**FONER 1302 QUIZ FOUR STUDY QUESTIONS**

CHAPTER 26—THE CONSERVATIVE TURN 1969-1988

1. What was Barry Goldwater’s conservative philosophy? Which Republican President used this plan and won the White House? Pp.1032-1033 Introduction

intense anticommunism, a critique of the welfare state for destroying “the dignity of the individual,” and a demand for cuts in taxes and government regulations. Ronald Reagan.

1. How did Title IX and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act influence the lives of American women? p.1039 The Continuing Sexual Revolution

In 1972, Congress approved Title Ⅸ, which banned gender discrimination in higher education, and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which required that married women be given access to credit in their own name.

1. Although his presidency was considered a failure, when and where did Jimmy Carter achieve political success? p.1062 The Election of 1980

Jimmy Carter’s reputation improved after he left the White House. He went to work for Habitat for Humanity, an organization that constructs homes for poor families. In the 1990s, he negotiated a cease-fire between warring Muslim and Serb forces in Bosnia and arranged a peaceful transfer of power from the military to an elected government in Haiti. In 2002, Carter was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. His presidency, however, is almost universally considered a failure. And his defeat in 1980 launched the Reagan Revolution, which completed the transformation of freedom from the rallying cry of the left to a possession of the right.

1. What is “glasnost and perestroika?” p.1072 Reagan and Gorbachev

Gorbachev inaugurated policies known as *glasnost* (political openness) and *perestroika* (economic reform).

CHAPTER 27—FROM TRIUMPH TO TRAGEDY 1989-2004

1. How did immigration change the face of Black America? p.1097 The Changing Face of Black America

Between 1970 and 2010, more than twice as many Africans immigrated to the United States as had entered during the entire period of the Atlantic slave trade. For the first time, all the elements of the African diaspora—natives of Africa, Caribbeans, Central and South Americans of African descent, Europeans with African roots—could be found in the United States alongside the descendants of American slaves.

Nigeria, Ghana, and Ethiopia provided the largest number of African immigrants, and they settled overwhelmingly in urban areas, primarily in New York, California, Texas, and the District of Columbia.

1. How did the computer change American life? Who were the “architects” of the computer revolution? p.1089 The Computer Revolution

Two architects of the computer revolution, Steve Jobs (on the left), the head of Apple Computer, and Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft, which makes the operating system used in most of the world’s computers.

1. What was the cause of the rise of imprisonment in America? p.1099 The Spread of Imprisonment

During the 1960s, the nation’s prison population declined. But in the 1970s, as noted in the previous chapter, with urban crime rates rising, politicians of both parties sought to convey the image of being “tough on crime.” They treated drug addiction as a violation of the law rather than as a disease. State governments greatly increased the penalties for crime and reduced the possibility of parole. Successive presidents launched “wars” on the use of illegal drugs. As a result, the number of Americans in prison rose dramatically, most of them incarcerated for nonviolent drug offenses.

As the prison population grew, a “prison-industrial complex” emerged. Struggling communities battered by deindustrialization saw prisons as a source of jobs and income.

CHAPTER 28—A DIVIDED NATION

1. According to the picture on p.1134, who was the first woman to have served on the United States Supreme Court? Obama in Office

This photograph, taken in 2010, depicts the four women who have served on the Supreme Court. From left to right: Sandra Day O’Connor, the first female justice (appointed in 1981); Sonia Sotomayor (2009); Ruth Bader Ginsburg (1993); and Elena Kagan (2010).

1. What was the focus of the protest “Occupy Wall Street?” p.1139 The Occupy Movement

A grassroots movement in 2011 against growing economic inequality, declining opportunity, and the depredations of Wall Street banks. -a protest against growing economic inequality, declining opportunity, and malfeasance by the banks.

1. What was the Tea Party’s appeal to its supporters and how did it affect President Obama’s first term? p.1147 The Republican Resurgence

The Tea Party appealed to a long-established American fear of overbearing federal power, as well as to more recent anxieties, especially about immigration.  Some supporters advocated repealing the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment granting automatic citizenship to all persons born in the United States.  The outcome at the national level was political gridlock that lasted for the remainder of Obama’s presidency. Obama could no longer get significant legislation through Congress