

THIRTY

THE CRISIS OF AUTHORITY

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Thirty-Two should enable the student to understand:

1. The reasons for the rise of the New Left and the counterculture.
2. The problems of American Indians and Hispanics, and the nature of their protest movements.
3. The meaning of the New Feminism.
4. The Nixon-Kissinger policy for terminating the Vietnam War, and the subsequent Paris peace settlement.
5. The changes in American foreign policy necessitated by the new perception of the world as multipolar.
6. The ways in which the Supreme Court issued several liberal rulings and then in the Nixon years began a change to a more conservative posture.
7. The reasons for the decline in the American economy in the early 1970s and President Nixon's reaction to the decline.
8. The significance of Watergate as an indication of the abuse of executive power.

Main Themes

1. How movements by youth, ethnic minorities, and women challenged social norms.
2. How Richard Nixon gradually reduced the American ground forces in Vietnam but increased the air war as he and Henry Kissinger sought "peace with honor," which turned out to be nothing more than a way for the United States to leave the war with a decent interval before North Vietnam's victory.
3. That Nixon and Kissinger believed that stability in a "multipolar" world could be achieved only by having the United States forge a bold new relationship with China and, at the same time, seek a détente with the Soviet Union through grain sales and arms reductions.
4. That Nixon's efforts to build a policy of less federal dominance of the states and more respect for traditional values reaped more political gain than practical result.
5. That Nixon's inconsistent economic policies failed to solve "stagflation," which was as much international as domestic in origin.
6. How Nixon's fear of opposition and arrogant assumption that his own fortunes were identical to those of the nation led to his downfall (through the collection of scandals collectively known as Watergate).

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

The New Left	Sandra Day O'Conner	Kent State University
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)	Geraldine Ferraro	Daniel Ellsberg
Port Huron Statement	The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)	The Pentagon Papers
Free Speech Movement	<i>Roe v. Wade</i>	Spiro Agnew
"Vietnam Moratorium"	<i>Griswald v. Connecticut</i>	"Peace is at hand"
Counterculture	Henry Kissinger	"The Christmas bombing"
Marielitos	"Vietnamization"	Ho Chi Minh City
Operation Wetback	Cambodian Invasion	"Multipolar"
Cesar Chavez	"Sexual Revolution"	"Balance of power"
"Chicanos"	"Woodstock Nation"	The Nixon Doctrine
<i>La raza unida</i>	<i>The Greening of America</i> by Charles Reich	"The Burger Court"
Bilingualism	"Beatlemania"	George McGovern
"Melting pot"	"Termination"	OPEC
"Multiculturalism"	Declaration of Indian Purpose	"Stagflation"
"Stonewall Riot"	American Indian Movement (AIM)	Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)
New Feminism	Indian Civil Rights Act	"Cover-up"
<i>The Feminine Mystique</i> by Betty Friedman	Wounded Knee	"What did the president know, and when did he know it?"
National Organization of Women (NOW)	"Pan-Indians"	"Executive privilege"
<i>Sexual Politics</i> by Kate Millet		Saturday Night Massacre
		"Smoking gun"

THIRTY-ONE

FROM THE "AGE OF LIMITS" TO THE AGE OF REAGAN

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Thirty-Three should enable the student to understand:

1. The efforts of President Gerald Ford to overcome the effects of Richard Nixon's resignation.
2. The rapid emergence of Jimmy Carter as a national figure and the reasons for his victory in 1976.
3. Carter's emphasis on human rights and its effects on international relations.
4. Carter's role in bringing about the Camp David agreement and the impact of this agreement on the Middle East.
5. Why the United States had so much difficulty in freeing the hostages held by Iran and the effect of this episode on the Carter presidency.
6. The nature of the "Reagan revolution" and the meaning of "supply-side" economics.
7. The staunchly anticommunist Reagan foreign policy.
8. The changing demography of America from 1970 to 1990.
9. The increasingly conservative mood of the American electorate.
10. The emergence of a new era in foreign policy with the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Main Themes

1. That Gerald Ford managed to restore confidence in the presidency but remained unable to make significant breakthroughs in solving the nation's international and economic problems.
2. That the difficult problems faced by Jimmy Carter, including a sluggish economy, an energy crunch, and a Middle Eastern crisis, combined with his leadership style to ensure that he would be a one-term president.
3. That Ronald Reagan's personality soothed Americans and his brand of conservatism struck a responsive chord as he moved toward a reduced role for government in the economy and an increased emphasis on the military.
4. How the New Right challenged the liberal-moderate consensus that had dominated American politics since the New Deal.
5. How the end of the Cold War turned foreign policy focus to other matters, especially the Middle East.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Helsinki Conference
Panama Canal Turnover
Camp David Accords
Ayatollah Khomeini
"Sunbelt"
Sagebrush Rebellion
Evangelicalism
Billy Graham
Moral Majority
Jerry Falwell
New Right
Proposition 13

Edward Kennedy
John Anderson
"The Reagan Coalition"
"Neo-conservatives"
Nancy Reagan
"Teflon president"
"Supply-side economics" or
"Reaganomics"
"Deregulation"
James Watt
"Energy glut"
"Entitlement"

Graamm-Rudman Bill
"Evil Empire"
Strategic Defense Initiative
The Reagan Doctrine
"Nuclear Freeze Movement"
Granada
"Sandinistas" or "contras"
Muammar al-Quaddafi
Walter Mondale
Jesse Jackson
Geraldine Ferraro

THIRTY-TWO

THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Thirty-Four should enable the student to understand:

1. The accomplishments and challenges of the Clinton administration.
2. The reasons behind the Clinton impeachment and subsequent acquittal.
3. How George W. Bush won the most controversial presidential election in American history.
4. The reasons for the economic boom of the 1990s and the recession of 2001-2002.
5. The impact of the PC and the Internet on the American economy and culture.
6. The fundamental changes in the American and world economy after 1970.
7. The profound demographic changes that the nation experienced from the 1970s into the 1990s.
8. The widening gulf between economically successful African Americans and the urban black underclass.
9. The troublesome issues of drugs, AIDS, homelessness, abortion, and environment threats.
10. The tense and fragmented culture issues that impacted on politics and social relations.
11. That the threat of widespread terrorism has become a fact of American life.

Main Themes

1. How Bill Clinton won the presidency by focusing on the economy and was able to keep the economy strong despite the failure of some major initiatives and persistent attacks on his personal life.
2. That fundamental changes in the economy led to a two-tiered economy in which the affluent and educated of all races prospered while the lower classes got further behind.
3. That America was becoming more diverse due to the changes in immigration after 1965 and the higher birth rates among many immigrant groups, especially Hispanics.
4. That the civil rights movement, affirmative action, and other liberal reforms had left a legacy of improved opportunities for educated middle-class blacks but that the urban African American "underclass" seemed even worse off than before.
5. That the nation, despite its prosperity, continued to face seemingly intractable social problems including violent crime, drug addiction, homelessness, AIDS, environmental hazards, and a deprived underclass.
6. How globalism has transformed economic relationships among nations.
7. That the events of September 11, 2001, awakened America to a new wariness and a new unity.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Glasnost	North American Free Trade Agreement	"Graying" of America
Perestroika	Hillary Rodham Clinton	"War on drugs"
Tiananmen Square	Bosnia	AIDS
"Apartheid"	"Contract with America"	"Right-To-Life"
Savings and Loan Scandal	Welfare Reform Bill	"Pro-Choice"
Iran-Contra Scandal	Silicon Valley	Sexual harassment
Michael Dukakis	Biotechnology	Rachel Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i>
Americans with Disabilities Act	"Cloning"	Environmental Protection Agency
Gulf War	Bill Gates	"Political correctness"
Desert Storm	"Globalization"	
Ross Perot	GATT	
Whitewater Affair		