**THIS IS A TRADITIONAL ASSIGNMENT.**

**PRINT AND COMPLETE IN INK.**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Class Period:\_\_\_\_\_

**The Conservative**

**Resurgence,**

**1980s**

**Learning Goals:**

Analyze the domestic and foreign policies of President Ronald Reagan and evaluate their impact on the nation.

Explain how the United States transitioned from fighting the Cold War to fighting the War on Terrorism both domestically and internationally.

Compare modern conservatism as illustrated by the Reagan Era with earlier liberalism as illustrated by FDR and LBJ.

Explain the causes and effects of changing demographics within the United States from 1980-present day.

Evaluate the social, political, and economic impact of modern technologies and the changing, global marketplace on American identity.

**A note about post 1980 and the AP exam**

***Just because it is only 5%... don’t count it out. ☺ Topics post-1980 may show up as a SAQ, a multiple choice set, crossover questions in other multiple choice sets, or crossover in an essay.*** In the recent past there have been a few prompts with parameters reaching into the **1980s**, including last year’s exam!

2010 FRQ Explain the causes and consequences of TWO of the following population movements in the United States during the period 1945–**1985**.

Suburbanization; The growth of the Sun Belt; Immigration to the United States

2007 FRQ “Landslide presidential victories do not ensure continued political effectiveness or legislative success.” Assess the validity of this statement by comparing TWO of the following presidential administrations. Franklin Roosevelt (1936); Lyndon Johnson (1964); Richard Nixon (1972); **Ronald Reagan (1984)**

2011 FRQ Compare and contrast the women’s rights movement of the 1840s–1860s with the women’s rights movement of the 1960s–**1980s**.

2014 FRQ Explain the social, economic, and foreign policy goals of New Right conservatives from the 1960s to the **1980s** and assess the degree to which the

**Reagan** administration succeeded in implementing these goals in the **1980s**.

**2015 DBQ** Explain the reasons why a new conservatism rose to prominence in the United States between 1960 and **1989**.

**From the 2015 Revised Period 9 Content Outline**

**Key Concept 9.1:** A newly ascendant conservative movement achievedseveral political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades.

**Key Concept 9.2:** Moving into the 21st century, the nationexperienced significant technological, economic, and demographic changes.

**Key Concept 9.3:** The end of the Cold War and new challenges toU.S. leadership forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and role in the world

**Guided Reading, Conservative Resurgence, 1980-2000, pp 654-672**

1. **The Rise of Conservatism, pp 654-656**

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **A new conservatism** grew to prominence in U.S. cultureand politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.   1. Reduced public faith in the government’s ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of **religious fundamentalism**, and the dissemination of **neoconservative** thought all combined to invigorate **conservatism**. | **Conservative Resurgence, 1980-2000…**  **The Rise of Conservativism…** | **Research Milton Friedman, and explain the economic viewpoint of Milton Friedman.**  **William F. Buckley Jr. once said, “There is an inverse relationship between reliance on the state and self-reliance.” How does this quote illustrate conservatism?** |

The Rise of Conservatism continued…

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **A new conservatism** grew to prominence in U.S. cultureand politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.   1. Reduced public faith in the government’s ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of **religious fundamentalism**, and the dissemination of **neoconservative** thought all combined to invigorate **conservatism**.    1. Public confidence and trust in government declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, foreign policy “failures,” and a sense of **social and moral decay**.    2. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical and **fundamentalist Christian churches** and organizations, as well as increased political participation by some of those groups, encouraged significant opposition to liberal social and political trends. | **Leading Issues…**  **Taxpayer’s Revolt…**  **Conservative Religious Revival…**  **Elimination of Racial Preferences…**  **De-Regulation of Business…**  **Ronald Reagan and the Election of 1980…** | **Read the excerpt below from the 1980 Republican Party Platform and then answer the question that follows.**  Republicans also treasure the ethnic, cultural, and regional diversity of our people. This diversity fosters a dynamism in American society that is the envy of the world.  As the Party of Lincoln, we remain equally and steadfastly committed to the equality of rights for all citizens, regardless of race. Although this nation has not yet eliminated all vestiges of racism over the years we are heartened by the progress that has been made, we are proud of the role that our Party has played, and we are dedicated to standing shoulder to shoulder with black Americans in that cause.  Elsewhere in this platform, we set forth a number of specific proposals that will also serve to improve the quality of life for blacks. During the next four years we are committed to policies that will:  Encourage local governments to designate specific enterprise zones within depressed areas that will promote new jobs, new and expanded businesses, and new economic vitality;  Open new opportunities for black men and women to begin small businesses of their own by, among other steps, removing excessive regulations, disincentives for venture capital, and other barriers erected by the government;  Bring strong, effective enforcement of federal civil rights statutes, especially those dealing with threats to physical safety and security which have recently been increasing; and Ensure that the federal government follows a non-discriminatory system of appointments up and down the line, with a careful eye for qualified minority aspirants.  **What was the GOP’s (Grand Ol’ Party) alternative to affirmative action?**  **How did the 1978 case Regents of the *University of California v. Bakke* impact this plan?**  **Reagan himself was not racist; however historians have criticized him for being “unaware” of the depth of racism in the country. He believed that states should have more power and that the federal government had grown too big. To a racial minority who suffered under Jim Crow, a proponent of “states rights” didn’t go over well.** |

The Rise of Conservatism continued…

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **A new conservatism** grew to prominence in U.S. cultureand politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.   1. Reduced public faith in the government’s ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of **religious fundamentalism**, and the dissemination of **neoconservative** thought all combined to invigorate **conservatism**. | **Campaign for President, 1980…**  **Significance…** | **Explain why so many blue collar democrats voted Republican in the election of 1980?** |



**From *Back to the Future*:**   
Dr. Brown (doubting Marty is from the future): Then tell me, future boy, who's President of the United States in 1985?   
Marty McFly: Ronald Reagan.   
Dr. Brown: Ronald Reagan? The actor? [*chuckles in disbelief*] Then who's vice president? Jerry Lewis? (famous comedian)

1. **The Reagan Revolution, pp 656-659**

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Bueller?** |
| 1. **Conservatives** achieved some of their political and policy goals, but their success was limited by the enduring popularity and institutional strength of some **government programs** and public support for **cultural trends** of recent decades. 2. 1. Conservatives enjoyed significant victories related to **taxation** and **deregulation** of many industries, but many conservative efforts to advance **moral ideals** through politics met inertia and opposition.      * 1. Although Republicans continued to denounce “big government,” the size and scope of the federal government continued to grow after 1980, as many programs remained popular with voters and difficult to reform or eliminate. | **The Reagan Revolution…**  **Supply Side Economics (“Reaganomics”)…**  **Federal Tax Reduction…**  **Spending Cuts…** | **Have you seen Ferris Bueller’s Day Off? If so, you probably already know the Laffer Curve!**  “In 1930, the Republican-controlled House of Representatives, in an effort to alleviate the effects of the... (waiting for students to respond) …. Anyone? Anyone? ...  The Great Depression, passed the... Anyone? Anyone? The tariff bill? …  The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act which… anyone? Raised or lowered?...  Raised tariffs, in an effort to collect more revenue for the federal government. Did it work? … Anyone? Anyone know the effects?  It did not work, and the United States sank deeper into the Great Depression. Today we have a similar debate over this. Anyone know what this is? …Class? …Anyone? Anyone? …Anyone seen this before? …  **The Laffer Curve**. Anyone know what this says? …  It says that at this point on the revenue curve, you will get exactly the same amount of revenue as at this point. This is very controversial. Does anyone know what Vice President Bush called this in 1980? …Anyone? … Something-d-o-o economics… "Voodoo" economics.”  Bueller?... Bueller?... Bueller? |

1. **Foreign Policy During the Reagan Years, pp 659-662**

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| 1. The **Reagan administration** pursued a reinvigorated anti-Communist and interventionist foreign policy that set the tone for later administrations.    1. **President Ronald Reagan**, who initially rejected **détente** with increased defense spending, military action, and bellicose rhetoric, later developed a friendly relationship with Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev**, leading to significant arms reductions by both countries. | **Foreign Policy During the Reagan Years…**  **Renewing the Cold War…**  **Military Buildup…**  **Central America…**  **Grenada…**  **Iran-Contra Affair…**  **Lebanon, Israel, and the PLO…**  **Improved U.S.-Soviet Relations…**  **Assessing Reagan’s Policy…** | **Explain *how* Reagan worked to reach his foreign policy goals.**  **To what extent was Reagan successful in reaching his foreign policy goals? Defend your answer with one piece of evidence.**    **Did Reagan “renew” Cold War or simply “win” the Cold War?**  **Explain your view.** |