

US History Chapter 21 and 22 Review

1. **New Federalism**: Nixon's administration policy
2. **EPA**: Environmental Protection Agency was established due to liberal Congress
3. **OSHA**: Occupational Safety and Health Administration was established due to liberal Congress
4. **FAP**: Family Assistance Plan is Nixon's attempt to streamline the massive government welfare bureaucracy and to reduce welfare cheating; however, Congress denied it
5. **HEW**: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, used by Nixon to delay desegregation in South
6. **the busing plan**: Nixon opposed the busing for integration plan to show support of Southern conservatives
7. **the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965**: he also opposed this, calling civil rights activists extremists, but Congress passed it anyway
8. **Warren Burger**: Nixon's pick to replace Earl Warren in Supreme Court, Burger is conservative
9. **Clement Haynsworth**: when Nixon picked him for another Supreme Court post, Senate rejected him for his anti-labor and anti-civil rights rulings
10. **G. Harrold Carswell**: then Nixon picked Carswell, who was even less qualified. Senate rejected him, and Nixon called it a Democratic prejudice against the South
11. **Vietnamization**: Nixon begin giving South Vietnamese troops US weapons and training turning over the war to South Vietnam
12. **the Nixon Doctrine**: Nixon redefined foreign policy in Asia. The US would no longer step in militarily to protect allies from Communist forces, but would continue to provide weapons and financial aid, so that they can fight for themselves
13. **the Paris Peace talks**: Nixon was not able to persuade North Vietnam for a cease-fire. North Vietnam and the Vietcong want a South Vietnamese government to have Vietcong representation and an immediate US withdrawal. The US and South Vietnam wanted immediate NVA withdrawal and that the Thieu regime remain in power
14. **the secret war**: Nixon begin secretly bombing Cambodia and Laos, hoping to persuade North Vietnam back to negotiations; the bombing was discovered, and Nixon's popularity plummeted
15. **the fall of Saigon**: a cease-fire was finally signed, and US troops withdrew. NVA soon swept across South Vietnam, and remaining US personnel evacuated, leaving many South Vietnamese supports trapped in Saigon
16. **détente**: Nixon begins pursuing more friendly relations with China and USSR, and his popularity increased
17. **the balance of power**: Nixon said that a healthy USSR, China, Japan, Europe, and US would help ensure peace and prosperity.
18. **China and USSR**: Nixon turned China and USSR against each other. Each sought better relations with the US, fearing the other would form a solid alliance with the US
19. **the election of 1972**: Republicans rallied behind Nixon. Democratic nominees include: former vice president **Hubert Humphrey**, Maine senator **Edmund Muskie**; South Dakota senator **George McGovern**, and Alabama ex-governor **George Wallace**. George Wallace was shot and paralyzed for life, and forced to withdraw. McGovern got nomination, were creamed by Nixon in electoral votes: 520 to 17.
20. **the enemies list**: Nixon begin an enemies list of 200 individuals and 18 organizations that included: senators **Edward Kennedy** and **George McGovern**, Representatives **Bella Abzug** and **Shirley Chisholm**, the entire black leadership of the House, college presidents such as **Kingman Brewster** of Yale University, Hollywood stars such as **Steven McQueen**, **Paul Newman**, and **Jane Fonda**, and 57 members of the media. Nixon ordered the FBI to wiretap them and the IRS to audit them, and generally to harass them
21. **dependency**: Latin American countries exported mostly to the US. Thus, they developed a huge dependency on the US market. If demand for one of the Latin American countries chief product were to decline, the economy of that country would suffer greatly
22. **interventionism**: Since they are close to US soil and the US invests heavily in them, the US craves stability in Latin American regions. Several times, the US sent armed troops to countries that refused to cooperate with the US. In the past, the US have sent military aid to anti-Communist governments fighting Communist rebels, supported brutal anti-Communist dictatorships and military regimes, and sent in armed troops to Panama, first to claim the Panama Canal from Colombia, then to punish dictator and drug lord **General Manuel Noriega**
23. **unshared wealth**: In Latin America, there is an aristocracy-military alliance that controls, in extremes, over 50% of the national income. There is a very small middle class. A vast majority of the people belongs in the lower class, earning, in extreme cases, fewer than 20% of the nation income
24. **growing debt**: the US has invested heavily in Latin America. During periods of economic recession, many countries find themselves in serious foreign debt. Many politicians complained that during good times, their offices are packed with bankers, and during bad times, none of them would answer their calls. In **1985**, newly elected President **Alan Garcia Perez** of **Peru** announced that Peru would limit the annual payments for its staggering **\$13.7 billion foreign debt** to no more than 10% of the nation's annual export earnings
25. **the rise and fall of military rule**: In **1970**, military ruled most of Latin America. Only **Costa Rica**, **Uruguay**, **Chile**, **Mexico**, **Colombia**, and **Venezuela** enjoyed democracies. Chile and Uruguay fell to dictators during the 70s. However, during the **1980s**, many of these regimes fell. Even **Guatemala** and **Argentina**, for decades in military grips, returned to civilian rule
26. **liberation ideology**: the **Catholic Church** is allied with the military dictatorships until the 1960s. The belief that the Catholic Church must side with the poor in the struggle for social justice became a popular notion among the clergy
27. **the Alliance for Progress**: **Castro** was very successful in building welfare programs in **Cuba**. To prevent any Latin American country from being tempted by Communism, **JFK** established the AFP. The program provided more than \$10 billion over the next nine years to aid health care, industrial development, housing construction, agricultural productivity, and military training. However, the AFP died during the **Johnson** administration, when resources were concentrated on Vietnam

28. **BIP**: Border Industrialization Program, where Mexico provided **tax breaks** and other incentives to encourage US investors to set up factories just south of the border, called **runaway shops**. The tax breaks and cheaper labors more than made up for transportation costs. The border factories mainly assembled electric circuits, garments, and toys before these commodities are shipped to the US for final assembly
29. **self-determination**: Mexico, bordering a powerful neighbor, has long wished to have total control over its own economy. While conflicts sometimes arose, Mexico and US usually found ways to compromise. For example, in **1944**, a treaty was signed that allocated water from the **Colorado River** to the two countries, taking in factors of both whose land abuts the river and who gets the water first. Before 1944, water often arrived in Mexico from the Colorado drained and polluted, the treaty ended this problem
30. **interdependency**: Mexico and the US depend on each other. Immigrants, natural resources, agricultural products, and profits flow from Mexico to the US, while runaway shops and massive bank loans flow from the US to Mexico
31. **OAS**: The Organization of American States, including most countries with in North and South America. The countries met to discuss trade and other policy questions. Sometimes, its member countries are even more vocal than the OAS
32. **economic and cultural ties with Canada**: the Canada and US have strong economic and cultural ties. Both a former British colonies. Canadians would tell you take, culturally, they are not Americans. They are just not sure what they are yet
33. **defense policy**: Canadian **Prime Minister John Diefenbaker**, while insisting that Canada wanted to make its own foreign policy, agreed to join **NORAD**. During the **Cuban Missile Crisis**, the Canadian NORAD systems went on full alert, without orders from the Canadian government. This caused Diefenbaker to lose the election of 1963. His successor, **Lester Pearson**, agreed to keep Canada in NORAD and to equip Canadian bombers with American built nuclear weapons
34. **NORAD**: when Canada joined NORAD, it meant that American electronic equipment and bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons could be positioned in Canadian soil
35. **OAS and Canada**: Canadian **Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau** (who angered Nixon by visiting Moscow, Beijing, and East Germany) sought membership in OAS in **1968**, Canada became a **nonvoting observer** (a special post made just for Canada) in **1972**, and became a full-fledged member in **1989**, on the request of **Prime Minister Brian Mulroney**
36. **triumph of free trade**: In August **1971**, **Nixon** caused a breach of Canada-US relation by setting up special trade restriction for Canada. The **Free Trade Agreement**, signed by **President Reagan** and **Prime Minister Mulroney**, would end all tax and other trade restriction between Canada and the US by **2000**
37. **environmental issues**: also exist between Canada and US. Canada receives more acid rains from the US than vice versa. President Bush unveiled a new clean-air program in **1989**, designed to attack acid rain at its source
38. **the Quebec problem** the Canadian province of Quebec, a former French colony, is different culturally from the rest of Canada. Thus, the Canadian Constitution has special clauses that protect Quebec culturally. Quebec residents seek independence nevertheless. After becoming Prime Minister in **1984**, Mulroney continued to seek a solution to the problem. The latest compromise, hammered out by **Mulroney**, Quebec Premier **Robert Bourassa**, and representatives from other provinces, called the **Meech Lake Accord**, which called Quebec a “distinct society”, with the right “to preserve and promote” its identity, was announced in **1987**. However, the agreement must be unanimously signed by all provinces in order to change in the Constitution, **Manitoba** and **Newfoundland** failed to approve it. In the future, the US may find itself dealing with two northern neighbors instead of one