

Chapter 31

From the "Age of Limits" to the Age of Reagan

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AP US History - July 25th, 2018

Politics and Diplomacy after Watergate (pgs. 838 - 841)

How did American presidents following Nixon attempt to recover from the disaster of Watergate?

Ford and Carter, the two presidents who served after Nixon, took different approaches in recovering from US economic and political turmoil: Ford relied more on the policies of his predecessor; Carter, on the other hand, seems to have been more strong-minded and fought for his bold ideals.

How did Gerald Ford attempt to recover the nation's prosperity in the aftermath of Watergate?

- Major setback emerged immediately due to poor decision to completely pardon Nixon
 - Led many to suspect collusion between Nixon and Ford
 - Immediate decline in popularity
- Economic policies relatively unsuccessful
 - Attempted to curb inflation by calling for voluntary efforts of people, rejecting idea of price/wage controls
 - Struggled with recession intensified by energy crisis
 - * **Arab oil embargo** of 1973 led to extreme increase in price of oil
- Political policies often simply continuations of Nixon administration
 - Signed **SALT II**, arms control accord desired by Nixon
 - Secretary of state **Henry Kissinger** required Israel to return parts of Sinai to Egypt
 - Heavily questioned by both right and left: faced challenge from conservative **Ronald Reagan** for party nomination
 - * Democrats united before **Jimmy Carter**, praised for candor, piety; beat Ford in narrow victory

Gerald Ford attempted to recover from the damage done by the Nixon administration by making new economic and political strides but was ultimately unsuccessful due to his close ties with and similar strides to Nixon.

What changes in policy did Carter make following the Ford presidency and were they more successful?

- Known for extreme intelligence and bold promises; Congress passed few promised reforms
- Devoted to improvement of economy amidst recession through modified energy use
 - Oil prices rose during final years of presidency; interest rates rose to highest in American history
 - Gave "**malaise**" speech after 10 days at Camp David (presidential retreat) describing American **energy crisis** and potential solutions
 - * Criticized for blaming of American people for state of nation
- Focused on **human rights**, criticizing many other nations (including the Soviet Union) for violations
- Frequently dealt with more traditional concerns
 - Returned **Panama Canal** to Panamanian government
 - Greatest achievement was **peace treaty** between Egypt and Israel
 - * Encouraged dialogue between Egyptian president and Israeli PM at Camp David
 - Helped to mediate disputes
 - * Leaders later returned to sign **Camp David accords**
 - Tried to improve relationship with China, promoting Deng Xiaoping's overtures
 - Completed SALT II w/ USSR started by Ford, limiting missiles and nuclear warheads for both nations
- When Iranian people rebelled against US-promoted government and the shah fled to the US for health care, 53 hostages taken at American embassy
- Carter retaliated against USSR invasion of Afghanistan with Olympic withdrawal and cancellation of SALT II
- Carter finally fell out of popularity due to domestic economic troubles, international crises

Democrat Jimmy Carter focused on energy use, human rights, and peace between disparate nations; he strongly stood by US traditional ideals and rebuked nations seeking to disrupt those ideals. In all, Carter seemed to have been more popular than Ford among the people: he voted in for president rather than promoted by virtue of rank.

The Rise of the New American Right (pgs. 841 - 846)

What is the new American Right and how did it influence American society?

The New American Right was the greater wealth of right wing politicians and their staunch opposition toward many liberal policies, including high taxes - it allowed Ronald Reagan to come to power.

What is the Sunbelt and what was its political condition?

The Sunbelt was the region including the Southeast, Southwest, and California. It changed the political climate by fighting against governmental growth and regulations (often environmental ones like a reduced speed limit). In the late 1970s, it experienced the Sagebrush rebellion, a deliberate conservative opposition against regulation, criticizing the government for its large swathes of land. The most conservative communities were suburbs, which were isolated from diverse contact due to the relative homogeneity of the population.

How did religion influence American politics in the 1970s?

- America experienced a major religious revival in the 1970s
 - Often materialized in cults and pseudo-faiths like **Scientology** or the People's Temple
- Most significant: **evangelical Christians**, unified by the belief that all should be converted or "born again"
 - Entire section of society, including newspapers, schools, radio stations
 - Some interpreted as commitment to economic justice, others for world peace
 - Others saw as duty to prevent social disorder, including feminism, lack of required religion in schools, or right to abortion
 - Evangelism unified long disparate sects, including Mormons, Protestants, and Catholics

Religion was extremely influential in 1970s America, particularly evangelical Christianity, a growing religion encouraging conversion to all which slowly began to dominate large portions of society.

What is the American "new right"?

- The "New Right" was a diverse, powerful coalition originating in 1964 election; boomed in late '70s
 - Goldwater campaign, which promoted fund-raising for conservatives, left conservatives better-funded than opponents
- Right heavily promoted by conservative film actor Reagan, inspiring people with powerful speeches on freedom, private enterprise
 - Took opportunity of Goldwater's defeat to rise up as governor of California, leader of conservative Republican Wing
- Also promoted by presidency of Gerald Ford, which eliminated equilibrium between moderate and right wings of Republican party
 - Rockefeller's position as VP offended conservatives
 - Ford only secured role as party leader by dropping Rockefeller, taking advice from Reagan's allies

The "New Right" was the powerful and wealthy coalition of Republicans who staunchly opposed liberal policies.

What was the American tax revolt of 1978 and what caused it?

- Tax Revolt of 1978 was essential to success of New Right
 - Began with Howard Jarvis' Proposition 13, questioning a referendum on increased property tax
 - Tackled problem not by speaking against federal government, but instead against major, expensive programs like Medicare
- Right separated issue of taxes from issue of programs requiring taxes
 - Controversially limited government ability to launch new programs
 - Generally left previous programs intact

The Tax Revolt of 1978 was the right wing's strong opposition to the paying of taxes as a way of garnering the majority vote. It was only successful because it united people in their opposition to paying taxes.

What was the result of the 1980 electoral campaign?

- Carter entered 1980 election in political trouble due to Iranian hostage crisis, barely able to secure party's nomination
- Reagan won election 51% to 41% for Carter, promoting tax revolt, freeing of hostages in Iran
 - Despite relatively small percentage greater than Carter, won majority of Senate seats in almost all states (45)
 - Republican Party earned majority of Senate seats for first time since 1952
 - Inauguration of Reagan: hostages immediately freed as Reagan released Iranian government's assets which had been frozen by Carter

The 1980 campaign saw a major success for Reagan, in large part due to the widespread disillusionment with the Carter administration.

The "Reagan Revolution"

What was Reagan's political impact and how did he change American society in the long term?

How did Reagan come to power?

- Reagan owed large part of success to dissatisfaction with Carter administration
- Owed success in part to coalition of conservative groups
 - Groups of wealthy Americans unified by devotion to capitalism, continual economic growth, *laissez-faire* economics
 - * Opposed supposed "anti-business" policies
 - * Reagan carefully gathered free-market conservatives
 - Second group unified by anti-communist sentiment: intellectuals seeking to return democratic state to American society (while sympathizing with capitalists), known as neo-conservatives
 - New Right not synonymous with this coalition, differentiated by New Right's distrust of "eastern establishment"
 - * Feared potential collaboration between Foreign Relations Council and east
 - Coalition, in all, expressed concerns held by many non-elite Americans
 - * Testament to Reagan's political ability to appeal to elites while taking on viewpoints of non-elites

Reagan's success was in part due to Carter's failures, but also in part due to large coalition between capitalist elites and neo-conservative anti-socialists. Furthermore, his ability to sympathize with public sentiment put him in a position of great popularity.

What was Reagan's image while in the White House?

- Powerful image as gifted speaker and fearless, imperious man drew to him many people who opposed his policies
 - Known for keen sense of humor, youthful trips to California ranch
- Not heavily involved in government, often showing ignorance about own policies
 - Instead used position as president to garner support for energetic administrators' policies

Reagan's image was of a powerful, youthful, resilient man with great charisma and public speaking ability. Although he was not heavily involved in policy-making, his role in office paired with his ability allowed him to garner support among populace.

What is supply-side economics?

- "Reaganomics"/supply-side economics promoted reduced taxation, especially for corporations, to promote new investments; reduced government income required budget cuts
- Those appointed reduced role of government, eliminating environmental enforcement, opening land to free, public development, slowing civil right enforcement, reducing transportation safety
- Nation fell into state of severe recession by 1982, with peak unemployment; however, quickly recovered, with large increase and lowered inflation **Supply-side economics entailed reduced taxation to promote investment paired with government budget cuts through deregulation.**

What caused the fiscal crisis in the mid-1980s?

- Reagan accumulated more debt during eight years than American government had in entire history
- Budget cuts failed in part due to increased cost of entitlement programs due to aging populations, but also due to tax cuts and increase in military spending promoted by Reagan

The fiscal crisis during Reagan's time of power was in part caused by natural increase in entitlement programs like Medicare/Social Security, but also caused by Reagan's economic failures due to tax cuts and high military spending.

What were Reagan's diplomatic connections and how did his policies influence other nations?

What was the result of the 1984 election? Why?

- Reagan faced off against democratic Walter Mondale, spokesperson for poor and minorities
 - Mead headlines due to selection of Geraldine Ferraro, the first woman in history to be on a ballot, as running mate
- Reagan won decisive victory by 59% of vote, carrying all but 1 state and D.C.
 - Reagan stronger than party - Democrats gained seat in Senate, maintained slightly reduced control of House of Representatives

Reagan won the election against democratic Walter Mondale due to his emphasis in American patriotism.

America and the Waning of the Cold War

What led to the end of the Cold War? How did this change American society?

How did the Soviet Union fall?

What led Reagan's influence to wane in American politics?

How did George H.W. Bush come to power?

What factors led to the first Gulf War?

What was the result of the 1992s election? Why?