

8.14 Society in Transition

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS conservative turn 保守转向 • great society 伟大社会

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **conservative turn** 保守转向.

You must be able to:

- state what conservatives challenged and sought in the 1960s
- name the three causes of declining trust in the 1970s
- name the four subjects of 1970s clashes
- state what accompanied the growth of evangelical churches

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The 1960s

Conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies. Two aims, one domestic and one foreign.

■ Declining trust

Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises. Three causes together.

■ Four clashes

The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.

■ Evangelical growth

The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.

2 Practice

2.1 State what conservatives challenged and the two things they sought. [2]

2.2 Name the three causes of declining trust in the 1970s. [3]

2.3 The decade saw growing clashes.

(a) Name the four subjects. [2]

(b) State what accompanied evangelical growth. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Conservatives sought to limit the role of the federal government and to [1]

- **A** enact more assertive foreign policies
- **B** withdraw from the world
- **C** expand the Great Society
- **D** raise taxes

3.2 Declining trust in the 1970s followed economic challenges, political scandals and [1]

- **A** foreign policy crises
- **B** population growth
- **C** technological change
- **D** immigration

3.3 Confidence in government's ability to solve problems declines.

(a) State the consequence for a liberalism defined by that ability. [1]

(b) Explain the connection to 8.9.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 they challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the federal government's role and enact more assertive foreign policies.

2.2 economic challenges; political scandals; foreign policy crises.

2.3 (a) social and cultural issues; the power of the federal government; race; movements for greater individual rights. (b) greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.

3.1 A. more assertive foreign policies.

3.2 A. foreign policy crises.

3.3 (a) it loses the premise it rests on. (b) 8.9 defined the period's liberalism by a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals, so declining confidence in that efficacy undermines the position directly.