



# Chapters 31-32

## Modern America

The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are decorative white line art elements resembling circuit boards or neural networks. These lines connect to small white circles, creating a geometric pattern in each corner.

# Politics and Diplomacy after Watergate

# THE FIRST UNELECTED PRESIDENT

Gerald Ford was the only unelected president ever, since he replaced the V.P. when Agnew resigned.

All the other V.P.'s that had ascended to the presidency had at least been supported as running mates of the president that had been elected.

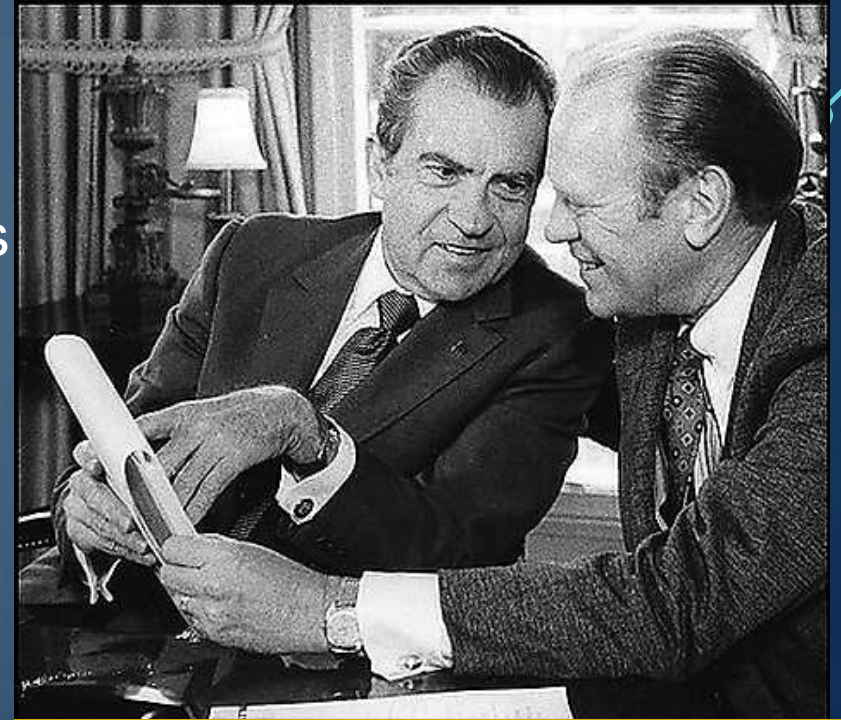
His popularity and respect sank when he issued a full pardon of Nixon, setting off accusations "buddy deal."



“As President, my primary concern must always be the greatest good of all the people of the United States whose servant I am. As a man, my first consideration is to be true to my own convictions and my own conscience.

My conscience tells me clearly and certainly that I cannot prolong the bad dreams...My conscience tells me it is my duty, not merely to proclaim domestic tranquility but to use every means that I have to insure it...

Now, therefore, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, pursuant to the pardon power conferred upon me by Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free, and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from July (January) 20, 1969 through August 9, 1974.



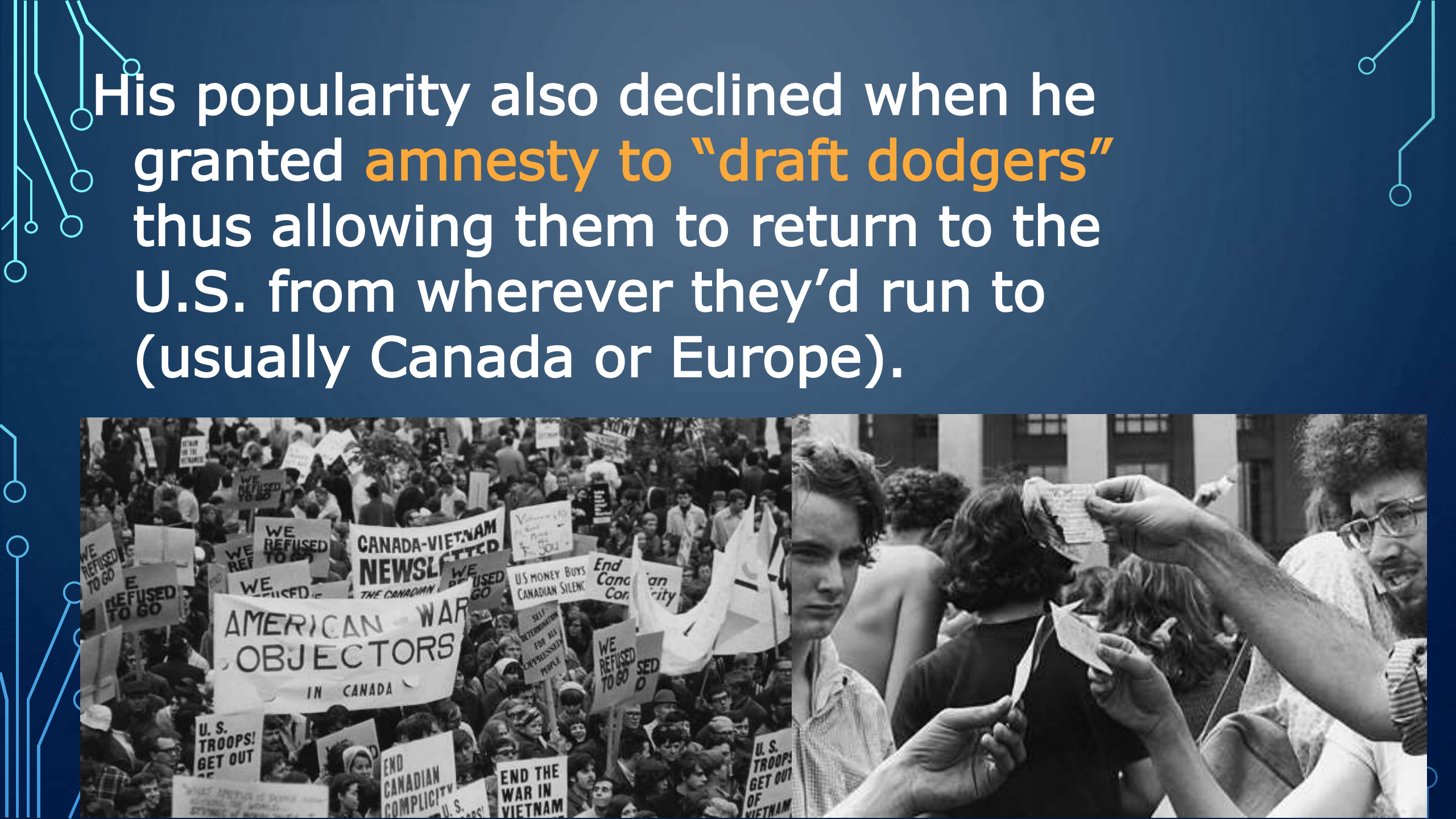



H. B. Milnes School  
Fair Lawn N.J. 07410  
Sept. 11, 1974

Dear President Ford,  
I think you are half Right  
and half wrong.

yours truly,  
Anthony Ferreira.

His popularity also declined when he granted **amnesty to “draft dodgers”** thus allowing them to return to the U.S. from wherever they’d run to (usually Canada or Europe).





In July 1975, Ford signed the **Helsinki accords**, which recognized Soviet boundaries, guaranteed human rights, and eased the U.S.—Soviet situation.

Critics charged that détente was making the U.S. lose grain and technology while gaining nothing from the Soviets.



South Vietnam fell to the communist North in 1975, and American troops had to be evacuated, the last on April 29, 1975, thus ending the U.S. role in Vietnam War. America lost the war and international respect.



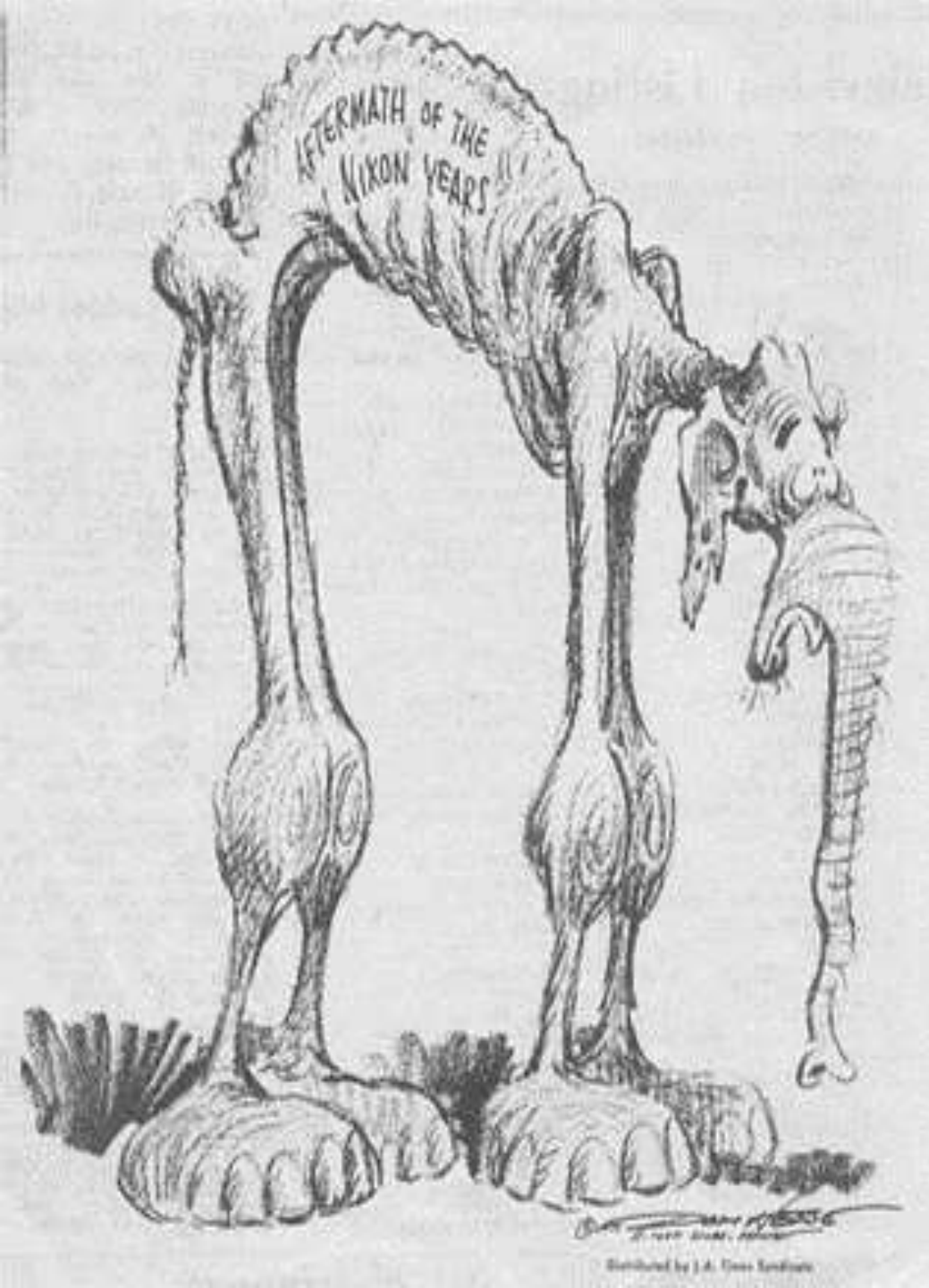


# THE BICENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN AND CARTER

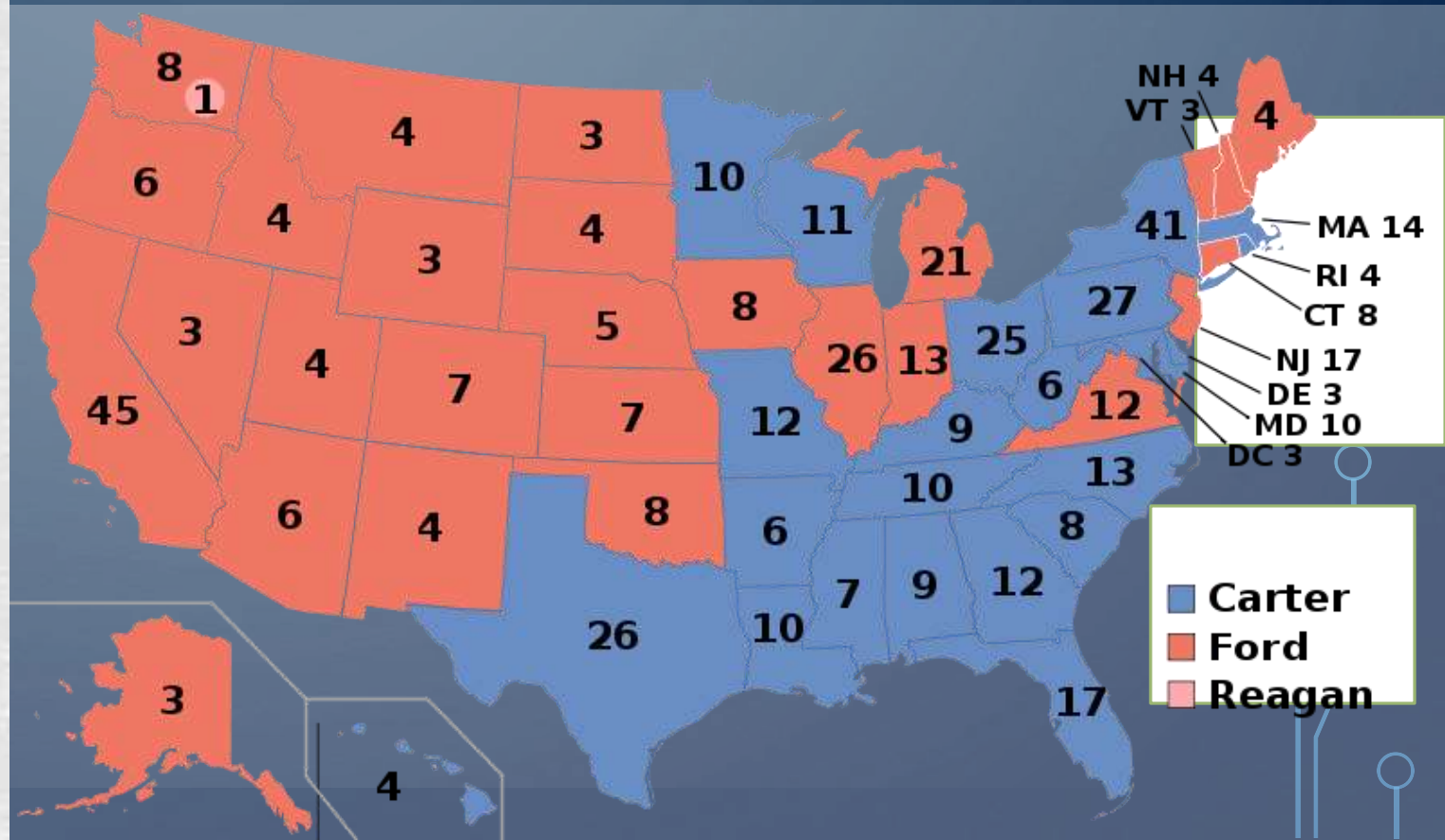
In 1976, Jimmy Carter barely squeezed by Gerald Ford (297 to 240) for president and **gained Democratic majorities** in both houses of Congress.

He capitalized on being a “**Washington outsider**,” and therefore untainted by the supposed corruption of D.C.  
(He’d previously been governor of Georgia.)





297 TO 240  
50% TO 48%





This inauguration ceremony marks a new beginning, a new dedication within our Government, and a new spirit among us all. A President may sense and proclaim that new spirit, but only a people can provide it.

Two centuries ago, our Nation's birth was a milestone in the long quest for freedom. But the bold and brilliant dream which excited the founders of this Nation still awaits its consummation. I have no new dream to set forth today, but rather urge a fresh faith in the old dream...

The American dream endures. We must once again have full faith in our country--and in one another. I believe America can be better. We can be even stronger than before.



MILLER CENTER  
of PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

President Jimmy Carter's  
Inaugural Address  
January 20, 1977



In Foreign Affairs he did surprisingly well:

- As colonization was ending around the world **Carter was a champion for human rights**, in Rhodesia (later Zimbabwe) and South Africa, he championed for the rights of native peoples.
- There were several Communist revolutions in African in the 70s, not all successful, but threatening still.

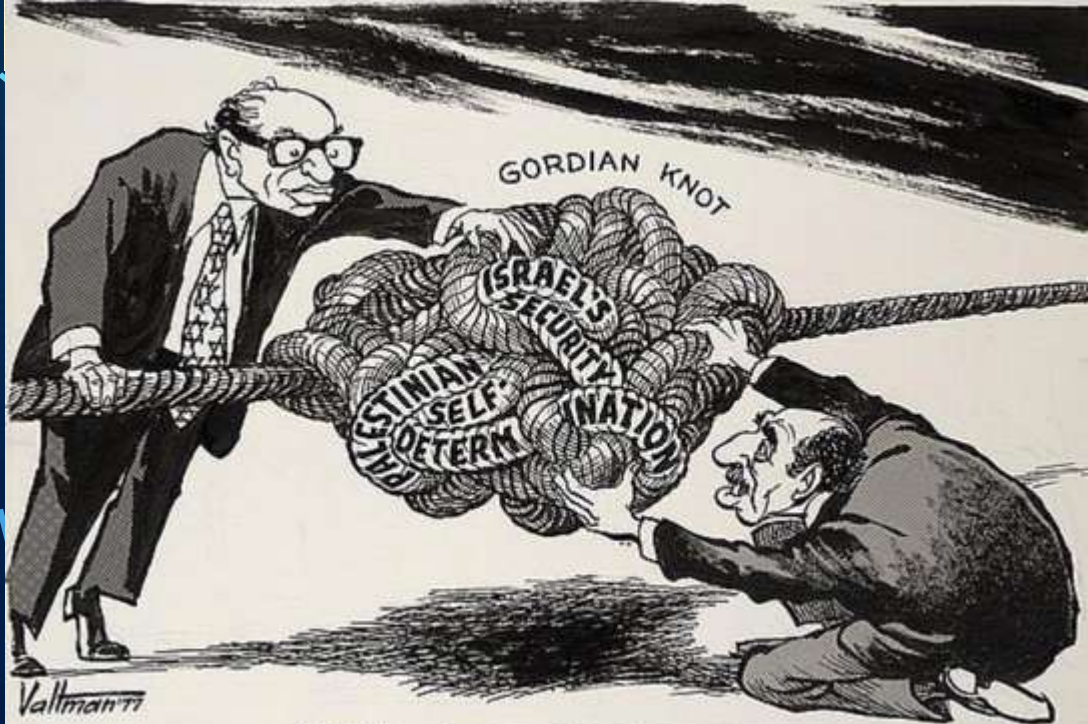




On September 17, 1978, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel signed the **Camp David peace accords**.

Mediated by Carter after the countries had struggled, this was Carter's greatest foreign policy success.

Israel agreed to withdraw from territory gained in the 1967 war, while Egypt would respect Israel's territories.



AGREED - NOT TO USE THE SWORD



Carter signed the **SALT II agreements** with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev. SALT II was the first nuclear arms treaty which assumed real reductions in missiles on both sides. Although the U.S. Senate wouldn't ratify it, both sides honored it until 1986 when Reagan started his own negotiations.



On December 27, 1979, the U.S.S.R. invaded **Afghanistan**, which later turned into their version of Vietnam.

Carter put an embargo on the Soviet Union and **boycotted the Olympic Games** in Moscow.



Carter also pledged to **return the Panama Canal** to Panama by the year 2000. And resumed full diplomatic relations with **China** in 1979.



## CARTER'S WOES

In 1978, Carter got an \$18 billion tax cut for America, but the economy continued sinking.

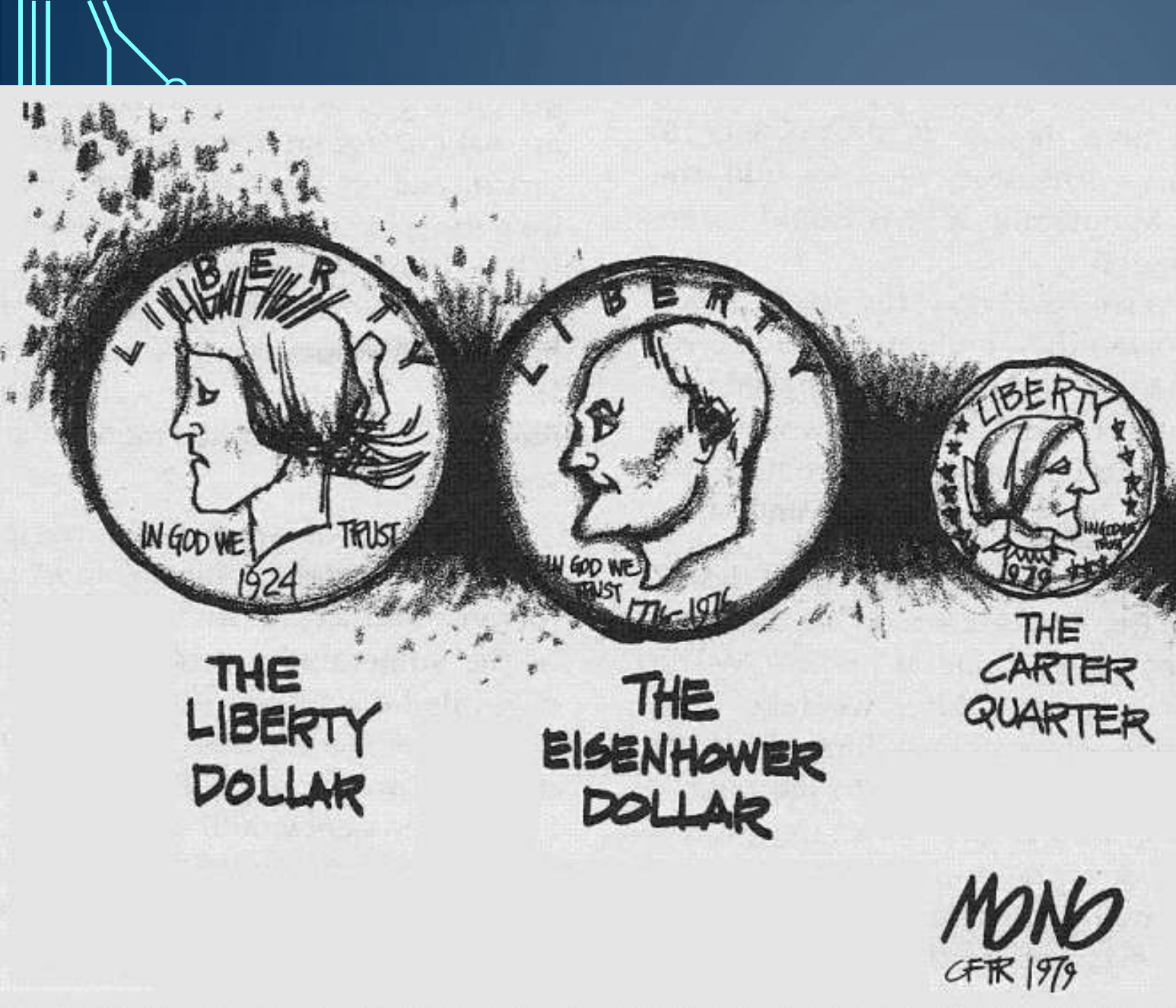
Despite an early spurt of popularity, Carter soon lost public support.

**Inflation** had been steadily rising, and by 1979, it was at a huge **13%!!!**

Carter identified the root of America's problems - **the nation's dependence on foreign oil**









He called for legislation to **improve energy conservation.**

America didn't like these ideas and energy problems escalated under Carter.



## THE CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE OR "MALAISE" SPEECH



"I want to talk to you right now about a fundamental threat to American democracy... I do not refer to the outward strength of America, a nation that is at peace tonight everywhere in the world, with unmatched economic power and military might...

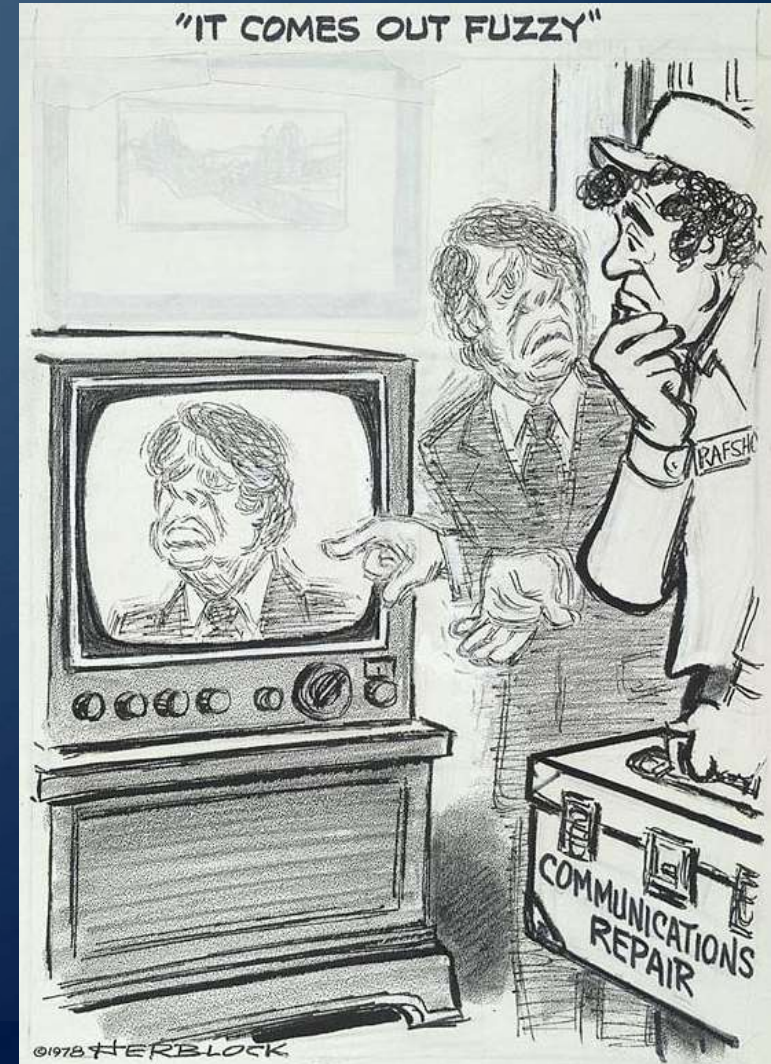
The threat is nearly invisible in ordinary ways. It is a crisis of confidence. It is a crisis that strikes at the very heart and soul and spirit of our national will. We can see this crisis in the growing doubt about the meaning of our own lives and in the loss of a unity of purpose for our nation.



In a nation that was proud of hard work, strong families, close-knit communities, and our faith in God, too many of us now tend to worship self-indulgence and consumption. Human identity is no longer defined by what one does, but by what one owns.

But we've discovered that owning things and consuming things does not satisfy our longing for meaning.

I'm asking you for your good and for your nation's security **to take no unnecessary trips, to use carpools or public transportation whenever you can, to park your car one extra day per week, to obey the speed limit, and to set your thermostats to save fuel...** I have seen the strength of America in the inexhaustible resources of our people. In the days to come, let us renew that strength in the struggle for an energy-secure nation."





# THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

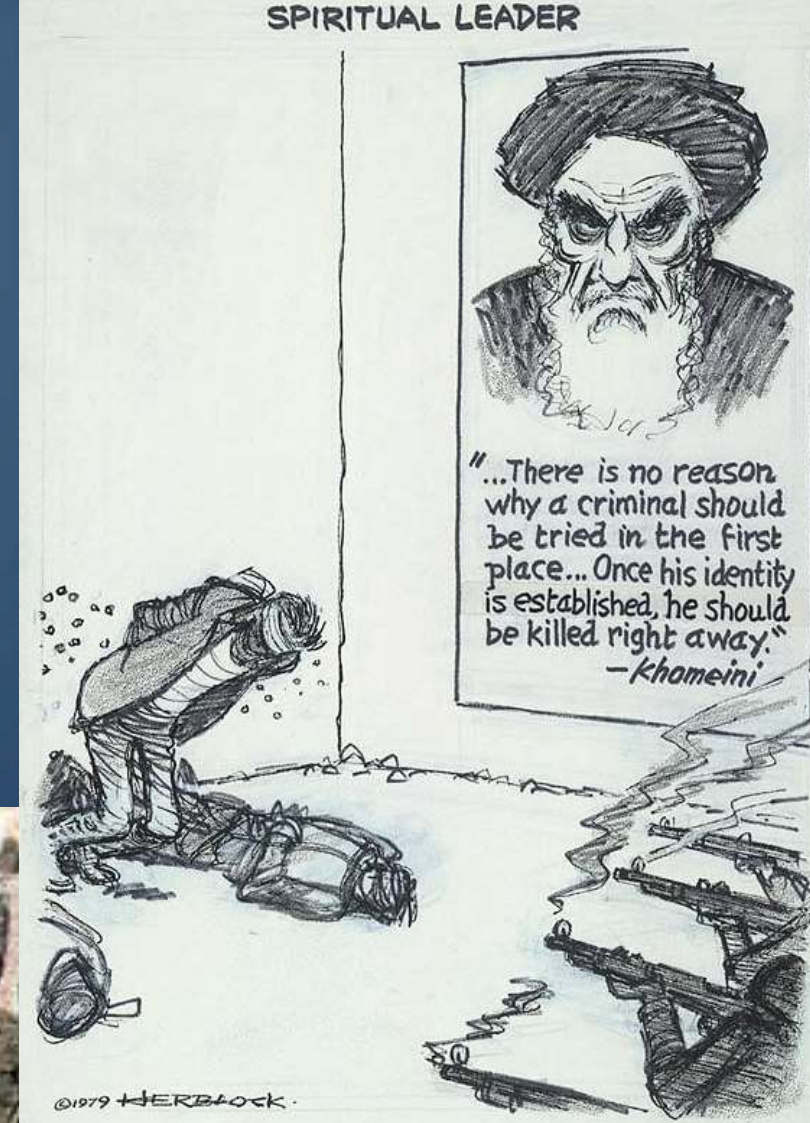
In, 1979, Iran's shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who had been installed by America in 1953 and had ruled his land as a dictator, was overthrown and succeeded by the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Iranian fundamentalists were very much against Western/U.S. customs, and Iran stopped exporting oil; OPEC also hiked up oil prices, thus causing another oil crisis.



On November 4, 1979, an angry mob of young Islamic revolutionaries overran the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking more than 60 Americans hostage.

They demanded that the U.S. return the exiled shah who had arrived in the U.S. two weeks earlier for cancer treatments.





In October, when the severity of the Shah's illness became known, Carter relented on humanitarian grounds. "He went around the room, and most of us said, 'Let him in.'" recalls Vice President Walter Mondale. "And he said, 'And if [the Iranians] take our employees in our embassy hostage, then what would be your advice?' And the room just fell dead. No one had an answer to that. Turns out, we never did."

VP Walter Mondale



John Graves



John Graves (public affairs officer): I happened to be at the window of the press office where I could actually see the gate, the main gate. I don't know quite how it opened; normally there's a big chain around it. But all of a sudden the gates opened and the first flood of students came in.

They were mostly women carrying signs like: "Don't be afraid. We just want to set in." Set, not sit. No sign of weapons or anything like that. It didn't look at all serious.



Malcolm Kalp (economics officer,  
at the chancery):  
Gradually everybody filtered  
upstairs. We cleaned out the  
basement... and the first floor,  
and got everybody up there--  
the Americans as well as  
the Iranian workers.

Everybody sat along the walls  
on either side of the hall. The  
marines came around and  
started giving out gas masks.

Malcolm Kalp



Bill Belk (communications officer, at the chancery): The Iranians swarmed in. One guy looked at me and said, "Walk out the door." So I walked out the door. Two guys grabbed me, one on either side, put my hands behind my back, and tied my hands. They had a long nylon rope that they used to tie us up...

They blindfolded me, and I didn't know what to do. I'd never experienced a blindfold before. I thought maybe they were going to take us out and shoot us. I just didn't know what to expect.

Bill Belk





**Sgt. William Quarles** (marine security guard, at the Bijon Apartments): I was just trying to be cool. I said, "I can't believe this. I don't believe these little knuckleheads think they're going to take over the embassy." You know, I was really pissed. I kept saying, "What in the hell do they think they're doing? They can't do this. They think they're going to take over the American embassy with all these Marines around?" I was really eager to go over there and kick somebody's ass. I really was. I just wanted to bang a few heads."



The American hostages languished in captivity while the nightly news reports showed Iranian mobs burning the American flag and spitting on effigies of Uncle Sam.

**They will be held for 444 days** with no outside contact.





"No one can know how much pressure there was on Jimmy to do something," Rosalynn Carter recalled. "I would go out and campaign and come back and say, 'Why don't you do something?' And he said, 'What would you want me to do?' I said, 'Mine the harbors.' He said, 'Okay, suppose I mine the harbors, and they decide to take one hostage out every day and kill him. What am I going to do then?'"

Rosalynn Carter





At first Carter tried **economic sanctions**, but that didn't work.

Later, he tried a daring commando rescue mission, **Operation Eagle Claw**, but that had to be aborted, and when two military aircraft collided, eight of the would-be rescuers were killed.



The stalemated  
hostage situation  
dragged on for most of  
Carter's term, and  
wasn't **resolved** and  
hostages **released** until  
January 20, 1981—the  
**inauguration day** of  
Ronald Reagan.



Former President Jimmy Carter waves as he looks at former hostage Bruce Laingen, from Bethesda, Md., former charge d'affaire at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, on the balcony of the U.S. Air Force hospital, Jan. 22, 1981, in Wiesbaden, Germany. Carter paid a three-hour visit to the hostages from Iran at the hospital.



The image features a dark blue background with a subtle gradient. In the corners, there are decorative elements resembling circuit board traces or neural network connections, consisting of thin white lines and small white circles. The main text is centered and reads:

# Rise of the New American Right



## SUNBELT

The biggest demographic change of the 1970s – 90s was the rise of the “Sunbelt” which was Southeast (particularly Florida), the Southwest ( particularly Texas), and above all, California.



The residents of the Sunbelt were often **more politically conservative** and there was a shift of the South from the Democrats to the Republicans and the ability of the Republicans to capture the increasingly crucial Sun Belt states of California, Texas, and Florida

# Growth of the Sunbelt, 1970-1990

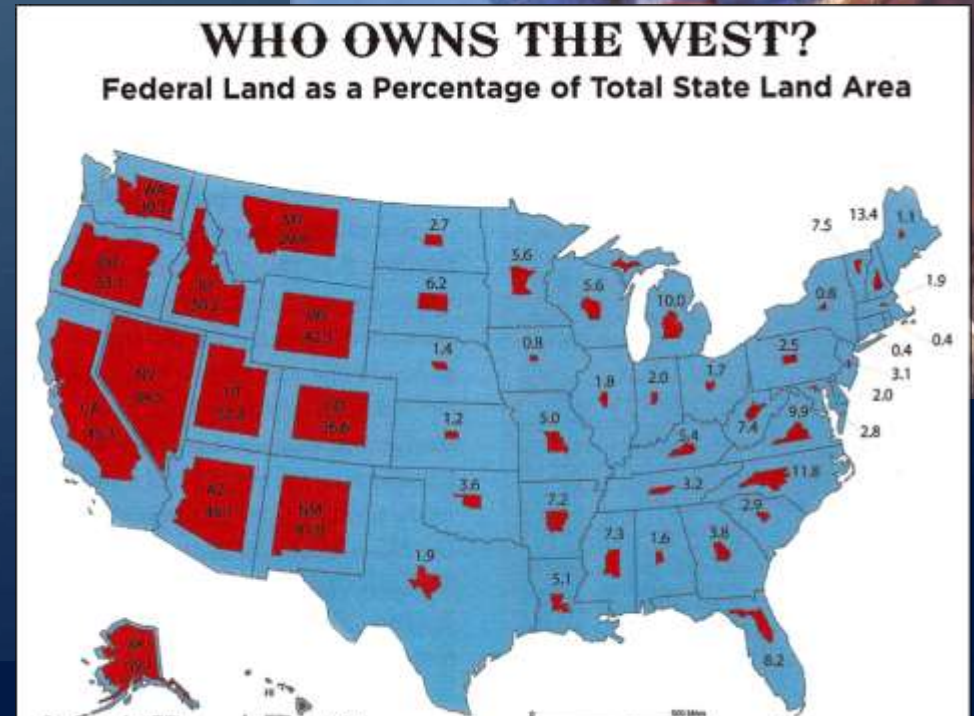




# SAGEBRUSH REVOLUTION

The Sagebrush Rebellion mobilized conservative opposition to environmental laws and restrictions on development.

Westerners saw themselves as victims of federal government control—especially when it came to the amount of land the fed. gov't owned in western states.





# GROWTH OF EVANGELICALS

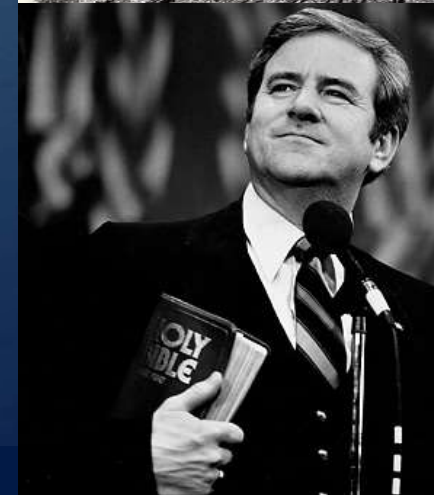
Beginning in the 1980s, newly politicized religious conservatives began to exert their muscle in a cultural war.

→ i.e. **Falwell and the Moral Majority**.

→ 2-3 million voters registered as Moral Majority in its first two years.

Using the power of media, they opposed sexual permissiveness, abortion, feminism, and homosexuality.

Many found a new forum:  
**televangelism**





The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are stylized, light blue circuit board patterns. These patterns consist of thin lines representing traces, with small circles at various points representing solder pads or vias. The patterns are more dense in the top-left and bottom-left corners and more sparse in the top-right and bottom-right corners.

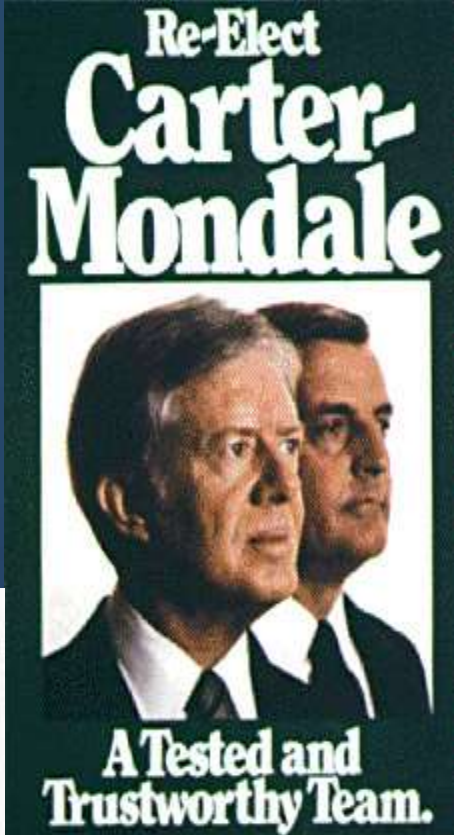
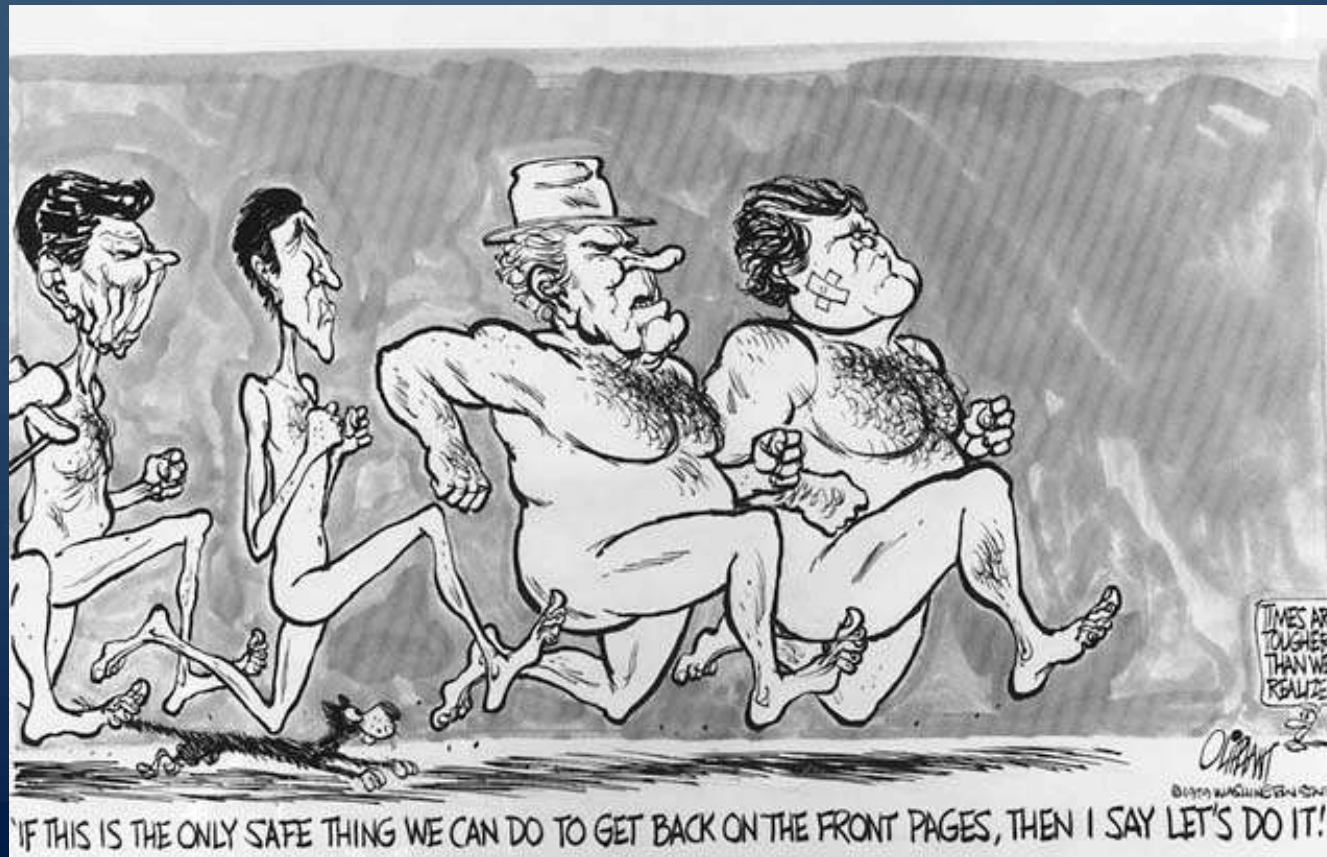
# The “Reagan Revolution”

# ELECTION OF 1980

Late in 1979, Edward (Ted) Kennedy declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for 1980.

Jimmy Carter had to fight for his own party's nomination.

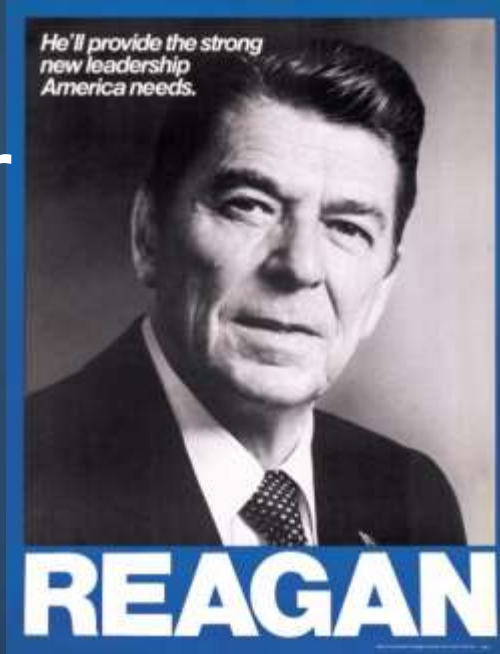
DECEMBER 12,  
1979





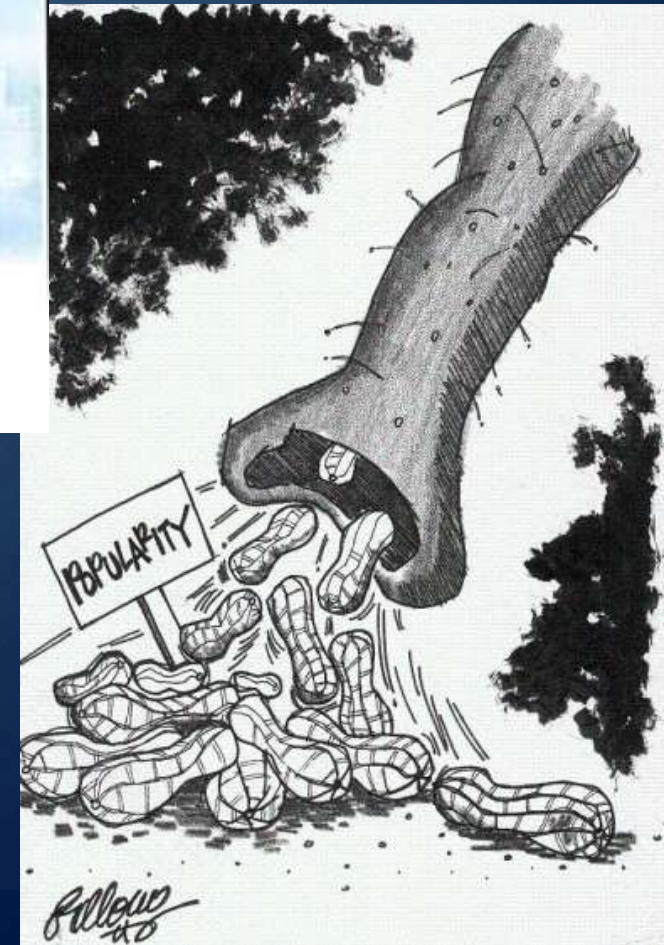
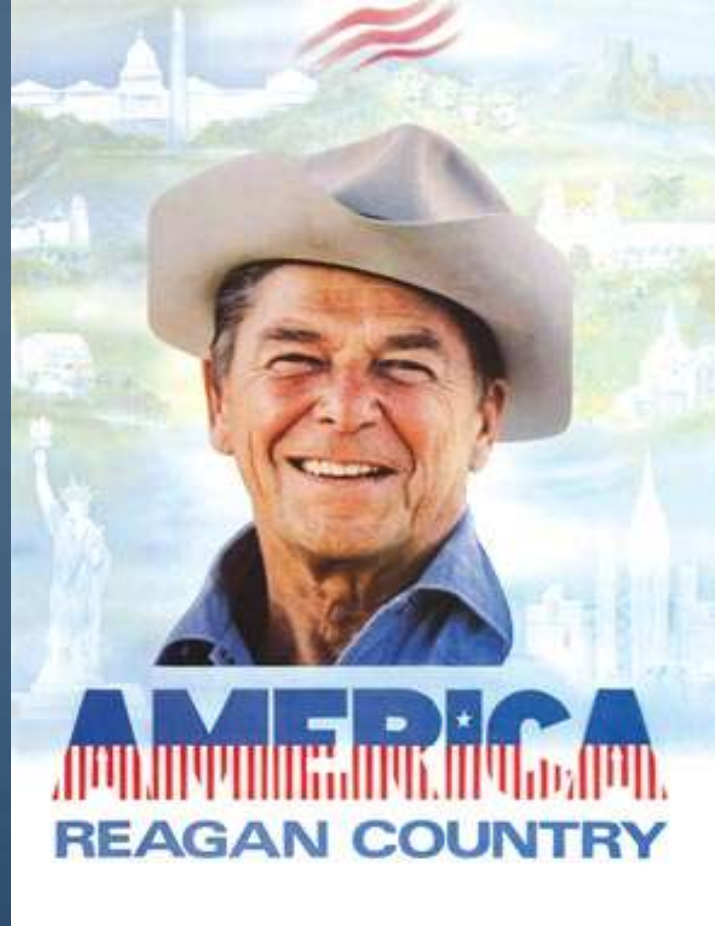
The Republicans chose conservative former actor and governor **Ronald Reagan**. This signaled the return of **conservatism**.

1. Ronald Reagan belief that “big government” was bad, federal intervention in local affairs was condemnable, and favoritism for minorities was negative.
2. The “new right” movement included the **Moral Majority** and other conservative Christian groups.
  - a. The conservative movement of the 80s was a reaction to the liberal movement of the 60s. The pendulum was swinging back.



“Neoconservatives”  
and the Moral  
Majority supported  
Reagan.

Both had become very  
conservative,  
especially with using  
American foreign  
policy to promote  
democracy around  
the world.





Reagan's charismatic personality and good looks on televised debates, as well as his attacks on President Carter's problems, helped him win the election of 1980 with an electoral landslide and for Republicans to regain control of the Senate.

489 TO 49

50% TO 41.7%



# THE REAGAN REVOLUTION

Reagan assembled a cabinet of the **"best and brightest,"** including Secretary of the Interior James Watt, a controversial man with little regard to the environment.

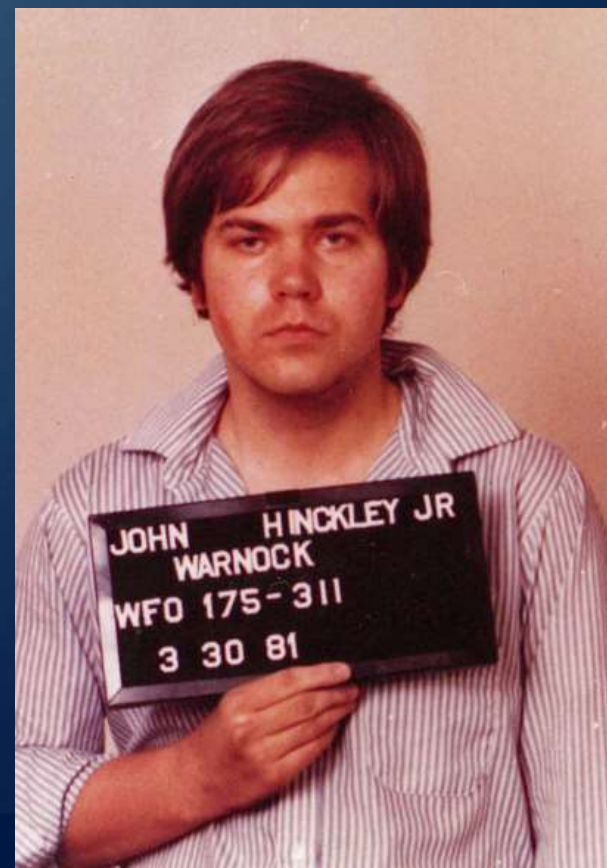
Watt tried to hobble the EPA and permit oil drilling in scenic places, but finally had to resign.



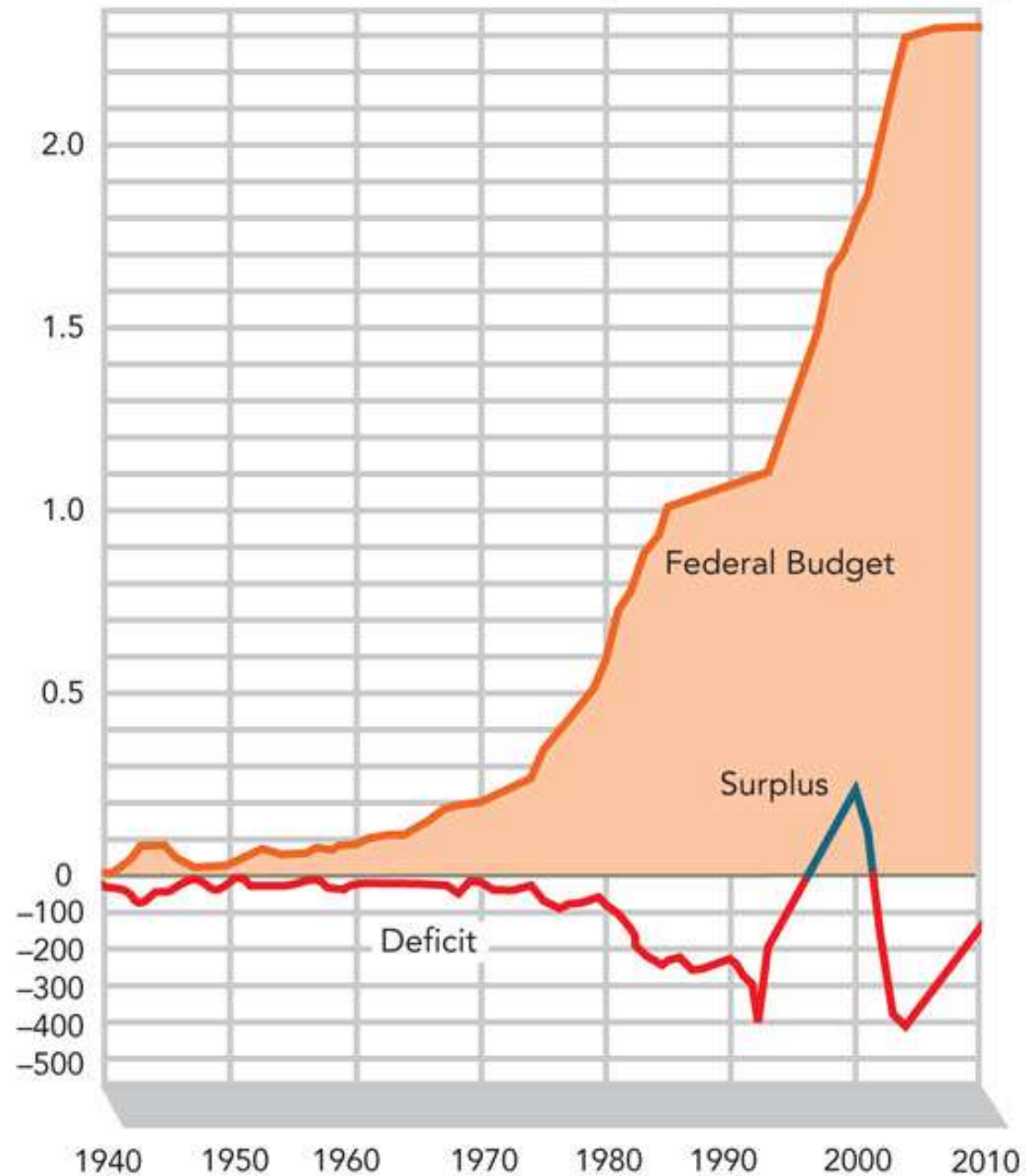


On March 30, 1981, the president was shot and wounded by a deranged John Hinckley.

He recovered in only twelve days, showing his devotion to physical fitness despite his age (near 70) and gaining massive sympathy and support.



Federal Budget and Surplus/Deficit, 1940–2010  
(in trillions of current dollars)



Federal Budget Surplus/Deficit, 1940-2010

By the 1980s, the public was tired of the New Deal and the Great Society program's costs and were ready to slash bills, just as Reagan proposed.

Reagan's budget was \$695 billion, cuts of \$35 billion, but with a \$38 billion deficit.

He planned cuts, and the vast majority of **budget cuts fell upon social programs, not on defense**, but there were also sweeping tax cuts of 25% over three years.

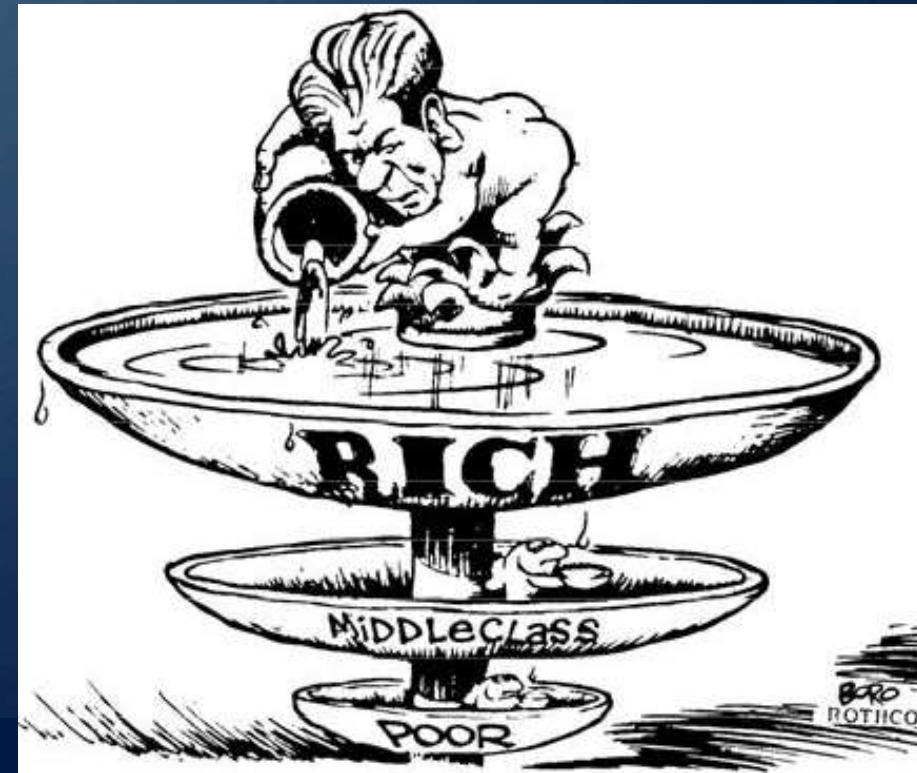


# REAGANOMICS- "SUPPLY SIDE ECONOMICS"

"Only by reducing the growth of government," said Ronald Reagan, "can we increase the growth of the economy."

Reagan's 1981 Program for Economic Recovery had four major policy objectives:

1. Reduce government spending
2. Reduce the tax rates on income
3. Reduce government regulation of business
4. Reduce inflation by controlling the growth of the money supply.  
(Federal Reserve)





# REAGANOMICS

"We told them the wealth would 'trickle down!'"



The president appeared on national TV pleading for passage of the new tax-cut bill, and bolstered by “boll weevils,” or Democrats who defected to the Republican side, Congress passed it.

During the 1980s, **income gaps widened** between the rich and poor for the first time in the 20th century.

The trade deficit, also rose to **a record \$152 billion** in 1987.

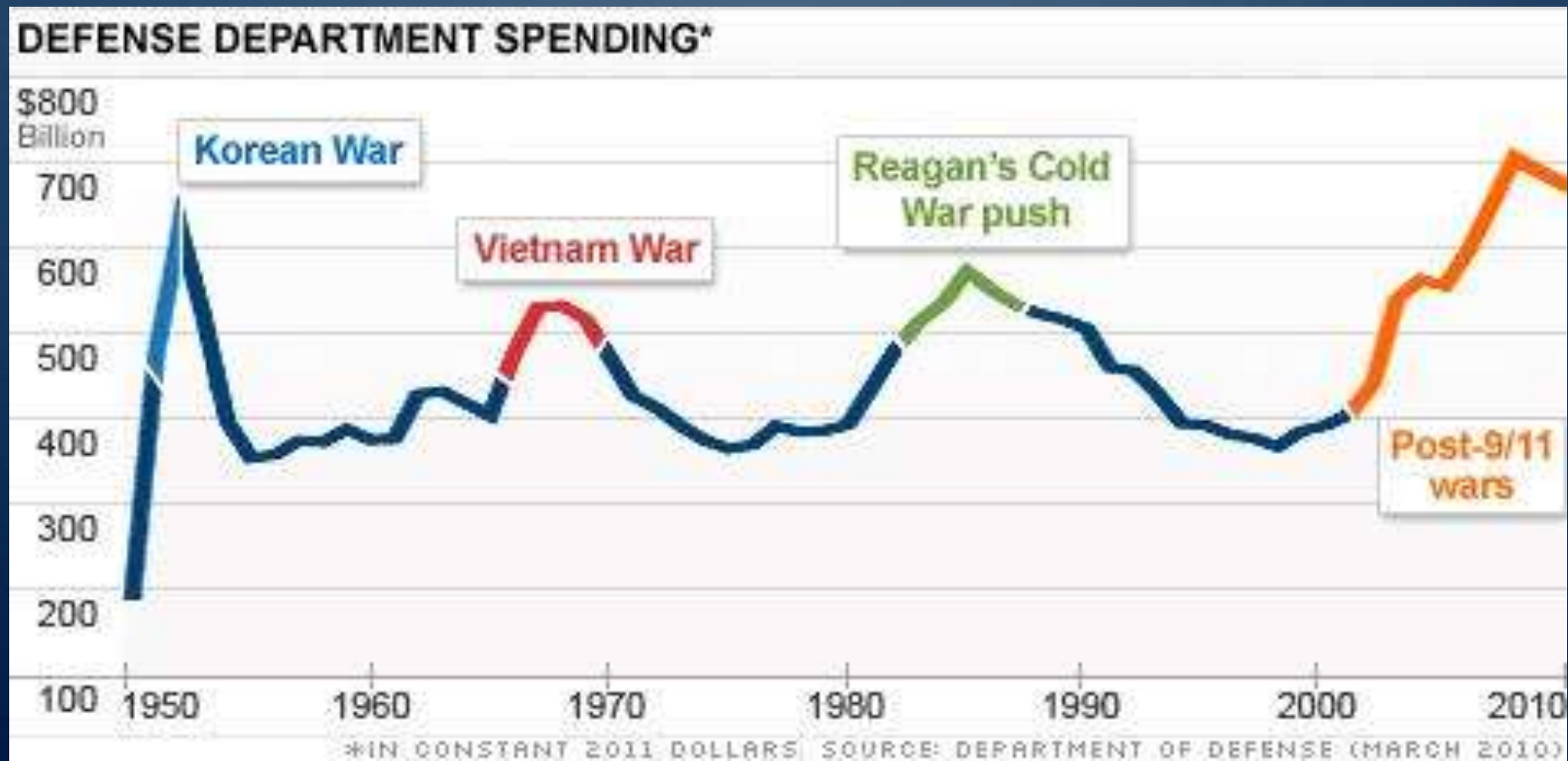
These facts helped make America the **world's biggest borrower**, mostly from Japan.

Reagan accumulated a **\$2 trillion debt**—more than all his presidential predecessors combined.



# MILITARY SPENDING

**Massive military spending** contributed to the deficit (a \$100 billion annual deficit in 1982 and nearly \$200 billion annual deficits in the later years)

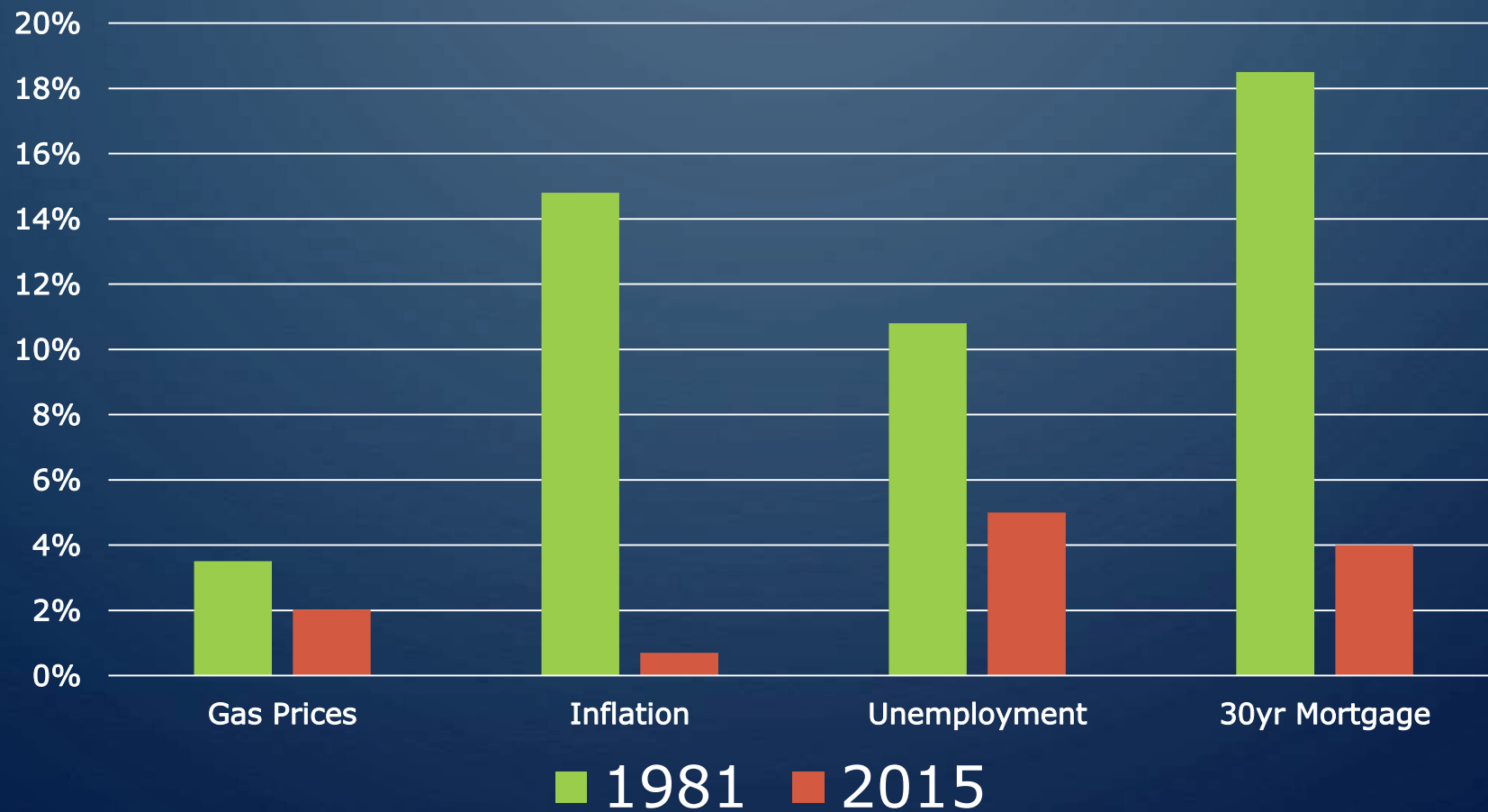






*'I think this is called a trickle-down turkey!'*

→ The **Reaganomics theory backfired** as the nation slid into its worst recession since the Great Depression, with unemployment reaching nearly 11% in 1982 and several large banks failing.





American farmers had a difficult time in the 80s, **increasing foreclosures** and decreasing subsidies started to crush profits and lead to **commercial farms instead of family farms.**



# THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

In November 1986, it was revealed that a year before, American diplomats led by **Col. Oliver North** had secretly arranged arms sales to Iranian diplomats in return for the release of American hostages (at least one was)

The money was used to aid Nicaraguan contra rebels.

This brazenly violated the congressional ban (Bolland Amendment) on helping Nicaraguan rebels, not to mention **Reagan's personal vow NOT to negotiate with terrorists.**

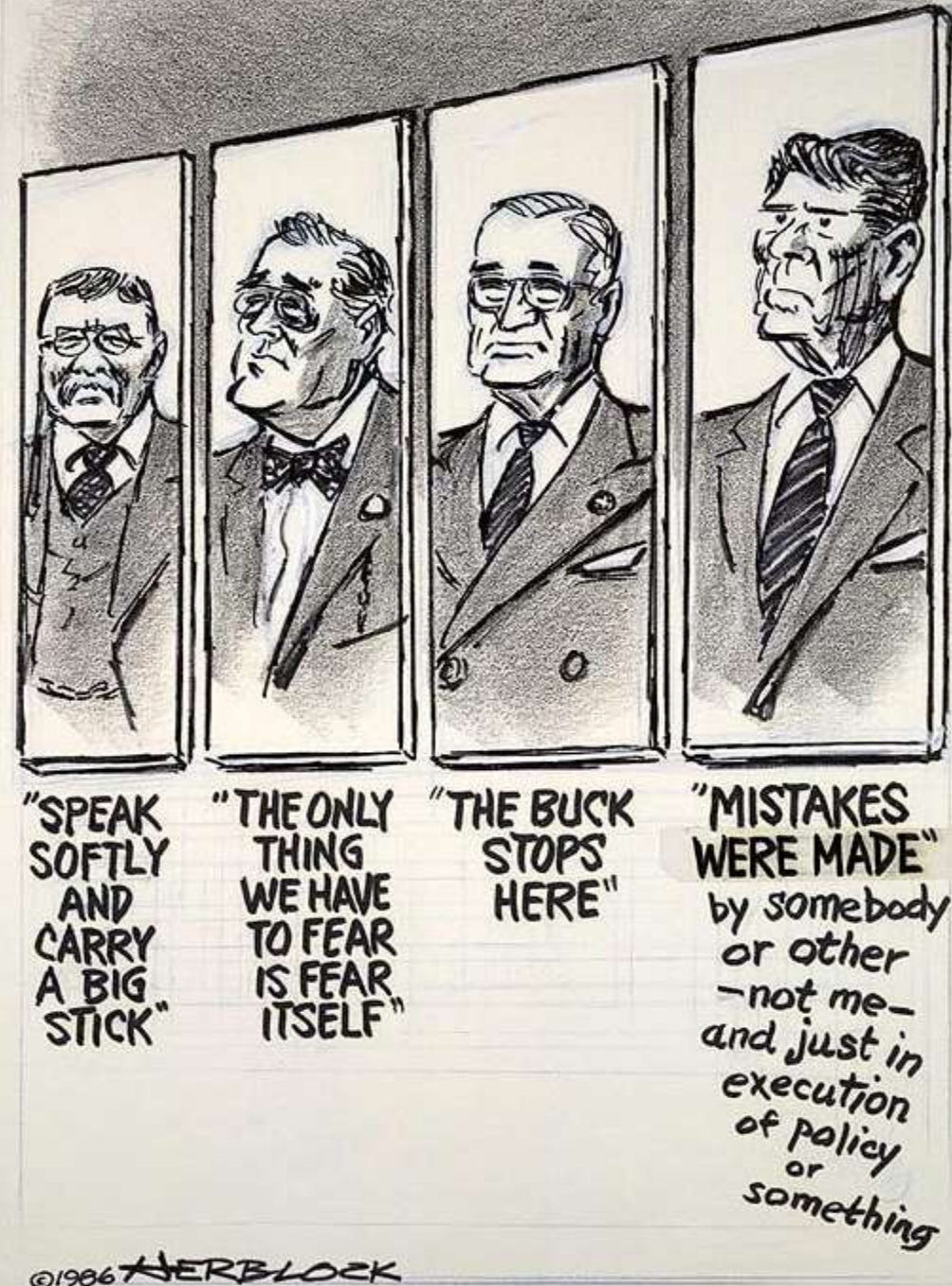




Caspar Weinberger, Sec Def for Reagan, wrote in his journal after a meeting with Reagan and his other advisors that the president was determined to move ahead regardless of the obstacles, legal or otherwise:

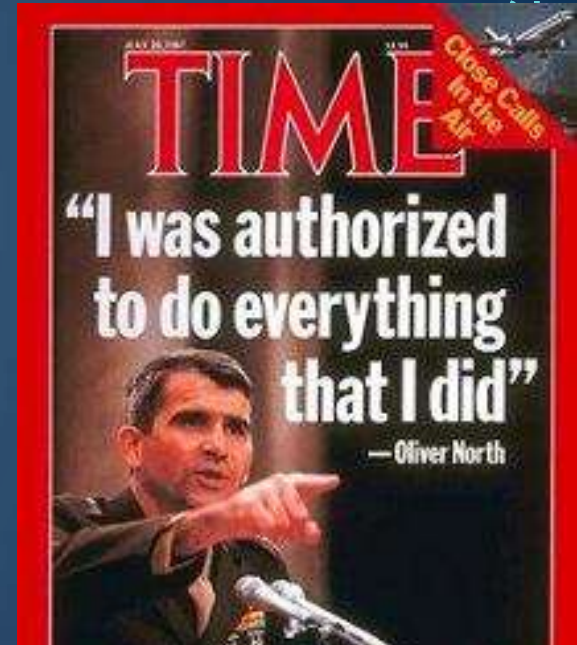


"President Reagan said he could answer charges of illegality but he couldn't answer the charge that 'big strong President Reagan passed up chance to free hostages.'"



An investigation concluded that even if Reagan had no knowledge of such events, as he claimed, he should have.

This scandal not only cast a dark cloud over Reagan's foreign policy success, but also brought out a picture of Reagan as a somewhat senile old man who slept through important cabinet meetings.







"WHAT DO I KNOW...AND WHEN WILL I KNOW IT?"

# MAINTAINING THE NEW STATUS QUO

Conservatives viewed America as being hijacked in the 60s by a minority of radicals with political aims; the conservatives saw themselves as taking back America.

The new generation of **Yuppies, Young Urban Professionals** were concerned about conserving the wealthy lifestyle they were starting to earn.





## Mac Computers

### Apple II (1977)

1MHz processor  
48Kb RAM  
5.25" floppy drive



VS



### 27" iMac

3.0 GHz processor  
4 gigabytes of RAM  
1 TB hard drive  
Magic Mouse  
Wireless everything

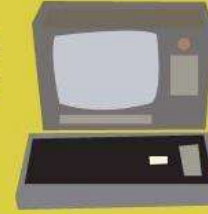
**\$2,638**  
today it would be  
**\$7,770**

**\$1,699**

## Budget Computers

### Radio Shack Tandy TRS-80 (1977)

1.77 MHz processor  
4 kilobytes of RAM  
No mouse



VS



### ASUS EEE All-in-One

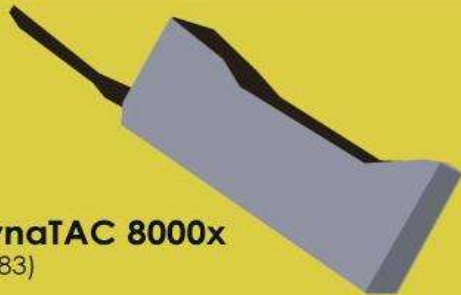
1.60 GHz processor  
2 gigabytes of RAM  
20" Screen

**\$600**  
today it would be  
**\$1,767**

**\$599**

## Cellular Phones

### DynaTAC 8000x (1983)



VS



### Apple iPhone

**\$4,000**  
today it would be  
**\$8,589**

**\$499**

## Television Sets



### JVC 19" Color TV (1979)

VS

### Samsung 50" Plasma HDTV



**\$560**  
today it would be  
**\$1,650**

**\$899**

# CONSERVATISM IN THE COURTS

Reagan used the courts as his instrument against affirmative action and abortion, and by 1988, the year he left office, he had appointed a near-majority of all sitting federal judges.

Included among those were 3 conservative Supreme Court justices, one of which was Sandra Day O'Connor, the first female Supreme Court justice in American history.



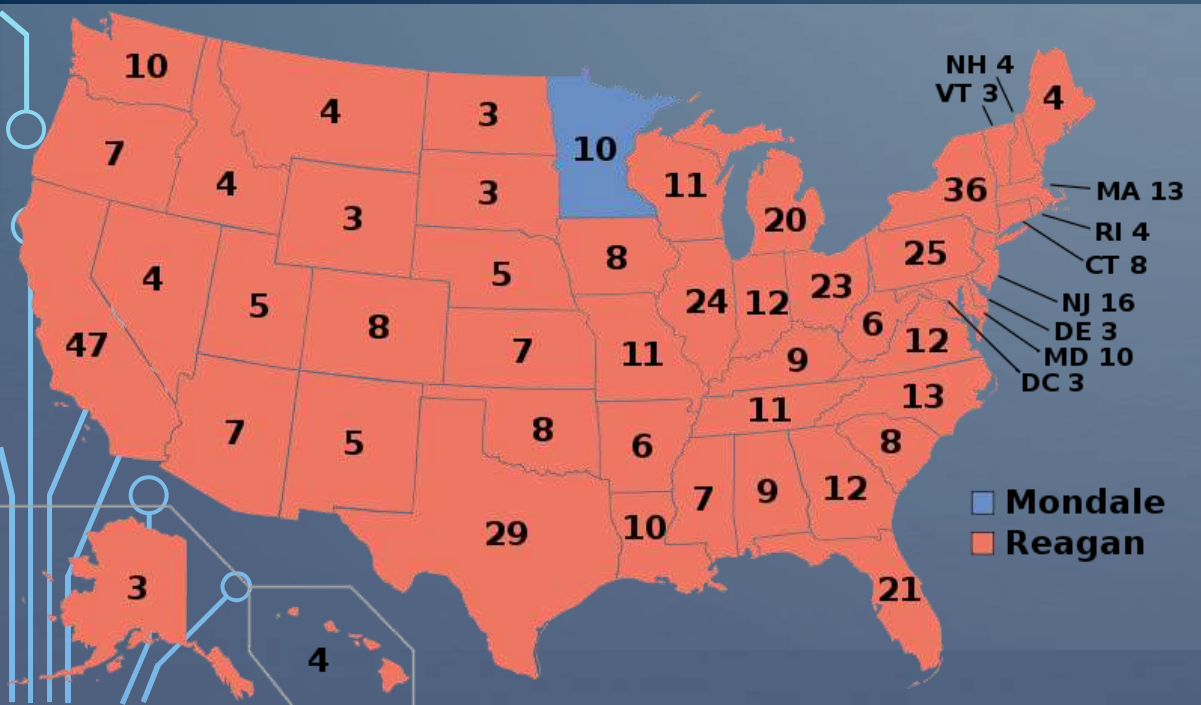


In *Ward's Cove Packing v. Arizona* and *Martin v. Wilks*, the Court ruled it more difficult to prove that an employer practiced discrimination in hiring and made it easier for white males to argue that they were victims of reverse-discrimination, ending affirmative action.

The 1973 case of *Roe v. Wade* had basically legalized abortion, but in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), the Court ruled that states could restrict access to abortion as long as they didn't place an "undue burden" on the woman.

# ELECTION OF 1984

Reagan was opposed by Democrat Walter Mondale and V.P. candidate Geraldine Ferraro, the first woman to appear on a major-party presidential ticket, but won easily.



525 TO 13  
59% TO 41%



## REAGANISM SLOWS IN 1988

Democrats gained a majority in the Senate in 1986 and sought to harm Reagan with the Iran-Contra scandal and accusations of unethical behavior that members of Reagan's cabinet.

A major banking collapse, the **savings-and-loans** institutions, forced Reagan to order a \$500 million bailout for S&L institutions.

On October 19, 1987, the **stock market fell 508 points**, sparking fears of the end of the money culture, but this was premature.

The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are abstract, light blue line art designs that resemble circuit boards or neural network connections. These designs consist of thin lines that branch out and terminate in small circles, creating a sense of connectivity and technology.

# The Waning of the Cold War



# REAGAN DOCTRINE AND THE COLD WAR

Reagan was a strong anti-Communist- he had purged suspected "reds" in the McCarthy era.

Reagan took a get-tough stance against the USSR, especially when they continued to fight in Afghanistan.

His plan to defeat the Soviets was to wage an expensive arms race that would bankrupt the Soviets.

Late in 1981, the Soviets clamped down on Poland's massive "Solidarity" labor union and the U.S. retaliated by imposing economic sanctions on the USSR.

The deaths of three different aging Soviet premiers from 1982-85 and the breaking of all arms-control negotiations in 1983 further complicated dealings with the Soviets.

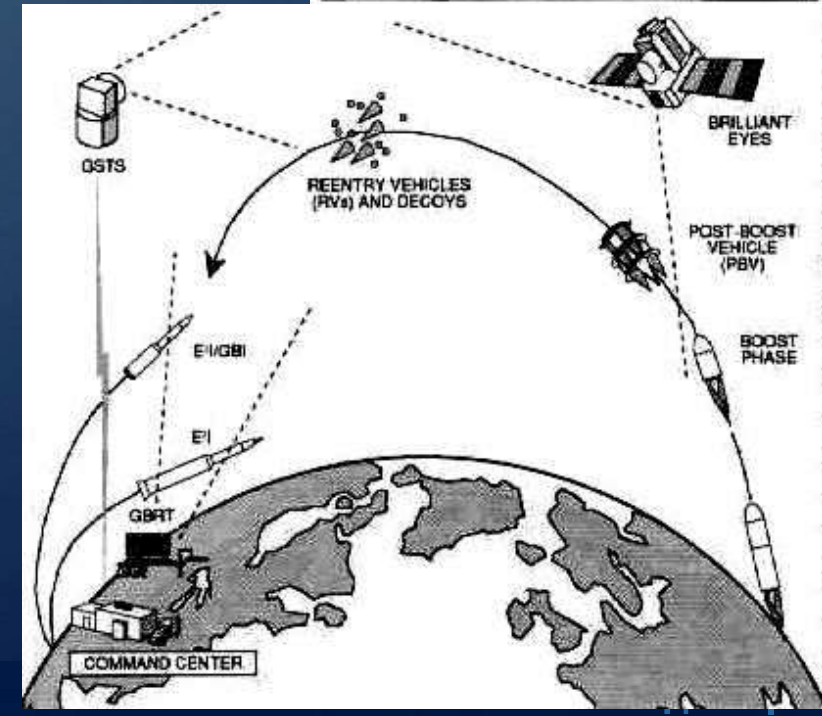


He began this arms race with his **Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)**, popularly known as "**Star Wars**,"

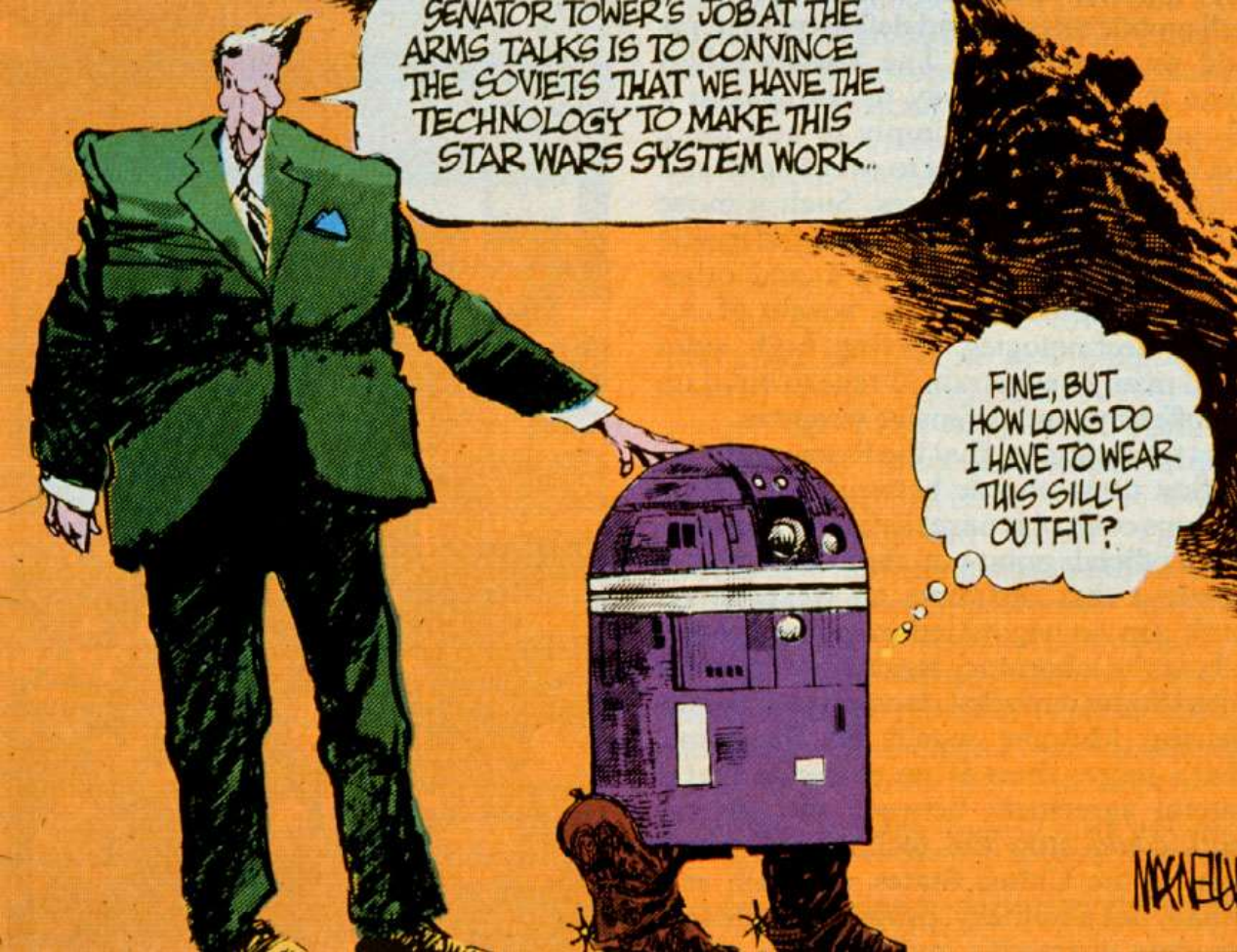
It was a system of lasers that could fire from space and destroy any nuclear weapons fired by Moscow before they hit America

Many experts considered this impossible as well as upsetting the idea of **M.A.D.** that had kept nuclear war from being unleashed all these years.

**SDI was never built.**









# REAGAN DOCTRINE

Under this policy, Reagan and his administration also provided open as well as covert aid to anti-communist resistance movements in an effort to "rollback" Soviet-backed communist governments in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Reagan accused Nicaraguan "Sandinistas," a group of leftists that had taken over the Nicaraguan government, of turning the country into a Communist-leaning force to potentially invade and conquer all of Latin America.

He also accused them of helping revolutionary forces in El Salvador, where violence had reigned since 1979

Reagan then began helped "Contra" rebels in Nicaragua fight against the Sandinistas.





In October 1983, Reagan sent troops to **Grenada**, where a military coup had killed the prime minister and brought communists to power.

During a 1-week war, the U.S. crushed the communist rebels.

Reagan needed the media boost of winning a war!



# GROWING TROUBLES ABROAD

Israel invaded **Lebanon** in 1982 to destroy guerilla bases, and the next year, Reagan sent U.S. forces as part of an international peace-keeping force.

But, when a suicide bomber crashed a bomb-filled truck into U.S. Marine barracks on October 23, 1983

**killing over 200 marines,** Reagan had to withdraw the troops, though he miraculously suffered no political damage.





Foreign policy issues dominated Reagan's 2<sup>nd</sup> term, one that saw the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev was a personable, energetic leader who announced two new Soviet policies: **glasnost**, or "openness," which aimed to introduce free speech and political liberty to the Soviet Union, and **perestroika**, or "restructuring," which meant that the Soviets would move toward adopting free-market economies similar to those in the West.



At a summit meeting at Geneva in 1985, Gorbachev introduced the idea of ceasing the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

At a second meeting at Reykjavik, Iceland, in November 1985, there was stalemate.

At the third meeting in Washington D.C., the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty was finally signed, banning all INF's from Europe.

The final summit at Moscow saw Reagan warmly praising the Soviet chief for trying to end the Cold War.

The two leaders laid the framework for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or **START I** signed by Bush





Reagan supported Corazon Aquino's ousting of Filipino dictator, Ferdinand Marcos, whom we had supported for a long time.



He also ordered a lightning raid on Libya, in 1986, in retaliation for Libya's state-sponsored terrorist attacks, and began escorting oil tankers through the Persian Gulf during the Iran—Iraq War.



President Reagan: "When our citizens are abused or attacked anywhere in the world, we will respond in self-defense. Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary, we shall do it again."

# 1988 ELECTION

In 1988, **Gary Hart** tried to get the Democratic nomination but had to drop out due to a sexual misconduct charge.

Jesse Jackson assembled a “**rainbow coalition**” in hopes of becoming president.

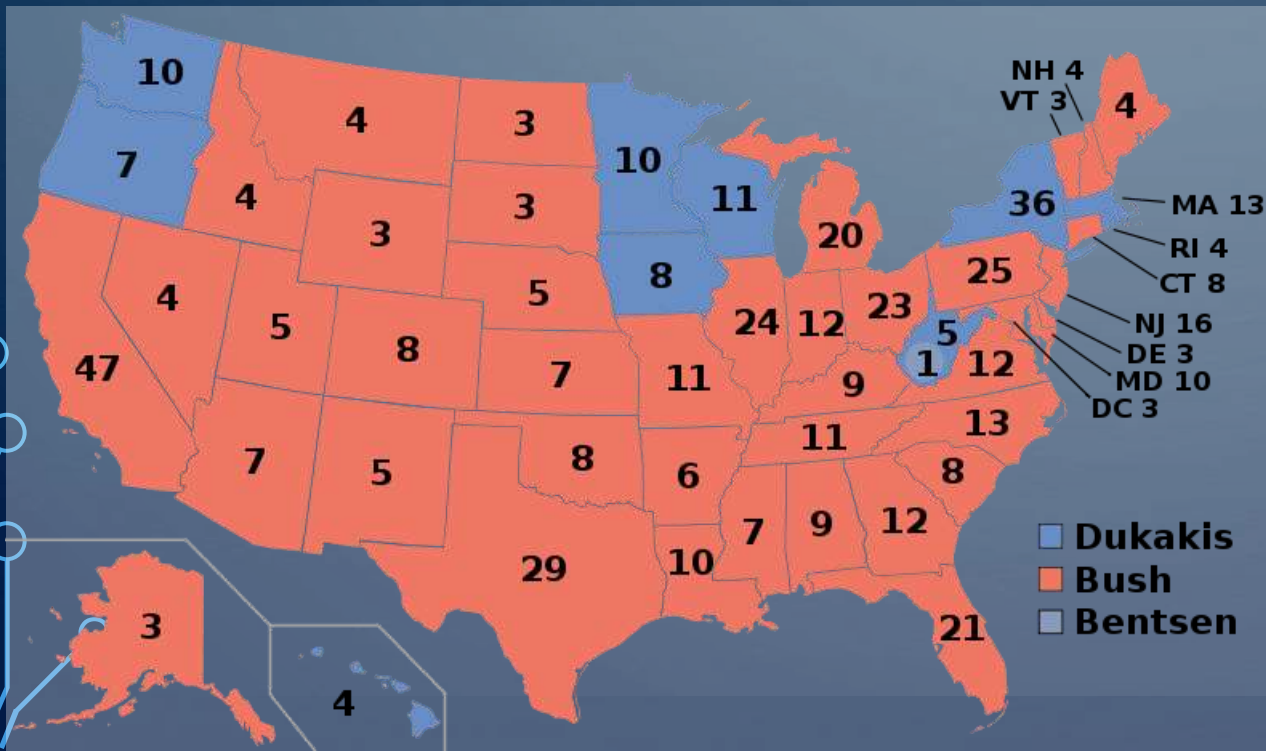
The Democrats finally chose **Michael Dukakis**, gov. of Massachusetts





Republicans chose Reagan's VP,  
George HW Bush.

Bush had been a vocal opponent  
of Reagan in 1980, but changed  
his opinions in order to become  
VP.



WHAT KIND OF  
CAMPAIGNING  
IS THIS?

BUSH VS. DUKAKIS  
426 TO 112  
53% TO 45%

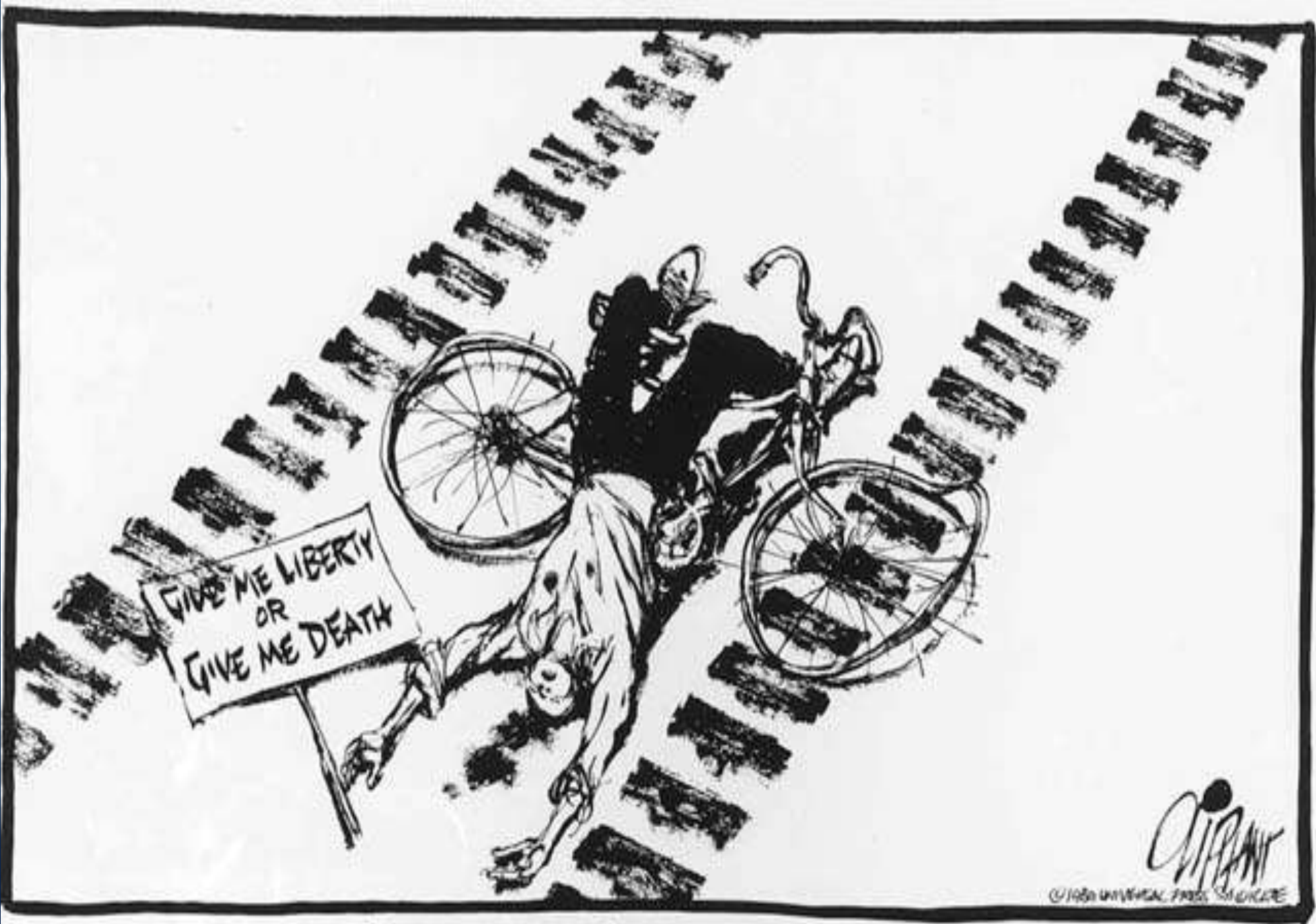
# George H.W. Bush and the End of the Cold War

In 1989, it seemed that Democracy was reviving in previously Communist hot-spots.

In China, thousands of democratic-seeking students protested for more rights in Tiananmen Square but they were brutally crushed by Chinese tanks and armed forces.







REMEMBER TIANANMEN SQUARE

In 1989 Eastern Europe, **Communist regimes fell** in Poland (which saw Solidarity rise again), Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Romania.

Soon afterwards, the **Berlin Wall came tumbling down.**





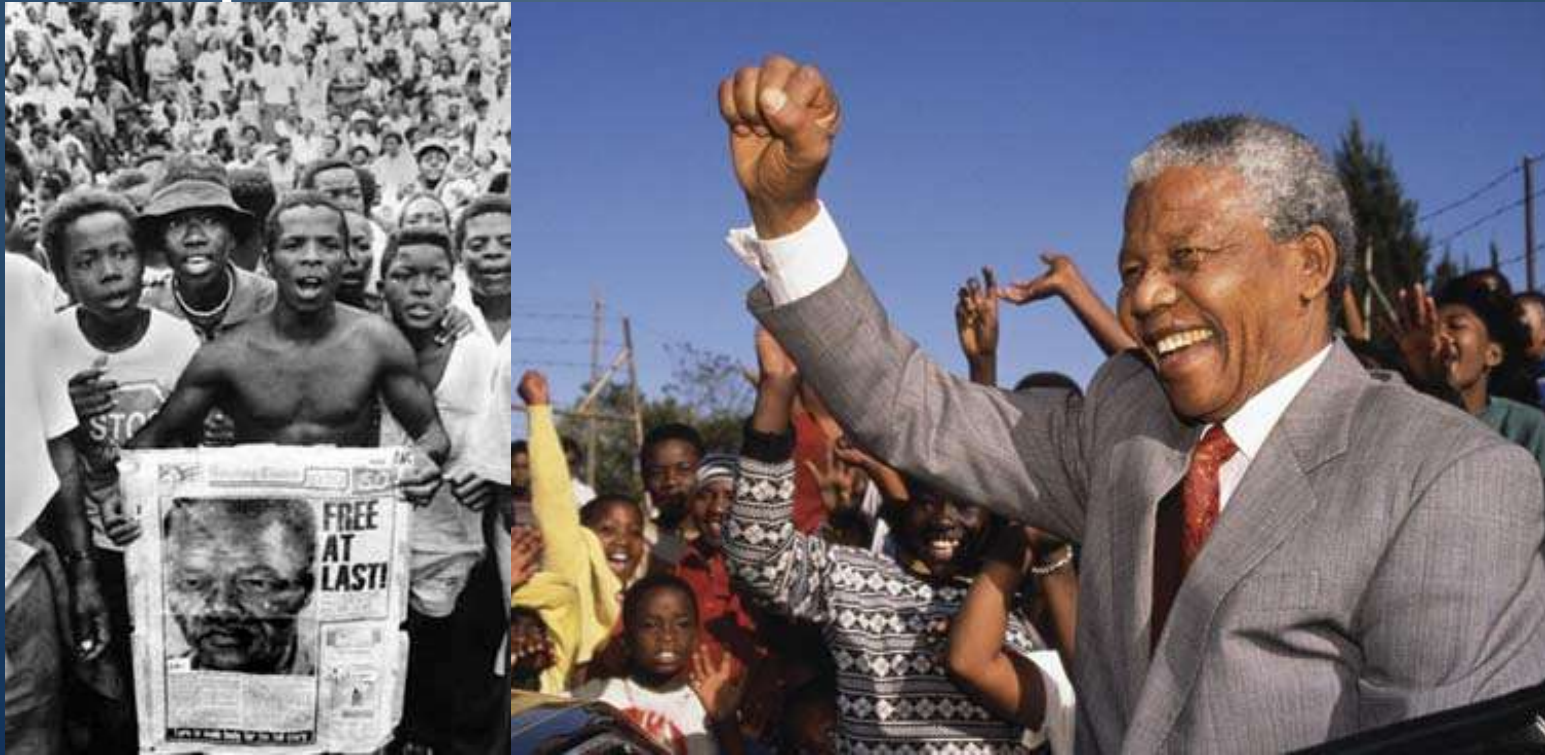
In 1993, Bush signed the **START II** accord with Yeltsin, pledging both nations to reduce their long-range nuclear arsenals by two-thirds within ten years.

At the end of the Cold War, **the Pentagon closed 34 military bases**, canceled a \$52 billion order for a navy attack plane, and forced scores of Californian defense plants to shut their doors.



'I CAN'T BELIEVE MY EYES!'

In 1990, South Africa freed **Nelson Mandela**, and he was elected president 4 years later signaling an end to the system of apartheid.



Free elections removed the Sandinistas in Nicaragua in 1990, and in 1992, peace came to Ecuador at last.



# 1<sup>ST</sup> PERSIAN GULF WAR

On August 2, 1990, **Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein** invaded oil-rich **Kuwait** with 100,000 men.

He hoped to annex it as a 19th province and use its oil fields to replenish debts incurred during the Iraq—Iran War, a war which oddly saw the U.S. supporting Hussein despite his bad reputation.

**Saddam attacked swiftly, but the U.N. responded just as swiftly**, placing economic embargoes on the aggressor and preparing for military punishment.



# FIGHTING "OPERATION DESERT STORM"

539,000 U.S. military force members joined 270,000 troops from 28 other countries to attack Iraq

It was officially declared a war by Congress on January 12, 1991.

On January 16, the U.S. and U.N. unleashed a hellish air war against Iraq for 37 days. American **General Norman Schwarzkopf** took nothing for granted, strategizing to suffocate Iraqis with an onslaught of air bombing raids and then rush them with troops.





On February 23, “**Operation Desert Storm**” began with an overwhelming land attack that lasted four days, saw few casualties, and ended with Saddam’s forces surrender.

American cheered the war’s rapid end and was relieved that this had not turned into another Vietnam.

Saddam Hussein was still in power and the U.S. found itself even more deeply ensnared in the region’s web of rivalries.



# BUSH SR. ON THE HOME FRONT

America became consumed with the rising crime rates. We started our "War on Crime"

The introduction of a new, cheaper and more readily accessible drug- crack cocaine, will lead to the War on Drugs.

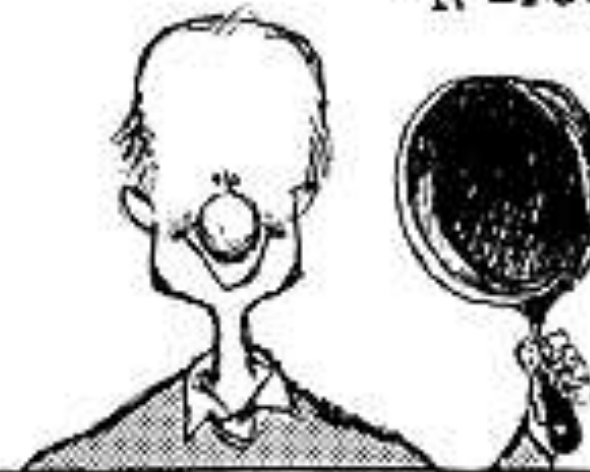




THIS IS  
YOUR BRAIN



THIS IS  
THE WAR  
ON DRUGS



THIS IS YOUR  
BRAIN AFTER SPENDING  
ANOTHER BILLION DOLLARS  
ON THE WAR  
ON DRUGS



ANY  
QUESTIONS?

STANLEY JOHNSON

In 1991, Bush proposed **Clarence Thomas** to fill in the vacant seat left by retiring Thurgood Marshall (the first Black Supreme Court justice)

In early October 1991, Anita Hill charged Thomas with **sexual harassment**.

Even though accused, Thomas was still selected to be on the Court, but sexual harassment is taken more seriously in the workplace.

This signaled the start of the **PC (Politically Correct) movement**.





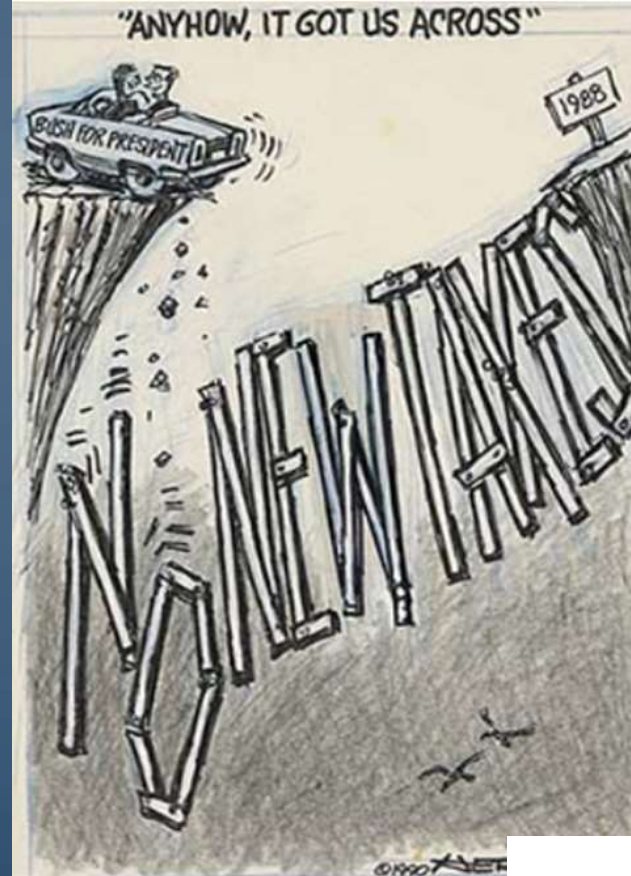
# RODNEY KING VERDICT



# 1992 REELECTION

**"Read My Lips, No New Taxes!"** his 1988 campaign pledge.

In 1992, the economy stalled, and Bush was forced to break this campaign and add \$133 billion worth of new or increased taxes to try to curb the \$250 billion annual budget.





# 1992 ELECTION

Bill Clinton swept into office as a baby boomer and a candidate with a new perspective on politics.

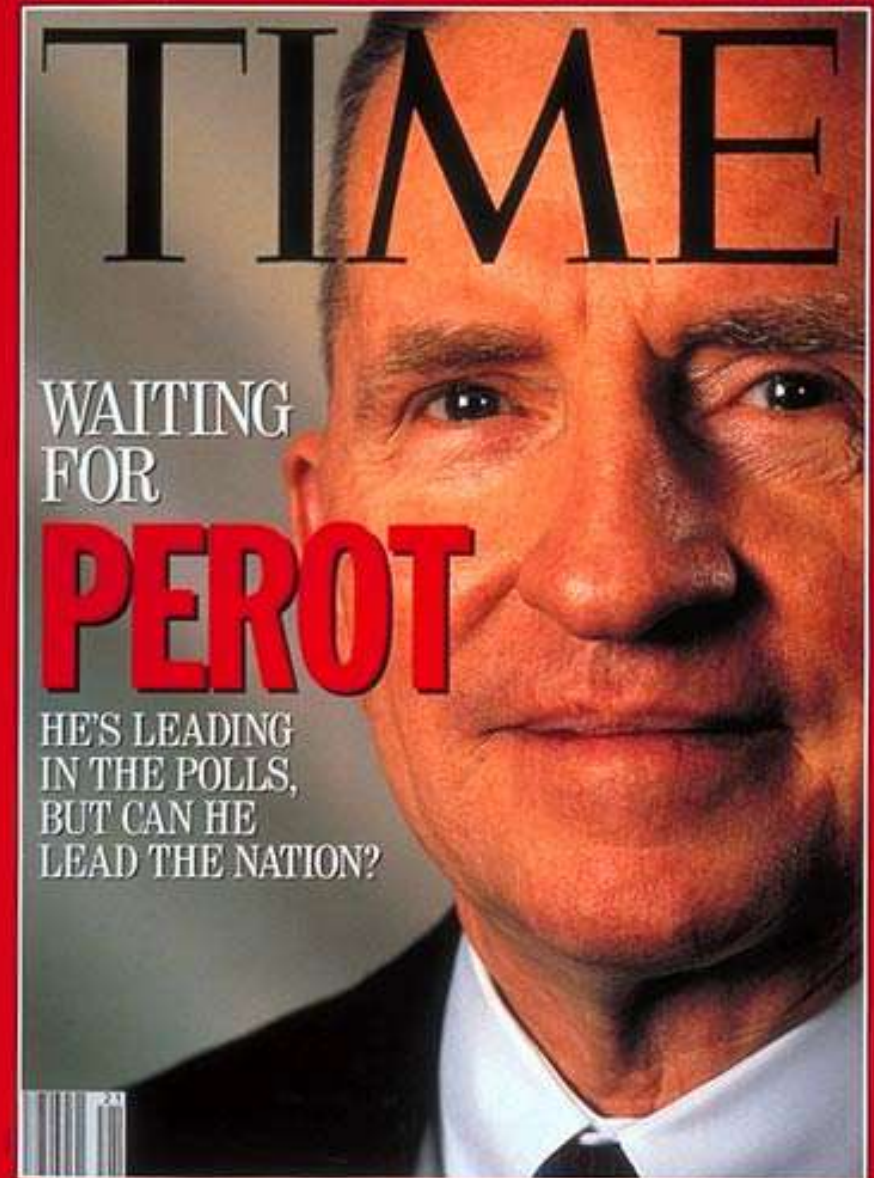
He promised to balance the budget and reform healthcare.



• **Bush had divided his conservative base of support:**

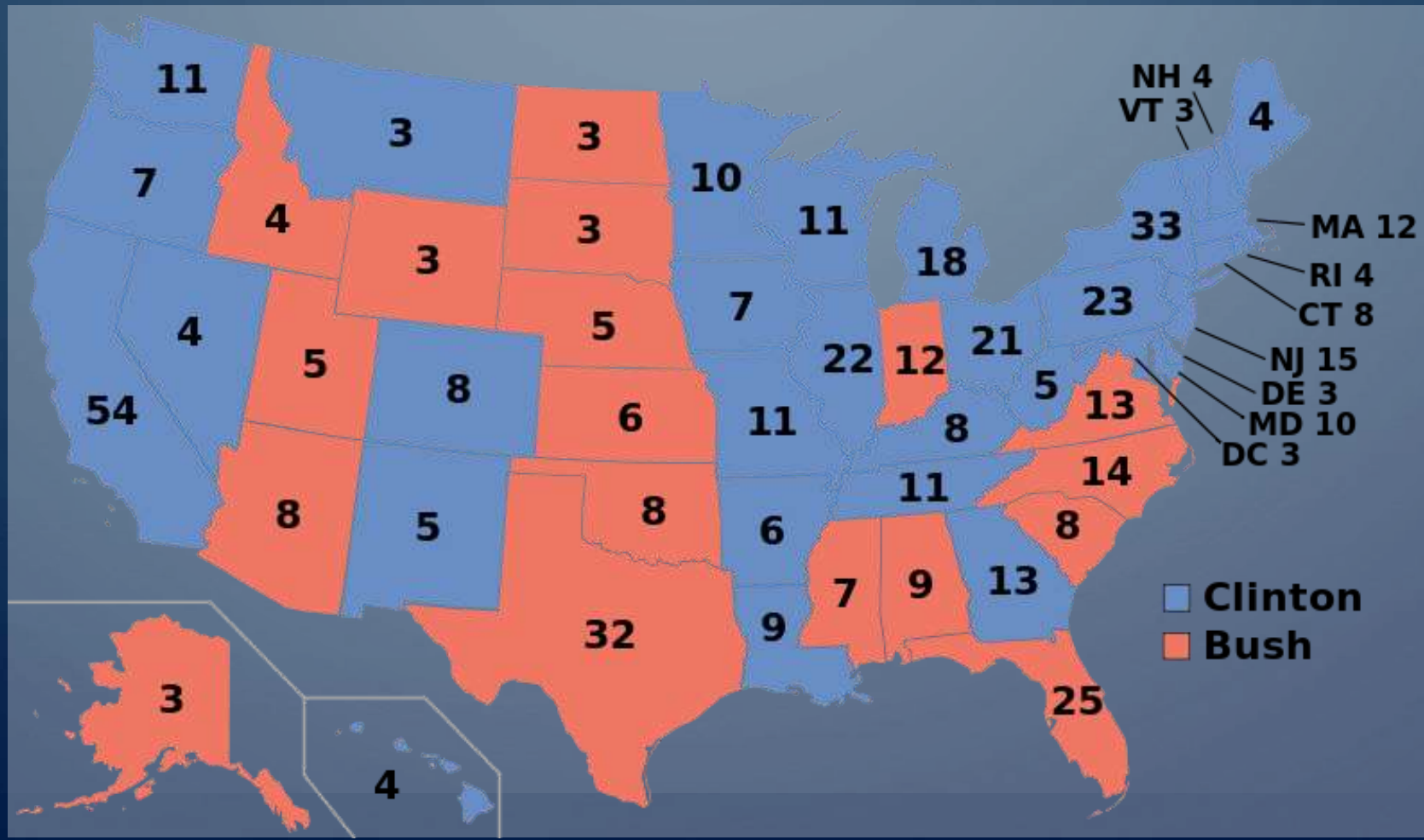
- “No New Taxes!”
- The economy was not doing well.
- Bush’s foreign policy strength was seen as less important now that there was no longer a global communist threat.

**Ross Perot** was able to gain the support of many **conservatives** who were extremely concerned about the federal budget deficit and opposed the idea of NAFTA.





Clinton vs. Bush vs. Perot  
370 to 168 to 0  
43% to 37% to 19%



The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are decorative white line art elements resembling circuit boards or neural networks. These elements consist of thin white lines that branch out and terminate in small white circles. The top-left and bottom-left corners have more complex, dense branching patterns, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear patterns.

# Resurgence of Partisanship



# CLINTON'S FOREIGN POLICIES

He continued support of Boris Yeltsin to help build a Russia that wouldn't be an enemy.

He sent troops to Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia as peace keepers.

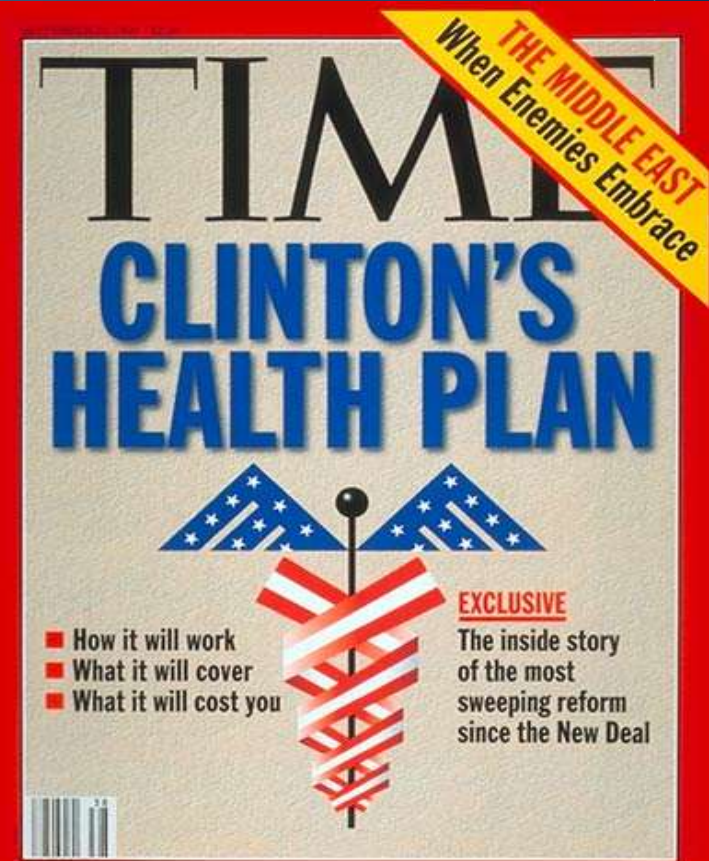
Attempts to negotiate peace between Bosnia and Serbia (**Dayton Accords are signed**) and between Israel and the PLO.

Leads NATO strike to attack the Serbians in Kosovo

Bill Clinton campaigned heavily on the issue of **health care** in 1992. The plan was to provide universal health care for all Americans through their employers.

**Opposition was heavy** and Clinton fails to pass health care reform.

The Harry and Louise ads killed the plan.





# MILITARY POLICY: DON'T ASK , DON'T TELL



Clinton signed the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** eliminating tariffs between the US, Mexico and Canada.

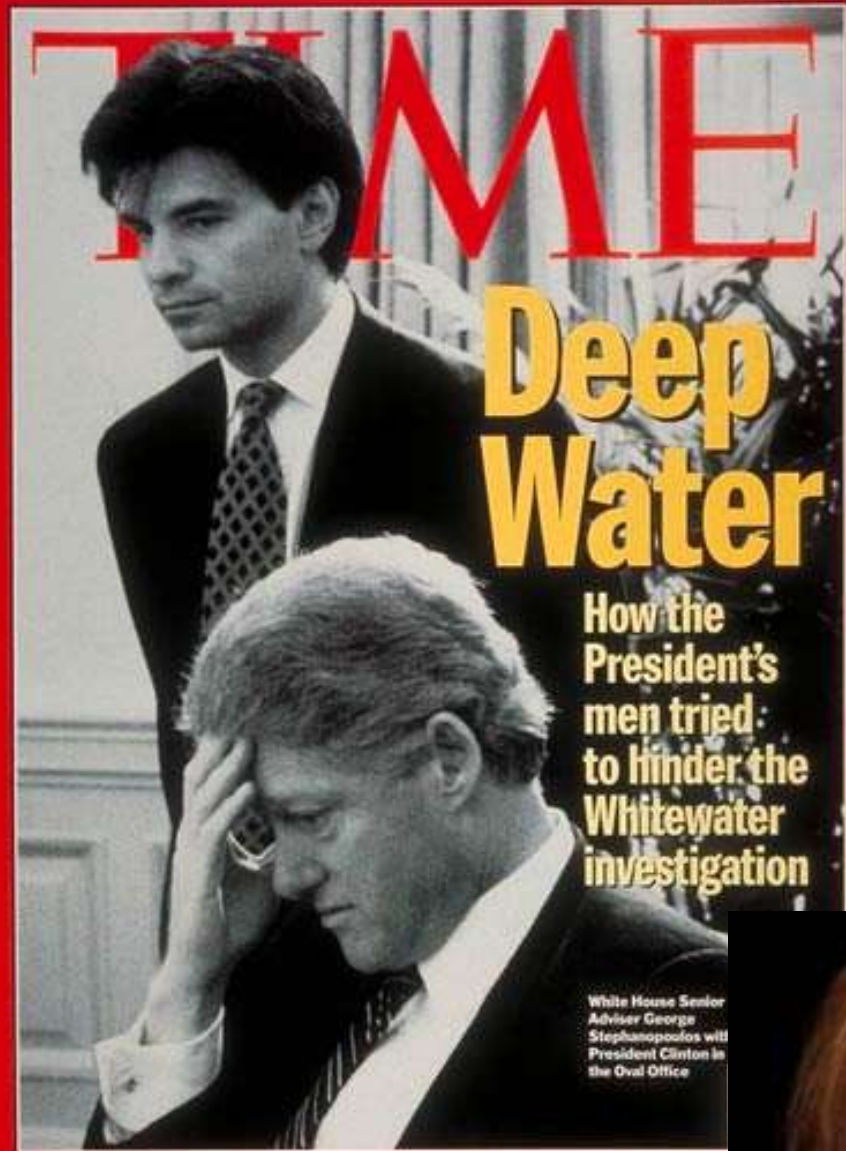




Clinton and his wife are embroiled in numerous scandals including:

A land deal in his home state of Arkansas known as "Whitewater"

Alleged extramarital affairs including the Paula Jones sexual harassment trial.



✓ **Kenneth Starr's** independent counsel investigated the presidents involvement with **Monica Lewinsky**.

As a result of the testimony given in this investigation Clinton will be brought up on **articles of impeachment for perjury and obstruction of justice.**



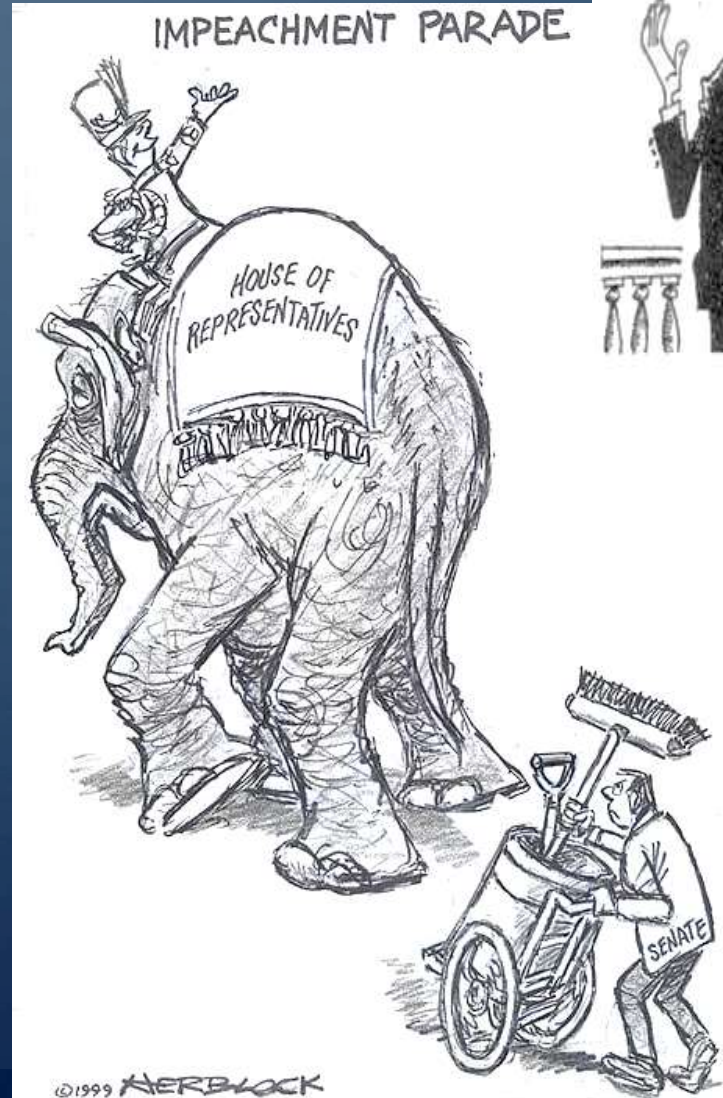


He will be impeached by the House, but acquitted by the Senate.

The trials were **partisan**-people voting on political party lines.

Clinton asked an advisor, Dick Morris if he should lie to the American people.

Morris replied, "**They will forgive the adultery, but they won't easily forgive that you lied.**"



The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are abstract, light blue line art designs that resemble circuit boards or neural network connections. These designs consist of thin lines that branch out and terminate in small circles, creating a sense of connectivity and technology.

# The Economic Boom



# THE ECONOMY

Clinton will attempt to balance the budget and will be one of the only presidents in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to successfully do so for a short time.

The booming economy, mostly led by the stock market increased the wealth and the lifestyles of most Americans.

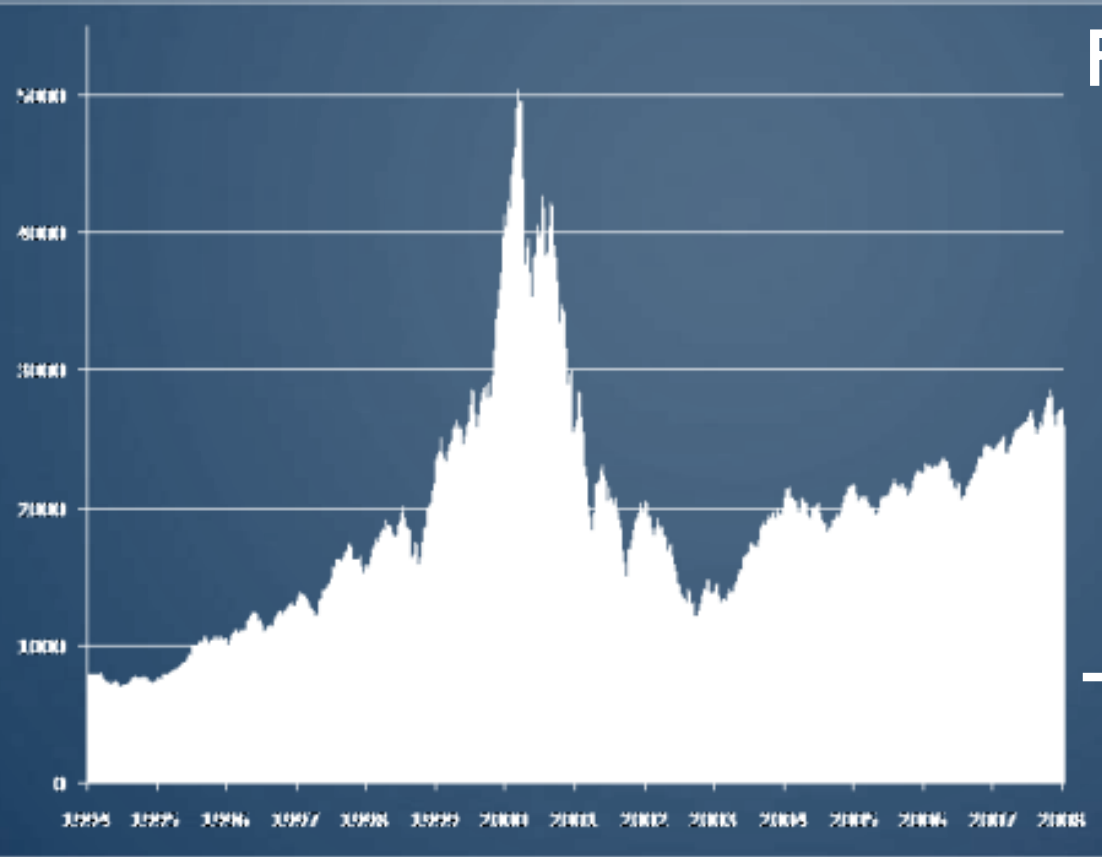
February 4, 1998



The rapidly rising stock prices of technology stocks boosted the stock market greatly.







Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan contributed to the economic stability as well by manipulating interest rates.

The stock market suffered steep declines after the year 2000 when the prices of tech stocks were recognized as inflated.



# RAPID CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY

Advancements in the Internet changed the way we live our lives at every level.

As the year 2000 approached the world was worried about Y2K bugs and viruses.



"OK, I'll order 5,000 of them just in case we get hit by the millennium bug."



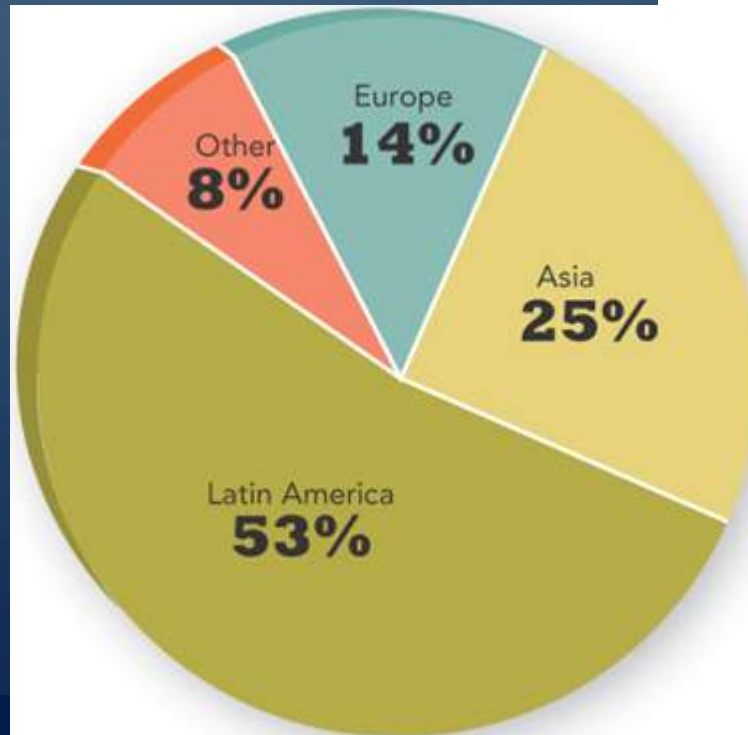
The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are abstract, light blue line art designs that resemble circuit traces or stylized trees. These designs consist of vertical lines with small circles at the ends, branching out in various directions. The top-left and bottom-left corners have more complex, dense branching patterns, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear designs.

# Changing Society

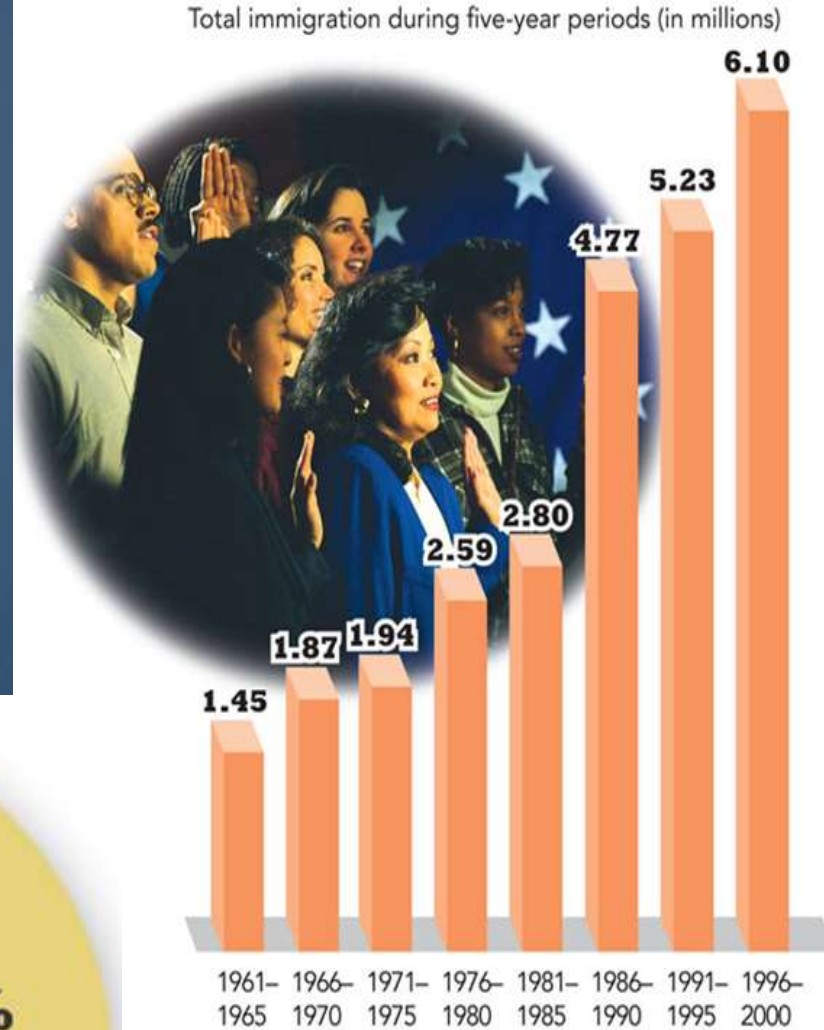
# CHANGING SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION

After the 1965 Immigration Act immigration increases in the US, coming predominantly from Latin America and Asia.

Sources of Immigration,  
1995-2010



Total Immigration,  
1960-2010

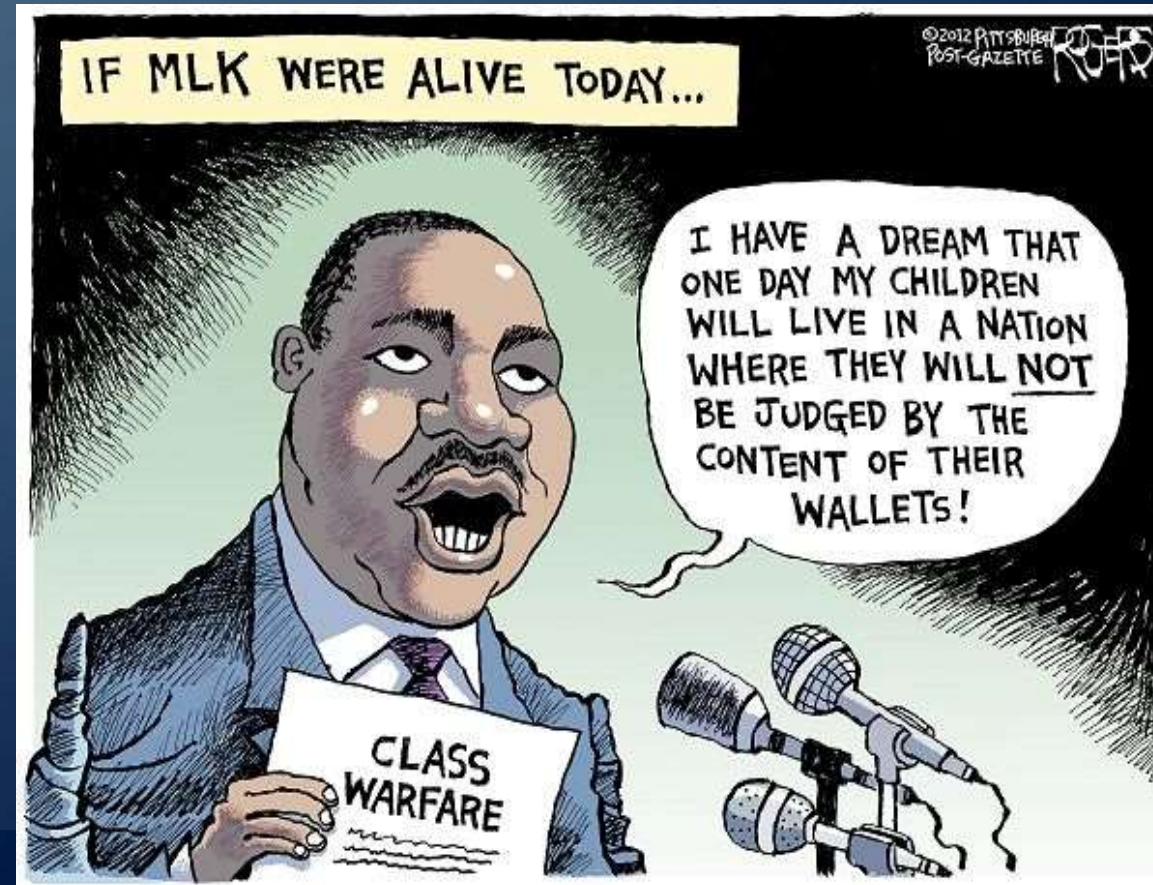




# AFRICAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

The growing black middle class became as successful as their white counterparts socially and economically.

But there was an increasingly desperate plight for other African Americans — sometimes described as the “underclass” — made up as much as 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the nation’s black population. Many of them lived in isolated, decaying, and desperately poor inner-city neighborhoods. This group has lagged educationally and economically.



The background is a solid dark blue. In the corners, there are abstract, light blue line art designs that resemble circuit traces or stylized trees. These designs consist of vertical lines with small circles at the ends, branching out in various directions. The top-left and bottom-left corners have more complex, dense branching, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear designs.

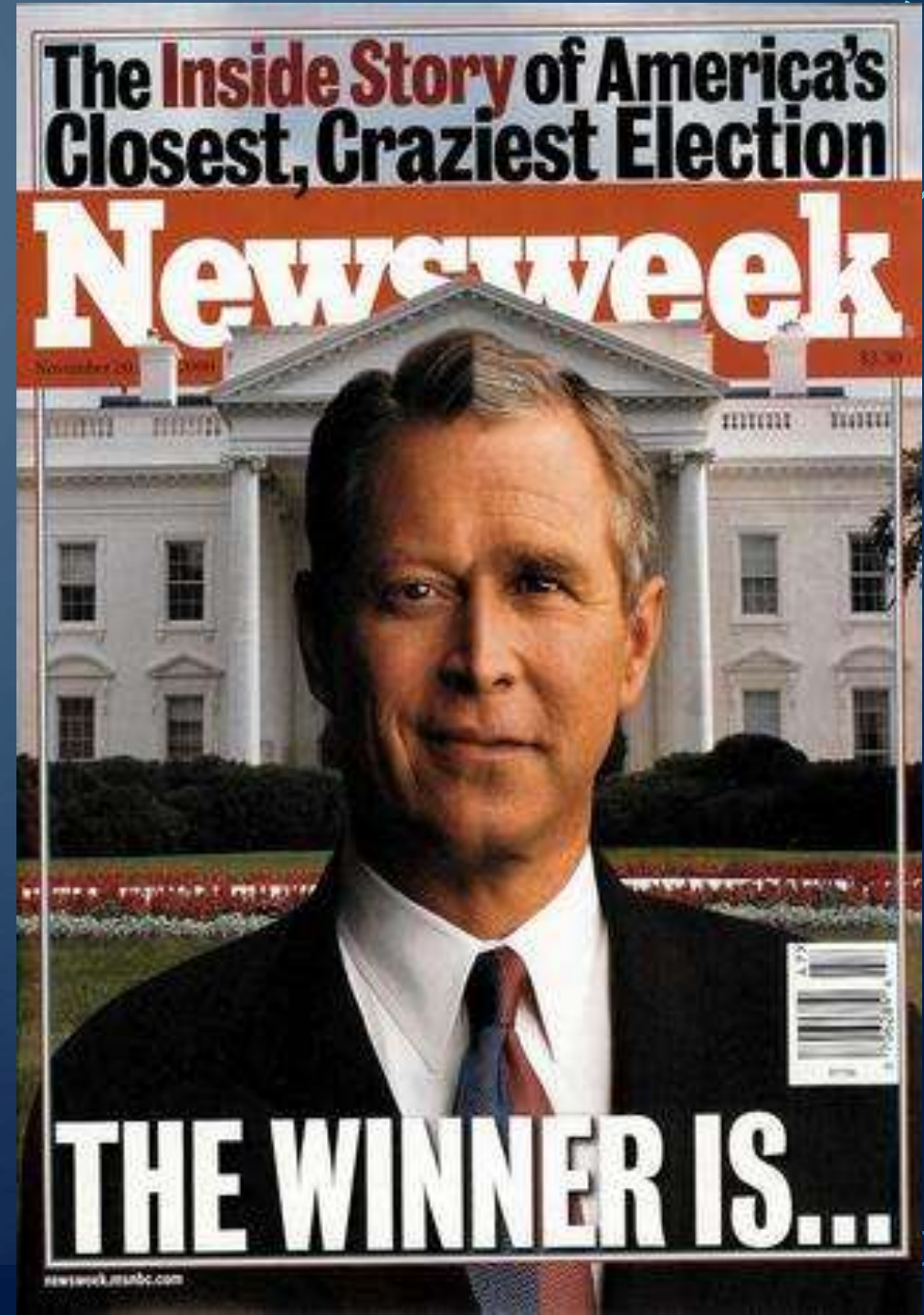
# Perils of Globalization



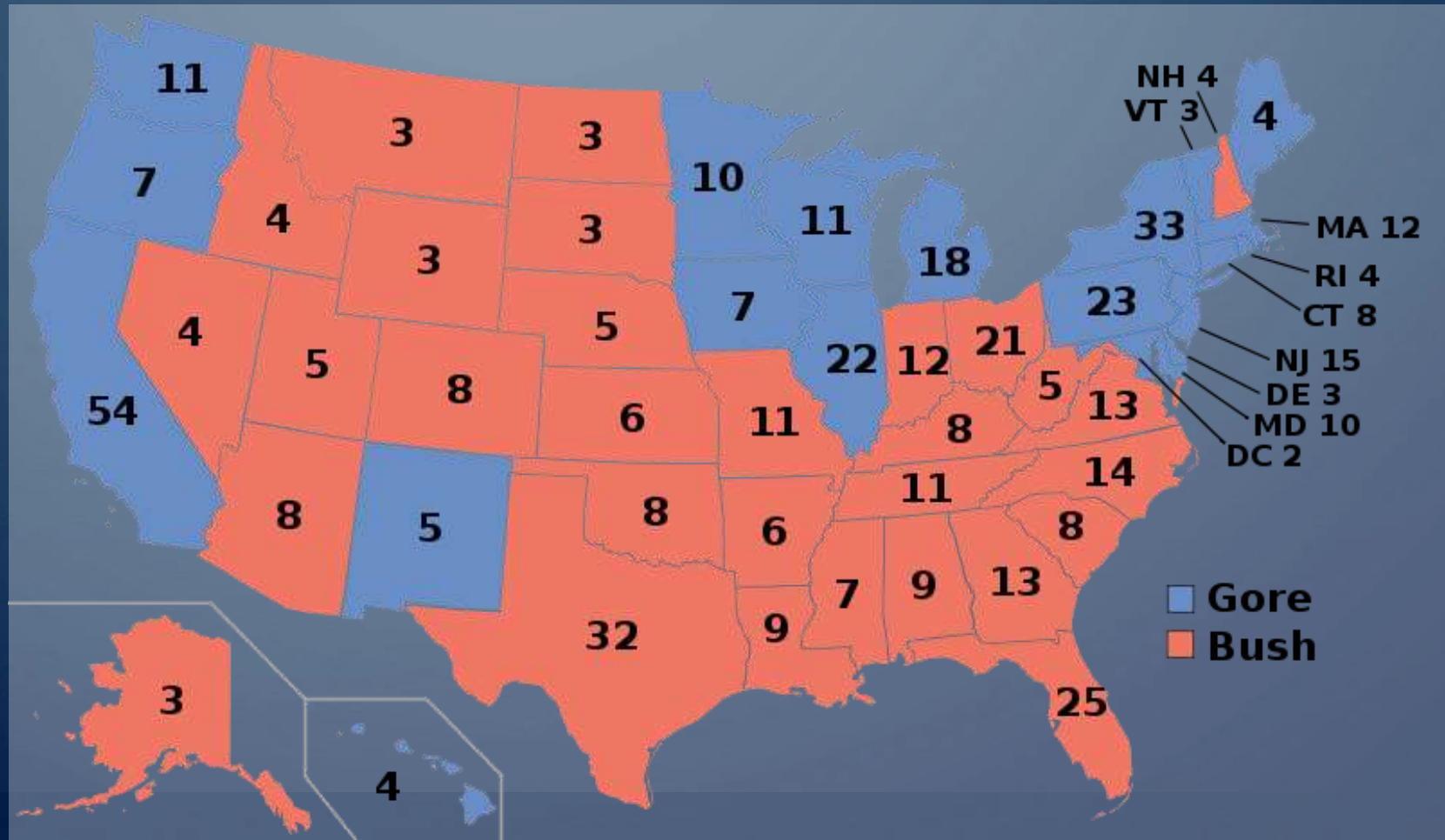
# GEORGE W. BUSH – 2000

The election between Bush and Gore was *so close* that many states couldn't call the election.

He was elected through a Supreme Court decision (*Gore v. Bush*) giving him Florida's electoral votes.



BUSH TO GORE  
271 TO 266  
47.9% TO 48.4%



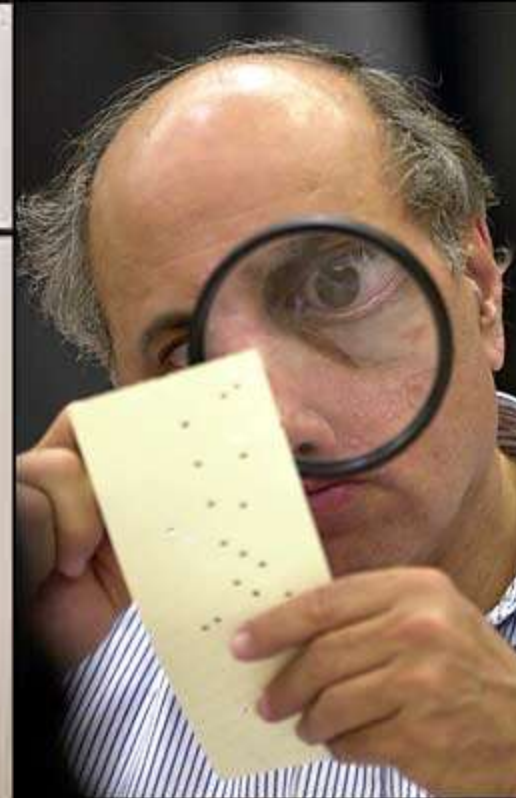




THE CHOICE



The infamous Palm Beach ballot that caused a surprising number of Jewish voters to vote for conservative Christian candidate Pat Buchanan, costing Al Gore the election.



The controversy raged in Florida as to who the voters intended to vote for. They looked at each ballot to see if there were "dimpled chads" or "dangling chads" that showed who the vote was for.

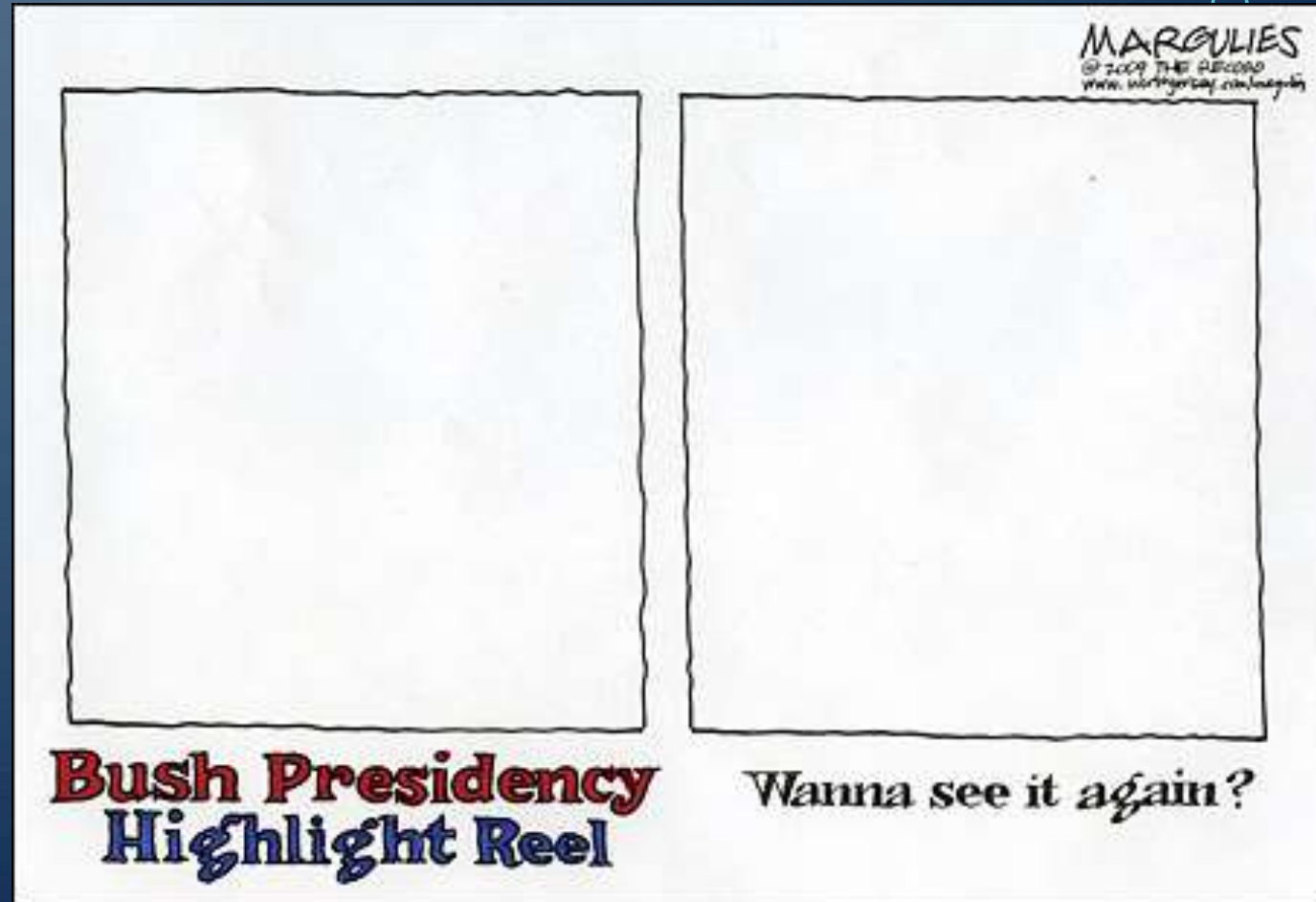


# DOMESTIC POLICIES

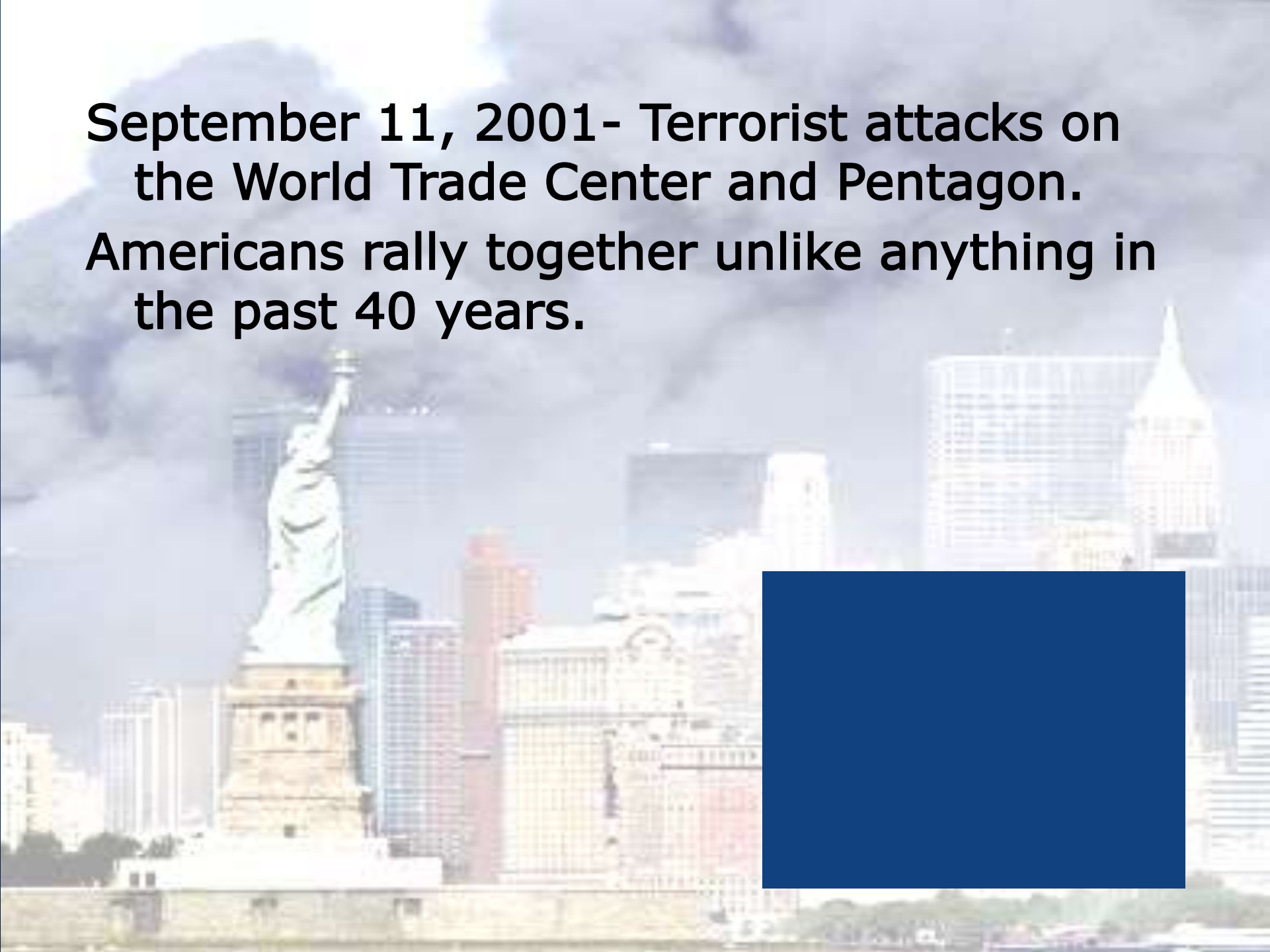
## No Child Left Behind

was an attempt to reform education and ensure better education in the U.S.

The economy will take a hit with the 9/11 attacks and public financial scandals like Enron.



**September 11, 2001- Terrorist attacks on  
the World Trade Center and Pentagon.  
Americans rally together unlike anything in  
the past 40 years.**



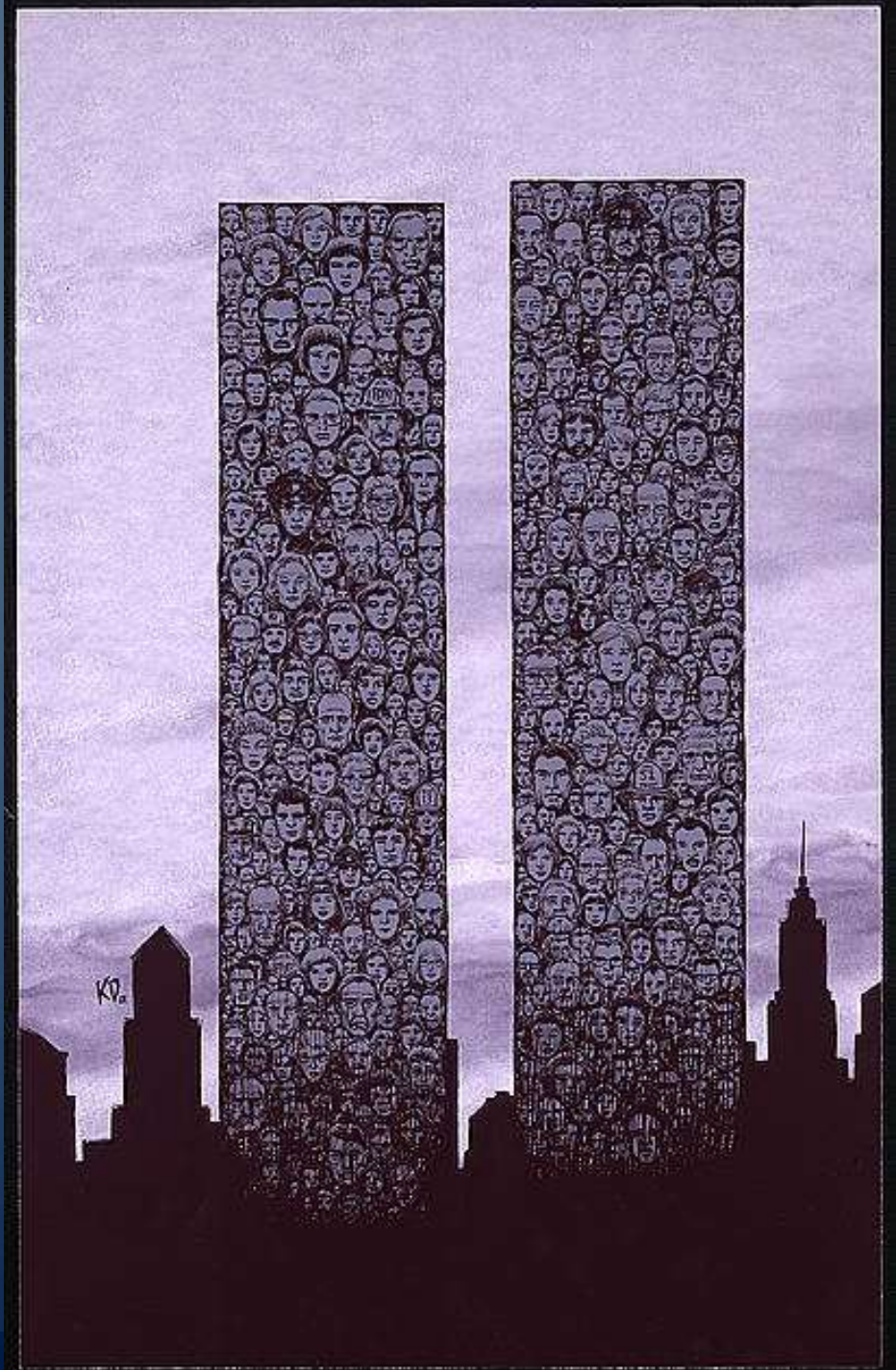






Massive investigations led to several terrorist groups including **Al Qaeda**.

The attacks damaged the American economy and our sense of safety.





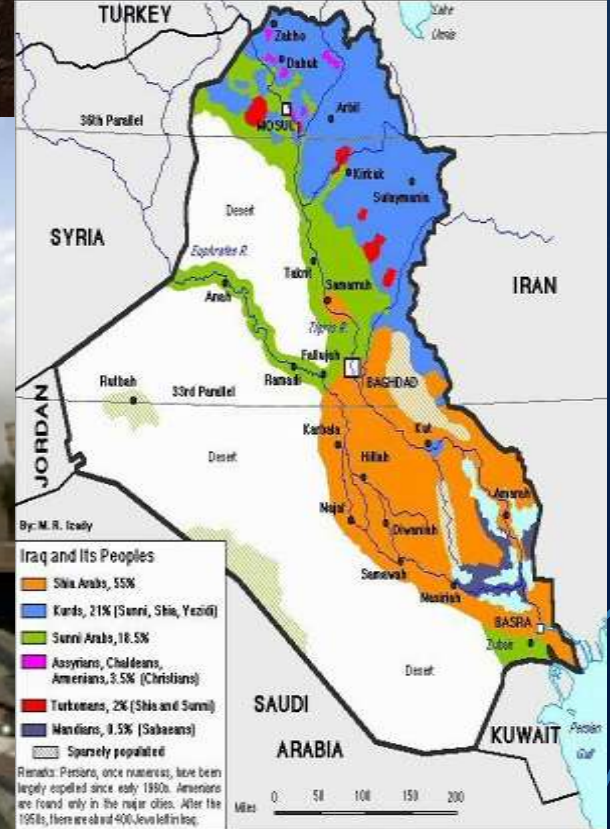
# WAR ON TERRORISM

The War in Afghanistan came as a result of the United States wanting to punish Al Qaeda.

**Patriot Act** and **Homeland Security Act** were passed- they were measures to prevent terrorism in America.



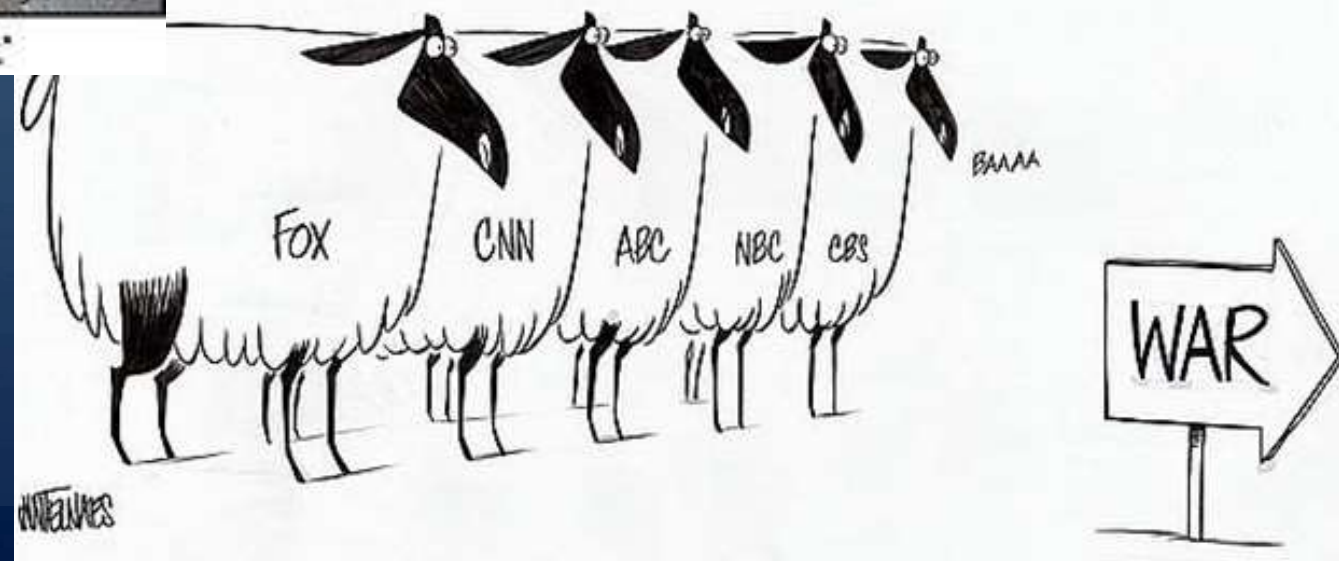
Invasion of Iraq-  
hunting for the  
WMD (Weapons  
of Mass  
Destruction) that  
the US was  
convinced  
Saddam Hussein  
was hoarding.







"You needn't worry, sir. I don't think these rules apply to selling a war."



# THE PATRIOT ACT:

- **Reduced restrictions** in law enforcement agencies' gathering of intelligence within the United States
- **Expanded authority** to regulate financial transactions, particularly those involving foreign individuals and entities
- Broadened the discretion of law enforcement and immigration authorities in **detaining and deporting immigrants suspected of terrorism-related acts.**
- **Expanded the definition of terrorism to include domestic terrorism**

The official title of the USA PATRIOT Act is "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act of 2001."-

To deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools, and for other purposes.



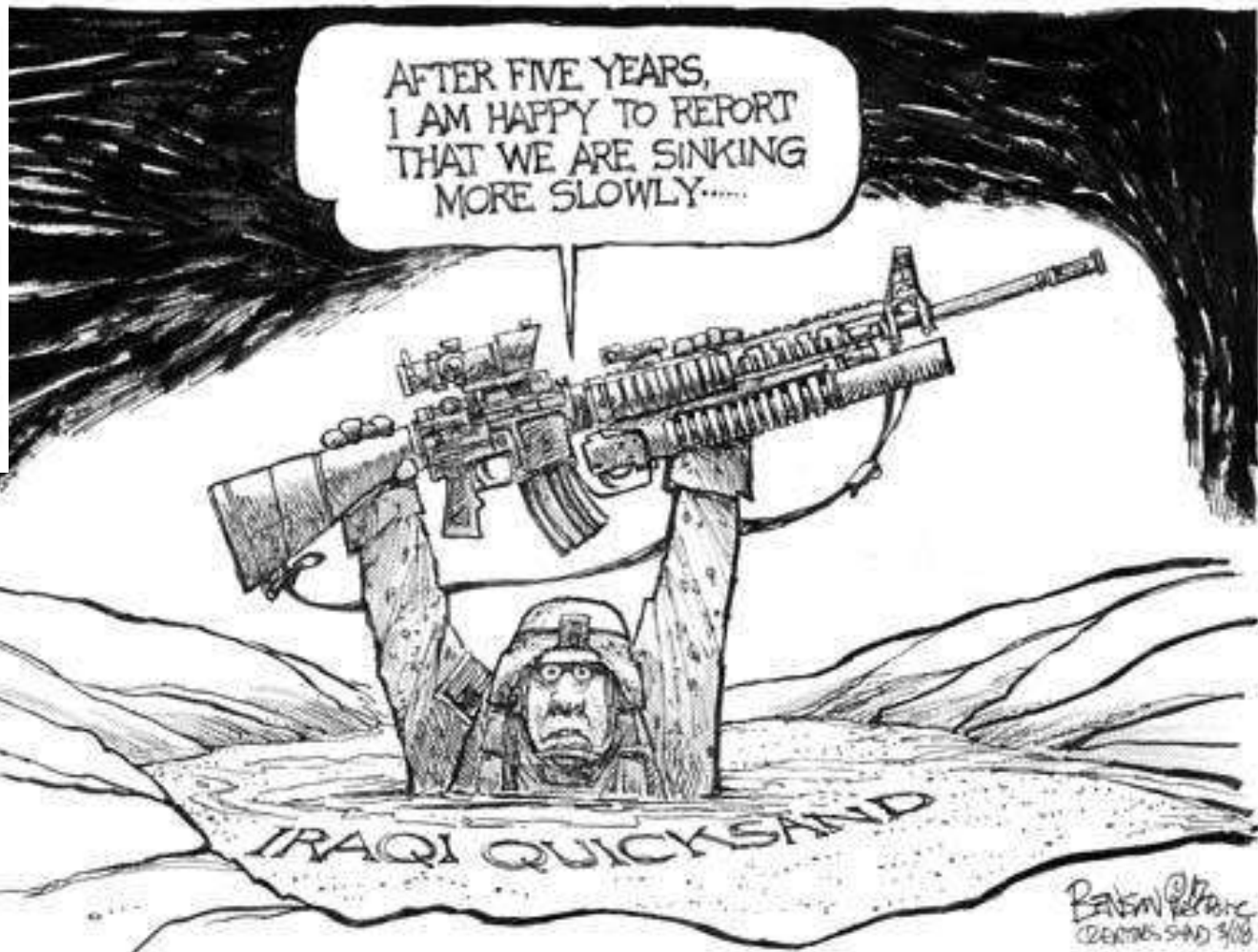


## HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM



The primary mission of the **Homeland Security Department** is to

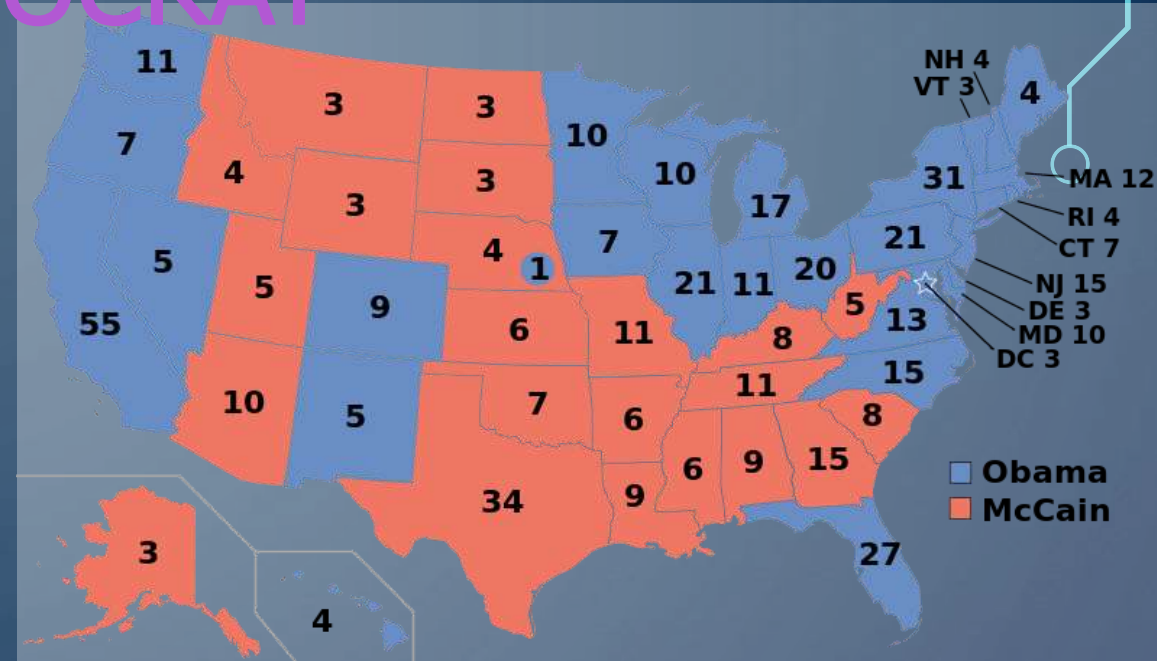
- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States
- Reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism
- Minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States





# 2008 ELECTION BARRACK OBAMA – DEMOCRAT

Obama is elected as America is facing a deepening economic downturn, concerns about the war in Iraq, Social Security and the health care system.



OBAMA VS. MCCAIN  
365 TO 173  
52.9% TO 45.7%

His election signals to the world that America might be taking a step into the **international community**, because Obama is the son of an immigrant and is African-American.

He receives the **Nobel Peace Prize** right after inauguration- because he brought hope of international cooperation and a promise to end nuclear proliferation.

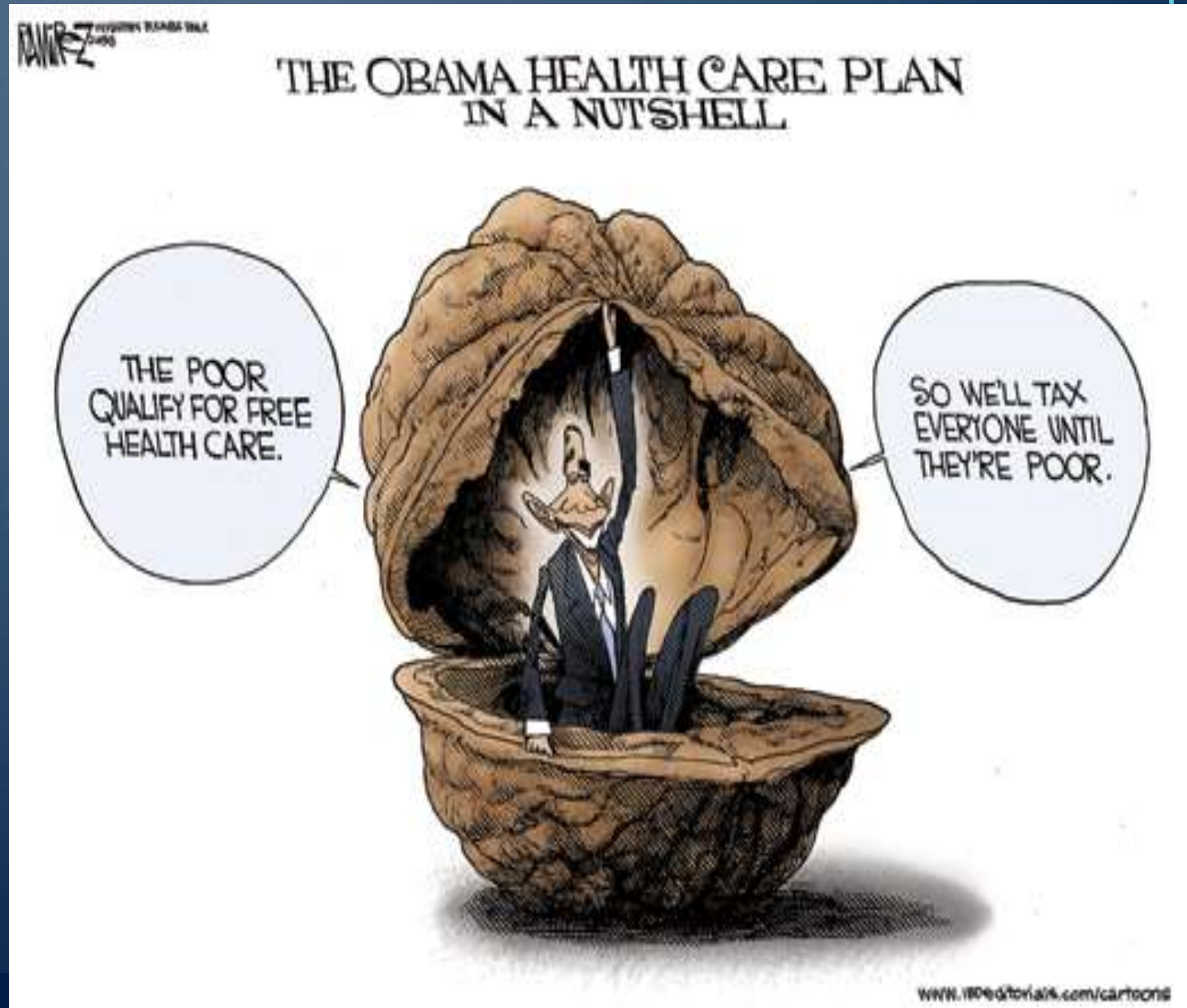




# DOMESTIC POLICIES- OBAMACARE

With a Democrat majority in the House and Senate, Obama signed the **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act** in March 2010.

Previously the US was the only wealthy, industrialized nation that did not provide some form of universal health care.







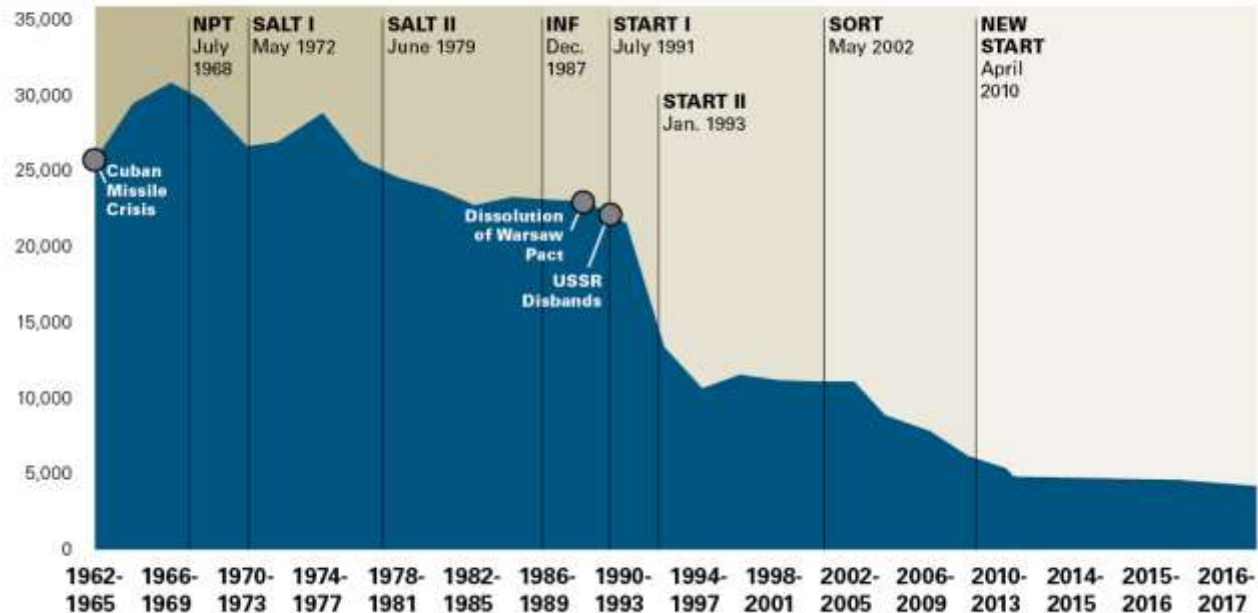
# FOREIGN POLICIES

The new **START treaty** was signed by Obama and Medvedev in April 2010, and was ratified by the Senate.

It reduced the number of long-range nuclear weapons in the arsenals of both countries by a third.

**U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile, 1962-2017**

Since the late-1960s, the United States and Russia have signed a series of nuclear arms treaties that have contributed to steep cuts in their active and inactive nuclear warhead stockpiles.



Sources: U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, Arms Control Association. Updated: January 19, 2017.



On August 31, 2010, Obama announced that the United States combat mission in Iraq was over. Only training troops are left. In contrast he has said he would increase troops to "stabilize a deteriorating situation in Afghanistan"





OBAMA VS. ROMNEY  
332 TO 206  
51.1% TO 47.2%

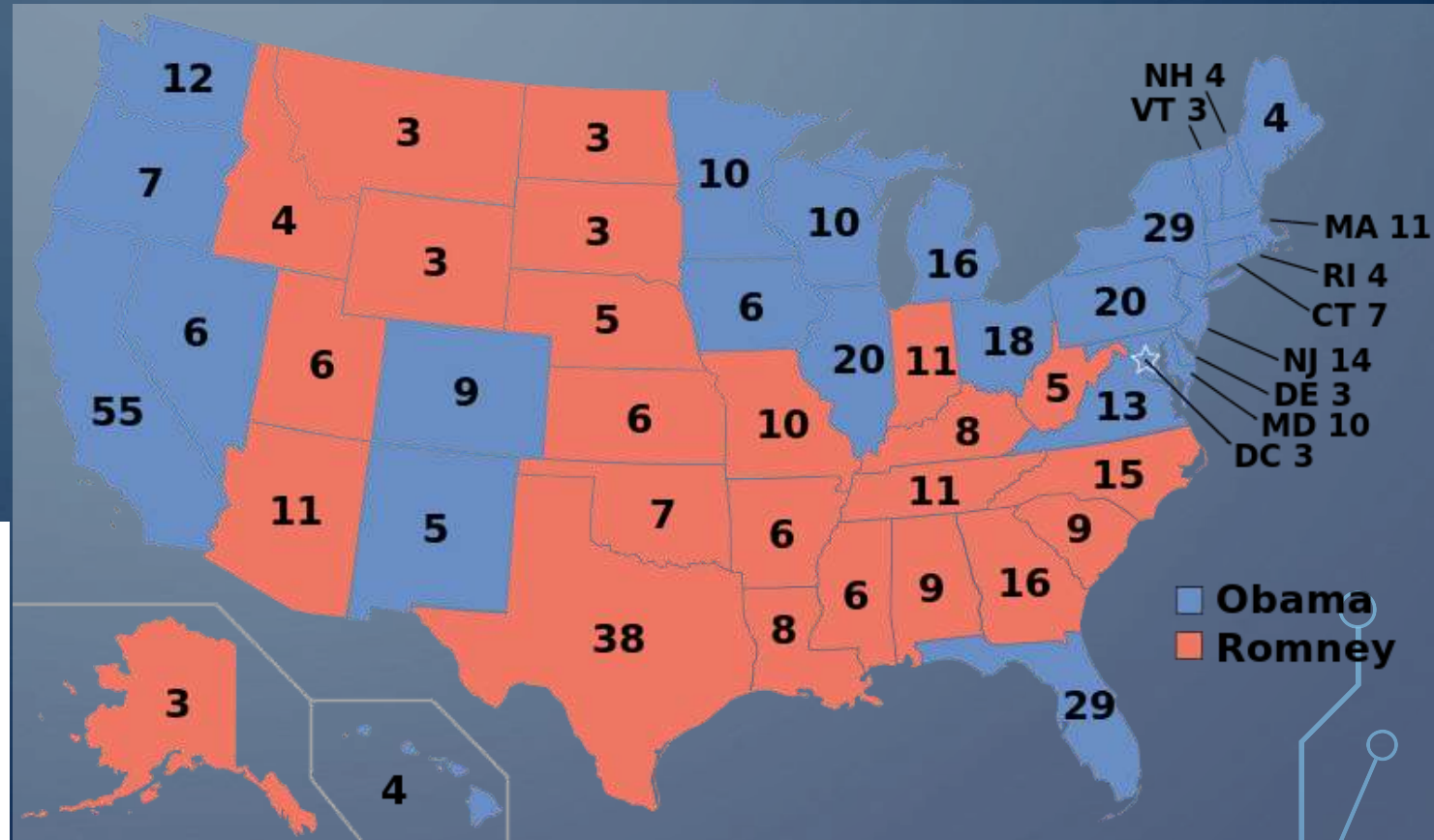
2012 ELECTION



OBAMA 2012

FOR LEADERSHIP WE CAN  
BELIEVE IN

ROMNEY  
BELIEVE IN AMERICA



# 2016 ELECTION

It was an election defined by personal smears, scandals, potential tampering by outsiders, and non-traditional voting blocks.

Trump made a surprising last minute jump to the lead in several swing states, WI, MN, and PA that gave him an electoral lead despite losing the popular vote by 3 million.

The only moderate tweet of his career- just after his victory.



Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump · 43m

Such a beautiful and important evening! The forgotten man and woman will never be forgotten again. We will all come together as never before



38K



79K



made by BHS's Bridger Baker





# CNN exit poll: **Voter demographics then and now**



Hillary  
Clinton



Donald  
Trump



Barack  
Obama



Mitt  
Romney

**African-Americans**

**88%**

**8%**

**93%**

**7%**

**Latinos**

**65%**

**29%**

**71%**

**27%**

**Ages 18-29**

**54%**

**37%**

**60%**

**37%**

**CNN**

*Source: CNN Exit Poll, November 8, 2016, 11:45 p.m. ET*

# 218

Hillary Clinton

✓ Donald J. Trump **279**

59,164,943 votes (47.6%)

270 to win

59,029,272 votes (47.5%)



States



Counties



Size of lead



Change from 2012



Runoff  
No election  
No results

