

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Due Date: ___/___/___

Period 9 Term Review: **The Reagan Era and Modern Times, 1980-Present**

Purpose:

This term review is not only an opportunity to review key concepts and themes, but it is also an exercise in historical *analysis*. This activity, if completed *in its entirety* BOP (Beginning of Period) by the unit test date, is worth 10 bonus points on the test. ☺ 5 points may be earned by completing Section 1 and 5 points may be earned by completing Sections 2 & 3. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment. Complete it in ***INK!***

Directions:

Below are some key terms pulled from the College Board Concept Outline for Period 9. These include "Terms to Know," "Illustrative Examples," and "Other Terms." Complete the charts by **adding definitions** and **analysis of historical significance**. When considering significance, consider causes and effects or how the item illustrates a major theme or idea from the era. Some entries have been completed for you. If you do not have time to complete the activity, please know that it is still a valuable review tool: use sections 2 & 3 as a "flashcard" set. ☺

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 9:

Main Idea: As the United States transitioned to a new century filled with challenges and possibilities, it experienced renewed ideological and cultural debates, sought to redefine its foreign policy, and adapted to economic globalization and revolutionary changes in science and technology.

Key Concept 9.1: A new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.

Key Concept 9.2: The end of the **Cold War** and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.

Key Concept 9.3: Moving into the **21st century**, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, and demographic changes.

SECTION 1

The **Terms to Know** are items you are *likely* to see on a quiz or test. They are explicit in the College Board framework for the class, and you will be expected to *thoroughly* understand them on the AP exam. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing each item. Prompts are included to help you focus your analysis on the most tested concepts, but also make sure you know simple definitions of each term. **Highlight the Terms to Know in your notes.** The first one is completed for you as an example. You do not have to write in complete sentences, but be sure to answer the question and address the terms.

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
religious fundamentalism & fundamentalist Christian churches neoconservative conservatism	Explain how social conservatives caused changes to state institutions and U.S. society.

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Conservatives</p> <p>taxation</p> <p>deregulation</p> <p>moral ideals.</p>	<p>Explain how and why the New Deal and the Great Society impacted the modern conservative movement.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Cold War</p> <p>President Ronald Reagan</p> <p>détente</p> <p>Mikhail Gorbachev</p>	<p>Explain Reagan's foreign policy goals.</p> <p>To what extent were his goals reached?</p> <p>Why did Reagan depart from Nixon's détente?</p>
<p>September 11, 2001</p> <p>war on terrorism</p> <p>World Trade Center</p> <p>Pentagon</p> <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Iraq</p> <p>civil liberties</p> <p>human rights</p>	<p>Explain how September 11th altered U.S. foreign policy goals.</p> <p>Explain the foreign policy goals of the invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan.</p> <p>Explain why new policies following September 11th led to debates over individuals' civil liberties.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>world economy</p> <p>Economic inequality</p> <p>manufacturing jobs</p> <p>union membership</p> <p>real wages</p> <p>middle class</p> <p>free trade agreements</p> <p>social safety net</p> <p>Middle East</p> <p>climate change</p> <p>fossil fuels</p> <p>computer technology and the Internet</p>	<p>Explain how changes in technology and the integration of the U.S. economy into world markets influenced U.S. society.</p> <p>Compare the beliefs and strategies of modern U.S. economic policy to that of the Progressive Era. To what extent has the policy changed?</p> <p>Compare union membership in modern times to union membership in the Progressive Era. What is significant about this comparison?</p> <p>How has the growing interconnection of the United States with worldwide economic, labor, and migration systems affected U.S. society since the late 19th century?</p> <p>Explain how and why debates about and policies concerning the use of natural resources and the environment more generally have changed since the late 19th century.</p> <p>Explain how and why “modern” cultural values and popular culture have grown since the early 20th century and how they have affected American politics and society.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>American South and West</p> <p>migration</p> <p>Latin America</p> <p>new migrants</p> <p>Demographic changes</p> <p>gender roles</p> <p>family structures</p> <p>racial and national identity</p>	<p>Explain how migration patterns to, and migration within, the United States influenced the growth of racial and ethnic identities and conflicts over ethnic assimilation and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Explain how changes in class identity and gender roles have related to economic, social, and cultural transformations.</p> <p>Explain how changes in the numbers and sources of international migrants in the 19th and 20th centuries altered the ethnic and social makeup of the U.S. population.</p> <p>Explain the causes and effects of major internal migration patterns in modern times.</p> <p>Explain how and why debates over immigration to the United States have changed since the turn of the 20th century.</p>

Major Term Review Continuation of Section 1

This is a continuation of Section 1. The purpose is to focus simply on definitions. You must complete this section along with the main analysis for Section 1 in order to earn the first available 5 point bonus. The first one is completed for you.

Major Terms Explicitly Called Out in Content Outline	Simple Definitions (local context... who, what, where, when, why)
New Conservatism "New Right"	
Religious Fundamentalism	
Neoconservative Thought	
Détente	
Social and Moral Decay	
Deregulation	
Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev	
September 11, 2001	
War on Terrorism	
Afghanistan & Iraq	
Free Trade Agreements	
Middle East	
Climate Change	
Fossil Fuels	
Internet	

End of Section 1

Part 2: Illustrative Examples

These are simply examples provided on the College Board concept outline that *could be* used to illustrate key themes, BUT will *not* show up *explicitly* on the AP exam (although they may show up on class quizzes and tests); they are excellent choices for outside information on short answer or essay questions. Complete the chart by **defining** (left column... if not already defined) and **analyzing** these terms using the **thematic learning objectives** (BAGPIPE) (right column).

Beliefs and ideas (roles of ideas, beliefs, social mores, and creative expression in development of United States)

America in the world (global context of how United States originated and developed as well as its role in world affairs)

Geography (role of environment, geography, and climate on the development of United States and individual actions)

Popling (migration, immigration, adaptation and impact of various groups on social and physical environments)

Identify (development of American national identity, including focus on subpopulations such as women and minorities)

Politics and power (changing role of government/state, the development of citizenship and concept of American liberty)

Economy (work, exchange, technology) (development of American economy; agriculture, manufacturing, labor, etc.)

Illustrative Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed in 1960 by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, and Venezuela created a monopoly in the oil market. This gave the Middle East an economic advantage over the prospering west due to America's growing need for petroleum.</p> <p>In 1973, the U.S. supported Israel when the oil-rich Syrians and Egyptians attacked. (October War) OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), whom the US relied on largely for oil, quadrupled the price of oil in 1974 in response to its support for Israel. The economy was hit hard, and people struggled to keep their tanks filled. Many Americans began buying more economical cars. (enter Japanese automobiles)</p> <p>In 1979, the second oil crisis or oil shock occurred due to decreased oil output in the wake of the Iranian Revolution. The price of crude oil rose and over the next 12 months long lines once again appeared at gas stations.</p>	
1970s inflation	
Iranian Hostage Crisis	
Moral majority	
Focus on the Family	
Reagan Tax Cuts	

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Illustrative Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
George W. Bush Tax Cuts	
Contract with America	
<i>Planned Parenthood v Casey</i>	
Expansion of Medicare and Medicaid	
Budge Deficit growth	
Star Wars (SDI)	
Start I	
North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	

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Illustrative Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
Health Care Reform Debate	
Social Security Reform Debate	
Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986	
Don't As, Don't Tell	

End of Section 2

Section 3: Other Terms are simply additional facts to support your reading and review, and they MAY show up on the test. They are also valuable evidence for historical analysis (evidence for defending a thesis). Highlight the main term/event/person for each definition before analyzing thematically.

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<p>In 1962, the ruling in <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> ruled organized school prayer to be unconstitutional.</p> <p>In 1968, in <i>Epperson v. Arkansas</i>, the United States Supreme Court invalidated an Arkansas statute that prohibited the teaching of evolution. In the next decades, rulings increased support for teaching Darwin's theory of evolution and decreased inclusion of intelligent design, even when a teacher simply discussed it on his or her own (a school district is not limiting a teacher's 1st Amendment right to free speech if they prohibit the inclusion of intelligent design from classrooms).</p> <p>Abortion became legal in 1973 with <i>Roe v. Wade</i>. During the 1970s a new movement grew which supported a "right to life" in protest of Roe's "right to privacy" ruling. The "pro-life" concept is sometimes broadened to include positions on other issues, such as opposition to euthanasia, cloning, and embryonic stem-cell research.</p>	

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<p>Geraldine Ferraro, 1984 vice president candidate of Democrat Walter Mondale, was the first woman to appear on a major presidential ticket. However, Mondale's campaign was deeply discredited by the fact that he had been VP during the Carter administration.</p>	
<p>In 1987, the newly Democratic majority in the Senate flexed its political muscle when it rejected Robert Bork, Reagan's ultraconservative nominee for the Supreme Court vacancy. This contented and empowered Democrats, who began to sense vulnerability in the Reagan administration.</p>	
<p>As there popped up signs of economic trouble and a "double mountain" of deficits grew, problems erupted. They became evident in the falling oil prices that blighted the economy of the Southwest, slashing real estate values and undermining hundreds of savings and loans institutes (S & L institutes), where damage was so great that a federal rescue operation was estimated to carry a price tag of over \$500 billion. This situation can be related to that of a kid, whose parents work all the time (thus giving him little attention after school), who decides to play baseball in the backyard, but ends up breaking one of his windows so that his parents have to pay to have it repaired. Though the parents end up having to suffer for their child's mistake, it is essentially their own fault for not taking better care of him, so they are to blame. That is... if you see the government as having the responsibility to "take care" of the economy.</p>	
<p>Douglas Wilder became governor of Virginia in 1989. He was the first African-American state governor since Reconstruction.</p> <p>The first was Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback in 1871 whose mother was a slave and father her master. He served as governor of Louisiana for about a month. He was elected to other offices but ran into trouble when White supremacists refused to seat him.</p>	
<p>Jesse Jackson, Sr. is an African-American civil rights activist and Baptist minister. He worked with MLK in the 60s. He was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 and 1988 and served as shadow senator for the District of Columbia from 1991 to 1997. He created two organizations which have merged, PUSH in 1971 (People United to Save Humanity... since changed to Serve) and the Rainbow Coalition in 1984. The organizations pursue social justice, civil rights and political activism.</p>	
<p>Gary Hart ran in the U.S. presidential elections in 1984 and again in 1988, when he was considered a frontrunner for the Democratic nomination until various news organizations reported that he was having an extramarital affair. His career was basically ruined as pictures of him with his mistress sitting on his lap circulated.</p>	
<p>Oliver Stone's film <i>Wall Street</i> romanticized and vilified the business culture of the 1980s. He also created a protagonist who captured the spirit of the time that "greed is good." This era-defining motto relates to the atmosphere of the "new rich" of the early twentieth century. After hitting it big with the introduction of new industries, formerly deprived people began collecting enormous amounts of money. Similarly, with the success of the stock market in the 1980s, more contemporary people, too, began raking in money.</p>	

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Other Terms / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Social commentary regarding increased homelessness in the 1980s included Phil Collins top selling single, "Another Day in Paradise."</p> <p><i>She calls out to the man on the street "Sir, can you help me? It's cold and I've nowhere to sleep, Is there somewhere you can tell me?"</i></p> <p><i>He walks on, doesn't look back He pretends he can't hear her Starts to whistle as he crosses the street Seems embarrassed to be there</i></p> <p><i>Oh...Think twice 'Cause it's another day for you and me in paradise Oh...Think twice 'Cause it's another day for you You and me in paradise...</i></p>	<p>Increased homelessness during the 1980s has been attributed to PTSD among Vietnam Vets (lack of adequate mental health services for veterans), deinstitutionalization begun by Eisenhower and accelerated by the Carter Administration (more mentally ill on the streets), gentrification of urban areas (poor displaced by wealthy returning to inner cities and lack of public housing), and the social service and welfare cuts under Reagan. Which of these causes had the greatest impact? Explain your reasoning.</p>
<p>As income gaps between the rich and poor increased in the 1980s, so "yuppies," young, urban professionals emerged. Numbering about 1.5 million people, yuppies showcased the values of materialism and the pursuit of wealth that came to symbolize the high-rolling 1980s.</p>	
<p>The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 made it illegal to hire or recruit illegal immigrants. It tried to stem the flow of illegal immigrants coming into the United States from the southern border, usually from Mexico, Central America, and South American countries.</p> <p>Main provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required employers to attest to their employees' immigration status. • made it illegal to knowingly hire or recruit unauthorized immigrants. • granted amnesty to certain seasonal agricultural illegal immigrants. • granted amnesty to illegal immigrants who entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and had resided there continuously. 	
<p>"Black Monday" occurred on October 19, 1987 when the leading stock market index plunged 508 points (the largest one-day decline in history). This heralded, according to <i>American Pageant</i>, "the final collapse of the money culture . . . the death knell of the 1980s."</p>	
<p>A pack of Democrats ("Seven Dwarfs") chased after their party's 1988 presidential nomination. Michael Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts, prevailed as the nominee. Dukakis seemed apathetic, was hit hard for pardoning criminals, and failed to exploit the Iran-Contra scandal or Black Monday. He went on to lose to the Republican candidate, George H.W. Bush. However, the Democrats controlled both houses of Congress.</p>	

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<p>In 1989, Gorbachev withdrew Soviet forces from Eastern Europe. Countries such as Poland (led by Lech Walesa; Solidarity Movement) quickly escaped communism and began their transition to democracy and capitalism.</p>	
<p>In 1989, students in China led a movement to pressure their communist government to reform and increase freedoms. This event, Tiananmen Square was televised and captured the hopes and dreams of pro-democracy advocates across the globe. The Chinese government swiftly ended the protest, killing hundreds of protesters and further limiting media coverage of events in their country.</p>	
<p>In 1990, the white regime in South Africa took a giant step in distancing itself from its racist past when Nelson Mandela, who had served 27 years in prison for conspiring to overthrow the government, was freed. Four years later, Mandela was elected president of South Africa. Mandela is like the undying martyr, he suffers for what he believes in, though does not die, and is actually rewarded for it as he achieves his goal.</p>	
<p>The Soviet Union broke up in 1991. Mikhail Gorbachev was now a leader without a country.</p>	
<p>Originally a supporter of Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin emerged under the perestroika reforms as one of Gorbachev's most powerful political opponents. On 29 May 1990 he was elected the chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet. On 12 June 1991 he was elected by popular vote to the newly created post of President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR), at that time one of the 15 constituent republics of the Soviet Union. He won 57% of the vote in a six-candidate contest and became the second democratically elected leader of Russia in history.</p> <p>He vowed to transform Russia's socialist command economy into a free market economy and implemented economic shock therapy, price liberalization and privatization programs. Due to the method of privatization, a good deal of the national wealth fell into the hands of a small group of oligarchs.</p>	
<p>President Bush and Gorbachev signed START in 1991 which reduced the number of nuclear warheads to under 10,000 on each side.</p>	
<p>As Eastern European countries became independent, some nations broke into civil war.</p>	

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Going along with the waves of nationalist fervor that rolled across the former Soviet empire, the Chechnyan minority tried to declare its independence in the Russian Caucasus in 1991. The rebellion was stopped by President Yeltsin's sending in Russian troops, and it was just one more example of ethnic warfare in disintegrating communist countries.	
Manuel Noriega was a dictator and drug lord in Panama. In December of 1989, President Bush sent airborne troops to capture him. He was in an American jail... then a French jail... then a couple of years ago moved to a Panamanian jail. <i>Long, complicated, legal story.</i>	
President George Bush,(Senior) spoke of the "new world order," a world where democracy and diplomacy would come before weaponry.	
Iraq invaded Kuwait. ..Operation Desert Storm lasted only four days. UN forces went into Iraq and liberated Kuwait. Saddam Hussein accepted a ceasefire on February 27, 1990. It was the first real-time war, as CNN brought live images of the battle field to the homes of America. Due to Iraq's potential to create a Middle Eastern Empire which would greatly harm the US, General Norman Schwarzkopf led 'Operation Desert Storm' ... continuously bombed the Iraqi forces while pouring forth troops and armor on the ground. This 'hundred hour war' proved to be the breaking point for Saddam, who then left Kuwait... but not after lighting oil wells on fire.	
The ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) provided protection for over 4.3 million Americans with disabilities, either mental or physical. This bill was part of Bush's plan to create a "kinder, gentler America."	
Clarence Thomas was a conservative African American whom President H. W. Bush nominated as a Supreme Court Justice in 1991. He was a critic of Affirmative Action. Many liberal groups like the NAACP didn't support him. He became the second African-American Supreme Court Justice, replacing Thurgood Marshall.	
New Immigration/New Immigrants... Throughout much of the 1970s, all of the 1980s, and into the early 1990s, almost 75 percent of newly-arriving immigrants settled in just 6 states (California, New York, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, and Illinois). During the 1990s, more immigrants came to live in the United States than in any decade in the nation's history. In striking contrast to the historic pattern of immigration, Europe contributed far fewer people than did the teeming countries of Asia and Latin America, especially Mexico. The growth in immigration has been driven in part by legislative increases in legal admission ceilings in 1965, 1976, and 1990. Further, the acceptance of political refugees from various parts of the world has contributed to the diversity of sources and rising flows. Most immigrants come for the classic reason of job opportunity.	

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<p>In 1992, the Supreme Court again opened up the issue of abortion with <i>Planned Parenthood v. Casey</i>, in which it ruled that states could restrict access to abortion as long as they did not place an “undue burden” on the woman. This meant that a state could not compel a wife to tell her husband of an abortion, but that a daughter must notify her parents, as well as other restrictions.</p>	

<p>The Twenty-seventh Amendment (Amendment XXVII), 1992, prohibits any law that increases or decreases the salary of members of the Congress from taking effect until the start of the next set of terms of office for Representatives.</p>	<p>Boring. - -</p> <p>But what a great opportunity to review some more interesting Amendments!</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1st:</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2nd:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd:</td> <td>4th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th:</td> <td>6th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7th:</td> <td>8th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9th:</td> <td>10th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11th:</td> <td>12th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13th:</td> <td>14th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15th:</td> <td>16th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17th:</td> <td>18th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19th:</td> <td>20th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21st:</td> <td>22nd:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23rd:</td> <td>24th:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25th:</td> <td>26th:</td> </tr> </table> <p>Notice... none of these are the ERA... ERA was NEVER added to the Constitution, because they were 3 states shy of ratification and it hasn't been taken very seriously since. Do women even need it?</p>	1 st :	2 nd :	3 rd :	4 th :	5 th :	6 th :	7 th :	8 th :	9 th :	10 th :	11 th :	12 th :	13 th :	14 th :	15 th :	16 th :	17 th :	18 th :	19 th :	20 th :	21 st :	22 nd :	23 rd :	24 th :	25 th :	26 th :
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<p>“Read my lips – no new taxes” was George H. W. Bush’s campaign slogan for the 1988 election. He broke his promise to the people in 1990 with his tax and budget package. People still make fun of him for this, and it definitely provided some votes for William “Bill” Clinton in the 1992 election.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Nominee</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Bill Clinton</td> <td style="text-align: center;">George H. W. Bush</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Ross Perot</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Party</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Democratic</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Republican</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Independent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Home state</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Arkansas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Texas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Texas</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Running mate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Al Gore</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Dan Quayle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">James Stockdale</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Electoral vote</td> <td style="text-align: center;">370</td> <td style="text-align: center;">168</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">States carried</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32 + DC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Popular vote</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44,909,806</td> <td style="text-align: center;">39,104,550</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19,743,821</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Percentage</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43.0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37.5%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.9%</td> </tr> </table>				Nominee	Bill Clinton	George H. W. Bush	Ross Perot	Party	Democratic	Republican	Independent	Home state	Arkansas	Texas	Texas	Running mate	Al Gore	Dan Quayle	James Stockdale	Electoral vote	370	168	0	States carried	32 + DC	18	0	Popular vote	44,909,806	39,104,550	19,743,821	Percentage	43.0%	37.5%	18.9%
																																				
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Other Terms / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using BAGPIPE thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Racial tension in Los Angeles came to a head in 1992 with the Los Angeles Race Riots. The immediate cause for the rage in the form of looting, burning, and killing in the city was the exoneration of white policemen who beat a black suspect (The Rodney King trial).</p>	
<p>In 1994 as First Lady of the United States, Hillary Clinton tackled the Clinton health care plan. It failed to gain approval from the U.S. Congress. In 1997 and 1999, she played a role in advocating the creation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, the Adoption and Safe Families Act, and the Foster Care Independence Act. The only First Lady to have been subpoenaed, she testified before a federal grand jury in 1996 due to the Whitewater controversy, but was never charged with wrongdoing in this or several other investigations during her husband's administration.</p>	
<p>Kenneth Starr was independent counsel for the government during the Clinton years. He was initially appointed to investigate the suicide death of deputy White House counsel Vince Foster (Clinton aid who committed suicide/conspiracy theory) and the Whitewater real estate investments (conspiracy land deal while Clinton was governor of Arkansas) of Bill Clinton. He also investigated the extramarital affair that Bill Clinton had with Monica Lewinsky.</p> <p>After several years of investigation Starr filed the Starr Report which alleged that Bill Clinton had lied about existence of the affair during a sworn deposition. The allegation opened the door for the impeachment of Bill Clinton and the five-year suspension of Clinton's law license.</p>	
<p>North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), created in 1993, is a free-trade zone encompassing Mexico, Canada, and the United States.</p>	
<p>Bill Clinton was a "New Democrat." These Democrats emerged following the 1988 election and consisted of more moderate (less liberal) democrats. An important part of New Democrat ideas is focused on improving the economy. During the administration of Bill Clinton, New Democrats were responsible for passing the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. It raised taxes on the wealthiest 1.2% of taxpayers, while cutting taxes on 15 million low-income families and making tax cuts available to 90% of small businesses. Additionally, it mandated that the budget be balanced over a number of years, through the implementation of spending restraints. This helped oversee the longest peace-time economic expansion in USA history. Overall, the top marginal tax rate was raised from 31% to 40% under the Clinton administration.</p>	
<p>The Family Leave Bill was passed by Congress in 1993 as a response to changing family structures that made fathers increasingly likely to need time off from work. Mothers got maternity leave, so fathers got the equivalent, and their jobs were protected.</p>	

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<p>The Branch Davidians are a Protestant sect that originated in 1955 from a schism in the Davidian Seventh Day Adventists. From its inception in 1930, the reform movement inherited Adventism's apocalypticism, in that they believed themselves to be living in a time when Bible prophecies of a final divine judgment were coming to pass as a prelude to Christ's second coming. They had stockpiled weapons, breaking several laws.</p> <p>In the Waco Siege of 1993 on their property (known as the Mount Carmel Center) near Waco, Texas, by the ATF, FBI, and Texas National Guard, which resulted in the deaths of their leader, David Koresh, as well as 82 other Branch Davidians and 4 ATF agents.</p>	
<p>The Supreme Court case, U.S. Term Limits Inc. v. Thornton, 1995, ruled that only a Constitutional Amendment could create term limits for Senators, Congressmen, & Congresswomen.</p>	
<p>Timothy James McVeigh was a United States Army veteran and security guard who detonated a truck bomb in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995 (April 19th was the anniversary of the Waco Siege's end).</p> <p>Commonly referred to as the Oklahoma City Bombing, the attack was his act of revenge for the Waco Siege, it killed 168 people and injured over 800 people, and was the deadliest act of terrorism within the United States prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks.</p>	
<p>A co-author and architect of the "Contract with America", Newt Gingrich was a major leader in the Republican victory in the 1994 congressional election. In 1995, <i>Time</i> named him "Man of the Year" for his role in ending the four-decades-long Democratic majority in the House. This was a major moment for the conservative revolution.</p> <p>While he was House speaker, the House enacted welfare reform, passed a capital gains tax cut in 1997, and in 1998 passed the first balanced budget since 1969.</p>	
<p>In 1996, Congress and the President compromised... leading to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act and other measures including immigration restrictions and increased minimum wage.</p>	

Robert Dole represented Kansas in the United States Senate from 1969 to 1996, was Gerald Ford's Vice Presidential running mate in the 1976 presidential election, as well as being the Senate Majority Leader from 1985 to 1987 and again in 1995 and 1996. Dole was the Republican party nominee in the presidential election of 1996, but he lost to incumbent Democrat Bill Clinton. Clinton won easily despite the repeat third party run for Ross Perot (who only pulled about 9% of the vote this time around.)
 Republicans maintained control of both Houses.



Nominee	Bill Clinton	Bob Dole	Ross Perot
Party	Democratic	Republican	Reform
Home state	Arkansas	Kansas	Texas
Running mate	Al Gore	Jack Kemp	Pat Choate
Electoral vote	379	159	0
States carried	31 + DC	19	0
Popular vote	47,401,185	39,197,469	8,085,294
Percentage	49.2%	40.7%	8.4%

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<p>Clinton's second term coincided with one of the nations largest economic booms. Due to technological innovations such as personal computers, the Internet, and wireless communications, national productivity jumped each year while inflation remained under control.</p> <p>By 2000, the unemployment rate had dropped to less than 4%.</p>	
<p><i>Hopwood v. Texas</i>, 1996, was the first successful legal challenge to a university's affirmative action policy in student admissions since <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, (1978). In <i>Hopwood</i>, four white plaintiffs who had been rejected from The University of Texas School of Law challenged the institution's admissions policy on equal protection grounds and prevailed. After seven years as a precedent in the Fifth Circuit, the <i>Hopwood</i> decision was abrogated (reversed) by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2003. <i>Grutter v. Bollinger</i>, (2003) ruled that the United States Constitution "does not prohibit the law school's narrowly tailored use of race in admissions decisions to further a compelling interest in obtaining the educational benefits that flow from a diverse student body." The ruling means that universities in the Fifth Circuit's jurisdiction can again use race as a factor in admissions as long as quotas are not used.</p>	
<p>Although the Cold War had ended and nuclear weapons among former Soviets and Americans were decreasing, other countries were revving up their weaponry and entering the atomic age. India and Pakistan tested their first atomic bombs in 1998. North Korea continued working on atomic weapons even after agreeing to halt them in exchange for economic aid.</p>	
<p>In 1998, Saddam Hussein continued to defy United Nations inspectors who sought to prevent Iraq from developing nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction.</p>	
<p>President Clinton worked feverishly to help negotiate a lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors. He hoped the creation of a Palestinian state on lands such as Gaza Strip and West Bank, along with a peace treaty with King Hussein of Jordan (1994) would calm regional tensions. Efforts failed, unfortunately, as Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzak Rabin, was assassinated in 1995 and peace talks broke down by 2000.</p>	
<p>The Columbine High School massacre Tuesday, April 20, 1999 (one day after anniversary of Waco and Oklahoma City), occurred at Columbine High School in Columbine, Colorado. Two senior students killed 12 students and 1 teacher. They also injured 21 other students directly, and three people were injured while attempting to escape. The pair then committed suicide. It is one of the deadliest school massacres in United States history. Others include the 1927 Bath School disaster, 2007 Virginia Tech massacre, the 1966 University of Texas massacre, and the 2012 Sandy Hook massacre. Columbine remains the deadliest for an American high school. The massacre provoked debate regarding gun control laws, the availability of firearms in the United States, and gun violence involving youths. Much discussion also centered on the nature of high school cliques, subcultures, and bullying, as well as the role of violent movies and video games in American society. The shooting resulted in an increased emphasis on school security, and a moral panic aimed at Goth culture, social outcasts, the gun culture, the use of pharmaceutical anti-depressants by teenagers, violent films and music, teenage internet use, and violent video games.</p>	

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<p>The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an organization that intends to supervise and liberalize international trade. The organization officially commenced on January 1, 1995, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries.</p> <p>In 1999 when Clinton hosted the meeting of the WTO in Seattle, the city's streets filled with protesters railing against what they viewed as the human and environmental costs of economic "globalization." Riots and protests usually accompany WTO events.</p> <p>This and other modern events illustrate the globalization of our economy. Other significant developments in this trend include the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as the European Union (EU) with their common currency – the Euro.</p> <p><i>[In 1947, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed. The purpose was to further reduce trade barriers such as tariffs in order to encourage and enable the growth of world trade and a global market. (This is later replaced with the WTO (World Trade Organization) in the 1990s which has similar goals.]</i></p>	
<p>"Gender gap" refers to systematic differences in the outcomes that men and women achieve in the labor market. These differences are seen in the percentages of men and women in the labor force, the types of occupations they choose, and their relative incomes or hourly wages.</p> <p>In the United States, by 2000, women made roughly 77.8 cents to every dollar a man earned. White men earn the most. Studies reveal that consumers respond better to white males than other populations, and perhaps the solution is reversing cultural bias not requiring equal pay.</p>	
<p>In the former Yugoslavia, as vicious ethnic conflict raged through Bosnia, the Washington government dithered until finally deciding to commit American troops to a NATO peacekeeping contingent in late 1995. Deadlines for removing the troops were postponed and then finally abandoned altogether as it became clear that they were the only force capable of preventing new hostilities. NATO's expansion to include the new member states of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic in 1997, and its continuing presence in Bosnia, failed to pacify the Balkans completely. When Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic in 1999 unleashed a new round of "ethnic cleansing" in the region, this time against ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo, U.S.-led NATO forces launched an air war against Serbia. The bombing campaign initially failed to stop ethnic terror, as refugees flooded into neighboring countries, but it eventually forced Milosevic to accept a NATO peacekeeping force in Kosovo. With ethnic reconciliation still a distant dream in the Balkans, Washington accepted the reality that American forces had an enduring role.</p>	
<p>The 2000 Census report revealed that the United States was the 3rd most populous nation in the world. Other significant trends include: Income gap between high school graduates and college graduates, Income gap between whites and non-whites, Increased home ownership and per-capita income, however real incomes had been decreasing during the 70s-80s-90s for lower income brackets.</p> <p>Increased concentration of wealth in the top 20% of income earners.</p>	

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<p>With the country split (Democrats in the executive and Republicans in Congress), it was unclear what would happen in the election of 2000. Vice President Al Gore won the Democratic nomination and narrowly lost to the Republican nominee, George W. Bush, governor of Texas.</p> <p>Bush narrowly won the November 7 election, with 271 electoral votes to Gore's 266 (with one elector abstaining in the official tally). The election was noteworthy for a controversy over the awarding of Florida's 25 electoral votes, the subsequent recount process in that state, and the unusual event of the winning candidate having received fewer popular votes than the runner-up. A trend to replace punch cards and paper ballots with more high tech voting machines followed.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Nominee</th> <th style="text-align: center;">George W. Bush</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Al Gore</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Party</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Republican</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Democratic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Home state</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Texas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Tennessee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Running mate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Dick Cheney</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Joe Lieberman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electoral vote</td> <td style="text-align: center;">271</td> <td style="text-align: center;">266</td> </tr> <tr> <td>States carried</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 + DC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Popular vote</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50,456,002</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50,999,897</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td style="text-align: center;">47.9%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">48.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nominee	George W. Bush	Al Gore	Party	Republican	Democratic	Home state	Texas	Tennessee	Running mate	Dick Cheney	Joe Lieberman	Electoral vote	271	266	States carried	30	20 + DC	Popular vote	50,456,002	50,999,897	Percentage	47.9%	48.4%
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<p>President George W. Bush's conservative agenda included tax cuts, deregulation, federal aid to faith-based organizations, legislation to ban partial birth abortions, school choice, privatization of Social Security and Medicare, drilling for oil and gas in Alaska, and voluntary environmental standards for industry.</p>																									
<p>In 2001 the Bush tax cuts lowered the top bracket, gradually eliminated estates taxes, and increased child tax credit.</p>																									
<p>No Child Left Behind was Bush's attempt to increase the quality of public schools by reducing social promotion and increasing accountability.</p>																									
<p>Bush increased medical benefits to the elderly, including a prescription plan.</p>																									
<p>A radical Muslim group bombed New York's World Trade Center in 1993, killing six people. The plan to bring the buildings down failed, but the next attempt in 2001 was successful. 9/11 is one of the most impactful moments on current generations.</p>																									
<p>On December 13, 2001 President George W. Bush announced that the United States would withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in six months. Although the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in 1972 that the treaty should be of "unlimited duration," the treaty included a provision for either party to withdraw if "extraordinary events" jeopardized their "supreme interests" and required six months' notice of an intent to withdraw, including a statement of the "extraordinary events." The day of Bush's announcement, the United States sent the required notice to Russia, as well as to Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine.</p>																									

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<p>In 2002, the economic boom of the 1990s ended with a stock market crash. The end of the technology surge (and bubble) led to a shift to a real estate surge (and bubble that would also crash a few years later.</p>	
<p>President George W. Bush didn't support the Kyoto Protocol on global warming. Due to "the incomplete state of scientific knowledge of the causes of, and solutions to, global climate change and the lack of commercially available technologies for removing and storing carbon dioxide," the President said he could not sign an agreement that would "harm our economy and hurt our workers." He also objected to the fact that the Protocol--which has been ratified by only one of the countries necessary before it could go into effect--still "exempts 80 percent of the world...from compliance.</p>	
<p>In 2006, the Democrats regained power over both Houses, which included the first female Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi. As Speaker, she was 3rd in line for the Presidency... the highest ranking woman in history.</p>	
<p>In 2007, the economic downturn had worsened with the housing bubble bursting. Combined with soaring gas prices, times were tough – and many feared another Great Depression. President Bush responded with more government spending.</p>	
<p>In 2008, the Democratic nominee, Barack Obama, won. He is the first African American President. His inauguration included the largest crowd in history to witness this historic event. His Affordable Care Act revolutionized health care and the role of government.</p>	
<p>President Obama's Cabinet included former First Lady, Hillary Clinton. During his second term, she was replaced by John Kerry. His Attorney General, Eric Holder, became the first African American in that position. Obama also kept Bush Cabinet member, Robert Gates, as Secretary of Defense. Gates was replaced by Leon Panetta in 2011... who was replaced by Chuck Hagel.</p>	
<p>Obama's First 100 Days included several executive orders which overturned actions of the Bush Administration including limits on partial birth abortion and stem cell research.</p>	
<p>The 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provided \$787 billion in stimulus money to create jobs and provide tax relief.</p>	
<p>Under Obama, troops were removed from Iraq and will be removed from Afghanistan soon. Upon new intelligence, reportedly from interrogation methods opposed by Obama, Osama Bin Laden was finally located. Obama made the call to kill Osama.</p>	

Term Review written by Rebecca Richardson, Allen High School

Sources include but are not limited to: 2015 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Wikipedia.org, 2012 College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, 12th edition of *American Pageant*, *USHistory.org*, *Britannica.com*