80’s CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT & USA TODAY

NAME______________________________

PERIOD___________________________
“Throughout the 1980 presidential campaign and in the early days of his administration, President Reagan emphasized the perilous state of the economy during the Carter administration. In a speech to the nation on February 5, 1981 – his first televised speech from the White House – Reagan announced his new economic program. He called for a reduction in income tax rates for individuals and a big reduction in government spending. President Reagan would deal with the nation’s economic problems by consistently stressing a sweeping package of new economic policies. These economic policies, dubbed ‘Reaganomics,’ consisted of three parts: (1) budget cuts, (2) tax cuts, and (3) increased defense spending.

As soon as Reagan took office, he worked to reduce the size and influence of the federal government, which, he thought, would encourage private investment. Because people were anxious about the economy in 1980, their concern opened the door for new approaches to taxes and the federal budget. Reagan’s strategy for downsizing the federal government included deep cuts in government spending on social programs. Yet his cuts did not affect all segments of the population equally. Entitlement programs that benefited the middle class, such as Social Security, Medicare, and veterans’ pensions, remained intact. On the other hand, Congress slashed by 10 percent the budget for programs that benefited other groups: urban mass transit, food stamps, welfare benefits, job training, Medicaid, school lunches, and student loans.

‘Reaganomics’ rested heavily upon supply-side economics. This theory held that if people paid fewer taxes, they would save more money. Banks could then loan that money to businesses, which could invest the money in resources to improve productivity. The supply of goods then would increase, driving down prices. At Reagan’s urging, Congress lowered income taxes by about 25 percent over a three-year period. Reagan based his ideas for supply-side economics on the work of economists such as George Gilder and Arthur Laffer.

At the same time, Reagan authorized increases in military spending that more than offset cuts in social programs. Between 1981 and 1984, the Defense Department budget almost doubled. Indeed, the president revived two controversial weapons systems – the MX missile and the B-1 bomber. In 1983, Reagan asked the country’s scientists to develop a defense system that would keep Americans safe from enemy missiles. Officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, the system quickly became known as Star Wars, after the title of a popular movie. The Defense Department estimated that the system would cost trillions of dollars.” ~ The Americans

1. The “supply-side” economic theory that President Reagan called for
(1) Increasing government spending to stimulate consumption.
(2) Maintaining high interest rates.
(3) Cutting taxes to encourage new investment.
(4) Raising taxes to stimulate the economy.

2. In response to concerns about the federal budget, the Reagan administration
(1) Raised income taxes.
(2) Cut defense spending.
(3) Cut the budgets for “discretionary” domestic programs.
(4) Raised interest rates.
(5) Raised income taxes and interest rates.
Reagan

US History


**Domestic Policy:**
- Reagan felt individuals and businesses were better able to solve economic problems than government
  a) Believed businesses would be more successful if they could make decisions with less governmental interference; supported the *New Federalism* begun under Nixon
- Reagan believed in "supply-side economics" or that a large supply of available goods would bring down prices and stop inflation; to encourage production, Reagan gave tax breaks to businesses and the wealthy (some called this "Reaganomics"). In 1983, the economy came out of recession
- Reagan cut taxes on businesses and the wealthy in order that these wealthy individuals would invest their tax savings to raise productivity and employment
- Eliminated many federal regulations (deregulation) on industry, making it easier to compete
- Increased military spending through borrowing
- To deal with problems posed by illegal immigration, the *Mazzoli-Simpson Act* of 1986 "legalized" illegal aliens who had been in the U.S. since 1981

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**Foreign Policy:**
- In 1986, Reagan announced the *Reagan Doctrine* – the United States would no longer confine itself to containing Communism, but would attempt to roll back Communism by aiding anti-Communist "freedom fighters" in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Cambodia
- Reagan proposed research into a defense system, known as *Star Wars*, using lasers to prevent nuclear attack; this prospect disturbed Soviet leaders, who feared the expense of developing their own system
- Terrorism refers to the use of bombing, assassination, kidnapping, and other acts of terror to ensure that a political group's voice will be heard and that governments will meet their demands; Reagan announced that he would not negotiate with terrorists
- The War Against Terrorism
- But Reagan Administration secretly sold arms to Iran in exchange for the release of American hostages in Lebanon; profits from the sales to Iran were diverted to support the Contras or anti-Communists fighters in Nicaragua (Iran-Contra Affair)
- Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, agreed to withdraw troops from Afghanistan and allow peaceful changes in Eastern Europe; Reagan and Gorbachev held a series of meetings and signed an agreement to dismantle thousands of nuclear weapons

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1- Define *laissez-faire.*

2- How did Reagan's economic policies support the doctrine of *laissez-faire*?

3- What was Nixon's policy of *New Federalism* and why did Reagan support it?

4- Explain supply-side economics.

5- Explain Reaganomics.
6- Why did Reagan cut taxes on businesses and the wealthy?

7- Explain deregulation.

8- What did Reagan increase spending on?

9- The federal deficit is any amount the federal government spends each year beyond what it collects in taxes. Why did the federal deficit increase under Reagan?

10- Reagan's policies led to growing trade imbalance. During the Reagan years, Americans bought more goods and services from abroad than they sold overseas. What was the impact of this trade imbalance on the American economy?

11- What was the Mazzoli-Simpson Act?

12- Explain the Reagan Doctrine.

13- How did the Reagan Doctrine differ from the containment policy?

14- How was the Reagan Doctrine similar to containment?

15- What was Star Wars?

16- Why did leaders in the Soviet Union fear Star Wars?

17- Define terrorism.

18- How did Reagan deal with the issue of terrorism?

19- What did the Reagan administration sell to Iran?

20- Why did the administration's actions in Iran contradict its terrorism policy?

21- What happened with the profits from sales to Iran?

22- Who were the Contras?

23- Congress had passed a law denying U.S. aid to the Contras. Although the President was cleared of any wrongdoing, several officials were sent to prison. Why?

24- Who was Mikhail Gorbachev and why was he significant?

25- How did Reagan and Gorbachev change world history?

26- What were the strengths of Reagan's Presidency?
Primary Source: Excerpt from Ronald Reagan Speech, “Tear Down This Wall”

Chancellor Kohl, Governing Mayor Diepgen, ladies and gentlemen: Twenty-four years ago, President John F. Kennedy visited Berlin, speaking to the people of this city and the world at the City Hall. Well, since then two other presidents have come, each in his turn, to Berlin. And today I, myself, make my second visit to your city...

Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city, part of a vast system of barriers that divides the entire continent of Europe. From the Baltic, south, those barriers cut across Germany in a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs, and guard towers. Farther south, there may be no visible, no obvious wall. But there remain armed guards and checkpoints all the same — still a restriction on the right to travel, still an instrument to impose upon ordinary men and women the will of a totalitarian state. Yet it is here in Berlin where the wall emerges most clearly; here, cutting across your city, where the news photo and the television screen have imprinted this brutal division of a continent upon the mind of the world. Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German, separated from his fellow men. Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar.

President von Weizsacker has said, "The German question is open as long as the Brandenburg Gate is closed." Today I say: As long as the gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind. Yet I do not come here to lament. For I find in Berlin a message of hope, even in the shadow of this wall, a message of triumph.

...General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

As I looked out a moment ago from the Reichstag, that embodiment of German unity, I noticed words crudely spray-painted upon the wall, perhaps by a young Berliner: “This wall will fall. Beliefs become reality.” Yes, across Europe, this wall will fall. For it cannot withstand faith; it cannot withstand truth. The wall cannot withstand freedom.

1- When and why was the Berlin Wall built?

2- How does President Reagan describe the wall?

3- What does President Reagan believe is not possible as long as the Wall exists?

4- Why does President Reagan address General Secretary Gorbachev?

5- What does President Reagan ask Gorbachev to do?

6- What has happened since this speech?
1. The “supply side” economics of President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush favored
   (1) raising tariffs to increase the number of imports
   (2) increasing Federal taxes to support social welfare programs
   (3) providing incentives to stimulate business growth
   (4) establishing government programs to provide jobs for the unemployed

2. According to the supply-side economics principles promoted by President Ronald Reagan, economic growth would occur when
   (1) corporate business taxes were reduced
   (2) business was regulated by antitrust legislation
   (3) unemployment benefits were increased
   (4) investment in capital goods was decreased

3. In 1988, Congress voted to pay $20,000 to each of the surviving Americans of Japanese descent who were interned during World War II because
   (1) the danger of war with Japan no longer existed
   (2) all of the interned Japanese Americans eventually became American citizens
   (3) the World Court ordered the United States to pay reparations
   (4) many Americans believed the internment was unjust and unnecessary

4. During the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan used the ideas of supply-side economics to justify
   (1) increases in social welfare spending
   (2) expansion of the Social Security program
   (3) tax cuts for businesses
   (4) reductions in military spending

5. A major goal of the Republican Party since the 1980s has been to
   (1) increase welfare benefits
   (2) increase the size of the federal workforce
   (3) reduce defense spending
   (4) cut federal taxes

6. A major policy of President Ronald Reagan’s administration was to
   (1) reduce defense spending
   (2) lower federal income tax rates
   (3) end desegregation of public facilities
   (4) promote regulation of small businesses

7. President Ronald Reagan’s supply-side economic policy was successful in
   (1) increasing government spending on social programs
   (2) lowering tax rates on personal and business income
   (3) reducing defense spending
   (4) enforcing stricter environmental regulations
Analyze the following images:

I’LL HAVE THE SUPER-DELUXE JUMBO 100 MILLION CONTRA BURGER WITH EVERYTHING!

ONE DIET PLATE, HOLD THE LETTUCE!

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
George H. W. Bush

US History

“In 1988, a majority of Americans were economically comfortable, and they attributed their comfort to Reagan and Bush. When Michael Dukakis, the Democratic governor of Massachusetts, ran for the presidency in 1988 against George Bush, Reagan’s vice-president, most voters saw little reason for change. George Bush simply built on President Reagan’s legacy by promising, ‘Read my lips: no new taxes’ in his acceptance speech at the Republican Convention. He stressed his commitment to the conservative ideas of the Moral Majority.

Though Bush asserted that he wanted a ‘kinder, gentler nation,’ his campaign sponsored a number of negative ‘attack ads’ aimed at his opponents. He told audiences that Dukakis was an ultraliberal whose views were outside the mainstream of American values. In particular, Bush suggested that Dukakis was soft on crime and unpatriotic.

Some commentators believed that the negative ads contributed to the lowest voter turnout in 64 years. Only half of the eligible voters went to the polls in 1988. Fifty-three percent voted for George Bush, who won 426 electoral votes. Bush’s electoral victory was viewed, as Reagan’s had been, as a mandate for conservative social and political policies.”

~ The Americans

Identify and explain three significant facts about George H.W. Bush’s campaign for the presidency:

1- 

2- 

3- 

What significant event occurred during the Presidency of George H. W. Bush?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Policy:</th>
<th>Foreign Policy:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Bush’s greatest domestic challenge was to reduce the growing budget deficit; Bush was never able to make a significant reduction in the budget deficit</td>
<td>- Shortly after becoming President, Bush took steps against Panamanian dictator and drug-dealer Manuel Noriega; he sent U.S. forces to Panama, where they restored democratically elected leaders; Noriega was captured and taken back to the U.S., where he faced drug charges</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Bush made several appointments to the Supreme Court, which finally gave conservatives a majority on the Court</td>
<td>- The most important event of the Bush Presidency was the end of the Cold War; from 1989 to 1991, Eastern Europe moved from Communism to democracy, the Berlin Wall was torn down, and Germany was reunited; by 1991, the Soviet Union had been replaced by the Commonwealth of Independent states led by Russia</td>
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<td>- The U.S. gradually moved into a recession by 1990; economists blamed the economic downturn on reduced spending by consumers, corporations, and federal and state governments; lay-offs in key industries increased, due to greater foreign competition</td>
<td>- In the summer of 1990, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, capturing its vast oil wealth and extending Iraq’s borders; U.N. forces, under U.S. leadership, launched an attack against Iraq; the invasion succeeded in only a few days (The Persian Gulf War, 1990)</td>
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<td>- African-American frustration led to riots in Los Angeles and other cities in 1992, when a jury found policemen not guilty of brutality in the Rodney King case</td>
<td>- In 1992, Bush began a humanitarian airlift of food to war-torn Somalia in Africa, where millions faced starvation; when local warlords threatened food shipments, Bush sent in U.S. troops in the final month of his Presidency</td>
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<td>- Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 which prohibited discrimination against people with disabilities in employment and public accommodations</td>
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~ Adapted from The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

**Questions:**

1. What is a budget deficit?

2. Why do you think the budget deficit was President Bush’s greatest domestic challenge?

3. How did President Bush affect the Supreme Court?

4. Why was President Bush’s impact on the Supreme Court so significant?

5. Identify several issues in the United States that would be affected by this change in the Supreme Court.
6- What is a recession?

7- Why did the U.S. experience a recession during the Bush Presidency?

8- How does a recession differ from a depression?

9- Why did riots begin in some cities in 1992?

10- Identify key facts about the Rodney King case.

11- What was the Americans with Disabilities Act?

12- How did the Americans with Disabilities Act change life for the disabled?

13- Who was Manuel Noriega and how did he anger some Americans?

14- What did President Bush do in Panama?

15- What was the most important event of the Bush Presidency?

16- Who was Mikhail Gorbachev?

17- How did Mikhail Gorbachev change the Soviet Union?

18- How did Mikhail Gorbachev change Eastern Europe?

19- Why did the Cold War end?

20- How did the world change after the end of the Cold War?

21- What happened in the summer of 1990?

22- Who was Saddam Hussein and what did he do?

23- What did the U.S. do in response to the actions of Saddam Hussein?

24- Which nation was victorious in the Persian Gulf War?

25- What happened in Somalia?

26- What did the U.S. do regarding Somalia?

27- What did Somali warlords threaten?

28- How did President Bush deal with the warlords?
...Fate had it that when I found myself at the head of the state it was already clear that all was not well in the country. There is plenty of everything: land, oil and gas, other natural riches, and God gave us lots of intelligence and talent, yet we lived much worse than developed countries and keep falling behind them more and more.

The reason could already be seen: The society was suffocating in the vise of the command-bureaucratic system, doomed to serve ideology and bear the terrible burden of the arms race. It had reached the limit of its possibilities. All attempts at partial reform, and there had been many, had suffered defeat, one after another. The country was losing perspective. We could not go on living like that. Everything had to be changed radically.

The process of renovating the country and radical changes in the world turned out to be far more complicated than could be expected. However, what has been done ought to be given its due. This society acquired freedom, liberated itself politically and spiritually, and this is the foremost achievement which we have not yet understood completely, because we have not learned to use freedom.

However, work of historic significance has been accomplished. The totalitarian system which deprived the country of an opportunity to become successful and prosperous long ago has been eliminated. A breakthrough has been achieved on the way to democratic changes. Free elections, freedom of the press, religious freedoms, representative organs of power, a multiparty (system) became a reality; human rights are recognized as the supreme principle.

The movement to a diverse economy has started, equality of all forms of property is becoming established, people who work on the land are coming to life again in the framework of land reform, farmers have appeared, millions of acres of land are being given over to people who live in the countryside and in towns.

...I am leaving my post with apprehension, but also with hope, with faith in you, your wisdom and force of spirit. We are the heirs of a great civilization, and its rebirth into a new, modern and dignified life now depends on one and all.

Some mistakes could surely have been avoided, many things could have been done better, but I am convinced that sooner or later our common efforts will bear fruit, our nations will live in a prosperous and democratic society.

I wish all the best to all of you.

Identify five significant points made by Gorbachev:
1- 
2- 
3- 
4- 
5- 


"If she's like this as a baby, what will she be like when she's grown up?"

The cartoon is a political commentary on glasnost and the future of democracy and freedom.
1. One important conclusion that can be drawn as a result of the United States experience in both the Spanish-American War (1898) and the Persian Gulf War (1991) is that
(1) only the President should decide issues of war and peace
(2) the media are a powerful influence in shaping American public opinion toward war
(3) the public has little confidence in the ability of the American military
(4) international organizations play a decisive role in determining the outcome of a war

2. For the United States, the breakup of the Soviet Union has had the greatest effect on
(1) import quotas
(2) immigration policies
(3) advances in technology
(4) defense spending

3. One direct result of the Persian Gulf War was that the United States
(1) gained control of oil resources in the Middle East
(2) liberated Kuwait from Iraqi control
(3) brought about peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors
(4) obtained overseas colonies in the Middle East

4. The growth of modern technology has resulted in
(1) a decrease in the population of the world
(2) increasing interdependence among nations
(3) a growing need for unskilled labor
(4) a sharp decline in the need for oil and coal

5. Since the Russian people rejected communism in the early 1990’s, the United States has provided support to the new nation by
(1) creating a military alliance with Russia
(2) destroying most United States nuclear weapons
(3) opposing the independence of the other Russian republics
(4) giving foreign aid to Russia in the form of low-interest loans

6. In the United States in the 1990’s, cuts in defense spending have been proposed because
(1) Japan has assumed the peacekeeping responsibilities of the United Nations
(2) military technology has become less expensive
(3) the United States has returned to an isolationist foreign policy
(4) communist governments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have collapsed

7. The Korean War and the Persian Gulf War were similar in that both
(1) represented United Nations efforts to assist nations in repelling aggressors
(2) involved unilateral military action by the United States
(3) were military defeats for the United Nations
(4) brought about lasting solutions to problems in each region

8. The Korean War and the Persian Gulf War were similar in that both
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(4) brought about lasting solutions to problems in each region
Bill Clinton

US History

"Governor William Jefferson Clinton of Arkansas became the first member of the baby-boom generation to win the presidency. He captured the White House, at the age of 46, by vowing to strengthen the nation's weak economy and to lead the Democratic Party in a more moderate direction. After the U.S. victory in the Persian Gulf War in 1991, Republican president George Bush's popularity had climbed to an 89 percent approval rating. Shortly after the war ended, however, the nation found itself in the grips of a recession. In early 1992, Bush's approval rating nose-dived to 40 percent. Throughout the presidential race, Bill Clinton presented himself as the candidate to lead the nation out of its economic crisis.

Bill Clinton won the presidency in part by promising to move away from traditional Democratic policies. He also emphasized the need to move people off welfare and called for growth in private business as a means to economic progress. President Clinton was successful in his efforts to reduce the federal budget deficit. Clinton and the Republican-controlled Congress agreed in 1997 on legislation to balance the federal budget by the year 2002. The bill cut spending by billions of dollars, lowered taxes to win Republican support, and included programs aimed at helping children and improving health care. A year later, Clinton announced that – for the first time in nearly 30 years – the federal budget had a surplus. That is, the government took in more than it spent. Surpluses were used, in part, to pay down the nation's debt, which had soared to around $5.5 trillion. Perhaps the most effective tool in generating a surplus was the booming economy. About the time Clinton took office, the economy rebounded. Unemployment fell and the stock market soared to new heights. As a result, the government's tax revenues rose, and fewer people received public aid. These factors helped slash the federal debt.

Clinton and the congressional Republicans cooperated to reform the welfare system. In 1996, a bill was proposed to place limits on how long people could receive benefits. It also put an end to a 61-year federal guarantee of welfare, and instead gave states 'block grants' – set amounts of federal money they could spend on welfare or for other social concerns.

Seeing flourishing trade as essential to U.S. prosperity and to world economic and political stability, President Clinton championed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This legislation would bring Mexico into the free-trade zone that the United States and Canada already had formed." ~ The Americans

1. President Clinton’s approach to trade was
(1) To create protectionist tariffs through the negotiation of NAFTA.
(2) To isolate the United States from the global market as much as possible.
(3) To support a global economic perspective and strongly advocate free trade through documents such as NAFTA.
(4) To dismiss the idea of free trade

2. When Bill Clinton defeated President George Bush and Independent Ross Perot, the issue that most influenced the voters was
(1) Racial tension in Los Angeles
(2) Reports of ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia
(3) The condition of the US economy
(4) The breakup of the Soviet Union into 15 new nations
Clinton

US History

Bill Clinton united several groups in the Democratic Party.

**Domestic Policy:**
- Clinton's first budget limited federal spending, increased income taxes for wealthy Americans, and introduced a gasoline tax
- In the election, Clinton promised to reform health care; he appointed his wife, Hillary Clinton, to head a task force but no plan was able to be passed by Congress
- Clinton was successful in passing a bill that increased funds for police departments, increased federal money for prisons, and banned sales of assault weapons
- Clinton pushed NAFTA through Congress – creating a free trade association between the United States, Mexico, and Canada which gradually phased out tariffs between the three countries
- By the end of his Presidency, unemployment was down, spending was up, and business profits were at all-time highs; the federal budget was enjoying a surplus for the first time in years
- Clinton became subject to a major scandal when an independent prosecutor, investigating Clinton's personal finances, uncovered a sexual affair between Clinton and a White House intern
- After finding Clinton had lied about the affair under oath, the prosecutor recommended impeachment; voting along party lines, the House impeached the President but in the Senate, Republicans fell short of the required two-thirds vote needed to remove the President

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<td>- Clinton followed Bush’s policy of maintaining friendly relations with Russian President Boris Yeltsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>- After years of fighting among Bosnian Muslims, Croats, and Serbs, Clinton intervened to force a compromise peace; when Serb nationalists began persecuting Muslims in Kosovo, Clinton spearheaded the use of NATO forces, which bombarded Serbia and forced an end to the bloodshed in Kosovo</td>
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<tr>
<td>- At first, President Clinton tried to protect human rights in China by threatening to link U.S. trade to China with the promotion of human rights; he soon abandoned this policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>- In 1999, U.S. missiles accidentally hit the Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia; U.S. – Chinese relations suffered a setback, but there was no attempt to halt U.S. – Chinese trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>- U.S. leaders helped China join the World Trade Organization, further cementing economic ties</td>
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~ Adapted from The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

1. What did Clinton's first budget do?

2. What did Clinton promise to reform?

3. Who did Clinton appoint to a task force to implement this reform?
4- Did this reform occur during the Clinton Presidency? Explain your answer.

5- What did Clinton increase funding for?

6- What is NAFTA?

7- What did NAFTA eliminate?

8- Define tariff.

9- Explain free trade.

10- How does free trade benefit producers?

11- How does free trade benefit consumers?

12- Describe the U.S. economy at the end of Clinton’s Presidency.

13- What scandal occurred during the Clinton Presidency?

14- What had Clinton done during the scandal that led the prosecutor to recommend impeachment?

15- What is impeachment?

16- Why was Clinton not impeached?

17- Describe Clinton’s relations with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

18- What had Serb nationalists done in Kosovo?

19- What did Clinton do in response to the actions of the Serb nationalists?

20- Define genocide.

21- Describe Clinton’s relations with China.

22- What did Clinton try to protect in China?

23- Define human rights.

24- Why do you think Clinton decided to not link trade relations to human rights in China?

25- What did the U.S. help China join?
Primary Source: Excerpt from President Bill Clinton’s Speech, Aug. 17, 1998

This afternoon in this room, from this chair, I testified before the Office of Independent Counsel and the grand jury.

I answered their questions truthfully, including questions about my private life, questions no American citizen would ever want to answer.

Still, I must take complete responsibility for all my actions, both public and private. And that is why I am speaking to you tonight.

As you know, in a deposition in January, I was asked questions about my relationship with Monica Lewinsky. While my answers were legally accurate, I did not volunteer information.

Indeed, I did have a relationship with Miss Lewinsky that was not appropriate. In fact, it was wrong. It constituted a critical lapse in judgment and a personal failure on my part for which I am solely and completely responsible.

But I told the grand jury today and I say to you now that at no time did I ask anyone to lie, to hide or destroy evidence or to take any other unlawful action.

I know that my public comments and my silence about this matter gave a false impression. I misled people, including even my wife. I deeply regret that.

I can only tell you I was motivated by many factors. First, by a desire to protect myself from the embarrassment of my own conduct.

I was also very concerned about protecting my family. The fact that these questions were being asked in a politically inspired lawsuit, which has since been dismissed, was a consideration, too.

In addition, I had real and serious concerns about an independent counsel investigation that began with private business dealings 20 years ago, dealings I might add about which an independent federal agency found no evidence of any wrongdoing by me or my wife over two years ago.

The independent counsel investigation moved on to my staff and friends, then into my private life. And now the investigation itself is under investigation.

Question:
Identify seven significant points made by President Clinton:

1-________________________________________
2-________________________________________
3-________________________________________
4-________________________________________
5-________________________________________
Analyze the following images:

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
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Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
1. The main reason that the United States sent troops to Bosnia in 1995 was to try to
(1) bring a peaceful end to a civil war
(2) contain the spread of communism
(3) take over the area as a protectorate
(4) resettle refugees in North America

2. What is the main idea of this cartoon about President Bill Clinton?

3. President Bill Clinton’s decision to send troops to Bosnia in 1995 and to participate in the bombing of Kosovo in 1999 were both in response to international concern over
(1) trade agreement violations
(2) access to world oil reserves
(3) human rights violations
(4) monetary policies

4. President Bill Clinton’s decision to send troops to Bosnia in 1995 and to participate in the bombing of Kosovo in 1999 were both in response to international concern over
(1) trade agreement violations
(2) access to world oil reserves
(3) human rights violations
(4) monetary policies

5. Support for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) reflected the United States commitment to
(1) globalization
(2) Manifest Destiny
(3) collective security
(4) isolationism

6. In the United States, support for the passage and expansion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has been strongest among
(1) labor unions
(2) environmentalists
(3) big business
(4) farmers

7. The beginning of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe is most closely associated with the
(1) fall of the Berlin Wall
(2) formation of the European Union
George W. Bush

US History

“In the 2000 presidential race, the Democrats chose Vice President Al Gore to succeed Bill Clinton. The Republicans nominated George W. Bush, governor of Texas and the son of the former president. Ralph Nader, a long-time consumer advocate, ran for the Green Party, which championed environmental causes and promoted an overall liberal agenda. On the eve of the election, polls showed that the race would be tight. In fact, the election proved one of the closest in U.S. history. Determining a winner would take over a month.

As election night unfolded, Al Gore appeared to take the lead. The television networks projected that he would win Florida, Pennsylvania, and Michigan – states rich in electoral votes that would ultimately decide the winner of the race. Then, in a stunning turn of events, the TV networks recanted their original projection about Gore’s victory in Florida and proclaimed the state ‘too close to call.’ As midnight passed, it became clear that whoever won Florida would gain the 270 electoral votes needed to win the election. About 2 A.M., the networks predicted Bush the winner of Florida – and thus the presidency. However, as the final votes in Florida rolled in, Bush’s lead shrank considerably and the state again became too close to call. By the next day, Al Gore had won the popular vote by more than 500,000 votes out of 105 million cast across the nation. Meanwhile, George Bush’s razor-thin victory in Florida triggered an automatic recount.

In the weeks following the election, lawyers and spokespersons went to Florida to try to secure victory. The recount of the state’s ballots gave Bush a win by just over 500 votes – but the battle for the presidency did not end there. The Gore campaign requested manual recounts in four mostly Democratic counties. Bush representatives opposed the manual recounts. James A. Baker III, former secretary of state and leader of the Bush team in Florida, argued that such recounts would raise the possibility of political mischief.

As the manual recounting began on November 12, the Republicans sued to stop the recounts; a month-long court fight followed. The battle ultimately reached the Supreme Court. On December 12, the court voted 5 to 4 to stop the recounts, thus awarding the Florida electoral votes and the presidency to Bush. The justices argued that manual recounts lacked uniform standards and, therefore, violated equal protection for voters.”

~ The Americans

1. In election 2000, ________ wreaked havoc for the Democrats with his Green party candidacy for president.
   (1) Mel Carnahan
   (2) Jesse Ventura
   (3) H. Ross Perot
   (4) Ralph Nader

2. In the presidential election of 2000,
   (1) Al Gore won the popular vote.
   (2) George W. Bush won the popular vote.
   (3) John McCain won the popular vote.
   (4) It could not be determined who won the popular vote.
   (5) Al Gore won both the popular and electoral vote.
George W. Bush

US History

Name: ____________________


**Domestic Policy:**
- He was the son of former President Georg Bush; George W. Bush’s election as President in 2000 was the closest election contest in U.S. History
  a) Bush’s large lead began to shrink when the Democrats nominated Vice President Al Gore
  b) On election night, Gore won the popular vote, but in some states the margin was so narrow the winner of the electoral vote was unclear
  c) Because of the close vote in Florida, a recount was begun
  d) After weeks of indecision, Florida election officials declared Bush the winner, giving him the needed electoral votes for victory
  e) Gore challenged these results
  f) In a divided decision, the Supreme Court stopped manual recounts in several counties for their lack of uniform standards and Bush was declared the winner
- Early in his Presidency, Bush pushed through a tax cut in an attempt to revitalize the economy
- He also proposed legislation requiring states to test all students from third grade on

**Foreign Policy:**
- On September 11, 2001, Islamic terrorists boarded four different U.S. airliners
  a) Once airborne, the planes were hijacked and flown into the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon building in Washington, D.C.
  b) As many as five thousand people were killed - making this the worst attack in U.S. history
- President Bush vowed to launch a war against terrorism, including nations that harbored terrorists
  a) The primary suspect was Osama Bin Laden, who was responsible for prior terrorist attacks against Americans
  b) The Taliban, the Islamic Fundamentalist rulers of Afghanistan, refused to turn Osama bin Laden over to the U.S.
  c) President Bush ordered air and ground assaults to topple the Taliban and destroy bin Laden’s terrorist network

~ Adapted from The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

1- Who was George W. Bush?

2- What was unique about the Presidential election in 2000?

3- Who won the popular vote in the election?

4- Why was the electoral vote unclear?

5- What is the Electoral College?

6- In what state was the vote very close?

7- What began in this state?
8- Who did election officials declare the winner?

9- What did the other candidate do?

10- What did the Supreme Court rule?

11- Who did the Supreme Court declare the winner?

12- What did Bush do in an effort to revitalize the economy?

13- What legislation did Bush propose regarding education in the U.S.?

14- What happened on September 11, 2001?

15- Why was this the worst attack on American soil?

16- Who was responsible for this attack?

17- What country harbored this individual?

18- What group ruled this country?

19- What is Islamic Fundamentalism?

20- What do Islamic Fundamentalists want?

21- What do Islamic Fundamentalist not want?

22- Why were some Islamic Fundamentalists upset with the United States?

23- What nation did the United States immediately invade after the events of 9/11?

24- What other nation did the U.S. invade?

25- What did the U.S. suspect Saddam Hussein of making?

26- What happened to Saddam Hussein?

27- What happened to Osama bin Laden?

28- Is the U.S. still fighting a war on terror?

29- Why is the war on terror difficult to win?

30- How is the war on terror different from the Cold War?
Primary Source: Excerpt from the text of President Bush’s address Tuesday night, after terrorist attacks on New York and Washington

Today, our fellow citizens, our way of life, our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts.

The victims were in airplanes or in their offices – secretaries, businessmen and women, military and federal workers. Moms and dads. Friends and neighbors.

Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil, despicable acts of terror.

...These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat. But they have failed. Our country is strong. A great people has been moved to defend a great nation.

Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve.

...America was targeted for attack because we’re the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world. And no one will keep that light from shining.

...The search is underway for those who are behind these evil acts. I’ve directed the full resources for our intelligence and law enforcement communities to find those responsible and bring them to justice. We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them.

...Tonight I ask for your prayers for all those who grieve, for the children whose worlds have been shattered, for all whose sense of safety and security has been threatened. And I pray they will be comforted by a power greater than any of us spoken through the ages in Psalm 23: “Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for You are with me.”

This is a day when all Americans from every walk of life unite in our resolve for justice and peace. America has stood down enemies before, and we will do so this time.

None of us will ever forget this day, yet we go forward to defend freedom and all that is good and just in our world.

Thank you. Good night and God bless America.

Identify five significant points made by President Bush in the speech:

1- 
2- 
3- 
4- 
5-
1. President Ronald Reagan and President George W. Bush shared the belief that tax cuts would result in
   (1) a reduction in exports
   (2) the growth of the economy
   (3) an increase in the federal bureaucracy
   (4) a rise in unemployment

2. One unique feature of the presidential election of 2000 between George W. Bush and Al Gore is that
   (1) the Supreme Court played an important role in the final outcome
   (2) no third-party candidate was on the ballot
   (3) both candidates had previously served as vice president
   (4) the electoral votes in Florida were divided between the candidates

3. Base your answer to question 3 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.
   “... In the sixth year since our Nation was attacked, I wish I could report to you that the dangers have ended. They have not. And so it remains the policy of this Government to use every lawful and proper tool of intelligence, diplomacy, law enforcement, and military action to do our duty, to find these enemies, and to protect the American people...”
   ~ President George W. Bush
   Which event did President Bush refer to in this quotation?
   (1) Oklahoma City bombing on April 17, 1995
   (2) terrorist actions on September 11, 2001
   (3) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
   (4) start of Operation Iraqi Freedom

4. One reason some people support raising the eligibility age for receiving Social Security benefits is that
   (1) most Americans now have access to free health care
   (2) people are living longer today
   (3) the federal government has had record budget surpluses in recent years
   (4) baby boomers will begin to retire after the year 2030

Base your answers to questions 5 and 6 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.
   “…Keeping America competitive requires affordable energy. And here we have a serious problem: America is addicted to oil, which is often imported from unstable parts of the world. The best way to break this addiction is through technology. Since 2001, we have spent nearly $10 billion to develop cleaner, cheaper, and more reliable alternative energy sources. And we are on the threshold of incredible advances...”
   ~ President George W. Bush, State of the Union Address, January 31, 2006

5. In this passage, President George W. Bush suggests Americans can overcome oil “addiction” by focusing on
   (1) conservation
   (2) education
   (3) scientific research
   (4) discovery of new oil fields

6. Which goal related to United States energy needs is addressed in this speech?
   (1) reduce dependence on the Middle East
   (2) supply all energy needs from domestic sources
   (3) decrease offshore drilling
   (4) eliminate the use of all petroleum products
Analyze the following images:

"ON TOP OF THE SITUATION..."

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

HERE WE GO.. HOLD ON.. ANY MINUTE NOW.. GET READY.

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
Barack H. Obama

US History

"The 2000 census documents that Americans were older than ever before, with a median age of 35.3 – two years older than a decade prior. Increased longevity and the aging of the baby boom generation were the primary reasons for the rising median age. Behind the rising median age lie several broad trends. The country’s birthrate has slowed slightly, and the number of seniors has increased as Americans live longer because of advances in medical care and living healthier lifestyles. The number of people over 85 has increased at a faster rate than any other segment of the population, to 4.3 million in the year 2000.

The graying of America has placed new demands on the country’s programs that provide care for the elderly. These programs accounted for only 6 percent of the national budget in 1955. It was projected that the programs would consume about 39 percent of the budget by 2005.

The major programs that provide care for elderly and disabled people are Medicare and Social Security. Medicare, which pays medical expenses for senior citizens, began in 1965, when most Americans had lower life expectancies. By 2000, the costs of this program exceeded $200 billion.

Social Security, which pays benefits to retired Americans, was designed to rely on continued funding from a vast number of younger workers who would contribute their taxes to support a small number of retired workers. That system worked well when younger workers far outnumbered retirees and when most workers didn’t live long after retirement. In 1996, it took Social Security contributions from three workers to support every retiree. By 2030, however, with an increase in the number of elderly persons and an expected decline in the birthrate, there will be only two workers’ contributions available to support each senior citizen. Few issues loomed as large in the 2000 presidential election as what to do about Social Security. If the President and Congress do not restructure the system, Social Security will eventually pay out more money than it will take in. Some people suggest that the system be reformed by raising deductions for workers, taxing the benefits paid to wealthier Americans, and raising the age at which retirees can collect benefits.” ~ The Americans

1. To receive full benefits from Social Security you have to
(1) Have reached the retirement age [which was 65 and is now moving to 67].
(2) Have little or no wealth.
(3) Have little or no pension income.
(4) 1 and 2

2. Social scientists use the expression “the graying of America” to describe the
(1) aging of the nation’s population
(2) declining political power of older Americans
(3) possible failure of the Social Security System
(4) increasing number of babies born to older couples
Do Now:

"Barack H. Obama is the 44th President of the United States. His story is the American story – values from the heartland, a middle-class upbringing in a strong family, hard work and education as the means of getting ahead, and the conviction that a life so blessed should be lived in service to others.

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton’s army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

After working his way through college with the help of scholarships and student loans, President Obama moved to Chicago, where he worked with a group of churches to help rebuild communities devastated by the closure of local steel plants.

He went on to attend law school, where he became the first African-American president of the Harvard Law Review. Upon graduation, he returned to Chicago to help lead a voter registration drive, teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago, and remain active in his community.

President Obama’s years of public service are based around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose. In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families, and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United States Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass groundbreaking lobbying reform, lock up the world’s most dangerous weapons, and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

He was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 14, and Sasha, 11.” ~ whitehouse.gov

Questions:

1- What are several values of President Obama?

2- Describe President Obama’s parents.

3- Why were his grandparents important in his life?

4- What did President Obama do in Chicago?

5- What was an accomplishment of President Obama’s at Harvard?

6- What were several accomplishments of President Obama’s in the Illinois State Senate?

7- Why is President Obama a significant President in American history?

8- What is an unwavering belief of President Obama’s?
“Barack Obama was born on August 4, 1961 in Honolulu, Hawaii. He is the 44th president of the United States and the first African American to hold the office. Before winning the presidency, Obama represented Illinois in the U.S. Senate. He was the third African American to be elected to that body since the end of Reconstruction (1877). In 2009 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize ‘for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples.’

As President, Obama sought to enact a major reform of the nation’s health care system. Health care reform had been a leading Democratic Party goal since the presidency of Harry S. Truman. In 1965, Lyndon B. Johnson had secured the enactment of Medicare for older Americans and Medicaid for the poor. The next two Democratic Presidents, Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton, each failed to persuade Congress to pass legislation to guarantee health care coverage for everyone else. Although Obama had only promised during the election campaign to address this issue ‘by the end of my four-year term,’ he decided that his best chance of success was during his first year in office, when his popularity was likely to be at its highest.

Obama faced major hurdles in achieving health care legislation. Although Democrats in Congress were united in support of reform, they were divided about what form it should take, with some insisting that the federal government offer a ‘public-option’ (that is, government-run) coverage plan and others urging that private coverage be extended to those who lacked it. More than three-fourths of Americans had private health insurance in some form, and despite the steeply rising costs of health care, many of them worried that changing the system might make their own situation worse, as well as adding to the federal budget deficit that the Recovery Act had already sent soaring to more than $1 trillion per year. There was also angry opposition to ‘Obamacare’ from the newly formed, grassroots conservative Tea Party movement in a series of August 2009 town-hall meetings in their home states and districts. The President, frustrated that he was not getting through to the American people, decided to speak to the nation in a prime-time address to Congress on September 9, 2009.

‘The plan I’m announcing tonight would meet three basic goals,’ Obama declared. ‘It will provide more security and stability to those who have health insurance. It will provide insurance to those who don’t. And it will slow the growth of health care costs for our families, our businesses, and our government.’ Specifically, ‘individuals will be required to carry basic health insurance – just as most states require you to carry auto insurance. Likewise, businesses will be required to either offer their workers health care, or chip in to help cover the costs of their workers.’ On March 23, 2010, after some elaborate legislative wrangling to get the House to pass the Senate bill, Obama signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act into law.” ~ Britannica and Miller Center

Identify five significant facts about President Barack Obama and/or health reform.

1-  
2-  
3-  
4-  
5-
**The only thing we have to fear is fear itself!**

And a new economy in the toilet, two endless wars, a ballooning deficit, no energy policy, global climate change, a resurgent Russia, foreclosures, blah, blah, blah.

Is it a new New Deal?

---

**The Oval Office gets a makeover.**

The designers thought you needed to be reminded every day.

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**It's the Economy, Stupid!**

-James Carville
Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

ONLY ONE OPTION IS POLITICALLY VIABLE WHEN CONFRONTING THE ISSUES POSED BY OUR NATION'S USE OF DRONES AND THE VEXING PROBLEM OF GUANTANAMO.

Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
1. In the United States, most new jobs created during the 1980's were jobs that
   (1) were classified as managerial
   (2) provided services rather than produced goods
   (3) depended on heavy manufacturing
   (4) were farm related

2. Which is the most valid conclusion that may be drawn from the study of population patterns in the United States today?
   (1) Most of the population is concentrated in and around large urban centers.
   (2) The number of ethnic groups has declined.
   (3) The population of the South has continued to decline.
   (4) The Northeast is the fastest growing region in the nation.

3. In the last 20 years, the use of automation in United States industry has led to
   (1) a shortage of consumer goods
   (2) increased union membership
   (3) the lowering of the legal minimum wage
   (4) increased unemployment among unskilled workers

4. The widespread use of computers has led to a national concern over
   (1) increased pollution of the environment
   (2) guarding the right to privacy
   (3) protection of the right to petition
   (4) a decline in television viewing

5. Which statement about immigration to the United States is most accurate?
   (1) The desire for economic advancement has been a major reason for immigration to the United States
   (2) The ethnic mix of immigrants to the United States has remained mostly unchanged.
   (3) The number of immigrants has remained constant in each decade during most of United States history.
   (4) Nearly all immigrants have easily assimilated into American culture.

6. The aging of the baby boom generation will most likely result in
   (1) an increase in Social Security spending
   (2) a decrease in health care costs
   (3) a decrease in infant mortality in the United States
   (4) a balanced federal budget

7. As the average age of the nation’s population increases, there will be a need to
   (1) create more child care facilities
   (2) address the financing of Medicare
   (3) increase the number of public schools
   (4) reform immigration laws

8. Social scientists use the expression “the graying of America” to describe the
   (1) aging of the nation’s population
   (2) declining political power of older Americans
   (3) possible failure of the Social Security System
   (4) increasing number of babies born to older couples
An Election to Remember
Donald Trump is elected President of the United States.
NOV 09, 2016 | By Glenn Greenberg

In a stunning upset, Republican candidate Donald Trump rode a wave to victory as voters elected him the 45th President of the United States. Americans had to wait until the early hours of November 9 to find out the results. But by 2 a.m., it was clear that Trump had defeated the Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton. Trump, 70, is a successful businessman and reality-TV star. He has never served in government.

At 2:47 a.m., the president-elect took the stage in a packed ballroom at the New York Hilton Hotel in midtown Manhattan. "It is time for us to come together as one united people," he said as his supporters cheered. "Working together, we will begin the urgent task of rebuilding our nation and renewing the American dream."

A Hard-Fought Battle

Around the country, voter turnout was up more than 4% from the last presidential election. A record 46 million ballots were cast before Election Day, according to the Associated Press. For several hours on Election night, races in key states like Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina were too close to call. These states have a significant number of Electoral College votes. To win the presidency, a candidate needed 270 electoral votes. I 2:30 a.m., Trump had already amassed 276 electoral votes to Clinton’s 218.

Trump’s victory surprised many experts and pollsters who had predicted Clinton would come out on top. The results of the TIME For Kids election poll also favored Clinton. She won that vote 6,893 to 3,540. Throughout the campaign, one of Trump’s main challenges was to persuade voters that he has the attitude, knowledge, and judgment to be president. In the end, he was able to attract more than enough voters to his side. Clinton, however, appeared to have won the popular vote nationally. As of 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, the popular vote was 58,928,827 million for Trump and 59,957,993 for Clinton.

Clinton conceded the election to Trump in a phone call at around 2:30 a.m. “Hillary has worked very long and very hard over a long period of time,” Trump told his supporters during his victory speech. “We owe her a major debt of gratitude for her service to our country.”

Clinton delivered her concession speech later in the day. Her family and her running mate, Senator Tim Kaine of Virginia, were at her side. “We must accept this result and then look to the future,” Clinton told her disappointed supporters. “Donald Trump is going to be our president. We owe him an open mind and the chance to lead.”

Addressing young Americans, Clinton noted that throughout her career, she has experienced many successes and setbacks. “This loss hurts,” she said. “But please, never stop believing that fighting for what’s right is worth it.”

Trump’s rise to the presidency comes after a long career as a real-estate developer. He built skyscrapers, casinos, resorts, and golf courses. He also ventured into other businesses, introducing Trump Steaks, Trump Natural Spring Water, and an airline called Trump Shuttle. In 2004, he became a TV star with the reality show The Apprentice. He then starred in its spin-off, The Celebrity Apprentice, which launched in 2008.

The Challenges Ahead

The new president and his vice president, Governor Mike Pence of Indiana, will take office on January 20. They can expect support from Congress. In addition to the White House, Republicans will control both the House of Representatives and the Senate with majorities in both Houses.

But Trump and his team will have to confront many difficult challenges. They will have to work to bring the country together after a divisive campaign that upset millions of Americans. Throughout the country, millions of Americans are out of work and struggling to make ends meet. The new president must also address international issues. They include the war on terrorism and the refugee crisis.

Still, Trump says he sees a bright future ahead. “Every single American will have the opportunity to realize his or her fullest potential,” he tells his supporters. “Nothing we want for our future is beyond our reach.”

http://www.timeforkids.com/lodel/496771/print