[**Chapter 40 The Resurgence of Conservatism**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35865034989/chapter-40-the-resurgence-of-conservatism)

1.             In the 1980 national elections, Edward Kennedy challenged incumbent President Carter for the nomination of the Democratic party.

2.             Liberal Democrats complained that Jimmy Carter had removed regulatory controls from major industries.

3.             Edward Kennedy’s campaign to take the presidential nomination away from Jimmy Carter in 1980 was handicapped by lingering suspicions about his involvement in an automobile accident in which a young woman was killed.

4.             The “new right” movement that helped to elect Ronald Reagan was spearheaded by evangelical Christians.

5.             Many of the new right activists were most concerned about cultural or social issues.

6.             Birth control was not a primary concern for the new right.

7.             The neoconservatives of the 1980s believed in all of the following *except*détente with the Soviet Union.

8.             Ronald Reagan was similar to Franklin D. Roosevelt in that both men championed the “common man” against vast, impersonal menaces.

9.             Ronald Reagan differed from Franklin D. Roosevelt in that Roosevelt branded big business as the enemy of the common man, while Reagan depicted big government as the foe.

10.          Ronald Reagan began to abandon his liberal New Deal political philosophy and to espouse a conservative, antigovernment line when he became a spokesman for General Electric.

11.          The strong “tax revolt” against extensive government programs and spending was spurred by the passage of Proposition 13 in California.

12.          Despite his failure in the White House, President Jimmy Carter earned widespread admiration in his post-presidential years for his humanitarian and human rights activities.

13.          Ronald Reagan’s essential domestic goal as president was to dismantle the welfare state and shrink the size of the federal government.

14.          Ronald Reagan planned to reduce the size of government by shrinking the federal budget and lower taxes.

15.          Conservative Democrats who helped Ronald Reagan to pass his budget and tax-cutting legislation were called boll weevils.

16.          Besides cutting the federal budget, Reagan’s other main domestic initiative when he took office was cut taxes by about 25 percent.

17.          Ronald Reagan’s “supply side” economic advisors assured him that the combination of budgetary discipline and tax reduction would do all of the following *except*produce a recession-proof economy.

18.          The first results of Reagan’s supply-side economics in 1982 was a sharp recession and rise in unemployment.

19.          The term “yuppies” was slang applied to young people who volunteered for service in the inner city.

20.          The immediate consequence of President Reagan’s new economic policies was a deep though temporary economic recession.

21.          In the 1980s, for the first time in the 20th century, income gaps widened between the richest and the poorest Americans.

22.          One consequence of the record-high deficits and high interest rates of the 1980s was a soaring value for the dollar.

23.          Some economists believe that the economic upturn in the 1980s was the result of massive military expenditures.

24.          To President Reagan, “the focus of evil in the modern world” was the Soviet Union.

25.          The first woman to receive the vice-presidential nomination of a major political party was Geraldine Ferraro.

26.          For the Soviet Union’s new policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika*(restructuring) to work, it was essential that the Cold War end.

27.          The Iran-contra investigations revealed Ronald Reagan as a president who napped through cabinet meetings.

28.          The greatest increase in the national debt occurred during Ronald Reagan’s eight years in office.

29.          In 1986 Congress passed legislation mandating a balanced budget by 1991.

30.          Ronald Reagan’s highest political objective as president was the containment and then shrinkage of the welfare state.

31.          The “new right” developed many of it tactical approaches by imitating the methods of the New Left.

32.          The first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court was Sandra Day O’Connor.

33.          In response to China’s crushing of its prodemocracy movement, the U.S. under George Bush maintained normal relations with China.

34.          The Democrats’ hopes for the 1988 election rose sharply because of major scandals in the Reagan administration involving the Iran-Contra affair and savings-and-loan banks.

35.          “Solidarity” was a massive working-class labor union of Polish dissidents.

36.          Israel badly strained its bonds of friendship with the U.S. by failing to protect American troops in Lebanon adequately.

37.          In 1983 President Reagan sent U.S. marines to (Lebanon) as part of an international peacekeeping force; many of them died in a terrorist attack.

38.          President Reagan came to be labeled the “Teflon president” because he seemed always to be able to avoid blame for failed policies.

39.          During Reagan’s presidency, U.S. troops invaded Grenada.

40.          The issue that dominated Reagan’s second term was foreign policy.

41.          As one consequence of the demise of the Soviet Union, long-suppressed ethnic and racial hatreds flared in the former Soviet republics.

42.          Modern conservatism springs from a disapproval of priorities and strategies from the Great society.

43.          Seizing control of colleges and universities was not among the ways that the “New Right” of the 1980s imitated the tactics and approaches of the “New Left” of the 1960s.

44.          The Supreme Court cases of *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*permitted states to place restrictions on abortion.

45.          Among the Democrats whom Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis defeated for the party’s nomination to run against George Bush in 1988 were Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson.

46.          In response to the collapse of the Soviet Union, President George H.W. Bush called for a “new world order” where democracies would reign supreme and diplomacy would replace weaponry.

47.          The U.S. joined its allies in the Persian Gulf War in order to roll back Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait.

48.          The result of the Persian Gulf War was that Kuwait was liberated but Saddam Hussein stayed in power.

49.          The explosive Senate hearings that nearly prevented Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas from being confirmed involved charges that Thomas was guilty of sexual harassment.