

Pablo Reina-Gonzalez
Mr. Kann
04/11/16
(Chapter 31)

APUSH Unit 18 Notes Pt. 1

- The Ford Custodianship (pg. 886-887)
 - Gerald Ford inherited the presidency under unbelievable circumstances.
 - He had to rebuild trust in the government after Watergate.
 - Restore economic prosperity.
 - He enjoyed some in the first but not in the second.
 - He attempted to build himself into a symbol of prosperity.
 - He failed when he pardoned Nixon of any and all crimes.
 - “He has suffered enough”.
 - There was a suspected deal between the two.
 - Nixon found himself further suffering because of the supposed deal with the president.
 - The pardon caused a decline in the popularity of Ford.
 - Most people considered him a decent man though.
 - His administration enjoyed less success in its efforts to solve the problems of the American economy.
 - He tried to curb inflation.
 - But, he rejected the idea of wage and price control.
 - He instead called for ineffective voluntary measures.
 - He also supported high interest, opposed increased federal spending and reducing pressures for a tax deduction.
 - Ford had to deal with a serious recession from 1974-1975.
 - It was during the midst of the continuing energy crisis.
 - Aftermath of the **Arab Oil Embargo of 1973**.
 - Now the **OPEC** supplies continued to grow.
 - Because of this, inflation was at 11% in 1976.
 - At first, it seemed that Ford would have a generic foreign policy.
 - Not very different than past administrations.
 - Until he continued the general policies of the Nixon years.
 - Also. late in 1974, Ford met with Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok and signed the arms accord that would be the basis for **SALT II**.
 - Mao Zedong died in 1976.
 - A more moderate leader was brought into power.
 - Jimmy Carter won the 1976 elections.
 - He was the former governor of Georgia.
 - Won the popular vote (50% to Ford’s 47.9%)
- The Trials of Jimmy Carter (pg. 887-888)

- Jimmy Carter tackled the presidency when the country was facing difficult and complex problems.
 - Like Ford.
 - Sometimes he made things worse, by a style of leadership that seemed self-righteous and inflexible.
 - He had campaigned as an outsider, representing America's bureaucracies and public officials.
 - He carried much of the suspicion with him to Washington.
 - He surrounded himself with a close-knit group of associates from Georgia.
- Carter was very smart.
 - He was criticised for having no direction with his presidency.
 - Congress passed virtually none of his legislative proposals.
 - Carter devoted much of his time in office to energy and economy.
 - He entered during the midst of a recession.
 - He lowered unemployment, but inflation soared.
 - During his last years in office, it increased 10% every year.
 - He called for tight money calls and voluntary restraint.
- By 1980, interest rates had risen to the highest they ever had in American history.
 - Exceeded 20%.
 - The energy problem also grew worse under his administration.
 - His approval rating was a dismal 26%.
 - Lower than Richard Nixon's lowest figures.
 - Ten days later, Carter gave the "malaise" speech.
 - He spoke very truthfully about the country's current condition.
 - He was now criticised for blaming his problems on the American people.
 - He later a handful of people from his cabinet which deepened his political problems a few days later.
- Human Rights and National Interest (pg. 888)
 - One of Carter's biggest promises in his campaign was an improvement on foreign policy.
 - He wanted to defend human rights, which would replace selfish interests.
 - He was against countries like the SU.
 - He began negotiations to return the Panama canal to the country of Panama.
 - The senate ratified the treaties by 68 to 32, only one more vote than the necessary two-thirds majority.
 - Carter's greatest achievement was his success in arranging a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
 - They began in 1977.

- The South fought against the effort to change racial norms in their region.
 - The West saw itself as a refuge for rugged individualism.
 - They resisted standards of behavior the the government imposed on them
 - The growth of the sunbelt seemed to increase tensions towards the government.
 - They used populist tactics of old.
 - In the 70's and late 80's this mentality conflicted with older industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest.
 - The Northeast and Midwest were overcrowded
 - They had almost no industrial centers.
 - They focused more on social programs.
 - Many were impoverished.
 - The so called **Sagebrush Rebellion**, which emerged in the West in the 70's, mobilized conservative opposition to environmental laws and restrictions on development.
 - Sought to portray the West as a victim of government control
 - Government controlled large amounts of land in the West.
 - The West did not have an extreme amount of conservatives.
 - The ones that it did have were very fervent.
 - The suburbs tended to be very conservative.
 - They were composed of people who did not want to deal with the growing diversity of the city.
 - Orange County.
- Religious Revivalism (pg. 892-893)
 - In the 1960's, many social critics predicted the virtual extinction of religious influence in American life.
 - Religion was far from gone.
 - The country underwent a period of religious revivalism much like the second great awakening.
 - There was an increase in cults and pseudo faiths.
 - The church of Scientology being an example.
 - Evangelicalism is the basis of many forms of christian faith.
 - They believed in personal conversion, or being born again through direct communication with God.
 - Media wrote them off as a provincial phenomenon.
 - This was no longer possible by the early 1980's.
 - More than 70 million Americans described themselves as born again christians.
 - They had moved from poverty to the middle class after WW2.
 - They had their own newspapers, magazines and tv shows.
 - Even Jimmy Carter considered himself a born again christian.

- For him and many others it was a commitment to racial and economic justice as well as world peace.
 - They became lively in politics.
 - They were alarmed by what they considered the spread of immorality and disorder in American life.
 - They wanted a secular end to godless culture.
 - Both evangelical men and women feared the threat that feminism posed to the traditional families.
 - They hated the way in which government policy was being used to further their goals.
 - More shocking though was their decision to end all religious observance from schools and to give all women the right to abortion.
 - By the 1970's **the christian right** had become an increasingly powerful political force.
 - Jerry Falwell, a fundamentalist minister in Virginia launched a movement called "**Secular Humanism**".
 - The rejection of religion in American culture.
 - He had a large television audience.
 - In the 90's, the pentecostal minister Pat Robertson began a political movement known as the **Christian Coalition**.
 - They opposed federal interference in local affairs.
 - They denounced abortion, divorce, feminism and homosexuality and defended unrestricted free enterprise and supported a strong American posture in the world.
- The Emergence of the New Right (pg. 893-894)
 - It was a culmination of all evangelical christians.
 - It took off in the 70's.
 - It was all thanks to Barry Goldwater.
 - He found a way to properly fund conservative campaigns.
 - From that point on, there were many more think tanks in the country.
 - Another factor in the revival of the right was the emergence of a credible right-wing leadership in the late 1960's to replace the discredited conservative hero, Goldwater.
 - Among this new generation was Ronald Reagan.
 - He had been a well known actor.
 - He was a fervent admirer of FDR.
 - He was an excellent speaker and gained a large following as a spokesman for general electric.
 - Reagan gained the support of wealthy conservative in the late 60's.
 - The presidency of Ford also had a role in bringing the right to life.
 - Ford destroyed the fragile equilibrium that enabled the right wing and the moderate wing to coexist.

- He touched on one of the rawest nerves.
 - He appointed Nixon, a liberal Republican governor.
- The Tax Revolt (pg. 894)
 - A big success of the new right was the tax revolt.
 - It had its first public beginning when Howard Jarvis, a conservative activist, launched the first major citizens tax revolt in California with **Proposition 13**.
 - It was a referendum question on the state ballot rolling back property taxes.
 - It helped the right solve one of its biggest problems.
 - It found a way to discredit the government than by attacking specific programs: attacking taxes.
 - It was a way in which they could eliminate the support that taxes provided for the programs without alienating the thousands of people that supported the programs.
- The Campaign of 1980 (pg. 894-895)
 - Carter had terrible approval ratings after the crisis in Iran.
 - He was in desperate political trouble.
 - Reagan related his campaign back to the tax revolt by promising tax cuts.
 - He supported American strength and pride in the world.
 - Reagan won the election with 51% of the popular vote.
 - Carter carried only 49 electoral votes compared to Reagan's 489.
 - His first day in office, the hostages in Iran were released with the 444-day deal.
- The Reagan Coalition (pg. 895-896)
 - Reagan owed the election to the disappointment with Carter.
 - But he also owed it to a series of conservative groups that called themselves the coalition.
 - It was made up of small but highly influential wealthy Americans that were involved with the corporate and financial world.
 - What united the group was a commitment to capitalism and to unfettered economic growth.
 - A belief that most of what is valuable in American life depends on the corporate world.
 - They were against “antibusiness” regulations.
 - Reagan courted these market conservatives carefully and effectively.
 - “Neoconservatives” began to show up as well.
 - They led the battle against political correctness in academia.
 - The two groups joined together reluctantly with the growing new right.
- Reagan in the White House (pg. 896)
 - Even people who disagreed with Reagan's beliefs were drawn to his carefully drawn public image.
 - He was a talented speaker.

- He was the oldest man to serve in office.
 - He had few visible insecurities.
 - Reagan did not involve himself with the day to day affairs of running the government.
 - He surrounded himself with though, energetic administrators who insulated him of many of the pressures of the office.
 - Sometimes the president revealed startling ignorance about the nature of his own policy or the actions of his subordinates.
 - But he fixed these things by appealing to the public over television.
 - Not more frequently, but more effectively than his predecessors.
- “Supply-Side” Economics (pg. 896-897)
 - Reagan’s 1980 campaign for the presidency had promised to restore the economy to good health by a bold experiment that came to be known as “Supply-Side”.
 - It was known as Reaganomics.
 - It relied on the assumption that the gov was overtaxing the people.
 - The first step was a dramatic cut in the federal budget.
 - It proposed a 40 billion dollar budget reduction.
 - Reagan also proposed a bold three year 30%reduction in both individual and corporate taxes.
 - In 1981 congress passed it as well.
 - After the 1980 election, some democrats deserted the party’s leadership.
 - They were known as “**Boll Weevils**”
 - “**Deregulation**”
 - An idea many democrats began to embrace in the Carter years.
 - It became almost like a religion in the Reagan administration.
 - By getting the gov out of the way, they promised economic prosperity.
 - Departments did not enforce as many laws.
 - By 1982 the country sunk into a severe recession.
 - Unemployment reached 11%.
 - Reagan brought unemployment and inflation down and the gross national product up.
 - OPEC fell.
 - The Fiscal Crisis (pg. 898-899)
 - Federal budget deficit.
 - Economic revival did little to help this.
 - The federal budget deficit exceeded 100 billion dollar.
 - The national debt rose from 907 billion to 3.5 trillion dollars from 1980-1991.
 - The causes for it stretched over decades.
 - The budget suffered from entitlement programs.
 - Especially social security and medicare.

- A result of Reagan's policies.
 - HE refused to raise taxes.
 - Increased military spending.
 - He refused to lower this as wel.
 - He did cut the funding for food stamps, lowered the funding for Medicare and Medicaid, reductions in student loans.
 - By Reagan's third year in office, funding for domestic programs was cut nearly as far as congress could tolerate.
 - The election of 1984 (pg. 899-901)
 - Reagan approached the campaign of 1984 at the head of a united Republican party firmly.
 - The Republican party rallied comfortably behind its revered leader, whose triumphant campaign that fall scarcely took note of his opponent and spoke instead of what he claimed was the remarkable revival of American fortunes and spirits under his leadership.
 - His campaign emphasized such phrases as "It's Morning in America".
 - He won the 1984 election.
 - He won with 59% of the popular vote.
 - The Fall of the Soviet Union (pg, 901-902)
 - Gorbachev quickly transformed soviet politics.
 - **Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (reform).**
 - An effort to restructure the unproductive SU gov.
 - Introduced capitalism.
 - There was a reduction of soviet influence in Europe.
 - Student in China launched a mass movement calling for a greater democratisation.
 - It resulted in a bloody massacre in which an unknown amount of people died.
 - China was an exception to the world wide movement of democratisation.
 - In 1991, communism began to collapse at the site of its birth.
 - Communism in Russia ceased to exist.
 - Reagan and Gorbachev (pg. 902-903)
 - The last years in office for Reagan coincided with the first years of Gorbachev's regime.
 - While Reagan was skeptical of the man at first, he saw his sincere desire for reform.
 - They visited each other somewhat frequently.
 - The Fading of the Reagan Revolution (pg. 903)
 - Reagan's personal popularity deflected attention from a series of scandals that might have destroyed any other administration.
 - There was evidence of corruption in the CIA and other government programs.
 - The most politically damaging scandal was when the white house conceded that it sold weapons to the revolutionary government of Iran.
 - Wore than that was that the money from this was used to fund the contra's.
 - This was known as the **Iran-Contra scandal.**
 - It did serious damage to Reagan's presidency.

- The Election of 1988 (pg. 903-904)
 - Vice President George Bush ran for the Republican nomination.
 - He entered months after Dukakis.
 - He staged a remarkable turnaround by making his campaign a long relentless attack on Dukakis.
 - Bush won the election with 54% of the popular vote.
- The Bush Presidency (pg. 904)
 - His presidency was notable for its notable dramatic developments in international affairs which it coincided and helped to advance and for the absence of important initiative or ideas on domestic issues.
 - His success was due to his subdued public image.
 - During his years in office, the US made numerous arms reduction deals.
 - He was less successful on domestic issues.
 - His administration inherited a staggering amount of debt.
 - He had pledged to reduce the deficit in 1988.
 - His biggest domestic problem was that of the recession in 1990.
 - It slowly increased its grip in the economy.
 - Neither him or congress had an answer.
 - Working class Americans put pressure on Americans to address other problems like the raising cost of health care.
- The First Gulf War (pg. 904-905)
 - In 1990 the armed forces of Iraq invaded quickly overwhelmed their small, oil rich neighbor.
 - Saddam Hussein annexed Kuwait.
 - The US and it's allies deployed a massive military force to the border.
 - The US voted to authorize military action to expel Iraq from Kuwait.
 - Allied bombing went on for six weeks.
 - There were 100,000 casualties.
 - There was a ceasefire in February.
 - The regime of Saddam Hussein survived though.
 - It came to bite them in the ass.
 - Clinton was elected president in 1992.
 - He won with 43% of the popular vote.

Crash Course 42:

- Inflation and very slow economic growth thanks to the recession.
- It was the result of long term process.
 - Gradual decline of manufacturing.
 - The rest of the world was beating us.
- 1971: America imported more than it exported.
- In 1960 38% of Americans worked in manufacturing, in 1980 it was 28%.
- Unions were hit hard.

- People were moved to smaller manufacturing towns.
- Oil prices quadrupled.
 - Oil Shock.
- Stagflation.
 - Unemployment and inflation.
- Ford failed.
 - He pardoned Nixon.
 - WIN was the only thing he did right.
 - Whip Inflation Now.
 - Encouraged shoppers to not spend too much.
- Carter
 - Cut off Argentina.
 - Brokered the camp David accord.
 - Returns Panama canal to Panama.
- High inflation and unemployment shaped the future.