

Unit 12: Not So Long Ago

Chapter 56: **The Counterculture Rocks** (pages 248-252)

What was the "counterculture"?

What were the people of the "counterculture" called?

How was the rock music of the '60s different from earlier music?

Why did Bob Dylan become one of the most influential musicians of the Vietnam era?

Why was John Hammond important to American music?

Who were some of the other important people in rock music at that time?

Chapter 57: Nixon: Vietnam, China, and Watergate (pages 253-259)

How did things change dramatically in 1968?

Who was elected president?

How was Nixon known in Congress?

What was his plan to end the war? Did he share it?

Nixon was a pragmatist. What does this mean?

How did we get out of Vietnam?

What did Nixon allow members of his staff to do that was illegal?

What was "Watergate" and how did it get its name?

What was positive about Watergate?

What happened to Spiro Agnew?

What was Nixon charged with?

How did Nixon react to the charges?

Chapter 58: **A Congressman and a Peanut Farmer** (pages 260-262)

Gerald Ford was never elected president or vice president, and yet he became president of the United States. How did that happen?

What political experience did Ford have before becoming president?

What two major issues did President Ford have to deal with when he became president, and what action did he take to clear up these issues?

First Lady Betty Ford was known for speaking out on controversial issues. What were some of those issues?

Chapter 59: **Taking a Leading Role** (pages 263-269)

The next president was a great communicator and that was what people started calling him. What was his name?

Give examples of how Reagan executed his philosophy and policies on government during his presidency.

In 1981 Reagan was about to bring about a radical change of direction in American politics. What was it and what did it do?

Describe conditions in the United States by the end of the '80s, after Reagan had implemented some of his philosophy and policies.

What was Reagan's strategy to balance the national budget? Was his strategy successful? Explain.

What was the Reagan administration's theory behind reducing big government? What were some of the results in reducing big government?

Explain Reagan's strategy in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Chapter 60: **The End of the Cold War** (pages 270-273)

In 1989, the Soviet Union broke into pieces. What happened to Communism?

As president, *George Bush* promised not to raise taxes. Then why did he make an agreement with Congress to raise taxes?

What were the causes and results of the *Gulf War*?

Why did Bush send American forces into Somalia?

Chapter 61: **A Boy from Hope** (pages 274-276)

Who became our 42nd president, and the third youngest in American history, at age 46?

Who was Clinton's wife? Describe some of her accomplishments.

What kind of president was Clinton?

Give some examples of goals that President Bill Clinton achieved during his presidency, goals that he was unable to achieve, and failures of his presidency.

Explain the purpose and the process of impeachment. Bill Clinton was impeached, but he was not removed from the office of president. Why?

Chapter 62: **A Quilt, Not a Blanket** (pages 277-285)

From where did most of the first settlers, who settled the region that became the United States, come?

Why was the United States like a magnet for lots of different people?

From where did most of the immigrants come in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century? Why were the earliest immigrants worried about the new immigrants?

From where did most of the immigrants come near the end of the twentieth century?

The United States counts its citizens every 10 years. What is this called?

According to the 2010 census, what is the population? Largest cities? Fastest growing city? Percentage of regional population growth?

What did we learn about urban growth from information collected in 2000?

How can shifting populations make a political difference?
