

HI 112 Exam #4 Study Guide (Chapters 27-29) for Wed, Dec 17th
On exam day, you may bring one sheet of 8.5x11 paper, with anything written/typed/printed on the front and back

****This is otherwise a closed-book, closed-note test****

Terms you should be able to recognize, identify and explain. They might show up as matching, short answer, or multiple choice questions. You should also be familiar with at least some of the primary documents' authors and main ideas from these chapters.

Chapter 27 The Conservative Ascendancy, 1968-1972

New Right (as distinguished from the New Left, you may need to go back a chapter for clarification), 861

Neoconservatives, 874

Moral Majority, 874

Pentagon Papers, 863

War Powers Act, 863

Watergate, 865

SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty), 863 – see also SALT II (897) and START (900)

OPEC and oil embargo/energy crisis, 864

Chapter 28 Ending the Cold War 1977-1991

Détente, 897

Church Committee, 898

Strategic Defense Initiative, 900

Mikhail Gorbachev, Glasnost and Perestroika, 907-910

Operation Desert Storm, 914

Iran-Contra scandal

Chapter 29 Challenges of a New Century 1993-2014

“Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” policy, 933

Contract with America, 934

Dayton Peace Accords, 935

Patriot Act, 938

Tea Party movement, 946

Questions you should be able to answer using SPECIFIC evidence from our readings (for example as short answer, compare/contrast, essay, or For & Against written responses)

How have the 1960s-era goals of civil rights and feminist movements been achieved? In contrast, be able to discuss ways that those goals have *not* been achieved, or ways in which inequality (race, gender, or class/income) has increased since the end of the 1960s.

The first Earth Day was celebrated in 1970; what are some of the milestones in, and challenges of, the environmental movement in the US since then?

Middle-class and working-class wages have been declining since the mid-1970s and the US economy has been marked by increasing national debt and decreasing manufacturing capacity (i.e. the transition from a manufacturing to a service and high-tech economy). How have various presidents or political programs tried to intervene in these trends over the years?

Provide historical background to US intervention in these places in the 1980s-2000s: Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Iraq, Rwanda, Libya, the former Yugoslav republics

One of the most remarkable developments of the early 1990s was the fall of the Iron Curtain and the breakup of the Soviet Union. How did that come to pass? What were the immediate effects at the time? What have been some of the long-term effects since?

Your textbook defines globalization (p. 910) as “the extension of economic, political and cultural relationships among nations, through commerce, migration, and communication.” What are some concrete examples (agreements, events, organizations, etc) of this concept in recent years?

Be able to discuss some of the “challenges of the New Century” – and perhaps add one or two of your own.