

US History  
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## AP United States History Unit 10 ID-Sig's—Chapters 28-32

### Chapter 29

#### Terms and Events

1. The GI Bill of Rights: This was a law put into place by Franklin Delano Roosevelt on June 22, 1944. The law was originally known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The main purpose of this law was to help soldiers in one of the four main branches of the United States Military to return to their lives after returning home from World War II.
  - a. The GI Bill provided funding to allow former servicemen to attend college or to complete vocational training.
  - b. The GI Bill also provided home loans intended to help former servicemen purchase homes. These loans were % interest and had no down payments. This was one of the main reasons for the high levels of home ownership during the late 1940s and early 1950s.
2. The Taft Hartley Act: The Taft Hartley Act or the Labor –Relations Management Act of 1947 was signed into law on June 23, 1947. The purpose of this law was to attempt to regulate trade unions and grant employers to right to keep unions out of their workplace.
  - a. Made it closed business or businesses that only hired unionized workers illegal.
  - b. Made mass picketing illegal.
3. Dixiecrats: The Dixiecrats were also known as the States Rights Democratic Party. This was a group that developed as an offshoot of the Democratic Party in 1948. The movement only survived until 1950. The purpose of the group was to promote segregation and conservative political beliefs and political agendas in Congress.
  - a. The Dixiecrats supported the continuance of Jim Crow Segregation Laws.
  - b. The Dixiecrats also supported the idea of White supremacy or the idea that people of Caucasian descent were superior to other races.
4. Fair Deal: The Fair Deal as proposed by President Harry Truman in September 1945. The program has 21 separate proposals integrated into it. The purpose of the proposed programs was to provide economic development and social welfare.
  - a. The Fair Deal created public housing in slum areas throughout the United States. Old decrepit tenements were torn down and replaced with modern and up to date housing.
  - b. Funds were made available to subsidize housing for those that could not afford it.
5. National Defense Education Act of 1957: The National Defense Act was enacted on September 2, 1958 as a response to the launch of Sputnik I which was a Soviet satellite that was the first to ever be launched into space successfully. This program provided funding for schools throughout the United States with the ultimate goal of improving the education system in the United States.
  - a. Contained a loyalty oath that schools/school officials were required to sign in order to obtain funding. This was a result of McCarthyism and the Communist Witch Hunts of the 1950s.

- b. Funding was primarily provided in order to increase the number of high school students going on to obtain college educations in the United States.
6. The Military-Industrial Complex: The military industrial complex is a term coined by Dwight Eisenhower at his farewell address in December 1959. The term refers to the relationships between political policies, military organizations and industry.
  - a. Specifically coined in regards to the Cold War politics of the 1950s.
  - b. Includes several variables including, political contributions by industry, defense spending and lobbying for laws that benefit the military or big industry.
7. House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC): The House Committee on Un-American Activities began in 1938 and was disbanded in 1975. The purpose of this committee was to investigate Communism amongst people living and working at the highest levels of U.S Society.
  - a. HUAC was frequently confused with McCarthyism, even though Senator McCarthy had nothing to do with HUAC and was a member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government.
  - b. HUAC was responsible for the development of the Hollywood Blacklist in which hundreds of actors, directors, producers and other Hollywood personalities were accused of being Communists and blacklisted (banned) from working in film or television.
8. Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act): The McCarran Act was a 1950 law that required Communist groups to register with the government. The purpose of this was to allow the government to track Communist movement within the United States.
  - a. Was one of the major laws of the Cold War Era it allowed the federal government to deny members of Communist group's citizenship and to investigate detain and deport anyone suspected of being a Communist.
  - b. Many sections of the McCarran Act have been declared unconstitutional however sections of the law having to do with military security are still in effect.
9. Alger Hiss Case: Alger Hiss was the lawyer, and author who worked for the federal government during the Cold War. In 1948 he was accused of espionage and was convicted of perjury in 1950.
  - a. Was accused by Whitaker Chambers of being a Communist during the years he worked for the federal government.
  - b. Hiss served time in prison on the perjury charge but was never convicted of espionage.
10. Brown vs. The Board of Education, Topeka Kansas: Brown vs. The Board of Education was a 1954 Supreme Court decision that declared that segregation was illegal and a violation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - a. Was the result of a class action lawsuit files against the Topeka Kansas Board of Education by the parents of 13 African American children . The main plaintiff in the case was Oliver Brown, who alleged that the practice of segregating children was unfair after attempting to enroll his daughter in a white school that was closer to home than the black school that she was attending.
  - b. Segregation in Topeka Kansas ended in 1956 when the last of Topeka's schools became fully integrated.

- c. Little Rock Crisis : The Little Rock Crisis occurred in September 1957 when nine African American students known as the Little Rock Nine enrolled in the all white Little Rock Central High School. Governor Orval Faubus attempted to prevent the students from entering the high school by ordering the Arkansas National Guard to prevent them from entering the school grounds.
  - d. President Dwight Eisenhower sent the 10<sup>1st</sup> Airborne Division to forcibly integrate Little Rock Central High School and to protect the Little Rock Nine. Governor Faubus responded to Eisenhower's actions by putting a law into effect that closed all Little Rock Public schools to students. This became known as the Lost Year.
  - e. By 1959 segregationist school board members would be replaced and school in Little Rock would be integrated by the end of the 1959-1960 school years.
11. Montgomery Bus Boycott: The Montgomery Bus Boycott began on December 1, 1956 when an African American woman named Rosa Parks refused to give her seat up to a white person. Parks was arrested for refusing to obey the bus driver.
- a. This led to the African American community in Montgomery Alabama boycotting all public transportation until segregation was ended on city busses.
  - b. The boycott ended on December 20<sup>th</sup> when a court ruling declared that segregated public transportation was unconstitutional.
12. Southern Christian Leadership Conference: The SCLC is commonly known for its role in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. SCLC has had several well-known Civil Rights leaders in its membership including, Martin Luther King Jr.
- a. SCLC began in January 1957 shortly after the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott made it clear that the Civil Rights Movement had the potential to be a success.
  - b. SCLC supported the idea of peaceful or non-violent protest as a means of promoting Civil Rights.
13. Silent Spring: This was a book published on September 27, 1963. In this book Rachel Carson proposed that environmental toxins such as, DDT could have a profoundly negative effect on the environment.
- a. The book was a result of studies that demonstrated that DDT caused thinner shells in birds and could result in problems with pregnancy and birth defects in many animal species.
  - b. Carson accused the chemical industry of lying about the effects of pesticides and other chemicals.

### People

1. William Levitt: A real estate developer who was primarily responsible for the founding of the suburban lifestyle.
  - a. Founded Levittown New York, one of the first suburbs. Levittown provided low cost affordable housing for families just starting out. These homes were modular and assembled in an assembly line manner.
  - b. Levittown opened for residence in 1947. Early houses in the area sold for between \$ 6,000 and \$10,000 dollars.

2. Senator Joseph McCarthy: Served as a U.S. Senator between 1947 and 1957. Was responsible for McCarthyism and the Communist Witch Hunts of the 1950s.
  - a. McCarthy believed that there were hundreds of Communists working within the United States government itself.
  - b. Was censured in December of 1954 for promoting unfounded accusations of Communism against several government officials.
3. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg: were executed for treason in 1953 after being accused of being Communist spies.
  - a. Julius Rosenberg was accused of acting as a messenger for the Soviets and of passing information on the US Nuclear Weapons program to the Soviets.
  - b. It is unclear what level of involvement if any Ethel Rosenberg had in her husband's spying.
4. Jackie Robinson: was one of the first African American baseball players to play on a Major League Baseball Team.
  - a. Robinson was hired to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. He played in six World Series and helped the Dodgers win the 1955 World Championship.
  - b. Robinson was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1963.
5. Rose Parks: helped to begin the Montgomery Bus Boycott in December 1956 when she refused to give her seat on a segregated bus to a white person.
  - a. Served as the secretary of the NAACP in Montgomery.
  - b. Received the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her activities as a Civil Rights activist.

## Chapter 30

### Terms and Events

1. Greensboro Sit-ins: protests that occurred in Greensboro North Carolina between February and July of 1960. The sit-ins occurred as the result of four African American college students from the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina attempting to eat at the lunch counter at the Greensboro North Carolina Woolworth's which at the time was segregated.
  - a. By the second day of the sit in's more than 300 people were participating in the sit-in.
  - b. Was one of the key events in the desegregation of public places throughout the southern states.
2. Alliance for Progress: was created by President John F. Kennedy in order to develop a cooperative relationship between the United States and South American nations such as, Guatemala.
  - a. Set up aid programs for South American nations in order to improve standards of living in South American countries.
  - b. Allowed the United States to interfere in politics in South American countries if it was thought they were being influenced by Communist thought.
3. Bay of Pigs: CIA action on April 17, 1960 in which a trained force of Cuban exiles were sent to invade Southern Cuba in order to attempt a coup against Cuban dictator Fidel Castro.
  - a. Seven Cuban exiles and two U.S Citizens were executed by Castro in the aftermath of the attack.

- b. The failure to overthrow Castro was an embarrassment to the Kennedy administration .
4. Cuban Missile Crisis: occurred in October 1962 when the United State became aware that Cuba was allowing the Soviets to build military bases and nuclear weapons installations in Cuba.
  - a. US declared that it would not allow Cuba to host Soviet nuclear weapons.
  - b. Crisis ended on October 28, 1962 when the Soviets removed the missiles from Cuba.
5. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC): SNCC was created as a result of the Greensboro Sit-ins. The first meeting of SNCC occurred February 1, 1960 at Shaw University.
  - a. SNCC quickly spread to college campuses throughout the United States. Through 1966 there were SNCC chapters active on nearly every campus.
  - b. SNCC chapters throughout the United States were active in the Freedom Summer of 1964 and the Freedom Rides.
6. Freedom Rides: Began in May 1961 as an effort to fight against segregation of public transportation in the South.
  - a. The Freedom Rides were sponsored by SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality.
  - b. The Freedom Ride provoked a great deal of violence against the protesters. Many were arrested and abused by segregationist political leaders and members of law enforcement.
7. March on Washington: occurred on August 28 1963 as a protest against unequal treatment of African Americas. Thousands of Civil Rights activists of all races converged on Washington and demonstrated at the Lincoln Memorial.
  - a. This is where Martin Luther King Jr. made his famous “I have a dream” speech.
  - b. Was a key event in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that guaranteed the rights of all citizens regardless of race, ethnicity, gender or social class.
8. New Frontier: A concept addressed by John F. Kennedy in which he argued that the 1960s would be a new frontier not only for scientific exploration and cultural changes but socially and economically as well.
  - a. Was the inspiration for much of the social change that occurred in the 1960s.
  - b. Was the basis of many of President Kennedy’s social and economic programs.
9. Great Society: these were social welfare programs that were a furtherance of Fair Deal policies implemented by Truman. President Lyndon Baines Johnson envisioned a society where poverty and racial inequality would become things of the past.
  - a. Programs such as, the Food Stamp program and public welfare were implemented at this time.
  - b. The first efforts to provide health insurance to the uninsured in the forms of Medicaid/Medicare also were implemented at this time.
10. Civil Rights Act of 1964: Signed into law on July 2, 1964, it outlawed discrimination based on race, ethnicity or gender. This law ended racist practices of racial segregation, and discrimination in voting and hiring practices. The law declared that all people had certain civil rights no matter what race, gender or ethnicity they were.
  - a. Title VII is one of the key sections of this law and prevents discrimination based on race, religion, gender or ethnicity.

- b. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was also initiated as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The purpose of this committee was to prevent discrimination in hiring practices.
- 11. Voting Rights Act of 1965: Signed into law on March 17, 1965, this law banned discriminatory voting practices based on race, religion, gender, ethnicity or income.
  - a. Required clearance from the United States Attorney General or the United States District Court when making changes in voting practices.
  - b. Has been renewed four times since 1965.
- 12. Immigration Act of 1965: Enacted on October 2, 1965, this law discarded the National Origins formula that had been used to determine immigration quotas since 1924.
  - a. The new law allowed 300,000 immigration visas per year, 170,000 to Eastern Europeans, and all other areas of the world at 130,000.
  - b. Family reunification visas became unlimited as long as it was an immigrants immediate family.
- 13. War on Poverty: Part of Johnson's Great Society policy changes. Implemented between 1963 and 1968.
  - a. Had two major parts the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 which created programs such as, Vista, Peace Corps, Job Corps and Head Start, and the Social Security Act of 1964 which created social welfare programs like Food Stamps, Medicaid/Medicare and Social Security.
  - b. Was controversial because some saw it as the creation of a welfare state.
- 14. Tonkin Gulf Resolution: enacted on August 7, 1964 as a response to a battle between a US ship in the Tonkin Gulf in Vietnam and a North Vietnamese submarine. This allowed President Johnson the right to send troops to Vietnam to support the South Vietnamese regime without actively declaring war on Vietnam.
  - a. There was little opposition to this resolution with the House vote being 416-0 and only a few people in the Senate protesting against it.
  - b. The resolution would result in a decade and a half of conflict between the United States and North Vietnam.
- 15. Black Panthers: A radical leftist African American organization that fought for Civil Rights and Black Power and against the poverty that plagued many African American communities. This group was active between 1966 and 1982.
  - a. Was well known for the Free Breakfast for Children program that provided free meals to children in inner city neighborhoods.
  - b. Was also known for being against the draft and the Vietnam War.
- 16. Free Speech Movement :Occurred between September of 1964 and May of 1965 at ULCA Berkeley. The purpose of this movement was to protest a ban preventing students from participating in political activities on campus and to respect student's free speech rights and their right to political freedom.
  - a. The movement would become active periodically between 1966 and 1970 as the Vietnam War escalated.
  - b. Was key in the civil liberties movement that protested against infringement of civil liberties guaranteed to very citizen in the United States Constitution.
- 17. Students for a Democratic Society: A radical student organization active between 1965 and 1969 that fought for participatory democracy, free speech, equal and civil rights, peach and other social movements popular in the 1960s.

- a. Has had long lasting effects on activism and organizing student movements.
  - b. Was perhaps best known for the Ten Days of Resistance, which were mass student strikes that occurred on April 26, 1968.
18. Counterculture: popularized in the 1960s the counterculture stood against everything that was mainstream and mundane about society. This encompassed many cultures, religions ethnicities and involved people from a wide range of social and political movements. The counterculture has a powerful effect on the social political and cultural climate of the 1960s.
- a. Hippies: supported peace, listened to psychedelic rock music, frequently participated in alternative medicines and diets, sometimes took recreational drugs.
  - b. Had less rigid social cultural and sexual norms than mainstream society.

#### People

1. Barry Goldwater : Presidential candidate in the 1964 election. Was known for his conservative political ideals and being against Johnson's "Great Society"
  - a. Was painted as a radical by the Johnson political campaign.
  - b. In later life he would return to the Senate and would be instrumental in the creation of the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986 which increased the power of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
2. Malcolm X: African American Muslim leader public speaker and Civil Rights Activist who condemned white Americans for their actions towards African Americans. Between 1952 and 1965 he would be active in the Muslim religion.
  - a. Was viewed a racist by many because of his radical outspoken views on White America.
  - b. Was assassinated on February 21, 1965
3. Stokely Carmichael: one of the founders of the Black Panther Party popular during the late 1960s. Carmichael was also a Civil Rights activist and an Anti-Vietnam protester.
  - a. Served as chairman of the SNCC between 1966 and 1967.
  - b. Moved to Guinea-Conakry in 1969 and became an advisor to the Prime Minister of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou-Toure.

#### Chapter 31

#### Terms and Events

1. Pentagon Papers: A top secret document analyzing the involvement of the United States in Vietnam between 1945 and 1967. This document was leaked to the public by the New York Times in 1971.
  - a. Detailed the lies told by the Johnson Administration regarding US involvement in Vietnam.
  - b. The government tried to place an injunction against the Times publishing the documents but failed to make their case. This was a landmark case for freedom of the press.
2. The Feminine Mystique: A book by Betty Friedan, published in 1963. This book detailed the disillusionment of middle class, college educated women who had been relegated to being housewives after World War II.
  - a. The study detailed the depression and anxiety that many of these women were feeling, even though they led ideal lives to those around them.
  - b. Explored the renewal of the "cult of domesticity" that promoted the idea that women belonged in the home.

- c. Was influential in the second wave of the Women's Rights Movement that began in the 1960s.
- 3. National Organization for Women (NOW): The National Organization for Women or NOW was founded in 1966. It was founded to fight for equality for women in all areas of life.
  - a. Two of the original founders were Betty Friedan and Shirley Chisholm.
  - b. NOW has addressed issues as varied as sexual harassment, abortion rights, and the Equal Rights Amendment.
- 4. Roe v. Wade: A controversial 1973 court case that to the decision that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment applies to the right of a woman to have an abortion however; states have the right to deny abortions if it conflicts with either the mother's health or protection of the fetus.
  - a. This led to abortion being legalized in many states.
  - b. This would also lead to a division amongst women the pro-choice camp that supported the rights of women to choose to have an abortion and the pro-life camp that stated that abortion was wrong no matter the circumstances and should be made illegal.
- 5. Vietnamization: A policy implemented during the Nixon presidency that promoted training South Vietnamese military troops and providing them with equipment in order to reduce the number of US Soldiers fighting in Vietnam.
  - a. First goal was to increase the strength of the South Vietnamese army.
  - b. The second goal was to promote peace in Vietnam.
- 6. Kent State and Jackson State: Between May 4<sup>th</sup> and May 15, 1970 students at Kent and Jackson State Colleges in Ohio were protesting the actions of the United States in invading Cambodia. The Ohio National Guard was called in and in an effort to quell the riots opened fire on students (May 4<sup>th</sup> Kent State, May 14-15, Jackson State).
  - a. Four Kent State students were killed and nine were wounded.
  - b. Two Jackson State students were killed and 12 were wounded.
- 7. War Powers Act of 1973: Put a law into effect that stated a President can send troops to other nations only with Congressional authorization or if the United States or one of its territories is under threat of attack.
  - a. Was a response to the abuse of presidential powers during the Vietnam War.
  - b. Required President to obtain authorization within 48 hours of committing troops to action and only allowed troops to stay on active duty for 60 days without a declaration of war.
- 8. Nixon Doctrine: Proposed on July 25 1969 by President Richard Nixon. Nixon stated that in the future US allies would be expected to deal with their own military problems however; the United States would provide troops if asked.
  - a. This did not apply in the case of preexisting treaties.
  - b. The US would intervene if nuclear threat was involved.
- 9. Détente: this occurred in the 1970s when the political conflict between the United States and the Iron and Bamboo Curtain nations such as, the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China was reduced.
  - a. This reduced the threat of nuclear conflict on both sides.
  - b. This also allowed for greater trade that allowed Communist nations to obtain manufactured goods and food products that were in short supply.



10. Nixon's Southern Strategy: A popular campaign technique used by Richard Nixon in the late 1960s that encouraged racism in Southern states in order to win Southern votes.
    - a. Lost presidents that chose to use this technique an estimated 90% of the African American vote.
    - b. Led to a realignment of Southern politicians with many of them becoming Republicans rather than joining the traditionally Southern dominated Democratic Party.
  11. CREEP: Committee for the Re-election of the President- CREEP was used to raise funds for Nixon's second presidential campaign.
    - a. CREEP was known for participating in illegal activities like money laundering and slush funds.
    - b. Was one of the bases for the Watergate Scandal.
  12. Plumbers: A team of federal operatives who were intended to fix leaks within the federal government .This group was responsible for the thefts at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington D.C in 1972.
    - a. G. Gordon Liddy was responsible for running the Plumbers Unit.
    - b. E Howard Hunt was also responsible for the actions of this group.
  13. Watergate: The political controversy that occurred when the White House Plumbers Unit broke into the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington D.C.
    - a. This scandal lead to several Nixon administration members being arrested put on trial and jailed for their activities.
    - b. Ultimately this would cause President Nixon to resign from the presidency in 1973.
  14. Stagflation: An economic concept that is related to high inflation and low growth economically.
    - a. In the 1970s this was caused by the Gas and Oil shortage in the early 1970s.
    - b. How much this was affecting the economy was measured using what was commonly called the Misery Index.
  15. Bakke vs. University of California: A 1978 court case that refuted the idea that race should be considered a part of admissions policies.
    - a. Promoted the idea that the most qualified candidates should be accepted for colleges and universities.
    - b. Opposed the idea of racial quotas or Affirmative Action.
  16. Camp David Accords: Signed by Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin on September 17, 1978 , these accords created a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
    - a. Resulted from 13 days of negotiations at Camp David.
    - b. Had long lasting consequences for Egypt who as banned from the Arab League for more than two decades.
  17. Carter Doctrine: A statement made by President Jimmy Carter that declared that the United States would use force in order to defend its investments in the Persian Gulf.
    - a. Resulted in policies that protected the interests of Saudi Arabia and other oil producing nations during the 1980s.
    - b. Had long term results including Operation Desert Storm and the Gulf War
- People

1. Cesar Chavez: co-founder of the United Farm Workers (UFW) and a major player in the Chicano Rights Movement. He fought for the rights of Mexican American migrant laborers and founded a labor union to promote the rights of agricultural workers.
  - a. Fasted against the use of pesticides for 36 days in 1990.
  - b. Was sent to prison in 1969 for protesting against an injunction against the activities of the UFW.
2. Dolores Huerta: co founder and Vice President of United Farm Workers. She is also a member of the Democratic Socialists of America and is well known as a Chicano Rights and Labor Rights activist.
  - a. Involved in the 1965 grape boycott along with Cesar Chavez.
  - b. Participated in lobbying to support the 1975 California Agricultural Labor Relations Act.
3. Phyllis Schlafly: an opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment and a conservative political activist.
  - a. Founded the Eagle Forum in the 1970s. This is a conservative pro-family group that is centered on social issues.
  - b. Has made controversial speeches that promote ideas such as, marital rape being legal.
4. Henry Kissinger: was a politician and diplomat that served during the Carter and Ford administrations. He is served as both a National Security Advisor and Secretary of State.
  - a. Responsible for implementing détente policies of the late 1970s that opened up relations with the Soviet Union.
  - b. Also responsible for smoothing relations between the United States and Communist China.
5. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward: Reporters for the Washington Post who were responsible for breaking the news of the Watergate Scandal in 1973.
  - a. Bernstein won the 1973 Pulitzer Prize for Public Service for his articles on the Watergate Scandal.
  - b. Woodward and Bernstein wrote a popular book “All the President’s Men” about the scandal that was published in 1974.

## Chapter 32

### Terms and Events

1. Conservative Coalition of 1980: an unofficial group of senators and congressman designed to bring together conservative groups within congress. This group was functional between 1937 and the late 1980s.
  - a. Well known conservatives such as, Barry Goldwater, Strom Thurmond, and Robert Byrd were part of this group.
  - b. Opposed liberal political agendas, this included, Civil Rights, women’s rights, and the welfare state.
2. New Right: came about in the late 1960s. The group is well known for their conservative political agenda and for their pro-family campaigns.
  - a. Includes members such as, Phyllis Schlafly, and Ronal Reagan
  - b. Many of Reagan’s political policies were supportive of the New Right political and social agendas.

3. Reaganomics: or supply side economics refers to policies implemented by President Ronald Reagan in the 1980s. These policies were meant to limit the role of the government in the economy.
  - a. Aimed to reduce government spending, reduce taxes, and to deregulate industry.
  - b. To an extent these policies were successful although the economic impact could not be considered long-term.
4. Supply Side Economics: See number 3
5. Deregulation: The policy of limiting or removing state and federal limitations on industry and trade.
  - a. It was assumed that deregulation would increase competition between companies and therefore reduce the cost of their products.
  - b. Was part of the Reaganomics policies of the 1980s.
6. Strategic Defense Initiative: Also known as “Star Wars” this was a policy proposed during the Reagan presidency that intended to use defense systems on both the ground and in space to protect the United States from attack.
  - a. This project was controversial for several reasons, including the expense of the initiative and for being unrealistic.
  - b. The idea never really was implemented successfully although Clinton did try to redesign the program in the 1990s.
7. Reagan Doctrine: strategy designed by Ronald Reagan’s administration in the 1980s to limit the influence of the Soviet Union.
  - a. Did not last very long as by 1989 the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe were failing.
  - b. US secretly funded governments in Third World countries to oppose Communism.
8. Perestroika and Glasnost: Perestroika was the restructuring of the Soviet government by President Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s. Glasnost was the introduction of openness or freedom of information in which Soviet citizens were finally allowed to question governmental policy.
  - a. These policies led to the fall of Communism beginning in 1989.
  - b. These policies were also responsible for creating ethnic tensions in former Soviet states as groups that had once been united by Communism returned to traditional belief systems and ways of living.
9. Moral Majority: a political group founded in 1979s that lasted throughout the 80s. The group promoted an evangelical Christian, politically conservative, pro-life, pro-family agenda.
  - a. Promoted censorship of media outlets specifically in regards to film, music and video games.
  - b. Opposed to the ERA, abortion and gay rights.

#### People

1. Ronald Reagan: President of the United States 1980-1984, and 1984-1989. Promoted a conservative political agenda.
  - a. Well known for the Iran Contra Scandal and for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

- b. Was also known for his economic policies that promoted deregulation and reduced government involvement in the economy.
2. Sandra Day O' Connor: The first female Supreme Court Justice. She was appointed in 1981 as she was neither liberal nor conservative she provided the deciding vote in many important cases.
  - a. Some of her most well known court decisions included Webster v. Reproductive Health Services
  - b. Supported the Fourth Amendment in several successful court cases.
3. Mikhail S. Gorbachev: Former Soviet President, was responsible for the more open political policies of the late 1980s.
  - a. Coined the term perestroika to define the restructuring of the Soviet government in the 1980s.
  - b. Created the glasnost policies of the 1980s that allowed for a more open vision of the Soviet government.

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