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APUSH

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APUSH Unit 18 Notes (Chapter 33 + Crash Course 42)

POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY AFTER WATERGATE

1. The Ford Custodianship (p.886-887)

Nixon Pardoned

- Ford's explanation on how Nixon's popularity status = struggling.
 - Ford experienced popularity loss from pardon aspects.
- Ford Administration → efforts to curb inflation + rejection of idea of wage/ prices controls calling for ineffective voluntary efforts.
 - Ford supported high interest rates, opposed federal spending + resisted pressures for ultimate tax reductions.
 - Had to deal with recession from 1974 to 1975.
- Arab Oil Embargo (1973) → OPEC cartel started raising oil prices.
 - US dependence on OPEC increased → wanted to continue policies of inflation + stable access to oil resources.

Ford's Diplomatic Success

- 1974: Ford signed Arms and Control Accord with Leonid Brezhnev in Siberia → (goal for the Nixon administration → peace policy).
 - Secretary of state Henry Kissinger → helped produce treaty in Israel to agree to return large portions of occupied Sinai to Egypt.
 - Death of Mao Zedong (1976) → brought China to new power + new forms of govt.
- 1976 election → Ford's policies faced difficulty through rep party (Challenged by CA governor Ronald Reagan).
 - Jimmy Carter → organized brilliant primary campaign + appealing general unhappiness to DC (offered honesty, piety, + outsider's perspectives on fed govt).
 - Carter's beliefs led to victory → (defeated Ford in presidential election).

2. The Trials of Jimmy Carter (p.887)

Carter's Lack of Direction

- Surrounded himself at White House in search for more experienced political figures.
 - Didn't provide stable direction for US fed govt → included major reforms of tax + welfare systems.
 - Congress failed to pass any of the laws/ reforms.

High Interest Rates

- Carter's early actions = to reduce unemployment through raising public spending + cutting fed taxes.
 - Since inflation increased → Carter responded with combination of tight money + calls for ultimate restraint.
 - Wanted to ensure policy of high interest rates/ reduction of currency supplies.
- Complained with "crisis of confidence" to help fuel charges that president was trying to blame his on problems on US citizens.
 - Started firing members of his cabinet → political/ social problems started to increase.

3. Human Rights and National Interests (p.888)

- Carter spoke sharply on violations of human rights throughout many nations.
 - Greatly involved with negotiations over control of Panama Canal + for domestic opposition of treaties.
 - Carter's greatest accomplishment = peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Camp David Accords

- Carter invited Egyptian president Anwar Sadat to summit conference at Camp David in Sept 1978.
 - Wanted to focus in on Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty + influence of US involving the treaty.
 - Meanwhile → Carter wanted improve relations with China + USSR for new terms of agreement.
- September 1978: US + China announced continuation of diplomatic relations between both nations.
 - Wanted to set limits on nuclear weapon activity throughout the globe.

4. The Year of the Hostages (p.888-889)

Iranian Revolution

- Since 1950's: US + UK govts → gave massive political support + military assistance to Iranian govts.
 - Islamic clergy refused to modernize society from a US development perspective.
 - US wanted to make efforts to establish relations with succession of increasingly US affairs in Middle Eastern issues.
 - October 1979: Shah arrived in NYC for cancer treatment when mob invaded US embassy in Teheran + seized diplomats of US military personnel.
- Soon after hostage crisis → USSR invaded Afghanistan + established a Marxist govt.
 - Considered the greatest threat to world peace since WWII + created further issues with USSR.

Carter's Falling Popularity

- Domestic + economic troubles created widespread anxiety + anger with US govt → (Carter's reputation was starting to get destroyed).
 - US needed to work as an asset to help ensure world peace from United Nations.

THE RISE OF THE NEW AMERICAN RIGHT

1. The Sunbelt and Its Politics (p.889-892)

Rise of the "Sunbelt"

- Regions that emerged together in a post war era → further national/ social development.
 - Consisted of southeast, southwest + CA → (CA = most densely populated state in US after NY).
 - 1980: Populations of the Sunbelt = bigger than most industrial regions in north/ east.
- Growth of govt took place → resentment of proliferating regulations + restrictions that liberal state had produced.
 - Several restrictions contributed to energy crisis with environmental issues + conservation of fuel.
- White southerners wanted change in fed govt's efforts to change for racial norms similar to Reconstruction period.
 - Westerners lived through Rugged Individualism → (standards where they wouldn't let the fed govt control every part of their lives).
 - New conservative populists wanted to use their morals/ beliefs to "attack" fed govt.

Sagebrush Revolution

- Mobilized conservative opposition to environmental laws/ restrictions of development.
 - Looked at west as a victim of govt control.
 - Issues with non-developed vs. developed western states.
- South = more conservative than majority national region's → rapid growth took place during 1960's.
 - 1970's + 1980's → westerners = among most important leaders for "freedom of speech" against fed govt.

Suburban Conservatism

- Suburbanization attracted people in desire to flee issues from diversity + urban problems.
 - Majority of suburbs = completely homogeneous where everything/ every form of lifestyle was the same.
 - Contained high quantities of office parks + shopping malls
 - Suburbs reinforced conservative view on other parts of nation.

2. Religious Revivalism

Evangelical Christianity

- Evangelical religion = dominant form of Christianity in US throughout history.

- 1950's: Billy Graham + Oral Roberts → attracted huge quantities of national followings of evangelical revivalism.
 - Evangelicalists = poor/ rural people (isolated from US mainstream culture).
- Capitalist expansion from WWII → created more middle class evangelicals.
- Christian evangelicals started taking control of their own innovations/ forms of media → (magazines, newspapers, radio stations + TV networks).
- Jimmy Carter → through evangelicalism = commitment to racial and equality justice + world peace.
 - Many evangelicals feared rise of feminism + threat posed to the traditional family.
 - Laws created from Supreme Court's decisions to eliminate religious observance from schools + guaranty women's rights to abortions.

Moral Majority and the Christian Coalition

- Movement launched by Jerry Falwell → (fundamentalist minister from VA with huge TV audiences) → attack rise of Secular Humanism (rejection of US culture).
 - Pat Robinson → launched Christian Coalition → (religious political movement).
 - Both movements able to support strong US traditional representation throughout the globe.
 - Demanded control of different media forms (TV, radio, magazines, newspapers).

3. The Emergence of the New Right (p.893-894)

Ronald Reagan

- Chief among generation of conservative leaders.
 - Became modern successful actor at young age in western states + greatly involved with the media.
 - 1950's: Became great spokesman for General Electric + huge with his speeches on individual freedom + private enterprise.
- 1964: Worked extremely hard to earn leadership of conservative wing of republican party.
 - 1966: With significant political support → won election for governor of CA → (gave him greater quantities of political popularity).
 - Became significantly stronger in political affairs with his expressions of his beliefs + opinions.
 - Reagan started challenging Ford in 1976 elections for executive.

4. The Tax Revolt (p.894)

Proposition 13

- 1978: Major tax revolt occurred in CA → (major conservative issue).
- Proposition 13: Question on state ballot of rolling back property taxes.
 - Several tax movements started spreading through national politics.
- Rep conservatives struggled to halt + reverse growth of fed govt.
 - Wanted to attack several govt programs since outbreak of the New Deal.

- Policies of taxes were pledged to be attack by republican party.

Attacking Taxes

- Reps wanted to separate issues of what taxes supported without antagonizing millions of voters who actually supported taxes.
 - Economy grew weaker + paying of taxes increased for people who didn't like to pay taxes.

5. The Campaign of 1980 (p.894-895)

1980 Election

- Reagan, Carter, Anderson.
 - Republican party had majority of control during election.
 - Reagan demolish Carter + Anderson with 489 electoral votes + significantly more seats in the house + senate.
- During Reagan's inauguration → US hostages in Iran were after 444 day ordeal.
 - Govt of Iran released hostages in exchange for US help Iranian assets.

THE "REAGAN REVOLUTION"

1. The Reagan Coalition

Corporate Elites

- Reagan Coalition → consisted of small group of wealthy americans associated with corporal/ financial economy.
 - Had firm commitment to capitalism, market offers/ solutions + general concepts of economic growth.
 - Wanted to consider "redistributive" politics on fed govt + hostility to rise of what they believed in → (through govt regulation).
 - Reagan courted market free market in effective manner.

"Neoconservatives"

- Gave right to do something that it had not in several years → (base of opinion leaders).
 - Most were socialists + considered dangerous/ destructive radicalism → (which was destabilizing US life).
 - Known to alternatively weaken the war on communism.
- Principle concern = to rebuild authority on western democratic anti-communist values + commitments.
 - Wanted to gain control of marketplace values → (wanted to "win back the culture").
- Some became figures in multiculturalism within academics + educational values.

Populist Conservatives

- 1980: Populist Conservatives + Neoconservatives joined uneasy alliance.
 - New Rights Fundamental Distrust → general suspicion of newly generated motives/ goals → (thought of dangerous secret power in US life).

- Had opposition to central power/ influence → (general fear of living in world with hostile forces controlling society) → wanted peace.

2. Reagan in the White House (p.896)

- Reagan = extremely popular with public speaking.
 - 1981: wounded in an assassination attempt → able to rapidly recover.
 - He had a certain level of insecurities where he sometimes blamed other people/ developments for his “issues”.
 - Not extremely involved with day to day affairs → mainly surrounded himself with energetic administrators who insulated him from pressures of office.
- Did huge quantities of reporting through the media + fused proposals in a highly nationalistic perspective.

3. “Supply-Side” Economics (p.896-897)

“Reaganomics”

- Operated from assumption that woes of US economy came from excessive taxation policies.
 - Wanted to reduce taxes to create a wider expansion of capitalism + encourage new investments.
 - Tax cuts would reduce govt revenues → (needed to reduce govt expenses).
 - 1981: Proposed 30% reduction on individual + corporate tax rates.

“Deregulation”

- Developed by democrats in the Carter years → became extremely valuable in Reagan Administration.
- Environmental Protection Agency → eliminated enforcement of major environmental laws/ regulations.
 - Department of Transportation → started new rules of automobile emission + proposed safety standards on cars + trucks.
 - 1982: Unemployment increased by 11% → (highest in 40 years).
 - Economy recovered rapidly → (dropped down by 8.2%).
 - Inflation fell below 5% → economy continued to grow → employment remained low throughout the decade.

Sources of the Recovery

- Lowering of inflation took place → generated from policies of Federal Reserve Board.
 - Interest rates decreased + collapse of OPEC cartel → ended rapid increasing fuel costs.
 - Consumer spending + stock market reached economic boom.
 - Market continued to grow + industrial/ commercial market remained strong.

4. The Fiscal Crisis (p.898-899)

Soaring National Debt

- 1980's: crisis become one of centermost issues in US politics.
 - Reagan accumulated huge amounts of debt from striving for balanced budget policies.
 - During 1980's: annual budget deficit consistently exceeded to 100 billion + national debt rose significantly.

Welfare Benefits Cut

- Budget suffered from huge costs of Enlightenment programs → result of ageing populations + huge increases in cost of health care.
 - 1981 Tax Cuts → contributed to created deficit through Reagan Administration.
 - Increase of military spending increased fed budget from domestic perspectives.
 - Administration refused to raise income taxes.
 - Administration wouldn't agree to reductions in military spending.
- Huge reductions for funding food stamps + low values for income housing.
 - Didn't contribute to financial aid to homelessness.
 - Huge reductions in student loans + several other educational resources.
- Late 1980's: Constitutional programs calling from amendment mandating a balanced fed budget.

5. Reagan and the World (p.899-901)

SDI

- Reagan Administration strived for control of arms progression in several regions.
 - Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) → huge military influence throughout the globe.
 - Through use of satellites → SDI could provide US with effective shield against international nuclear threats.
 - USSR didn't agree with SDI policies → (they had large influence of nuclear power).
- US wanted a "nuclear freeze" → (agreement between superpower not to start a nuclear war).
 - Significant amount of US social groups support the freeze for the ensurement of peace.

Reagan Doctrine

- Policies of US activism in third world nations.
 - October 1982: administration sent troops to Grenada (Caribbean) to show signs of forging relationship with USSR.
 - Providing increasing amounts of military + economic assistance.
- 1982: Israel launched invasion in Lebanon → US wanted to evacuate PLO forces in Lebanon.
 - US soldiers remained in the city to protect Lebanese govt from breakout of a war.

- Reagan soon withdrew US forces from escalation of tension from terrorist attacks.

Combatting Terrorism

- 1980's: Huge series of terrorist attacks on boats, planes + other innovations where destruction could causes severe damage to civilian lives.
 - Reagan Administration → spoke bravely about punishment of terrorism.
 - Wanted to control morals of international terrorism.

6. The Election of 1984 (p.901)

- Reagan approached election as ultimate leader of rep party.
 - Walter Mondale → ran for democratic candidate.
 - Mondale brought excitement in election from being pro to women's rights in politics.
 - Reagan won election by obtaining 59% of popular vote.
 - Democrats still gained a seat in Senate from reduced control of house.
- 1984 election drawn as a new era for conservatism.
 - Final campaign of the Cold War.

AMERICA AND THE WANING OF THE COLD WAR (p.901-906)

1. The Fall of the Soviet Union (p.901-902)

Mikhail Gorbachev

- Transformed USSR politics to 2 different initiatives.
 - 1st initiative → Glasnost → (dismantling of repressive mechanism from normal features of Soviet life for 20th century).
 - 2nd initiative → Perestroika → (effort to restructure unproductive Soviet economy by introducing elements of capitalism for greater profit).
 - 1987: Soviet influence in Europe started decreasing.
 - Many European nations leaving communist ideologies.
- Communism started to globally collapse.

Tiananmen Square

- Huge challenged throughout China about future for communism → (not everyone wanted to stop it).
 - Social groups wanted to overpower Chinese govt + military to defend communism morals.
- Assault took place → to attempt to crush Chinese democracy for power influence.
 - Assault didn't succeed → (China became more powerful).
 - China remained to be one of the strongest nations throughout the globe → (still ultimately practiced communism).

Dissolution of the USSR

- Soviet military influence became economically crushed.

- Soviet govt = financially/ socially wounded → (communism losing power).
- USSR soon gained independence + powerless to stop economic issues.
 - Communist party + govt = powerless.
- Gorbachev remained leader of USSR.

2. Reagan and Gorbachev (p.902-903)

- US + USSR had many economic + international agreements.
 - USSR proposed reducing nuclear arsenals by 50% throughout globe.
 - Treaty between US + USSR → (stopping all issues that could lead to nuclear war).

3. The Fading of the Reagan Revolution (p.903)

Savings and Loan Crisis

- Rapid expansion of savings bank + loan industries operated through Reagan Revolution.
 - Govt insurance cover expense of bank + loan depositors.
 - Public had spend millions of dollars to keep their resources at the top notch to keep the economy up.
- November 1986: White House considered market for weapons in Iran = bad idea to secure US hostages from radical Middle Eastern groups.
 - Wanted to reduce general amounts of currency occurring from international arms deals.

Iran-Contra Scandal

- Did serious damage to Reagan's presidency → (White House foreign policy in Middle East being carried out by some illegal means).
 - Investigations never tied president responsible for illegal causes.
 - Serious violations of law did occur.

4. The Election of 1988 (p.903-904)

- Decay of Reagan Administration → opened up more political power opportunity to democrats in Senate + executive victory.
 - Democrats still had little power in the election → (Michael Dukakis ran for democratic nomination).
 - Vice president George Bush ran against him for republican nomination.
 - During Republican convention → Bush "blamed" Dukakis for all social + cultural issues that took place in US.
- Bush achieved victory by winning 54% of popular vote.
- Dukakis got 46% of vote.
 - Republicans won nomination for president → Democrats still had majorities in house + Senate.

5. The Bush Presidency (p.904)

Political Gridlock

- Bush Administration: suffered through fed debt + fed deficit put out of control after the decade.
 - Deficit/ proposal for reduction of “no new taxes” didn’t succeed suffered through conflicts from low popularity values.
 - Congress + white house → still able to agree on some important measures.
- Able to produce plan to salvage past ideas from saving + loans industries.
 - 1900: Bush able to agree to significant tax increase as part of a multi-year budget package → (wanted to reduce deficit).

1900 Recession

- Slowly started to increase US economy in 1991 + 1992.
 - Huge levels of debt accumulated for corporations caused unusually huge number of bankruptcies.
 - Increased fear/ frustration of middle + working class Americans + pressure on govt to address issues of health care.

6. The First Gulf War (p.904-905)

- Bush Administration → considered US political/ military power in world for overall justification of US power.
 - US would reduce military strength + concentrate energies to domestic issues.
 - US would continue to use power to not fight against communism + defend regional/ economic interests.
 - 1989: Invasion of Panama took place → overthrew leader Manuel Noriega for crimes of drug trafficking.

Invasion of Kuwait

- Iraqi forces invaded the emirate of Kuwait.
 - Bush Administration → agree to lead campaign with allied nations to force Iraq out of Kuwait → (military force if needed).
 - Bush strived for international help for nations to join the United Nations to start trade embargo of Iraq.
- 1991: Congress wanted to authorize use of force against Iraq.
 - Bombing took place → (military use to get the job done).
 - Major ground offenses took place to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.
 - February 1991: Iraqi accepted allied terms → (Gulf War ended).
 - Despite US victory → (general conflict in middle east started increasing, making international affair more deadly).

Crash Course #42:

- 1970’s: a period of huge change.
 - Economic expansion came to a halt in the 1970’s → (faced significant inflation).

- Huge decline of commercial manufacturing.
 - 1971: US experienced trade deficit → (importing more goods than were reported).
 - Nixon took US off the gold standard.
 - Unionized workers hit hard → (number of registered employers started to increase).
- Many people lost manufacturing jobs → (manufacturing population decreased).
 - Huge increase of price of oil, petroleum, gasoline → (sources of fuel).
 - Prices of everything technically increased.
- Inflation soared to 10% each year.
 - Gerald Ford wanted to part Nixon → (take power away).
- Unemployment went up.
 - Jimmy Carter → tried to fight against inflation (cut against govt spending).
 - Constantly strived to raise interest rates throughout US.
 - Carter thinks that americans had lost the value to achieve prosperity.
- Carter put significant resources to help resolve environmental issues.
 - Wanted to make human rights an extreme element to US foreign policy.
- Issues in Iran launched issues with the Shah → US hostages captured in Iran → (cold war tensions increased).
 - The US would use force if needed to defend national values in international affairs.
- Economic issues = biggest issue in 1970's.
 - Crisis lead to belief that govt perspectives could eventually aid US affairs.
 - Started shape general political landscape.