

The Feminine Mystique

- Betty Friedan's 1963 book became the bible of the feminist movement of the 1960s and 1970s.
- Friedan maintained that the post-World War II emphasis on family forced women to think of themselves primarily as housewives and robbed them of their creative potential.

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NOW (National Organization for Women)

- Formed in 1966, with Betty Friedan as its first president.
- NOW was at first interested in publicizing inequalities for women in the workplace.
- The focus of the organization later turned to social issues and the unsuccessful effort to pass the Equal Rights Amendment.

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Ms.

- Magazine founded by feminist Gloria Steinem in 1972.
- Glossy publication was aimed at feminist readers.

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Roe v. Wade

- 1973 Supreme Court decision that made abortion legal in the first trimester.
- Justices voting in the majority of this 5-2 decision stated that a woman's right to privacy underlay the legalization of abortion.
- Abortion continues to be hotly debated.

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American Indian Movement

- Native American organization founded in 1968 to protest government policies and injustices suffered by Native Americans.
- In 1973, it organized an armed occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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United Farm Workers

- Organized by Cesar Chavez, this union represented Mexican-Americans engaged in the lowest levels of agricultural work.
- In 1965, Chavez organized a strike against grape growers that hired Mexican-American workers in California, eventually winning the promise of benefits and a minimum wage.

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My Lai Massacre

- In 1968, a unit under the command of Lieutenant William Calley killed more than 300 men, women, and children in this small Vietnamese village.
- The anti-war movement took the attack as a symbol of the "immorality" of United States efforts in Vietnam.

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Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

- Group founded in 1962 that was a part of the "New left" movement in the 1960s.
- Believed in a more participatory, less materialistic society and in university reform that would give students more power.
- By 1966, SDS concentrated on organizing opposition to the war in Vietnam.

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Port Huron Statement

- Manifesto of the Students for a Democratic Society, a radical student group formed in 1962.
- Called for a greater role for university students in the nation's affairs, rejected the traditional role of the university, and rejected the current American foreign policy goals.

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Free Speech Movement

- Series of protests at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964 and 1965 that opposed the control that the university, and the "establishment" in general, had over the lives of university students.
- Demanded changes in university regulations and in American society.

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Counterculture

- Created by youth of the 1960s, who espoused a lifestyle encompassing drug use, free love, and a rejection of adult authority.
- Actual "hippies" were never more than a small percentage of young people.

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Woodstock Music Festival

- Some perceive this 1969 event as the pinnacle of the 1960s youth counterculture.
- 400,000 young people came together for a weekend of music and social harmony.
- The difficulty of mixing the counterculture and radical politics was shown when Pete Townshend kicked Abbie Hoffman offstage.

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Vietnamization

- Process begun by Richard Nixon of removing American troops from Vietnam and turning more of the fighting over to the South Vietnamese.
- Nixon continued to use intense bombing to aid the South Vietnamese as the American troops left the country.

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Kent State University

- Site of a May 1970 anti-war protest where Ohio National Guardsmen fired on protestors, killing 4.
- To many, this event was symbolic of the extreme political tensions that permeated American society in this era.

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Pentagon Papers

- Government study of American involvement in Vietnam that outlined in detail many of the mistakes that America had there.
- In 1971, a former analyst for the Defense Department, Daniel Ellsberg,, leaked these to the *New York Times*.

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Silent Spring

- 1962 book by Rachel Carson warned about the dangers of DDT.
- Helped spark the birth of the modern environmental movement.
- In 1970, the **Environmental Protection Agency** was created, and in 1972 DDT was banned and pesticides more tightly regulated.

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"Southern Strategy"

- Plan begun by Richard Nixon that has made the Republican Party dominant in many areas of the South that had previously voted Democratic.
- Republicans like Nixon and Reagan did this by emphasizing law and order and traditional values in their campaigns.

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Détente

- Refers to the lessening of tensions between countries.
- A policy of détente between the United States and the Soviet Union and Communist China began with Richard Nixon.
- A chief architect of the policy was National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger.

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SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks)

- 1972 treaty signed by Richard Nixon and Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev limiting the development of additional nuclear weapons systems and defense systems to stop them.
- Only partially effective in halting the development of nuclear weaponry.

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Card #: 555

Watergate Affair

- The break-in into Democratic campaign headquarters was part of a series of dirty tricks carried out by the campaign to re-elect Richard Nixon.
- Efforts were made to cover up these actions.
- In the end, numerous officials went to jail for this and President Nixon was forced to resign.

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"Enemies List"

- In 1971, Richard Nixon created a list of people he believed were out to get him.
- Reflected his political paranoia, and included people like senator Edward Kennedy, newsman Daniel Schorr, and quarterback Joe Namath.
- They were sometimes wiretapped.

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Plumbers

- These intelligence professionals worked for the committee to reelect Nixon in 1972.
- They were to stop "leaks" and perform "dirty tricks" on political opponents.
- They broke into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, looking for damaging information against Ellsberg.

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Special Prosecutor

- Official appointed to investigate specific government wrongdoing.
- Archibald Cox was assigned to investigate Watergate, while Kenneth Starr investigated the connections between President Clinton and Whitewater.

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Whitewater Affair

- The suicide of a longtime friend of the president, Vince Foster, helped spark an escalating inquiry into some bank and real estate ventures involving the president and his wife in the early 1980s, in what became known as the whitewater affair. An independent counsel began examining these issues in 1993 (the Clintons were eventually cleared of wrongdoing in 2000).

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"Saturday Night Massacre"

- On October 20, 1973, Richard Nixon ordered the firing of Archibald Cox, the special prosecutor in the Watergate case.
- Attorney General Elliot Richardson and several other Justice Department officials refused to carry out this order and resigned.
- Damaged Nixon's popularity.

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Stagflation

- A unique economic situation faced political leaders of the early 1970s, where inflation and recession occurred simultaneously.
- Previously, in times of inflation, the economy was improving and vice versa.
- Nixon responded with wage and price controls and increased government spending.

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OPEC

- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries sets the price for crude oil and determines how much of it will be produced.
- The decision of OPEC to raise oil prices in 1973 had a dramatic economic impact on the United States and the rest of the world.

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Card #: 563

New Right

- Conservation movement that began in the 1960s and triumphed with the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980.
- Able to attract many middle-class and southern voters to the Republican Party by emphasizing the themes of patriotism, smaller government, and "traditional values."

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New Federalism

- Series of Nixon administration policies that began to give some power back to the states that had been held by the federal government.
- Some tax dollars were returned to state and local governments in "block grants."
- This money was spent on local priorities.

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Card #: 570

Opening to China

- During the 1950s and 1960s the United States refused to diplomatically recognize the People's Republic of China ("Red China").
- Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger decided that a new approach to China was necessary.
- In 1972, Nixon visited China, opening a new era in Sino-American relations.

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"Smoking Gun"

- During the Watergate scandal, President Nixon's opponents searched for a "smoking gun" that linked him to criminal activity.
- After a court battle, Nixon was forced to release tapes of conversations in the Oval Office that showed him plotting a cover-up.
- This revelation led to his resignation.

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WIN (Whip Inflation Now)

- President Gerald Ford and his administration wrestled unsuccessfully with the unemployment and inflation that plagued the United States in the 1970s.
- Pushed for tax and spending cuts.
- Tried to build confidence through the wearing of WIN buttons, with little success.

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"Stonewall Riot"

- On June 27, 1969, police officers raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay nightclub in New York City's Greenwich Village, and began arresting patrons simply for frequenting the place.
- The "Stonewall Riot" that followed was significant because it marked the beginning of the gay liberation movement.

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Sandra Day O'Conner

- Arizona state senator from 1969 to 1974, appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals in 1979. Reagan appointed her to the U.S. Supreme Court, making her the first female Justice of the Supreme Court.

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Geraldine Ferraro

- In 1984, the Democratic Party chose a woman, Representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York as its vice presidential candidate.

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Indian Civil Rights Act

- In 1968, Congress passed the Indian Civil Rights Act, which guaranteed reservation Indians many of the protections accorded other citizens by the Bill of Rights, but which also recognized the legitimacy of tribal laws within the reservations.

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Spiro Agnew

- His political strategy of "courting" the South and bad-mouthing those Northerners who bad-mouthed the South. He chose Spiro Agnew, the Governor of Maryland, as his running mate to get the Southern vote.

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Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)

- A few members of CREEP were among those who had broken into the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate hotel.

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"Deregulation"

- "Deregulation," an idea many Democrats had begun to embrace in the Carter years, became almost a religion in the Regan administration.
- Secretary of the Interior James Watt, opened up public lands and water to development. The Environment Protection Agency relaxed or entirely eliminated the enforcement of major environmental laws and regulations. The Civil Rights Division eased enforcement of civil rights laws. The Department of Transportation slowed implementation of new rules limiting automobile emissions and imposing new safety standards on cars and trucks.

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Camp David Accords

- Treaty between Egypt and Israel brokered by President Jimmy Carter and signed in early 1979.
- Israel agreed to give back territory in the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, while Egypt agreed to recognize Israel's right to exist as a nation.

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Card #: 564

Iranian Hostage Crisis

- On November 4, 1979, Iranian radicals seized the American embassy in Tehran, and took all the Americans there hostage.
- Humiliated the U.S. as diplomatic and military efforts to free the hostages failed.
- The hostages were not freed until January 20, 1981, when Reagan took office.

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Card #: 565

Religious Right

- Primarily Protestant movement grew greatly in the 1970s and pushed to return "morality" to the forefront in American life.
- Especially active in opposing abortion, and since the 1980s has extended its influence into the political sphere by endorsing and campaigning for candidates.

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Supply-Side Economics

- Economic theory adopted by Ronald Reagan stating that economic growth would be best encouraged by lowering the taxes of wealthy businessmen and investors.
- This would give them more cash, which they would use to start businesses, invest, and thereby stimulate the economy.

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Tax Reform Act of 1986

- The biggest tax cut in American history, this measure cut taxes by \$750 billion over 5 years and cut personal income taxes by 25%.
- President Reagan believed that this would stimulate the economy.
- Critics blamed it for budget deficits.

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Card #: 571

Iran-Contra Affair

- During Ronald Reagan's second term, officials sold missiles to Iran, hoping this would help free American hostages in Iran.
- Used the profits to aid the anti-communist Contra forces in Nicaragua.
- This violated congressional legislation.
- Became a major scandal that hurt Reagan.

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SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative)

- President Reagan pushed through funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative, which was intended to provide the United States with a defense against nuclear attack with a system that could shoot down enemy missiles from outer space.
- Critics nicknamed the program "Star Wars."

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"Evil Empire"

- Ronald Reagan was a robust cold warrior who responded to perceived American weakness in the 1970s by confronting and condemning the Soviet Union, which he termed the "evil empire."
- Put cruise missiles in Europe, started SDI, and launched a major military buildup.

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Card #: 577

Operation "Desert Shield"

- After Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990, President George H.W. Bush sent American troops to protect Saudi Arabia.
- Bush was not going to let Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein threaten or capture Saudi Arabia's enormous oil reserves.

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Operation "Desert Storm"

- Encouraged by President George H.W. Bush, the UN condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and gathered an international military force.
- In February 1991, the U.S. and its allies attacked Iraqi forces in Kuwait.
- The Iraqis were driven from Kuwait, but Saddam Hussein remained in power in Iraq.

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"No New Taxes"

- President George H.W. Bush's major domestic problem was an ever-growing federal deficit.
- To get a deal with the Democratic Congress to lower the deficit in 1990, Bush broke his campaign promise of "no new taxes."
- Many conservatives never forgave him for this decision to raise taxes.

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Neo-Conservatives

- Group that supported the aggressive spreading of democracy in various parts of the world.
- Neo-conservatives were unanimously supportive of the 2003 American invasion of Iraq.

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New Democrat

- Term used to describe President Bill Clinton and his congressional supporters.
- A New Democrat was pragmatic and not tied to the old belief in big government.
- New Democrats took both Democratic and Republican ideas as they crafted policies.
- Critics and Clinton sold out the Democratic Party's soul.

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Whitewater

- Both President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, were accused of illegal actions involving the shady Whitewater real estate deal in Arkansas.
- Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr extended his inquiry to include Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky, leading to impeachment.

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Card #: 582

Contract with America

- 1994 pledge by Republican candidates for the House of Representatives.
- Led by Newt Gingrich, candidates promised to support term limits, balance the budget, and lessen the size of government.
- In the election, the GOP won both houses of Congress for the first time in 40 years.

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Card #: 583

Globalization

- Belief that the United States should work closely with other nations to solve common problems.
- Foreign policy approach of President Clinton.
- Policies that supported this approach included NAFTA and "nation building."

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Card #: 584

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)

- Ratified in 1994 by the U.S. Senate, this agreement established a free trade zone between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.
- Critics of the agreement claim that many jobs have been lost in the United States because of it.

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New World Order

- Post-Cold War view of the world that was articulated by President George H.W. Bush and embodied the optimism of the 1990s.
- Envisioned a world free of major conflict in which world powers would work together.
- For Bush, the Gulf War alliances expressed this spirit of international problem-solving.

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Ross Perot

- Texas multimillionaire who ran for president in 1992 as a third candidate.
- Spent a lot of money on ads, criticizing special interests and promising to bring "common sense" to the White House.
- Won nearly 19 million votes, probably taking more votes from George H.W. Bush than Bill Clinton.

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Bush v. Gore

- The election of 2000 was extremely close and victory in the Electoral College came down to a contested vote count in Florida where George W. Bush held a narrow lead over Al Gore.
- On December 9, 2000, the Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision held that the recount was unconstitutional, securing Bush's election.

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Card #: 590

9/11 Attack

- On September 11, 2001, Al Qaeda terrorists hijacked four American airliners.
- Two slammed into the World Trade Center, one crashed into the Pentagon, and the last crashed into a field near Pittsburgh after the passenger tried to resist.
- Almost 3,000 people died in the attacks.

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Card #: 592

Glasnost & Perestroika

- Gorbachev quickly transformed Soviet politics and with two dramatic new initiatives. One policy he called *glasnost* (openness): the dismantling of many of the repressive mechanisms that had been conspicuous features of Soviet life for over half a century. The other he called *perestroika* (reform).

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Tiananmen Square

- In May 1989, students in China launched a mass movement calling for greater democratization. But in June, hard-line leaders seized control of the government and sent military forces to crush the uprising.
- The result was a bloody massacre on June 3, 1989 in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, in which is still-unknown number of demonstrators died. The demonstrations in Beijing on June 3, 1989, resulted in the democratic movement being crushed and a renewed period of repression.

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Silicon Valley

- If Microsoft was the most conspicuous success story of the computer age, it was only one of many. Whole regions—the so-called Silicon Valley in northern California; areas around Boston, Austin, Texas, and Seattle, Washington; even areas in downtown New York City—became centers of booming economic activity servicing the new computer age.

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"Graying" of America

- The declining birth rate and a significant rise in life expectancy produced a substantial increase in the proportion of elderly citizens. The aging of the population had important, if not entirely predictable implications. For example, the increase in the costliness of Social Security pensions. It meant rapidly increasing health costs, both for the federal Medicare system and for private hospitals and insurance companies, and was one of the principal reasons for the anxiety about health-care costs that played such a crucial role in the politics of the early 1990s.

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"War on drugs"

- The enormous demand for drugs, and particularly for "crack" cocaine in the late 1980s and early 1990s, spawned what was in effect a multibillion-dollar industry; and those reaping the enormous profits of the illegal trade fought strenuously and often savagely to protect their positions. Political figures of both parties spoke heatedly about the need for a "war on drugs"; but in the absence of significant funding for such programs, government efforts appeared to have little effect.

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