**APUSH Period 9 Overview (1980-Present)**

Text (Document Analysis): Chapter 30 (32:2, 32:3), 31

**Key Concepts:**

**9.1:** A new conservatism grew to prominence in US culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.

**9.2:** The end of the Cold War and new challenges to US leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.

**9.3:** Moving into the 21st century, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, and demographic changes.

**Significant Events**

Growth of Conservatism

 -Decline of Public Confidence in the Government

 -Growth of Evangelical Christianity

Limitations of Conservatism

 -Conservative Policy Victories and Confidence in the Government

 -Growth of ‘Big Government’ Despite Republican Opposition

Foreign Policy in the Reagan Era

 -Reagan’s Changing Approach to the Cold War

 -The End of the Cold War and American Power

War on Terrorism

 -September 11 Attacks and the US Military Response

 -Security and Civil Liberties in Post-9/11 Era

Globalization

 -Economic Inequality and Stagnation after 1980

 -Free Trade, the Social Safety Net, and the US Financial System

 -Conflicts in the Middle East, Fossil-Fuel Dependency, and Climate Change

-The Internet and Spread of Computer Technology

Demographic Shifts

 -Rise of the American South and West

 -Increased Immigration from Latin America and Asia

 -Intensifying Debates Over Demographic Changes