Chapter 28
Lessons

Use *The American Republic Since 1877* to complete the worksheets on slides 2-11.

After you complete all of the work contained in this module, proceed to the following website, [http://www.breathitt.kyschools.us/admin/olc/folder.aspx?id=19450&cid=7300&s=37](http://www.breathitt.kyschools.us/admin/olc/folder.aspx?id=19450&cid=7300&s=37), and complete the quiz over Chapter 28.
Resurgence of Conservatism, 1980–1992

DIRECTIONS: Unscramble the terms in the left column. Choose the term that best fits each description in the right column. Write the letter of the correct term in the space provided. Then answer the questions that follow.

A. svoindigzn

B. staivernovec

C. gubted fitdice

D. starsroogs teemmvon

E. slantlugeveet

F. pyepiu

G. bleari

H. puppies-esdi oncescoim

I. rotcan

J. plaitac snagi atx

1. the amount by which expenses exceed income

2. young, college-educated adult who has a well-paying job and lives in or near a city

3. one who wants an active federal government in the economy, but not one that governs social behavior

4. an evangelist who conducts television programs

5. federal tax paid by businesses when they sell stocks or real estate

6. one who believes in limited government power

7. reducing a company in size by laying off workers and managers to become more efficient

8. anti-government guerrilla force in Nicaragua

9. economic theory that lower taxes will boost the economy as money is invested

10. a group of people organizing at the local level away from political or cultural centers

11. Explain Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies of perestroika and glasnost.

12. Discuss developments in space during the Reagan administration using the following terms: space shuttle and space station.
The Fall of Communism

Background: The fall of communism was a series of events that took place in many different countries within a relatively short period of time.

DIRECTIONS: Use the time line information to describe how revolution and the fall of communism took place in the countries listed below.

June 1987 Ronald Reagan gives a speech at the Berlin Wall and issues a challenge, "Mr. Gorbachev, . . . tear down this wall."

December 1987 Reagan and Gorbachev sign the INF Treaty, which calls for the destruction of some nuclear weapons.

1988 Gorbachev becomes president of the USSR.

January 1989 The Hungarian Parliament votes for the establishment of multiple political parties and sets a date for multiparty elections.

1990 Russia holds free elections.

March 1990 President Husak of Czechoslovakia resigns and a mainly non-Communist government takes power.

Hungary:

Poland:

Czechoslovakia:

Romania:

Germany:

Russia:

The year 1989 is known as “The Year of Victory” because of the number of Communist governments that fell during that year. List the countries that rejected communism in 1989.
The Reagan Era Begins

About the Selection

The excerpt below is from President Reagan's first inaugural speech (1981). In it he stresses three major themes of Reagan politics: economic growth, keeping the government out of business and people's lives, and the importance of individual achievement.

We suffer from the longest and one of the worst sustained inflations in our national history. It distorts our economic decisions, penalizes thrift and crushes the struggling young and the fixed-income elderly alike. It threatens to shatter the lives of millions of people.

Idle industries have cast workers into unemployment, human misery and personal indignity.

Those who do work are denied a fair return for their labor by a tax system which penalizes successful achievement and keeps us from maintaining full productivity.

But great as our tax burden is, it has not kept pace with public spending. For decades we have piled deficit upon deficit, mortgaging our future and our children's future for the temporary convenience of the present.

To continue this long trend is to guarantee tremendous social, cultural, political and economic upheavals.

In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem, government is the problem.

From time to time we've been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an elite group is superior to government by, by, and of the people.

But if no one among us is capable of governing himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern someone else?

We are a nation that has a government—not the other way around. And this makes us special among the nations of the earth.

Our Government has no power except that granted it by the people. It is time to check and reverse the growth of government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed.

It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the Federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the states or to the people.

(continued)
All of us—all of us need to be reminded that the Federal Government did not create the states; the states created the Federal Government.

Now, so there will be no misunderstanding, it's not my intention to do away with government.

It is rather to make it work—work with us, not over us; to stand by our side, not ride on our back. . . .

If we look at the answer as to why for so many years we achieved so much . . . it was because here in this land we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man. . . .

Freedom and the dignity of the individual have been more available and assured here than in any other place on earth. . . .

It is no coincidence that our present troubles parallel and are proportionate to the intervention and intrusion in our lives that result from unnecessary and excessive growth of Government. . . .


**READER RESPONSE**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines below.

1. According to President Reagan, what is the current tax system doing?

2. What effects is inflation having on the country?

3. What is President Reagan’s intention concerning government?

4. **Critical Thinking** Do you agree or disagree with Reagan’s assessment? Explain your answer.
**Me, Me, Me, Me**

**About the Selection**

The 1980s saw the flowering of what came to be known as the Me Generation. It was a time when money and the status it bought mattered most. It was also a time of self-involvement or, as the critics put it, indulgent narcissism. The conspicuous consumption that so many young people had rejected in the 1960s returned in high style. More than a few of those participating in the 1980s' spending and shopping spree were those same people, now middle-aged and making good money. Most, however, were younger adults riding the economic crest of President Reagan's pro-business policies and the beginnings of the technology-driven stock market. In 1988 Ronald Steel wrote a first-hand account of

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**Reader's Dictionary**

- **bucolic**: like a beautiful countryside
- **epiphany**: having a realization
- **Krugerrand**: gold coin used as currency in South Africa
- **Shangri-La**: imaginary remote paradise
- **sic transit**: Latin term that means everything passes away
- **Xanadu**: mythical Asian city described by the poet Coleridge as a "stately pleasure-dome"

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**GUIDED READING**

As you read, identify what life was like for those who flocked to Aspen. Then answer the questions that follow.

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**We swooped in low and dropped down into a lush valley dotted with condos as far as the eye could see. I had a café crème and a pain au chocolat at the airport snack bar, and watched as the sunbathers and tennis rackets come and go. Eventually I sauntered over to an exceedingly hip clerk and asked when he thought my bags would be in. “No problem,” he reassured me. “On the next plane from Denver. Or maybe the one after. They always come through eventually.” No hurry. No problem.**

**Donning my cool, I hopped into a Mellow Yellow taxi and headed for the village of Aspen, which nestles in a valley cupped between mountains as lushly green as Astroturf. Between the simulated redwood and cedar condos are sprinkled quaint Victorian houses... They and their quarter-acre plots sell for upward of $400,000 each. Only a commodity trader or cocaine dealer could afford them. Happily Aspen has many such entrepreneurs... From the marbled Jacuzzis they watch the last rays of the sun bathe Aspen Mountain in a golden Krugerrand glow and ponder the justice of a system that has brought them such rewards...**

**Keeping in shape is a tyranny from which there is no respite. But for the golden young people of Aspen it is an affirmation of life. It is also the passport into it, for fatties are not permitted. And a good life it is: congenial folks, amusing restaurants, a constant inflow of new bodies, and hardly a rumble of**

(continued)
the troubles that preoccupy the outside world. The very rich fly in and out on
their Lear jets to check up on their property and test the slopes or the tennis
courts. The locals house-sit for them and provide services that the rich
require. This allows the youngish locals to stay on in their Shangri-La. Few of
them can afford to live in Aspen itself.

They come for the scenery . . . for the hassle free existence . . . for the days
that are interchangeable in their bucolic ordinariness, and the nights that
offer hope of instant adventure or psychic transformation . . . for the expe-
rience of living . . . just a little bit outside of time . . . . The place lends itself to
dreams. Not so long ago it was a scruffy mining town that time and venture
capitalists had forgotten.

. . . Sic transit. But that isn’t the lesson of Aspen either. All dreams speed
too fast, all Xanadus become cracked boards and dust. So why not dance a
little faster under the strobe light at the Paragon Café—the one in front of the
video camera that captures your image and projects it on a screen above
you, so that you can see yourself on MTV? To be the observer of oneself—
what could be more tantalizing or forbiddingly satisfying? Who can even
bother to notice one’s partner at such an epiphanic moment? Come back
tomorrow night for more.


READER RESPONSE

Directions: Answer the following questions on the lines below.

1. According to Steel, what is an affirmation of life for the young of Aspen?

2. What is the atmosphere of life that attracts people to Aspen?

3. How does Steel make the point that people in Aspen are very involved with themselves?

4. Critical Thinking Why can the locals not afford to live in their own town?
Guided Reading Activity 28-1

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

Main Idea: Liberal ideas dominated American politics for much of the 1900s, but conservative ideas gained significant support among Americans in the 1970s.

1. Detail: Liberals believe that the federal government should play an active role in helping ____________, partly through ____________ and partly by putting more of the tax burden in society on ____________.

2. Detail: Liberals are suspicious of any attempt to use the government to ____________.

3. Detail: Conservatives generally oppose ____________ andgovernment programs that transfer ____________.

4. Detail: Conservatives believe that taxes and government programs not only ____________, and take away ____________ to work hard but also reduce the amount of ____________.

Main Idea: During the 1930s, conservative ideas lost much of their influence in national politics. In the years following World War II, however, conservatism began to revive.

5. Detail: One reason conservative ideas revived during the Cold War was the belief of some Americans that liberal ____________ were leading the United States toward communism.

6. Detail: In 1955 ____________ founded a new conservative magazine and helped to revive conservative ideas in the United States.

Main Idea: The events of the late 1960s and 1970s played an important role in convincing Americans to support conservatism.

7. Detail: In the 1950s and 1960s, two regions of the country, the ____________ and the ____________, were more conservative than other areas.

8. Detail: Although Barry Goldwater lost the presidential election of 1964, his candidacy showed Republicans that the best way to attract ____________ was to support ____________.

9. Detail: As riots erupted and drug use and crime soared during the 1960s and 1970s, many Americans moved to the ____________ to protect their children and ____________.

10. Detail: Many Americans of deep religious faith were shocked by the Supreme Court decision in ____________, and by decisions that limited ____________ and expanded the rights of ____________.
Guided Reading Activity 28-2

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your text-book. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. The Road to the White House
   A. What segment of American society supported Reagan’s 1980 bid for the presidency?

   B. What three things did Reagan promise to do if elected president?

II. Reagan’s Domestic Policies
   A. How did Reagan propose to keep the deficit under control?

   B. When was the biggest economic expansion in America’s history, and what were the results?

III. Reagan Builds Up the Military
   A. What did Reagan believe would happen to the Soviet Union if the United States continued to build up its military resources?

   B. How did Reagan’s defense spending affect the annual budget deficit?

IV. The Reagan Doctrine
   A. What was the Reagan Doctrine?

   B. What was the Iran-Contra scandal?

V. New Approaches to Arms Control
   A. What was nuclear deterrence, or “mutual assured destruction”?

   B. What was the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)?

   C. What was the first treaty to call for the destruction of nuclear forces?
Guided Reading Activity 28-3

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. The rapid economic growth and emphasis on accumulating wealth in the 1980s was partly caused by the _____________.
2. By the mid-1990s, the top 5 percent of Americans earned well over ____________ percent of the nation’s income.
3. A new type of retailing, known as _____________, helped fuel the era’s economic growth.
4. Ted Turner’s “superstation” changed _____________ and helped spread _____________ across the country.
5. In 1981 music and technology merged, and ______________ went on the air.
6. ______________, another new sound of the ’80s, offered rhythmic lyrics that often focused on the _________________.
7. ______________ became the new spot for young people to meet.
8. Ongoing problems with _________________ in the 1980s made many city neighborhoods dangerous.
9. In 1980 _________________ was founded to look for effective solutions to underage drinking problems and drunk driving.
10. In 1981 researchers identified a disease which caused seemingly healthy young men to become sick and die. They named it _________________, or _________________.
11. The Reagan years were frustrating for _________________ activists.
12. Although they were criticized for drug use and other behavior, _________________ often organized benefit concerts to help others.
13. _________________, a social activist, gave concerts to benefit food banks and the homeless.
14. One noticeable movement in the 1980s was the stronger presence of _________________.
15. The _________________ was a reusable spacecraft that could rocket into space, and then glide back to Earth for another flight.
16. In 1986 disaster struck when the _________________ exploded, killing all seven people on board.
DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. George Bush Takes Office
   A. When Ronald Reagan left office in 1988, Americans wanted a continuation of his domestic policies—___________ and ___________.
   B. George Bush won ____________ percent of the popular vote and defeated Michael Dukakis in the Electoral College, ____________ to
      ____________________________________.

II. The Cold War Ends
   A. To save his country’s economy, Soviet leader Gorbachev instituted ____________ or “restructuring” and allowed some _____________.
   B. He also instituted ____________, or “openness,” which allowed more freedom of ____________, allowing people to discuss ____________ openly.

III. The “New World Order”
   A. In May 1989, the Chinese government crushed a student protest in ____________, causing the United States and several European countries to halt ____________, and reduce their ____________ with China, and the World Bank to ____________.
   B. In August 1990, Iraq’s dictator ____________ sent his army to invade oil-rich ____________, ultimately causing the coalition forces of the UN to launch ____________.

IV. Domestic Challenges
   A. President Bush had inherited a ____________ and a ____________, and the same year the Persian Gulf crisis began, the economy plunged into a ____________.
   B. The ____________ forbade discrimination in workplaces and public places against people who were physically or mentally challenged.

V. The 1992 Election
   A. The Democrats nominated ____________, while an independent candidate, ____________, presented another strong challenge.
   B. Bill Clinton was the first person from the ____________ to enter the White House.