APUSH PERIOD 9 GUIDE

1980-PRESENT

KEY CONTENT

- Religious Right/ New Right/ Barry Goldwater/ Moral Majority/ Contract with America/Tea Party
- Election of 1980
- · Air Traffic Controller's Strike
- Iran Contra Affair
- Invasion of Grenada
- Strategic Defense Initiative/ INF Treaty
- Tax Reform Act 1986
- Savings & Loan Scandal
- "Compassionate Conservatism"
- Panama Invasion
- · Operation Desert Storm
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- NAFTA
- Defense of Marriage Act/ Don't Ask, Don't Tell
- Family & Medical Leave Act
- Whitewater
- Motor Voter Law
- Impeachment of Clinton
- Election of 2000
- Bush Doctrine/ Axis of Evil/ 9/11 Attacks/ Invasion of Afghanistan/ Iraq War/ PATRIOT Act
- No Child Left Behind
- Hurricane Katrina
- Great Recession/ TARP & the Bailout/ American Recovery & Reinvestment Act/
- Affordable Care Act/ Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
- Occupy Wall Street
- Citizens United Decision/ Marriage Equality Decision
- Dodd Frank Act
- Exxon Valdez Spill/ BP Big Horizon Oil Spill
- DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals)

KEY CONCEPTS

Key Concept 9.1: A newly ascendant conservative movement achieved several political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades.

Key Concept 9.2: Moving into the 21st century, the nation experienced significant technological, economic, and demographic changes.

Key Concept 9.3: The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and role in the world.

MAIN IDEAS

- Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980.
- Policy debates continued over free-trade agreements, the scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system.
- New developments in science and technology enhanced the economy and transformed society, while manufacturing decreased.
- Real wages stagnated for the working and middle class amid growing economic inequality.
- The U.S. population continued to undergo demographic shifts that had significant cultural and political consequences.
- Intense political and cultural debates continued over issues such as immigration policy, diversity, gender roles, and family structures.
- The Reagan administration promoted an interventionist foreign policy that continued in later administrations, even after the end of the Cold War.
- Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy efforts focused on fighting terrorism around the world.
- Conflicts in the Middle East and concerns about climate change led to debates over U.S.
 dependence on fossil fuels and the impact of economic consumption on the environment.



