Preparation Questions for April 22 - 26 – Chapter 27 – Conservatism and its Challengers 1968-1992

*Chapter Learning Objectives*

* Explain how President Nixon’s domestic policies and his management of the Vietnam War affected the growth of conservatism.
* Evaluate the efforts of President Carter and liberal activists to address the issues of clean energy, equal rights for women, racial equality, and nuclear proliferation in the 1970s.
* Discuss the rise of the New Right and analyze President Reagan’s attempt to fulfill its economic and moral objectives.

Who are the two people profiled at the beginning of the chapter and what do their life stories tell us about the 1970s?

In the context of this chapter, what does “conservatism” mean?

How many American presidents were part of the Vietnam War? (Making a timeline may help) Where did they agree about the war, and where did they differ?

Compare / contrast the elections of 1968 and 1972.

What happened in the Watergate scandal, and why did it end Nixon’s presidency? What lessons should (or did) the nation draw from that trauma?

What were the “challenges of the 1970s”? How did they differ from the challenges of the 1960s?

How did liberalism “persist” in the 1970s?

How did the struggle for racial and gender equality continue in the 1970s?

What / who was the “New Right” and how did it represent a return of American conservatism?

Define “Reaganomics.” Whose philosophy was it, and how was it supposed to work. Did it work as promised? What kind of historical evidence would we need in order to answer this question?

What happened with immigration after 1965? What did this mean for the nation as a whole?

What was the “conservative legacy”?

Identify the 5 most important terms / concepts from this reading (and WHY they are important)