dbq 12 resurgence of conservatism summary Reference

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The DBQ 12, titled "Resurgence of Conservatism," offers a comprehensive examination of the political, social, and ideological shifts that contributed to the revival of conservative thought and policies in the United States during the mid-20th century. This period, roughly spanning from the late 1940s through the 1980s, marked a significant transformation in American political life, characterized by a reaction against liberal policies, progressive social movements, and the perceived excesses of the New Deal and Great Society initiatives. Understanding this resurgence involves exploring the key figures, ideologies, and events that fueled conservative growth and how these developments reshaped American politics.

Context and Background of the Resurgence

Post-World War II America

In the aftermath of World War II, America experienced unprecedented economic prosperity, technological advancements, and social change. However, alongside these positive developments, there was a growing concern among conservatives about the direction of the nation. Many believed that the country was veering away from traditional values, constitutional principles, and limited government ideals. The Cold War also played a role, emphasizing the importance of strong national defense and anti-communism, which aligned with conservative priorities.

The Shift from Liberal Dominance

During the 1930s and 1940s, liberal policies under Franklin D. Roosevelt?s New Deal and subsequent administrations expanded the federal government?s role in economic and social life. While these policies addressed many issues, conservatives argued they led to overreach and dependency. By the 1950s and 1960s, conservatives sought to push back, advocating for free-market principles, limited government, and traditional social values.

Key Figures and Their Contributions

William F. Buckley Jr. and the Rise of the Conservative Movement

William F. Buckley Jr. emerged as a pivotal figure in organizing and articulating conservative

ideology. In 1955, he founded National Review, a magazine that became a cornerstone of modern conservatism. Buckley's intellectual rigor helped define conservatism as a coherent political philosophy, emphasizing free enterprise, anti-communism, and cultural traditionalism.

Barry Goldwater and the Conservative Revolution

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona became the Republican standard-bearer in the 1964 presidential election. His campaign promoted a starkly conservative platform, advocating for limited government, a strong military, and individual liberties. Although he lost the election, Goldwater?s ideas energized the conservative base and laid the groundwork for future victories.

Ronald Reagan and the Conservative Ascendancy

Ronald Reagan?s rise from actor to politician culminated in his presidency (1981-1989). Reagan championed supply-side economics, tax cuts, deregulation, and a robust anti-communist foreign policy. His leadership epitomized the conservative resurgence, transforming the Republican Party and influencing American policy for decades.

Major Themes and Ideologies of the Resurgence

Limited Government and Free Market Economics

Conservatives argued that government intervention often hampers economic growth and individual freedom. They promoted deregulation, tax reductions, and free enterprise as means to stimulate prosperity and personal responsibility.

Traditional Social Values

A key aspect of the conservative resurgence was a focus on preserving traditional social institutions such as family, religion, and community. This was a reaction against the social upheavals of the 1960s, including the civil rights movement, counterculture, and changing gender roles.

Anti-Communism and Strong National Defense

The Cold War intensified conservative emphasis on military strength and anti-communist policies. Conservatives believed that a robust defense was essential to counter Soviet threats and to uphold American values globally.

Reaction to Liberal Policies and Social Movements

Conservatives often viewed liberal social policies, such as the expansion of the welfare state and

civil rights legislation, as overreach that threatened individual liberty and fiscal responsibility.

Key Events and Policies that Marked the Resurgence

The Election of Ronald Reagan (1980)

Reagan?s victory symbolized the triumph of conservative ideals, with promises to reduce taxes, overhaul regulations, and strengthen national defense. His administration implemented supply-side economics, famously dubbed ?Reaganomics,? which aimed to stimulate economic growth through tax cuts.

The Rise of the Religious Right

During the late 1970s and 1980s, religious conservatives gained political influence, mobilizing around issues like abortion, school prayer, and family values. Organizations like the Moral Majority played a crucial role in shaping conservative electoral strategies.

Tax Reforms and Deregulation

The Reagan administration?s policies included significant tax cuts (notably the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981), deregulation of industries, and efforts to reduce the size of federal agencies, aligning with conservative principles.

The Conservative Shift in the Supreme Court

Reagan appointed conservative judges, shifting the judicial landscape towards a more originalist and conservative interpretation of the Constitution. Landmark rulings began to reflect conservative values on issues such as free speech, property rights, and criminal justice.

Impact and Legacy of the Resurgence of Conservatism

Shaping Modern American Politics

The conservative resurgence fundamentally changed the Republican Party, turning it into a party that prioritized free-market policies, traditional social values, and a strong national defense. It also led to increased polarization between conservative and liberal ideologies.

Economic Policies

Reagan?s economic policies influenced subsequent administrations and contributed to a period of sustained economic growth, though also increasing income inequality and national debt.

Social and Cultural Changes

Conservative activism helped shape debates on social issues, impacting legislation and public opinion on topics like abortion, LGBTQ rights, and education.

Global Influence

The Reagan administration?s foreign policy strategies, including a firm stance against the Soviet Union, contributed to the eventual end of the Cold War and established a more assertive U.S. global presence.

Criticisms and Controversies

- Economic Inequality: Critics argue that Reaganomics contributed to widening income gaps.
- Social Divisions: The emphasis on traditional values often led to social polarization and conflicts over civil rights and gender issues.
- Environmental Policies: Deregulation and reduced environmental protections faced opposition from conservationists and scientists.
- Foreign Policy Controversies: Military interventions and Cold War strategies sometimes led to ethical questions and international tensions.

Conclusion

The DBQ 12 "Resurgence of Conservatism" encapsulates a pivotal era in American history marked by ideological renewal and political realignment. From the intellectual foundations laid by figures like Buckley to the political victories of Reagan, the conservative movement redefined the American political landscape, emphasizing limited government, traditional values, and a strong anti-communist stance. Its legacy continues to influence contemporary debates on economics, social policy, and foreign affairs, underscoring its significance in shaping modern America. Understanding this resurgence is crucial for grasping the ideological currents that continue to influence U.S. politics today.

DBQ 12 Resurgence of Conservatism Summary

The phrase ?Resurgence of Conservatism? refers to a notable shift in American political and cultural life during the late 20th century, particularly from the 1960s through the 1980s. This movement marked a reaction against the liberal policies of the preceding decades, emphasizing traditional values, free-market principles, and a stronger stance on law and order. The Document-Based Question (DBQ) 12 on this topic explores the causes, key figures, and consequences of this conservative revival, offering a nuanced understanding of a pivotal era in U.S. history.

Introduction: Understanding the Context of Conservatism?s Revival

The resurgence of conservatism in the United States emerged as a response to the social upheavals, economic challenges, and cultural shifts of the 1960s and early 1970s. After decades of liberal dominance?characterized by expansive government programs, civil rights movements, and countercultural protests?many Americans began to seek a return to traditional values, personal responsibility, and limited government intervention. This period saw the rise of influential leaders, ideological shifts, and a redefinition of American political identity, all of which are explored in the DBQ.

The Roots of Conservative Resurgence

Post-World War II Foundations

The roots of conservatism?s resurgence can be traced back to the post-World War II era, where traditional values were seen as a bulwark against the rapid social changes. During this time:

- The Cold War heightened fears of communism, promoting a sense of patriotic duty and anti-communist sentiment.
- The economic boom fostered an ethos of individualism and free enterprise.
- The social fabric was influenced by traditional family roles and religious values, which conservatives sought to uphold.

The 1960s: Catalyst for Change

The 1960s proved to be a decisive decade that challenged the status quo:

- Civil Rights Movement: While advocating for justice, it also prompted fears among conservatives about social upheaval.
- Anti-Vietnam War Protests: Many viewed these protests as a breakdown of discipline and respect for authority.
- Cultural Revolution: The rise of counterculture, drug use, and liberal social policies alarmed conservatives who valued established norms.

These tensions created fertile ground for a conservative counter-movement, emphasizing order, morality, and national pride.

Key Figures and Ideological Shift

Ronald Reagan: The Icon of Conservative Revival

Ronald Reagan epitomized the resurgence of conservatism, transforming it from a marginal ideology into a dominant political force:

- His background as an actor and governor of California helped him communicate conservative ideals effectively.
- Reagan championed free-market economics, reduced government regulation, and a strong military stance.
- His famous speeches and policies emphasized traditional family values, patriotism, and individual responsibility.

The Rise of the New Right

The New Right, comprising grassroots activists, religious conservatives, and political strategists, played a crucial role:

- Focused on social issues such as opposition to abortion, school prayer, and gay rights.
- Mobilized around issues of morality and religion, aligning with evangelical Christian groups.
- Used modern campaigning techniques, including television advertising and direct mail, to influence public opinion.

Conservative Think Tanks and Media

Institutions like the Heritage Foundation and the American Enterprise Institute provided intellectual backing for conservative policies. Meanwhile:

- Conservative media outlets, such as talk radio and later Fox News, shaped public discourse.
- These platforms promoted patriotic themes, skepticism of government, and opposition to liberal policies.

Policy Changes and Political Impact

Economic Policies

Conservatives pushed for economic reforms characterized by:

- Supply-side economics: The idea that reducing taxes would stimulate investment and economic growth.
- Deregulation: Rolling back government oversight on industries and financial markets.
- Tax cuts, exemplified by Reagan?s Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, aimed at boosting the economy and expanding the private sector.

Social and Cultural Policies

Conservative resurgence also targeted social issues:

- Opposition to abortion: Led by groups like the Moral Majority.
- Defense of traditional family structures: Promoting marriage and opposing LGBTQ+ rights.
- Religious influence: Increased integration of Christian values into public policy debates.

Foreign Policy and National Security

The conservative movement prioritized a robust foreign policy stance:

- Opposition to détente with the Soviet Union.
- Increased military spending to counter perceived threats.
- Support for anti-communist interventions globally, culminating in policies during the Reagan administration.

The Consequences of the Resurgence

Political Realignment

The conservative revival significantly shifted the American political landscape:

- The Republican Party became the primary vessel for conservative ideas.
- Democrats faced challenges in appealing to conservative voters, leading to internal divisions.
- The political debate centered around issues of government size, morality, and America?s role in the world.

Cultural and Social Changes

The resurgence influenced societal attitudes:

- Reinforced traditional family and religious values.
- Spurred debates over civil rights, gender equality, and LGBTQ+ rights.
- Led to the rise of conservative think tanks and advocacy groups shaping policy and public opinion.

Economic Outcomes

The implementation of conservative economic policies resulted in:

- A period of economic growth in the 1980s, often referred to as ?Reaganomics.?
- Increased income inequality, sparking ongoing debates about economic fairness.
- A shift toward free-market principles that continue to influence U.S. policy.

Criticisms and Controversies

Despite its successes, the conservative resurgence faced criticisms:

- Critics argued that deregulation contributed to economic instability, including the savings and loan crisis.
- Concerns about increased inequality and the erosion of social safety nets.
- Disputes over the influence of religion in public policy and education.
- The movement's association with divisive social issues sometimes hindered broader bipartisan cooperation.

Legacy of the Resurgence

The resurgence of conservatism left an indelible mark on American politics:

- It revitalized the Republican Party and established a conservative mainstream.
- It influenced subsequent political debates on taxation, social policy, and foreign affairs.
- The movement?s emphasis on patriotic nationalism and traditional values continues to shape political discourse today.

In conclusion, the DBQ 12 on the resurgence of conservatism captures a transformative period that redefined American political and cultural identity. From the rise of influential leaders like Ronald Reagan to the mobilization of grassroots organizations, this movement responded to the tumult of the 1960s and 1970s with a vigorous push for conservative principles. While it fostered economic growth and ideological clarity, it also sparked ongoing debates about social justice, the role of

government, and America?s moral direction?debates that remain central to contemporary politics.

QuestionAnswer What are the main causes behind the resurgence of conservatism in the United States during the late 20th century? The resurgence was driven by factors such as economic concerns over inflation and government intervention, cultural shifts including debates over traditional values, reactions to the social changes of the 1960s and 1970s, and a desire to reduce the size of government and promote free-market policies. How did conservative political figures influence the resurgence of conservatism in the late 20th century? Figures like Ronald Reagan played a pivotal role by championing policies that emphasized deregulation, tax cuts, a strong anti-communist stance, and traditional family values, which resonated with many Americans seeking a shift away from liberal policies. What role did the Reagan Revolution play in the resurgence of conservatism? The Reagan Revolution marked a significant turning point by institutionalizing conservative ideas into mainstream politics, reducing the influence of liberal policies, and energizing the conservative movement with a focus on free enterprise, strong national defense, and moral traditionalism. How did the resurgence of conservatism impact U.S. domestic policy during the 1980s? It led to major tax cuts, increased defense spending, deregulation of industries, and a shift towards conservative social policies, shaping the political landscape and policy direction for decades. In what ways did the resurgence of conservatism influence the political realignment of the American electorate? It helped solidify a conservative coalition that included religious conservatives, business interests, and military hawks, leading to increased support for Republican candidates and policies that emphasized traditional values and limited government. What criticisms or challenges did the resurgence of conservatism face during this period? Critics argued that it led to increased inequality, social division, and a neglect of social programs, while opponents also challenged the moral and cultural implications of conservative policies, sparking ongoing debates about the movement's impact.

Related keywords: conservatism, resurgence, political ideology, 1980s, Reaganomics, conservative movement, American politics, policy changes, ideological shift, social values

Viva questions in conservative

Viva questions in conservative are an essential component of examinations and assessments in various academic and professional settings, especially within fields that emphasize traditional values, principles, and philosophies. These viva questions serve as a tool to evaluate a candidate?s understanding, critical thinking, and application of conservative theories, ideologies, and practices. Preparing for viva questions in conservative topics requires a thorough grasp of core concepts, historical developments, and contemporary debates. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the most commonly asked viva questions in conservative studies, along with detailed explanations and tips to excel in your viva or oral examination.

Understanding the Concept of Conservatism

What is conservatism?

Conservatism is a political and social philosophy that emphasizes the preservation of traditional institutions, customs, and practices. It advocates for gradual evolution rather than rapid change and values stability, continuity, and social order. The core belief is that society's existing structure, built over generations, should be maintained and only reformed cautiously.

Historical origins of conservatism

Conservatism as a formal ideology emerged during the late 18th century as a response to the French Revolution and the radical changes it brought. Key figures include Edmund Burke, who criticized revolutionary upheavals and championed gradual reform. Understanding the historical context helps grasp the evolution and variations within conservative thought.

Key Principles and Ideologies in Conservatism

Core principles of conservatism

- **Respect for tradition:** Emphasis on the importance of cultural, religious, and social traditions.
- **Pragmatism:** Preference for practical solutions over radical ideologies.
- **Hierarchy and authority:** Support for social hierarchies and authority structures as necessary for stability.
- **Change through evolution:** Advocating gradual change rather than abrupt revolution.

Different strands of conservatism

- **Traditional conservatism:** Focuses on preserving established customs and institutions.
- **Fiscal conservatism:** Emphasizes economic prudence and limited government intervention.
- **Social conservatism:** Upholds traditional social values, often rooted in religious beliefs.
- **Cultural conservatism:** Seeks to preserve national identity and cultural heritage.

Important Figures in Conservative Thought

Edmund Burke

Often regarded as the father of modern conservatism, Burke emphasized respect for tradition, skepticism of rapid change, and the importance of social institutions. His work "Reflections on the

Revolution in France" remains a foundational text.

Michael Oakeshott

Oakeshott advocated for a pragmatic approach to politics, emphasizing the importance of tradition and cautious reform. His philosophy centers on the idea that politics should be about managing existing institutions rather than revolutionary change.

Russell Kirk

A prominent American conservative thinker, Kirk highlighted the importance of moral order, social stability, and the role of religion in societal cohesion. His book "The Conservative Mind" is a key reference.

Common Viva Questions in Conservative Studies

1. What are the main principles of conservatism?

This question tests your understanding of the foundational ideas of conservatism, such as tradition, hierarchy, gradual change, and skepticism of radical reforms.

2. How does conservatism differ from liberalism?

Candidates should highlight the differences in attitudes towards change, individual liberty, social order, and tradition. While liberalism emphasizes individual rights and progress, conservatism prioritizes stability and tradition.

3. Discuss the role of Edmund Burke in conservative thought.

Explain Burke's critique of revolutionary change, his emphasis on social institutions, and his influence on modern conservative ideology.

4. What is the concept of 'tradition' in conservatism?

Detail how conservatives view tradition as a repository of wisdom and social stability, and why they favor preserving customs over radical innovation.

5. Explain the difference between traditional conservatism and social conservatism.

Discuss how traditional conservatism focuses on preserving institutions, while social conservatism

emphasizes moral values and social norms, often rooted in religion.

6. How do conservatives view social change?

Elaborate on the conservative preference for gradual, evolutionary change over revolutionary upheavals, emphasizing stability and continuity.

7. What are some criticisms of conservatism?

Address criticisms such as resistance to social progress, potential for promoting inequality, and reluctance to adapt to modern challenges.

8. Discuss the influence of religion on conservative ideology.

Explain how religious values often underpin conservative principles, especially in social conservatism, shaping attitudes towards family, morality, and social order.

Preparing for Viva Questions in Conservative Topics

Understanding Key Texts and Thinkers

Familiarize yourself with seminal texts like Burke?s "Reflections on the Revolution in France" and Kirk?s "The Conservative Mind." Know the arguments and historical context.

Stay Updated on Contemporary Debates

Be aware of current issues where conservative ideology is discussed, such as social policies, economic policies, and cultural identity debates.

Practice Articulating Your Ideas

Engage in mock viva sessions, articulating your understanding clearly and confidently. Practice explaining complex ideas in simple terms.

Review Past Viva Questions

Gather previous questions from your course or examination board and prepare comprehensive yet concise answers.

Conclusion

In conclusion, understanding viva questions in conservative requires a deep insight into the core principles, historical development, influential thinkers, and contemporary debates surrounding conservatism. By preparing thoroughly on these aspects, candidates can confidently navigate their viva examinations, demonstrating their knowledge and critical thinking skills. Whether you are a student of political science, history, or social studies, mastering these questions will significantly enhance your academic performance and deepen your understanding of conservative ideology.

If you need further assistance or specific questions tailored to your syllabus, consider consulting your course materials or reaching out to your instructor for targeted preparation.

Viva Questions in Conservative: A Comprehensive Guide for Students and Professionals

Understanding the viva questions in conservative is essential for students, educators, and professionals engaged in fields such as accounting, finance, real estate, law, and public policy. The term "conservative" often refers to a principle or approach that emphasizes caution, prudence, and risk aversion, especially within financial and professional contexts. Preparing for viva voce examinations or interviews related to conservative principles requires a thorough understanding of core concepts, frequently asked questions, and effective response strategies. This guide aims to provide an in-depth overview of potential viva questions, structured insights, and tips to navigate such assessments confidently.

What Are Viva Questions in Conservative?

Viva questions in conservative contexts are oral examinations designed to evaluate a candidate's knowledge, understanding, and application of conservative principles. These questions may be part of academic assessments, professional certifications, or interviews for roles that require a nuanced grasp of prudence and cautious decision-making.

Typically, these questions probe:

- Fundamental concepts of conservatism
- Practical applications in specific fields
- Ethical considerations
- Analytical and problem-solving skills

Preparing for these questions involves not only memorizing definitions but also understanding their implications and real-world relevance.

Key Areas Covered by Viva Questions in Conservative

The scope of viva questions can vary depending on the specific discipline or context. However, certain core themes are universally relevant across various fields that incorporate conservative principles.

- Fundamental Principles of Conservatism

- Definition of conservatism
- Core values: prudence, caution, risk aversion
- Historical evolution of conservative thought
- Difference between conservative and other approaches (e.g., liberal, progressive)

- Application in Financial and Accounting Practices

- Conservative accounting principles
- Revenue recognition
- Asset valuation
- Provisioning and contingencies
- Impact on financial statements

- Legal and Ethical Aspects

- Conservative legal interpretation
- Ethical considerations in conservative decision-making
- Risk management and compliance

- Public Policy and Governance

- Conservative approaches to fiscal policy
- Social conservatism
- Policy stability and long-term planning

- Real Estate and Investment

- Conservative investment strategies
- Risk assessment and mitigation
- Property valuation methods

Common Viva Questions in Conservative: A Sample List

Below is a categorized list of potential viva questions that candidates may encounter, along with brief explanations to guide their preparation.

General Questions

- What is conservatism, and how does it differ from other ideological approaches?

Expected answer: Explain conservatism as an approach emphasizing caution and prudence, contrasting it with liberal or progressive ideologies that may prioritize change and innovation.

- Why is conservatism important in financial reporting?

Expected answer: Discuss the importance of reliability and prudence in financial statements to prevent overstatement of assets or income.

Accounting and Financial Management

- What are the key principles of conservative accounting?

Expected answer: Emphasize prudence, reliability, and the recognition of expenses and losses early, while deferring income and gains.

- How does conservatism affect asset valuation?

Expected answer: Assets are valued conservatively, often at lower or more cautious estimates to avoid overstatement.

- Explain the concept of provisions and contingencies in conservative accounting.

Expected answer: Provisions are recognized for probable and measurable losses, whereas

contingencies are disclosed but not recognized unless likely.

Legal and Ethical Perspectives

- In what ways does conservatism influence legal interpretation?

Expected answer: Courts may interpret laws conservatively to uphold stability and predictability.

- Discuss the ethical considerations associated with conservative decision-making.

Expected answer: Prioritizing caution can prevent harm but may also hinder innovation; balance is essential.

Public Policy and Governance

- How do conservative fiscal policies impact economic growth?

Expected answer: They promote stability and sustainability but may limit rapid growth or spending.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of social conservatism?

Expected answer: Advantages include social stability; disadvantages may involve resistance to change and infringement on individual rights.

Investment and Risk Management

- Describe conservative investment strategies.

Expected answer: Focus on low-risk assets, diversification, and preserving capital over high returns.

- How does risk aversion influence property valuation?

Expected answer: Conservative valuations may underestimate potential value to account for uncertainties.

Strategies to Prepare for Viva Questions in Conservative

Effective preparation is key to excelling in viva examinations involving conservative principles. Here are some strategies:

- Develop a Strong Conceptual Foundation

- Study definitions, principles, and theories thoroughly.
- Understand the historical context and evolution of conservative thought.

- Connect Theory with Practical Examples

- Use real-world case studies to illustrate conservative practices.
- Be prepared to discuss recent developments or current events related to conservatism.

- Practice Articulating Clear and Concise Answers

- Engage in mock interviews or peer discussions.
- Focus on clarity, confidence, and logical flow.

- Stay Updated with Latest Trends and Policies

- Follow updates in accounting standards, legal reforms, and policy changes related to conservatism.

- Prepare for Follow-Up Questions

- Anticipate questions that delve deeper into your initial answers.
- Think critically about the pros and cons of conservative approaches.

Tips for Answering Viva Questions in Conservative

- Listen carefully: Ensure you understand the question before responding.
- Structure your answers: Use an introduction, main points, and conclusion.
- Support your answers: Use examples, data, or references where appropriate.
- Stay calm and confident: Maintain composure, even if unsure about some questions.
- Be honest: If you don?t know an answer, admit it and express willingness to learn.

Conclusion

The viva questions in conservative encompass a wide array of topics, reflecting the multifaceted nature of conservatism across different disciplines. Whether in accounting, law, public policy, or investment, understanding the core principles and their practical applications is crucial for success. Through diligent preparation, contextual understanding, and effective communication, candidates can confidently navigate viva examinations and interviews centered around conservative principles. Embracing these principles not only enhances professional competence but also contributes to making prudent, ethical decisions that stand the test of time.

QuestionAnswer What are viva questions commonly asked in conservative management topics? Viva questions often focus on the principles of conservative management, indications, contraindications, and the expected outcomes of non-surgical treatments for various conditions. How can I prepare effectively for viva questions related to conservative treatment methods? Preparation involves understanding the pathophysiology of the condition, the rationale behind conservative approaches, their advantages and limitations, and recent guidelines or research updates. What are the key differences between conservative and surgical management that may be discussed in viva? Viva questions may compare indications, risks, benefits, recovery times, and long-term outcomes of conservative versus surgical options, emphasizing when conservative management is preferred. Which conditions are typically managed conservatively, and what questions may be asked about them? Conditions like fractures, hernias, and certain infections are managed conservatively; questions may address specific treatment protocols, medication choices, and patient monitoring. How do you justify choosing conservative management over surgical intervention in a clinical scenario? Justification involves assessing patient factors, severity of the condition, potential benefits and risks, and evidence-based guidelines supporting conservative treatment as the first line.

Related keywords: conservative management, test questions, medical exam, patient care, clinical scenarios, treatment options, pathology, diagnosis, healthcare, exam preparation

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