government and economy before the New deal destroyed that
 - The group was united through their commitment to Capitalism and their want for continued economic growth
 - Laissez Fare type economy
 - The group's motives were the anti-business regulations and redistributive policies
 - Reagan's group also consisted of the *Neo-Conservatives*
 - A group that gave Reagan access to the public mind
 - Many of these people had been socialists
 - ◆ But the '60s changed that
 - Neo-Conservatives were sympathetic to the complaints of the Capitalists, but were more concerned in affirming control of the govt
 - Reagan's wealthy advisors and the neo-Conservatives joined together for an uneasy alliance in the '80's
- ❖ Reagan in the White House
 - Even those against Reagan's policies were attracted to his charm
 - Reagan was gifted in upholding public image and creating rapport with the public
 - Reagan had become the oldest man to serve in office
 - However most of his term was spent in power and youthfulness
 - Reagan was not even really phased about his assassination attempt
 - Reagan was not large on the day-to-day stresses of the govt
 - Reagan was large in gaining support for him and his administration
- ❖ "Supply Side" Economics
 - Reagan promised economic restoration through "*Supply Side*" economics, or "*Reaganomics*"
 - This system was based on the idea that the bad parts of the economy resulted from excessive taxation

- Reagan's dealings in international affairs was all over the place
 - He wanted the U.S to start fighting communism again to raise the name of the U.S
 - Relations with the Soviet Union have been deteriorating since the Carter Administration
 - And still in the beginning of the Reagan administration
 - Reagan had been talking ill of the Soviets, labeling them as criminals and terrorists
 - Relations worsened when Poland challenged them and the U.S let them
 - The U.S did not follow through with the Salt II provisions but honored its provisions
 - But no progress on making an arms deal
 - Reagan instead wanted to make more initiative towards weapons and create anti-ballistic technology, *Star Wars*
 - The American people said that an arms agreement needed to be reached, and for that must come the death of the SDI initiative
 - Cold war tensions and arms control initiatives favored a movement in Europe and America that would end nuclear weapons buildup
 - Large scale demonstrations occurred in support of this
 - It also happened in support of anti-communist sentiment
 - ***Reagan Doctrine***
 - Involvement in Third World Countries
 - Marines were sent to small islands to throw out Anti American regimes
 - Also regimes in support of the Soviet Union
 - The U.S also intervened with aid in repressive regime run countries
 - Israel tried to invade Lebanon to drive out Palestinian supporters
 - America sent in forces to extract the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization)
 - Terrorists bombed an American base in Beirut
 - ◆ 241 Marines dead
 - Reagan expelled forces
 - This was a changing point for Reagan's Doctrine
 - A series of attacks occurred throughout the '90's
 - At one point, Reagan ordered the bombing of sites in Tripoli, a city in Libya that was known to be the Hub of Muammar Al-Gaddafi
- ❖ The Election of 1984
- Reagan stood strong as the Republican candidate
 - Reagan's former vice president stood for the Democrat's candidate
 - The Republican party laid back while Reagan took charge

- Reagan won the election and made a major win for Republicans and Conservatives in the postwar era
 - Reagan supporters went as far as calling the election the Dawn of the Conservative Era
- ❖ The Fall of the Soviet Union
 - Gorbachev tried to change politics with two new initiatives
 - **Glasnost**- Dismantling of repressive factors of Soviet life
 - **Perestroika**- Reform of economy by introducing certain capitalistic aspects of economy
 - The economic troubles in the Soviet Union made Gorbachev realise he could no longer hold all of the Soviet Union's endeavors in the international community
 - There was less Soviet Union influence in the Eastern European Governments
 - Every Eastern European ended up overthrowing their oppressive regimes and becoming non-communist
 - ◆ Soviet Union in encouraged these changes
 - Is the textbook really sure about that?
 - Anti-communist sentiment everywhere was not as successful
 - Chinese students started a mass-movement
 - Chinese leaders dispatched the military to crush the uprising
 - ◆ Resulted in massacre
 - The massacre ended the Democracy movement
 - However the Chinese economy still managed to westernize and modernize over time
 - Places around the world far from the Soviet Union began acting in revolt as well
 - South Africa, long stuck in their system of Apartheid, was changing traditional values as well
 - Many institutions and people began freeing
 - ◆ Including Nelson Mandela, who later was able to run for president and became president of South Africa
 - Communism within the Soviet Union began falling in itself
 - A coup was attempted to keep the Soviets in power
 - It failed
 - The Coup left the Soviet Union very weak
 - Leaders began declaring independence one by one
 - Gorbachev finally gave up and resigned from his essentially powerless position
 - ◆ The Soviet Union ceased to Exist
- ❖ Reagan and Gorbachev

- Reagan was at first skeptical of Gorbachev, but he knew all Gorbachev wanted was reform
 - In a summit meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, Gorbachev offered a 50% nuclear arsenal decrease for both sides
 - Reagan's disputes over loyalty to the *Salt II* program stopped from reaching an agreement
- After the two leaders exchanged visits in each other's capitals, an agreement was reached
 - At the same time, Gorbachev withdrew his forces in Afghanistan
- ❖ The Fading of the Reagan Revolution
 - Reagan's personality deflected the attention away from a lot of corruption scandals within many agencies of the United States Government
 - CIA, EPA, Department of Defense, Department of Labour, Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - A larger scandal was taking place amidst the loaning and saving departments of many banks
 - ◆ Banks were handling money recklessly
 - The Banks put the industry into complete chaos and even threatened the structural integrity of the Economy
 - The Government had to step in to prevent a complete collapse of both
 - The biggest scandal of the Reagan Administration was illegitimate purchases to Iranian Government to secure the release of many American hostages
 - Also that some of the Funds for the deal in Iran was used in Third World countries
 - Publicizing of much of the information plus congressional hearings
 - Much of the scandal's blame was put on top of a Lieutenant
 - However after further investigation, it was concluded that many high figures were involved
 - This heavily tarnished the Reagan Administration
 - ◆ Despite none of the evidence directly tying Reagan to the plot
- ❖ The Election of 1988
 - All the pressure on the Reagan Administration allowed for the Democrats to slip back into power
 - No democratic candidates were willing to run
 - Finally a three term Massachusetts Governor was willing to run
 - Michael Dukakis was a bull nominee

- However he still had a chance because George Bush was not making much enthusiasm in the public eye
 - Bush turned around his slow campaign and started a full fledged attack on Dukakis, tying him to the many unpleasanties Liberals had caused in the recent years
 - Despite how negative Bush's campaign was, it was very effective
 - Bush won by a large portion
- ❖ The Bush Presidency
 - Bush's administration was known for all the many advances in had in International affairs
 - Bush's soft image allowed for his peaceful years in office
 - But his term was also good because of how invested the public was in international affairs
 - Bush, initially, took a hostile approach to the dying Soviet Union
 - But he eventually cooperated with Gorbachev and made many substantial agreements
 - The Bush Administration was not as successful in its Domestic policies
 - His administration brought the country a large amount of debt and deficit
 - His no new taxes campaign was running weak
 - Congress and the White House managed to work together on planning few very large policies
 - Bush planned to increase taxes for a couple of years in order to reduce the deficit
 - Bush's Administration, or Congress, were ready for the Recession that hit in 1990, and intensified in '91 and '92
- ❖ The First Gulf War
 - Recent events left the United States as the only real superpower left in the world
 - Bush and his Administration now had to plan for their large military forces against a world that does not require much defense
 - Bush's first option was heavily reducing the military and focusing harder on domestic policies
 - The Second option was to use the military to defend its international interests and such
 - ◆ They chose the second option
 - Their first order of business was to take down Noriega and replace him with an American friendly regime
 - Noriega was the Dictator of Panama
 - In the Middle East, Iraq invaded the oil rich lands of Kuwait
 - He planned to annex Kuwait and set his forces there

- Bush decided to help other forces kick Iraq out of Kuwait
 - His initial plan was through economic sanctions
 - His backup plan was through military force
 - Bush convinced almost everybody to put UN sanctioned economic embargoes on Iraq
 - Meanwhile, many power were setting defenses between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
 - Oil Interests
 - The United Nations gave military authorization to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait if they did not leave between a certain time
 - Iraq did not leave
 - The U.S and it's Allied Forces began bombing runs on Iraqi forces in Kuwait, and Iraq itself
 - ◆ Lasted for 6 weeks
 - Allied Forces, but mostly the U.S, launched a large Ground Offensive into Iraq
 - Allies had few casualties
 - Iraqis suffered over 100,000 casualties
 - Iraq finally gave up and discussed terms of a cease-fire
 - The Persian Gulf War came to an end
 - The War was popular in the United States
 - But Saddam Hussein stayed slaty over the years and would attack the U.S again
- ❖ The Election of 1992
- Bush was very popular in the public eye after the Gulf War
 - But his popularity was short lived when the recession worsened
 - His popular image made the Democratic nominees not want to run
 - But it gave exceptional terms for Bill Clinton to run
 - Clinton focused his campaign on Broad Economic Issues over the racial issue
 - Clinton fought his way to his nomination point
 - George Bush made his way as nominee after undergoing embarrassing trials through conservative journalist Pat Buchanan
 - Rose Perot was a billionaire Nominee for an independent party
 - He made his way to the top by hitting the sensitivities of nerves in the govts issues
 - Perot often exceeded in popularity compared to the other candidates
 - Perot quite when he faced heavy scrutiny from the media
 - He returned to the race later but never regained all of his support
 - CLinton Won

Crash Course

- The 1970's led to economic bad times
 - Inflation
- Result of gradual decline of Manufacturing
- We promoted many countries manufacturing, slowing our own
- 1971, Export trade deficit
 - We imported more than we exported
 - Dollar linking to gold made american goods too expensive
 - No one wanted to buy from us
- Put a lot of firms out of business
- Many Americans worked in manufacturing
 - Manu workforce reducing
- Manufacturing industry wanting to pay cheaply
 - Union workers especially
 - Made pension so they could justify lower wages
 - All fine and dandy until people began retiring
- Alternatives were automating processes to lay off people
 - Outsourcing
 - Allowed for abandonment of many previously known manufacturing hubs
 - Those cities began raising in the unemployed population
 - Taxes began losing funding
 - Basic services within cities dying off
 - Cities essentially dysfunctional
- 1975, NYC faced Bankruptcy
- 1970's was time of many oil disruptions
 - U.S's support of israel caused for Arab oil rich countries to make life harder for AMerica
 - Higher oil prices
 - People buying smaller more efficient cars
 - Helping japanese industrialists
- Second Oil Shock during Iranian Revolution
- 70's had lot of inflation
- Unemployment growing
 - Made misery index
 - Unemployment and inflation
- Presidents failing at fixing issue
- Gerald Ford useless in his term

- Ford made an initiative to stop inflation
 - Put pressure on consumers
- Ford wanted to cut taxes
 - Democrats wouldn't let him
- Jimmy Carter seen as failure as Prez
 - Seen more useful after his term
- Jimmy Carter tried jumping back into presidency with speeches
 - Blamed the American people for the economic issues
 - Said only they could fix it
 - American people mad because Carter blamed them
- Carter wanted to invest in Nuclear power to help energy crisis
 - Nuclear issues in Europe prevented much spread of initiative
- Carter's biggest accomplishment was David Treaty
- Carter's biggest failure was supporting the Shah of Iran
 - Allowed for Iranian Hostage Crisis
 - Stopped when Reagan went into power
- Carter Doctrine
 - U.S use force if necessary to protect oil interests
- Inflation and unemployment had many large effects
 - No president could really deal with it