

Unit 10: 1970s to Present Day Eras Concepts

Name _____
Class _____

1. _____: (ERA) Proposed constitutional amendment, never ratified, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex
2. _____: (EPA) Government organization formed to deal with issues such as air & water pollution
3. _____: Ruled by the Supreme Court in 1972 which gave women the option of aborting their pregnancy within the first three months of conception; still remains a highly controversial issue even in today's society
4. _____: Scandal involving illegal activities that ultimately led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon in 1974
5. _____: Spanish for "counterrevolutionary," a rebel opposed to Nicaragua's Communist government in the 1980s
6. _____: President Reagan's plan to give states more control over the use of federal aid
7. _____: A relaxation policy in political tensions between nations used during the end of the Cold War in the 1980s.
8. _____: Scandal in the Reagan administration involving the use of money from secret arms sales to Iran to support the Nicaraguan contras
9. _____: A coalition of conservative groups that emerged by 1980
10. _____: (NAFTA) Agreement calling for removal of trade restrictions among the United States, Canada, & Mexico
11. _____ (OPEC): Group of nations that worked together to regulate the price & supply of oil
12. _____: Term used by President Nixon to describe Americans who disapproved of the counterculture
13. _____: Combination of high inflation & high unemployment, with no economic growth
14. _____ (SDI): President Reagan's proposed defense system against Soviet missile attack, popularly known as "Star Wars"
15. _____: Theory that tax reductions will increase investment & thereby encourage business growth
16. _____: Charges that President Clinton had engaged in improper business transactions before becoming president
17. _____ (SALT I): An agreement between the U.S. & the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons
18. _____: Agreement between Israel & Egypt that made a peace treaty between the two nations possible, President Jimmy Carter is given the credit for this treaty
19. _____: Hostages taken by follower of Ayatollah Khomeini; released in 1981 after months of secret talks; will end after Reagan takes office
20. _____: United Nations forcible removal of Iraq invaders from Kuwait, with significant U.S. military involvement
21. _____: Pledge, made by Republican candidates in the election campaign, to scale back government, eliminate some regulations, cut taxes, & balance the budget
22. _____ (WTO): International organization formed to encourage the expansion of world trade
23. _____: Terrorists attack the U.S., crashing hijacked planes in New York City (World Trade Towers), Washington, D.C. (Pentagon), & rural Pennsylvania (believed to be intended for the White House)
24. _____: 37th President of the U.S., 1969-1974; Republican president known for his foreign policy toward the Soviet Union & China & for illegal acts he committed in the Watergate affair that forced his resignation
25. _____: 38th President of the U.S., 1974-1977; Republican president who succeeded & pardoned Nixon; failed to establish strong leadership
26. _____: 39th President of the U.S., 1977-1981; Democrat president from Georgia who advocated concern for human rights in foreign policy; assisted in mediating the Camp David Accords

27. _____: 40th President of the U.S., 1981-1989; Republican president who was known as a popular conservative leader who promoted supply-side economics & created huge budget deficits which became known as Reaganomics
28. _____: 41st President of the U.S., 1989-1993; Republican president who continued Reagan's conservative policies; brought together United Nations coalition to fight the Persian Gulf War & Saddam Hussein's military
29. _____: 42nd President of the U.S., 1993-2001; Democrat president from Arkansas who defeated George Bush after overcoming numerous political obstacles; advocated economic & health care reform
30. _____: Housing development near Niagara Falls, NY who noticed in the 1970s a rising number of health problems in their community; learned that their community sat on top of a decades-old toxic waste dump which had leaked in the ground over time.
31. _____: March 28, 1979; one of the nuclear reactors at the facility outside Harrisburg, PA overheated after its cooling system failed; resulting with low levels of radiation escaping in the atmosphere from the reactor
32. _____: Nixon's idea to gain support for his election by meeting with South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond and promise to appoint only conservatives to federal courts, name a Southerner to the Supreme Court, to oppose court-ordered busing, & to choose a vice president candidate acceptable to the South
33. _____: President Ford's policy to urge Americans to cut back on their oil & gas consumption which eventually failed
34. _____: L: a person who generally believes the government should take an active role in the economy & in social programs but the government should not dictate social behavior; C: a person who believes government power, particularly in the economy, should be limited in order to maximize individual freedom
35. _____: An increase in average world temperatures over time; Former Vice-President Al Gore for President Clinton wrote a book and even won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work
36. _____: Industry in the Northeast which had more unemployed people than any other & their cities were often congested & polluted
37. _____: A young college-educated adult who is employed in a well-paying profession & who lives & works in or near a large city
38. _____: Passed during President Clinton's administration; law gave workers up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the illness of a family member
39. _____: Passed during President Clinton's administration; program which put students to work improving low-income housing, teaching children to read, & cleaning up the environment
40. _____: a computer networking system created in 1969 for the U.S. government; formerly named ARPANET; expanded in the 1980s by the National Science Foundation; resulted with a "dot-com" economy & serves as many purposes of our society today
41. _____: Occurred during the Clinton Administration that arranged a peace talk in Ohio between the countries of Bosnia & Kosovo
42. _____: 2003-to Present: March 20th began the U.S.-led coalition forces attacked this country to seize control of the country and end the regime of Saddam Hussein
43. _____: 2000 Presidential Election where the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 7-2 that the hand counts in Florida violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution; ultimately ruled that Bush was the certified winner in Florida

Unit 10: 1970s to Present Day Eras Concepts
Chapters 27, 28, & 29

Name Mrs. Morris
Class _____

- Ch 26 1. Equal Rights Amendment: (ERA) Proposed constitutional amendment, never ratified, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex
- Ch 26 2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Government organization formed to deal with issues such as air & water pollution
- Ch 26 3. Roe v. Wade: Ruled by the Supreme Court in 1972 which gave women the option of aborting their pregnancy within the first three months of conception; still remains a highly controversial issue even in today's society
- Ch 27 4. Watergate: Scandal involving illegal activities that ultimately led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon in 1974
5. Contra: Spanish for "counterrevolutionary," a rebel opposed to Nicaragua's Communist government in the 1980s
6. New Federalism: President Reagan's plan to give states more control over the use of federal aid
- Ch 27 7. Detente: A relaxation policy in political tensions between nations used during the end of the Cold War in the 1980s.
8. Iran-Contra Affairs Scandal in the Reagan administration involving the use of money from secret arms sales to Iran to support the Nicaraguan contras
9. New Right: A coalition of conservative groups that emerged by 1980
10. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Agreement calling for removal of trade restrictions among the United States, Canada, & Mexico
11. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Group of nations that worked together to regulate the price & supply of oil
- Ch 27 12. Silent Majority: Term used by President Nixon to describe Americans who disapproved of the counterculture
- Ch 27 13. Stagflation: Combination of high inflation & high unemployment, with no economic growth
14. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI): President Reagan's proposed defense system against Soviet missile attack, popularly known as "Star Wars"
15. Supply-side economics: Theory that tax reductions will increase investment & thereby encourage business growth
16. Whitewater Scandal: Charges that President Clinton had engaged in improper business transactions before becoming president
17. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I): An agreement between the U.S. & the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons
- Ch 27 18. Camp David Accords: Agreement between Israel & Egypt that made a peace treaty between the two nations possible, President Jimmy Carter is given the credit for this treaty
- Ch 27 19. Iran Hostage Crisis: Hostages taken by follower of Ayatollah Khomeini; released in 1981 after months of secret talks; will end after Reagan takes office
20. Persian Gulf War: United Nations forcible removal of Iraq invaders from Kuwait, with significant U.S. military involvement
21. Contract with America: Pledge, made by Republican candidates in the election campaign, to scale back government, eliminate some regulations, cut taxes, & balance the budget
22. World Trade Organization (WTO): International organization formed to encourage the expansion of world trade
23. September 11, 2001: Terrorists attack the U.S., crashing hijacked planes in New York City (World Trade Towers), Washington, D.C. (Pentagon), & rural Pennsylvania (believed to be intended for the White House)
- Ch 27 24. Richard M. Nixon: 37th President of the U.S., 1969-1974; Republican president known for his foreign policy toward the Soviet Union & China & for illegal acts he committed in the Watergate affair that forced his resignation
- Ch 27 25. Gerald Ford: 38th President of the U.S., 1974-1977; Republican president who succeeded & pardoned Nixon; failed to establish strong leadership
- Ch 27 26. Jimmy Carter: 39th President of the U.S., 1977-1981; Democrat president from Georgia who advocated concern for human rights in foreign policy; assisted in mediating the Camp David Accords

27. Ronald Reagan : 40th President of the U.S., 1981-1989; Republican president who was known as a popular conservative leader who promoted supply-side economics & created huge budget deficits which became known as Reaganomics
28. George H. Bush : 41st President of the U.S., 1989-1993; Republican president who continued Reagan's conservative policies; brought together United Nations coalition to fight the Persian Gulf War & Saddam Hussein's military
29. William J. "Bill" Clinton : 42nd President of the U.S., 1993-2001; Democrat president from Arkansas who defeated George Bush after overcoming numerous political obstacles; advocated economic & health care reform
30. Love Canal Incident : Housing development near Niagara Falls, NY who noticed in the 1970s a rising number of health problems in their community; learned that their community sat on top of a decades-old toxic waste dump which had leaked in the ground over time.
31. Three Mile Island : March 28, 1979; one of the nuclear reactors at the facility outside Harrisburg, PA overheated after its cooling system failed; resulting with low levels of radiation escaping in the atmosphere from the reactor
32. Southern Strategy : Nixon's idea to gain support for his election by meeting with South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond and promise to appoint only conservatives to federal courts, name a Southerner to the Supreme Court, to oppose court-ordered busing, & to choose a vice president candidate acceptable to the South
33. "Whip Inflation" : President Ford's policy to urge Americans to cut back on their oil & gas consumption which eventually failed
34. Liberals v. Conservatives : L: a person who generally believes the government should take an active role in the economy & in social programs but the government should not dictate social behavior; C: a person who believes government power, particularly in the economy, should be limited in order to maximize individual freedom
35. Global Warming : An increase in average world temperatures over time; Former Vice-President Al Gore for President Clinton wrote a book and even won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work
36. Rust Belt : Industry in the Northeast which had more unemployed people than any other & their cities were often congested & polluted
37. Yuppies : A young college-educated adult who is employed in a well-paying profession & who lives & works in or near a large city
38. Family Medical Leave Act : Passed during President Clinton's administration; law gave workers up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the illness of a family member
39. AmeriCorps : Passed during President Clinton's administration; program which put students to work improving low-income housing, teaching children to read, & cleaning up the environment
40. Internet : a computer networking system created in 1969 for the U.S. government; formerly named ARPANET; expanded in the 1980s by the National Science Foundation; resulted with a "dot-com" economy & serves as many purposes of our society today
41. Dayton Accords : Occurred during the Clinton Administration that arranged a peace talk in Ohio between the countries of Bosnia & Kosovo
42. War in Iraq : 2003-to Present: March 20th began the U.S.-led coalition forces attacked this country to seize control of the country and end the regime of Saddam Hussein
43. Bush v. Gore : 2000 Presidential Election where the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 7-2 that the hand counts in Florida violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution; ultimately ruled that Bush was the certified winner in Florida