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Unit 18

Notes:

CC:

42:

1. 1970's Downturn
 - a. End of expansion in the US
 - i. Inflation and slow growth now
 - ii. Reason because gradual end of manufacturing as major industry
 1. Funny, set up Japan, Germany, and other countries after WWII to be domestically fit and ended up putting them on top
 - b. First time in the 20th century importing more than exporting
 - c. Unions hit hard because they couldn't bargain anymore
 - i. Industry's moved away as well
 - d. One really bad time was when the Middle East stopped oil exports to the US
 - i. Smaller cars and everything more expensive because everything needs oil
 - e. The inflation and economic slowdown but still growing economics called Stagflation
2. Jimmy Carter
 - a. Failure as president
 - i. Good ex-president though
 - b. Tried to fight the inflation of the time
 - c. Carter made a speech that was so anti-American that he was almost guaranteed to not be reelected
 - d. To solve the energy crisis he tried to use nuclear power
 - i. Accident at **3 Mile Island** made this difficult
3. Thought Bubble
 - a. Cut off aid to Argentina during its **Dirty War**
 - b. Gave the Panama Canal back to Panama
 - c. Bad foreign policy with the Shah of Iran
 - i. Iran had oil and wanted US weapons
 1. Nobody in Iran liked the Shah and so they didn't like the US because we liked him
 - ii. 1979 **Iranian Revolution** when the Shah was treated for Cancer in the US
 1. Embassy was invaded and hostages held for 444 days because the US was helping the Shah
 - iii. They were saved though when Reagan got into office
 - d. Made the public think of Carter as weak
 - e. When the USSR invaded Afghanistan Carter made a doctrine

- i. The **Carter Doctrine** was that the US would use force if necessary to protect its Persian Gulf interests

43:

1. Reagan's Election
 - a. Strung together multiple branches of conservatism
 - i. Stood for family values
 - ii. The **White Backlash** he also stood for
 1. People who were fed up with all the civil rights
 - b. He was a good speaker while his policies weren't anything special
 - i. He was an actor so he made himself sound like he wanted to
 1. Contrary to Carter's anti-American speech
 - c. He wanted economic freedom said in his **Economic Bill of Rights**
 - d. He also really wanted to lower taxes
 - i. The **Tax Reform Act** was passed by congress lowering income tax a lot
 - ii. Called **Supply Side Economics** meaning lowering taxes creates economic growth
 1. By Bush it's called **Voodoo Economics**
 - e. Part to this is to cut government spending with it
2. Inequality in the 80's
 - a. Rich people controlled most things
 - i. Middle class flatlined and lower class declined
 - b. Closing of hospitals also happened from deregulation
 - i. Many patients had to live on the street
 - ii. This was because of less federal spending
3. Thought Bubble
 - a. First term he was really against the SU
 - i. Tried to put anti-missile things in space
 - ii. Made NATO put missiles in Western Europe USSR
 - b. Reagan's nuclear posturing made SU tune down their nukes along with the US in his second term
 - c. Really wanted to make peace with Russia
4. Controversy over Reagan
 - a. The **Iran-Contra Scandal** was problematic
 - i. Contras trying to overthrow socialist regime in Nicaragua
 1. Reagan wanted to support them but congress said no
 - ii. Sell arms to Iranian gov. and then funnel the profit to the Contras
 - b. Congress found out
 - i. Blamed on the 2 people that he made pass it

44:

1. The Campaign
 - a. **Jesse Jackson** could have been the first African American president
 - i. Instead **James Dukakis** was the representative
 - b. The election was incredibly heavy on negative ads

- i. Bush made Dukakis look weak on defense and crime
 - c. Bush was elected
- 2. Thought Bubble
 - a. End of the Cold War USSR failure
 - i. Left the US in a tough spot
 - 1. USSR was not evil crazy monster and so people could not be manipulated into doing things any more
 - b. There was a reduction in nuclear weapons which was a positive though
 - i. The **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties** did this 1991
 - c. Collapse of the SU made the us declare the dawn of a new world order
 - i. Not really good though because now everything was confusing
 - ii. Some choices that were bad by Bush like going into Somalia but not Yugoslavia because of this
 - 1. Good choice one time when Hussein invaded Kuwait
- 3. After the War
 - a. Bush was wildly popular after the war was won
 - i. He didn't though do much domestic things and left it to the Democratic congress
 - b. There also were some bad things racially in the US
 - i. Rodney King riot after his debatably unjust ruling
 - ii. Showed that the US was still racially corrupt
 - c. There was also a terrible recession that happened
 - d. Bush increased taxes later which was really bad for him
 - i. He said he wouldn't but he did
 - ii. This made him lose

- 1. **Katherine Harris (914)**
 - a. Bush did not want recount because he was winning
 - i. Used Katherine to fight back who was secretary of state
 - 1. She got rejected by the Florida supreme court's
 - ii. Bush won again after recount
 - 1. Attempt at repeal again in Florida by Gore
- 2. The Supreme Court's Decision (915)
 - a. Supreme court overruled the Florida supreme court and said no more recount
 - i. Florida said fine and Bush won

The Second Bush Presidency:

- 1. Bush Tax Cuts
 - a. Bush said he would cut taxes with government money surplus
 - i. People who didn't like it thought it would run the gov. out of money and help the rich too much
 - ii. Repubs who liked it said it would stimulate the eco.
 - b. Tax cuts passed and he ended up cutting 1.35 trillion dollars

The Election of 2004:

1. Book notes
 - a. Bush then won the next election
 - i. Wanted to reform social security
 1. Going bankrupt, instead allow people to invest into their retirement
 - ii. This was his argument, but it may or may not have been passed

From "Stagflation" to Growth:

1. New Business Practices (916)
 - a. Poor previous years economically setup the 1980s and 90s
 - b. Businesses tried to make their businesses more technologically advanced
 - i. Also more energy efficient businesses because of energy crisis
 - ii. Reduced labor costs
 1. Reduced unions
 2. Towards cheap labor
2. "Technology Industries" (917)
 - a. New type of industry that was created that boosted the eco.
 - i. All the internet stuff and things like that were started around here
 - ii. New center of American life
 - b. GDP of US rose dramatically
 - i. So did all the other money stuff
 - c. Downturn finally happened spring 2000 lasting from 1983

Downturn:

1. Book Notes
 - a. Warned that there would be a downturn 1999
 - i. 2001 stock market crash as predicted
 - ii. The Dot.com industry was the one that collapsed
 - b. Reduced the amount of stock in the tech industry after this
 - i. Along with the economy going down as well
 - c. In the recession the **Enron** company filed for bankruptcy
 - i. Revealed that it had done some shady energy things in California
 1. They manipulated the energy prices there and caused a crisis
 - ii. Showed how some companies were corrupt to the people

The Two-Tiered Economy:

1. Rising Income Inequality (918)
 - a. The more education you got the more money you got by a lot
 - i. Due to new eco. not balanced but not bad anymore
 - b. The rich got drastically richer
 - c. Poor did not get any more money really
2. Growing Poverty Rates
 - a. 1970 after WWII the poverty rate was 12%
 - i. It was declining from years prior
 - b. 1980 it was at 15%

- c. 2003 it was at 13% but it was basically the same as 1970 so no increase or decrease at a pretty high poverty rate

Globalization:

1. Costs of Globalization (919)
 - a. Globalization was an economic change that happened
 - i. 1950 and 60 was isolation of America and they did very well
 - ii. Early 1970 was still somewhat isolated
 - b. Late 1970 the rest of the world really got into the American eco.
 - i. Huge increase in exports 1970 to 2000
 - ii. Same increase in imports
 - c. American products now faced serious competition
 - d. Consumers in America saw new things and had to pay less for them
 - i. US liked it and tried to lower the trade barriers
 1. The **North American Free Trade Agreement**
 2. The **General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs**
 3. Both of these lowering the barrier
 - e. Lots of Americans lost their jobs because companies shut down
 - i. Also **Offshoring** work where companies would set up outside the US for cheap labor cut many people

The Personal Computer:

1. Development of the PC
 - a. Computers getting into everyday life
 - i. Used to be for gov. but now people using it everywhere by 1990
 - b. 1977 **Apple** made the Apple II
 - i. Computer made for the everyday person that was smaller than other computers
 - c. Then **IBM** made the first PC
 - i. Worked with **Microsoft** to make it work and it launched in 1981
 - ii. 3 years later Apple launched the Macintosh
 - d. IBM used **Windows** to make the PC more compatible
 - e. Computers were everywhere
 - i. No more typewriters
2. Microsoft (920)
 - a. More businesses created out of the tech boom
 - i. All areas of computers
 - ii. Microsoft software area of computers
 - b. 1990 had monopoly on all software
 - i. Other areas too boomed from computers

The Internet:

1. **Arpanet**
 - a. Internet came out of computer revolution
 - i. Began in 1963 when the government funded it
 - b. Government part ARPA wanted to link people with info all over the world

- i. Originally called Arpanet
 - 1. Goal to make people since computers were so scarce not have to go to the source
 - c. Slowly expanded over the years
 - d. 1971 there were some computers linked for research purposes
 - i. ARPA drew out later and so it was renamed the Internet
 - ii. Email grew quick when it was made public
 - e. 2005 it was big and it went commercial a couple years back
 - i. 900 million people used it
- 2. **World Wide Web** (921)
 - a. WWW made to help people navigate the internet
 - i. WWW made to organize the info into standardized packets
- 3. Impact of the Internet
 - a. Email replaced mail and telephone calls
 - b. Magazines and news now on the internet
 - c. Purchasing site for things online
 - d. Information now there
 - e. Anyone can publish anything and have it available to anyone
 - f. Access to the internet really impactful
 - i. Lower income less likely to have internet access
 - ii. Poor schools less internet access
 - 1. Called the **Digital Divide**

Breakthroughs in Genetics:

- 1. **Human Genome Project** (922)
 - a. New tech ment scientists could explore genes more
 - i. Discovery of **DNA**
 - ii. Genetic Engineering job now
 - b. Scientists identified specific genes in plants and humans
 - i. How to alter and reproduce them
 - c. Lots of money towards the National Center for the Human Genome
 - i. Trying to map the human genome
 - d. 1997 Scotland cloned the sheep **Dolly**
 - e. Found that Thomas Jefferson was the father of Sally Hemings' kids
- 2. Moral and Ethical Dilemmas
 - a. Controversy over the genetics in humans
 - i. Altering life that was outside human control
 - ii. Against god
 - iii. Parents selecting children with specific traits
 - iv. Way in which scientists got the genetic material
 - b. The stem cells of fetuses were what were mostly studied
 - i. Showed possible cures for a bunch of incurable illnesses
 - c. The research was barred in 2001 because of Bush
 - i. Didn't like abortion and didn't like this

The Graying of America:

1. Impact of America's Aging Population (923)
 - a. Less births and longer life expectancy
 - i. More old people and less young people
 - b. More social security to help the old
 - i. More money to Medicare and hospitals
 - ii. Health care big in politics because it was getting expensive
 - c. More old people had to be employed because there was less people coming into work
 - i. Also more immigrants into the workforce

New Patterns of Immigration and Ethnicity:

1. Surging Immigration
 - a. More immigrants and more from different countries came to the US
 - i. More from other places other than Europe
2. Latino Immigration (924)
 - a. Latinos and Asians really coming into US
 - i. Huge amount of Latino immigrants compared to other types
 - b. All this really started happening after the **Immigration Reform Act** of 1965
 - i. This allowed all the limits on immigration to be lifted
3. Asian Immigration
 - a. 1980 and 90 Asian immigrants passed Latino immigrants
 - i. California and other places big for them
 - b. Created their own communities
 - c. Some from Vietnam after war

The Black Middle Class:

1. Economic Progress for African Americans (925)
 - a. Civil Rights movement had 2 effects
 - i. Opened up opportunities for African Americans
 - ii. Helplessness feeling because industrial eco downturn
 - b. Progress for Black middle class after civil rights movement
 - i. Less separation in professional jobs
 - ii. Sometimes into suburbs and more affluent urban neighborhoods
 - iii. More Blacks in college

Poor and Working-Class African Americans:

1. The "**Underclass**"
 - a. Some people though were still in poverty and did not receive benefits
 - i. Called underclass
 1. Were poor blacks that did not get benefits
 - ii. Lived in the inner city
 - b. Less business ment unemployment for them
 - i. Also bad transportation and school
2. **Rodney King** (926)
 - a. Anger and frustration at hard Black times expressed through art

- i. Art and Music ways of this
 - b. 1991 a police chase after man named Rodney King
 - i. He was caught and beat by the police
 - ii. Caught on tape
 - c. People all over the country saw it
 - i. Went to local court and police won because the jury was all white
 - 1. After this the inner city of the city where it happened rioted and looted stuff
3. **O.J. Simpson Trial**
- a. The relation between Whites and Blacks went down in these years
 - i. Called **Race Relations**
 - b. O.J. Simpson trial shows this
 - i. Killed his wife 1994
 - ii. Sides of the trial along racial barriers
 - 1. Blacks thought he was innocent
 - 2. Whites thought he was guilty
 - c. He was let off

Modern Plagues: Drugs and AIDS:

- 1. AIDS Epidemic (927)
 - a. Increase in drugs in the time as well as AIDS epidemic
 - i. Start of the **War on Drugs**
 - 1. Main drug at the time was **Crack Cocaine**
 - ii. Slowed in the late 1980's
 - b. 1981 start of AIDS
 - i. In part because of the drug epidemic
 - 1. At the time it was lethal and was almost certain to kill you
 - ii. Originally started from homosexual men
 - c. Homosexual men started to be more safe and they slowed the disease on their end late 1980's
 - i. Then it was the people sharing needles that were spreading it the most
 - d. Gov and groups went to young people and tried to make them have safer sex
 - i. Slowed it dramatically
 - e. Mid 1990 the disease was then somewhat treatable
 - i. They greatly extended life but they were expensive and hard to administer
 - ii. If you stopped taking them AIDS would come back in you
 - iii. Also varied person to person

Battles Over Feminism and Abortion:

- 1. **"Right-to-Life" Movement**
 - a. The **New Right** was a group that was determined to go back on some new changes it didn't like
 - b. Abortion a big deal even after Roe v. Wade
 - i. The Right-to-Life movement created out of opposition 1980s
 - ii. Alongside Catholics

- iii. Others didn't like what abortion was doing to the idea of women as mothers and wives
 - iv. Some thought of it as a form of murder
 - c. Fetuses had a right to life is what it was made off of
 - d. Although it didn't reverse Roe, it attacked abortion in other ways
 - i. 1970 stopped public funds paying for abortions
 - ii. Picketed abortion clinics
 - e. Case **Webster v. Reproductive Health Services** in 1989
 - i. More conservative court system that stopped federal funds from going to places that did abortions
- 2. **"Pro-Choice" Movement** (929)
 - a. People that defended abortion behind pro-choice movement
 - i. Court system made them feel like they had to defend their stance since it was more conservative then
 - b. When Clinton came in in 1992 he upheld many pro-choice ideas and put them in
 - i. Overturned some of the abortion limiting federal things
 - ii. 2 pro-choice justices
 - c. Clinton's reelection shows how strong the pro-choice movement was
 - i. Same time Bush in 2000 shows how strong the other was
 - d. Same time there were some women's rights movements but most was overshadowed by abortion

The Changing Left and the Growth of Environmentalism:

- 1. **Environmental Activism** (931)
 - a. New Left started to fade away
 - i. Still was somewhat there but changed
 - 1. More for local concerns and not anti-war
 - 2. More environmentalist and against nukes
 - b. Environmentalism got bigger as time went on after the first Earth Day
 - i. Won many local battles
 - c. Could not still solve the big big issues like global warming but warned of it
 - i. Almost a treaty about emissions but it wasn't passed
- 2. Shift Away from Class Politics (932)
 - a. Early politics were about the wealth gap and economics early 20th century
 - i. Shift then to environment protection even though the other problems still existed
 - ii. Concern about life quality than class

The Fragmentation of Mass Culture:

- 1. **Target Marketing** (933)
 - a. Creation of Mass Culture in the 20th century
 - i. Media, news, entertainment more powerful and controlling
 - b. Standardization of businesses into chains and items were standardized as well
 - i. Same time items trying to appeal to certain groups and markets
 - 1. Target marketing appealing to a group and not everyone

- ii. Same in TV with channels for different people
- c. Channels were more abundant and so people broadened out from the original 3 major channels
 - i. Cable and Satellite TV allowed this
 - ii. DVD and VCR allowed people to watch whatever
- d. Some even went to the internet instead of TV
- e. Decline in the idea of a **Shared Experience**

Opposing the "New World Order":

1. Critics of Intervention
 - a. Globalization by Bush called new world order
 - b. Many didn't like it and the foreign policy
 - i. Many reasons to not like it
 - ii. Big one was from labor and that outsourcing was happening and taking a lot of jobs
 1. Even on this that the outsourcing was creating slave labor
 - iii. Environmentalists didn't like it because the places where they would work didn't have pollution limits
2. Globalization Protest (934)
 - a. The **World Trade Organization** helped administer the trade
 - i. Place of many peoples hate because it was about globalization
 - ii. 1999 a meeting there was met by many rioters outside the building
 - b. Other clashed between police and protesters over trade outside meetings

Defending Orthodoxy:

1. Rise of **Islamic Fundamentalism**
 - a. Places that were not industrialized that weren't the west were mad
 - i. Left in poverty and exploited
 - b. Other places like Middle East didn't like globalization because of religion and culture
 - c. The **Iranian Revolution** of 1979 Orthodox Muslims v. modern ones
 - i. Start of this anti-west movement
 1. US in particular
 - ii. US had always tried to manipulate regimes to be more favorable to the US
 1. Also the military intervention that often happened
 - d. Groups that wanted to use violence to fight against western influence
 - i. Used isolated incidents of violence to instill fear

The Rise of Terrorism:

1. Origins of Terrorism (935)
 - a. Term was created 1790 in the French Revolution
 - i. Was used other times but now it's really about Islamic extremists
 - b. Not really a big deal before **9/11** but it still was around
 - i. Before 9/11 in 1993 there was an explosion below the towers in the parking garage

1. It was a fail and the people were caught, they were connected to militant Islamic organizations
- ii. Other bad thing in 1995 when a car in front of a federal building blew up killing many
 1. Guy was a marine with antigovernment movement
- c. 9/11 made the US more aware of the danger outside the US
 - i. Increased security everywhere

The War on Terrorism:

1. **Al Qaeda** (936)
 - a. After 9/11 Bush launched the war against terrorism
 - i. After 9/11 it was learned that Al Qaeda did it
 1. Leader was **Osama Bin Laden**
 - b. US started bombing the middle east **Taliban** area
 - i. Regime fell and the people fled for the mountains
 1. US and anti-Taliban fighters followed
 2. They escaped
 - ii. The people in Afghanistan that were suspected to know about the Taliban were taken to **Guantanamo Bay**
 1. Interrogated horribly
 - c. Many people in the US were taken to interrogation but only 1 one somewhat convicted

The Iraq War:

1. BOOK NOTES:
 - a. 2002 Bush talked about an **Axis of Evil**
 - i. Areas with anti-American regimes
 - ii. Setting up tone for Iraq War
 - b. Reasons that he wanted to go were that they were believed to be sheltering terrorists and had **Weapons of Mass Destruction**
 - i. None of these were true except that **Hussein** was violating human rights
 - c. 2003 American and British troops went in and stopped the regime
 - i. May 2003 Bush made the **Mission Accomplished** speech ending the war
 1. Although he said the US won it was not over and Iraq was not stable
 2. Still insurgencies

I'M DONE :))))))