**US History H+ Name: Quang Huynh**

**Chapter 33**

**Directions: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.**

1. **What were the foreign policy achievements of the Carter administration and where did he fail?** Carter's and his administration's foreign policy positions were comparable to Woodrow Wilson's. Carter thought that the country's foreign policy should be centered on the protection of human rights. Carter's international quest for universal human rights, like Wilson's, was a flop. The distance between Carter's foreign policy goals and actual success widened over time. He made the decision to stop assisting governments that persistently violate basic human rights. The Camp David Accords were Carter's most significant foreign policy triumph, in which Israel pledged to restore all Sinai land in exchange for Egyptian recognition of Israel's sovereignty and negotiations with Sadat to end the Palestinian refugee situation. Sadat was labelled a traitor by the majority of Arab countries following the Camp David Accords. He was assassinated by Islamic radicals in 1981. However, Carter's diplomacy lessened the chances of an all-out war between Israel and the Arabs. The handing over of control of the Panama Canal to the Panamanian government was a source of criticism for Carter. Because of its limited influence in Latin America and the country's historic animosity of American colonization, Carter said that the US had little choice but to cede the canal to Panama. Although the treaties were adopted by the Senate, conservatives chastised Carter for handing out American power in a crucial region of the world.
2. **Explain the rise of Ronald Reagan and Republican conservatism.** Republicans began plotting how they would win the presidency next election while Carter was President. The plot revolved around Ronald Reagan, a former Hollywood star who went on to become California's two-term governor and political commentator. He pledged to increase military spending, demolish the "bloated" federal bureaucracy, respect states' rights, reduce taxes and regulations, and reduce the federal government's overall role. He also wants to restore prayer in public schools and promote traditional religious values by forbidding abortions (he ended up doing neither). Reagan's popularity was based on his ability to communicate in public and his dedication to a few core concepts. Reagan's "Reaganomics" economic policies were popular with voters, who liked his straightforward ideas and upbeat demeanor. The ascent of Reagan coincided with the rise of conservatism. Religious conservatives established the most powerful grassroots movement of the late twentieth century. In the 1970s and 1980s, they waged a cultural jihad against secularism and liberalism. The Moral Majority, founded by Jerry Falwell, established the Christian right's primary political and social priorities. The Roe v. Wade decision should be overturned, Darwinian evolution should be replaced in school textbooks with the biblical story of creation, the government should be out of the economy entirely, women should submit to their husbands, and Soviet "communism" should be opposed as a form of pagan totalitarianism.
3. **What did the Iran-Contra affair show about the nature of the executive branch of the federal government, even after Watergate?** The Iran-Contra crisis demonstrated that the federal government's executive branch cannot be trusted and will always contradict itself. In late 1986, allegations surfaced that the US had been secretly supplying Iran with weaponry in exchange for the release of American hostages held by pro-Iran terrorist groups in Lebanon. This behavior contradicted Reagan's repeated statements that his administration would never engage in combat with terrorists. This was highly incongruent on Reagan's behalf, as he was contradicting himself by saying that there would be no negotiations with terrorists. Reports over the next few months revealed a complex web of covert efforts by administration officials. Oliver North, a Marine lieutenant colonel who specialized in counterterrorism and was a National Security Council advisor, was at the center of the Iran-Contra incident. North had been surreptitiously selling military weapons to Iran and used the revenues to fund the Contra rebels fighting in Nicaragua at a time when Congress had voted to outlaw such assistance. Admiral John Poindexter, national security adviser Robert McFarlane, and CIA Director William Casey were also involved in the illicit selling and gave their approval.
4. **What factors led to the end of the cold war?** The end of the Cold War was brought about by a number of circumstances. Toward the end of the century, democratic movements erupted in communist China, where they mostly failed, and in Eastern Europe, where they mostly succeeded. Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives to rebuild the Soviet Union's economy and promote more open policies generated requests for deeper reform. The communist party regimes in the Soviet satellite states disintegrated. In November 1989, the Berlin Wall came down, and Germany was reunified a year later. The cold war came to an end in 1991, when Russia survived a coup attempt by hardliners.
5. **Discuss the characteristics of the economy and society in the 1980s.** The economy in the 1980s was the polar opposite of that of Jimmy Carter's presidency. For the economy, Reagan pushed the "more is better" mentality, and people began spending more than they had. The debt of individuals, corporations, and the government began to rise. That was also promoted by the decade's society and culture. A new TV show established by Hollywood producers, Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous, represented the decade's unbridled materialism. Americans saved an average of 10% of their income in the 1960s; by 1987, the figure had dropped to less than 4%. The federal debt had more than tripled from $908 billion in 1980 to $2.9 trillion by the conclusion of the 1989 fiscal year. The stock market was struck by a tidal wave of selling on October 19, 1987. "Black Monday" was the name given to that day. There were a rising number of homeless people in the United States. Homelessness was the most pressing social issue of the 1980s. The government had given up on public housing construction. Because promised community mental-health services did not materialize, new medications allowed some mentally ill people to be released from institutions; unfortunately, many of them ended up on the streets. The homeless have a high rate of drug and alcohol abuse. Public health officials cautioned that gay men and intravenous drug users were particularly vulnerable to AIDS at the start of the 1980s. The Reagan government was initially uninterested in AIDS because it was viewed as a "gay" disease.
6. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **Jimmy Carter -** Jimmy Carter was elected president in 1976, succeeding Richard Nixon. He claimed to restore the presidency's honesty and integrity. Carter had to deal with a number of difficult domestic challenges as well as significant foreign ones. He was expected to end the recession and cut inflation at a time when the industrial economies were shaken by a lack of oil and confidence. In his administration, there were more African Americans and women than ever before. Thousands of young men who had fled the country rather than participate in the Vietnam War were promised amnesty by Carter. Jimmy Carter was notable because he faced a difficult task in becoming President after Richard Nixon.
   2. **Camp David Accords -** Anwar el-Sadat and Menachem Begin reached an accord at Camp David. Carter invited Sadat and Begin to Camp David, his presidential retreat in Maryland, for two weeks of contentious talks. Israel committed to restore all land in the Sinai in exchange for Egyptian recognition of Israel's sovereignty. The agreement's second component, which obliged Israel to collaborate with Sadat to tackle the Palestinian refugee situation, began to unravel soon after the Camp David meeting. The Camp David Accords were noteworthy because they demonstrated how far the United States had progressed from the 1920s and 1930s, when it sought to isolate itself from the rest of the world.
   3. **Reaganomics** - Reaganomics was a phrase coined by President Ronald Reagan to describe his economic policies. Reagan's economic policies were called Reaganomics because of his belief in "trickle-down" and "supply-side" economics. In the 1970s, high income taxes reduced incentives for individuals and businesses to increase productivity, save, and reinvest, resulting in stagflation. The objective was to lower tax rates to encourage economic growth by allowing wealthier Americans to pay lesser taxes and spend more on consumer goods. It was a financially appealing solution for a country that had been suffering for a long time. Reaganomics was crucial because it aided Reagan's electoral victory.
   4. **Moral Majority** - In 1979, Reverend Jerry Falwell founded an association called the Moral Majority. The Moral Majority's mission was to express the Christian right's fundamental political and social aims. Some of these goals/beliefs included: the government should not interfere with the economy at all, the government should be reduced in size, Roe v. Wade should be overturned, Darwinian evolution in school textbooks should be replaced by the biblical story of creation, prayer should be allowed back in public schools, women should submit to their husbands, and Soviet communism should be seen as a bad thing. The Moral Majority was notable because they represented a wide range of viewpoints at the time.
   5. **Phyllis Schlafly** - Phyllis Schlafly was a counter-feminist, conservative Roman Catholic lawyer, and Republican activist from Alton, Illinois, who played a key role in Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign. Feminists, she said, were a "bunch of disgruntled women looking for a constitutional remedy for their own issues." Schlafly also led a successful campaign to prevent the ERA amendment from being ratified by the required thirty-eight states. In the process, she became the driving force behind a growing anti-feminist movement. Schlafly was notable because she prevented the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
   6. **Contras** - Contras were anticommunist Nicaraguans who were trained and supplied by the CIA when the Reagan administration instructed them to do so. From sanctuaries in Honduras, Contras assaulted Sandinista positions. The State Department claimed that the Cuban-backed Sandinista socialist government, which took power in 1979 after deposing a corrupt ruler, was supporting leftist Salvadoran militants with Soviet and Cuban weapons, prompting the Reagan administration to act. The Contras were significant because they demonstrated that Ronald Reagan and the CIA had no qualms about interfering in foreign affairs.
   7. **HIV/AIDS** - During the 1980s, HIV and AIDS were two diseases that were on the rise. Public health officials claimed in the early 1980s that gay men and intravenous drug users were more vulnerable to AIDS. HIV is contracted by coming into contact with an infected person's blood or body fluids. Those who were infected with the virus felt tired and developed an odd combination of diseases before succumbing fast. The Reagan administration did nothing to help those who were afflicted with AIDS. "Homosexuals declared war on nature, and now nature is extracting a horrific payback," Reagan's director of communications said. HIV/AIDS was significant because it demonstrated how Reagan and his government were willing to let LGBTQ+ persons die.
   8. **Mikhail Gorbachev** - In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev was elected President of the Soviet Union. Under Gorbachev, the Soviets desired a renewed détente in order to devote their attention and resources to critical domestic challenges. After nine months of intense discussions, Reagan and Gorbachev met in Washington, D.C. on December 9, 1987, and signed a pact to remove intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Gorbachev's successful efforts to liberalize Soviet family life and develop East-West connections thrilled Americans. In dealing with global hot spots, the Soviets quickly began stressing cooperation with the West. Gorbachev was notable because he was the Soviet Union's last leader before it fell apart.
   9. **George H.W. Bush** - After Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush was elected president. He served as Vice President under Ronald Reagan. George H. W. Bush considered himself as more of a watchdog than an activist president. He lacked Reagan's vision and looked to be content with sticking to Reagan's priorities. The national debt, which was $2.6 trillion in 1989, roughly three times its 1980 level, was the biggest concern for the Bush administration. Bush also declared war on illegal drugs, promising to make drug misuse his top domestic priority, and appointing William J. Bennett to head the new Office of National Drug Control Policy. Bush was notable because during his presidency, he led the country into two wars.
7. **Explain the issues and events that led to the Gulf War of 1991 and what was the ultimate outcome of the United States efforts?**  Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait was the major act that precipitated the Gulf War of 1991. Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, invaded Kuwait in 1990. The United Nations condemned Hussein's actions and endorsed the use of force to expel Iraq from Kuwait. On August 22, Bush ordered the deployment of American reserve soldiers for the operation, now known as Desert Shield. More than thirty countries participated in Operation Desert Shield. On January 16, when the first allied cruise missiles hit Iraq, Operation Desert Shield became Operation Desert Storm. When Hussein refused to depart, Operation Desert Storm was launched, and Iraqis surrendered within six weeks. Arabs who had been humiliated by America's victory over Iraq began plotting retribution, resulting in a new terrorism fight.