

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

4/5/16 OBJECTIVE:

Provided notes & an activity SWBAT examine the
Nixon administration

Agenda:

- Do Now
- Notes
- Activity

DO NOW

Discuss with a neighbor sitting near you, be able to answer and explain:

- When is secrecy a good thing? What is the role of secrecy in a democracy?
- When is it okay for a President to not follow the law?

MAIN IDEA AND OBJECTIVES

- **Main Idea:** President Richard M. Nixon tried to steer the country in a conservative direction and away from federal control.
- **Big Question:** What makes an effective, successful leader?
- **After we finish this section, we should be able to:**
 - Describe Richard Nixon's political philosophy and approach to the federal government
 - Describe Nixon's efforts to fix problems of the United States economy
 - Evaluate Nixon's successes in foreign policy



PART I: NIXON'S NEW CONSERVATISM

Nixon's
administration
laid the
groundwork for
the modern
conservative
movement

NEW FEDERALISM

- One of Nixon's main goals as president was to decrease the size and influence of the federal government – small government conservatism
- Nixon believed that Lyndon Johnson and Kennedy's social programs over-extended the government's power
 - Nixon felt much of this power should go to the states
- Nixon instituted a policy of revenue-sharing – federal money given to the states could be spent any way the states wanted

TWO PROMISES

- Nixon had made two campaign promises: to de-escalate the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and to bring law and order to American society – end protests, riots, moral decay
- Nixon did begin the de-escalation of the war in Vietnam (Vietnamization), and also oversaw peace talks between the two sides
- To bring law and order to the U.S., Nixon and his administration used many resources, some illegal, to keep an eye on political opponents
 - Wire-tapping, CIA investigations, IRS audits
 - Created a personal “enemies list”

A STAGNANT ECONOMY

Nixon's administration confronted an economy with high inflation and high unemployment

A TROUBLED ECONOMY

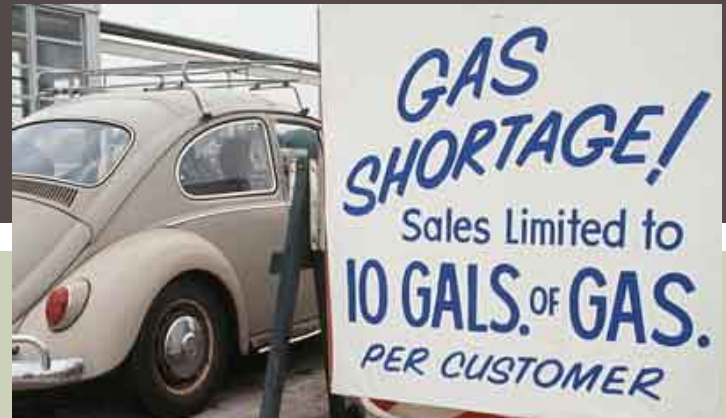
- As the prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s wound down, the economy began to have many problems
 - High unemployment, high inflation – known as “stagflation”
- What caused these problems?
 - LBJ’s spending for war and social programs
 - Increased international competition, flood of workers in the workforce
 - Heavy dependence on foreign oil – price fluctuations

NIXON'S REMEDIES

- Nixon tried to solve these problems by:
 - Raising taxes and cutting the budget – Congress didn't go for this
 - Urging an increase in interest rates – didn't really work, drove country into recession
 - Froze workers' wages and business prices and fees for 90 days – inflation eased slightly, but the recession continued

OIL CRISIS

- In 1973, Israel went to war with Egypt and Syria.
- The U.S. backed Israel
- In response, Arab members of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) imposed an oil embargo on the U.S.
- OPEC also quadrupled oil prices.
- Created inflation in the U.S. and resulted in further economic recession.



NIXON'S FOREIGN POLICY TRIUMPHS

Nixon's
administration
had many
successes in
the area of
foreign policy

NIXON'S FOREIGN POLICY AND REALPOLITIK

- Nixon said that he very much wanted to focus on foreign issues in his presidency
 - Gain an honorable peace in Vietnam (silent majority speech)
 - Better relationships with China and the Soviet Union
- Henry Kissinger, Nixon's Secretary of State, helped him develop his foreign policy
 - Realpolitik – foreign policy should be based on power, not ideals or moral principles
 - If a country is weak, ignore it
 - If a country is strong, deal with it accordingly
 - The previous policy of containment had refused to recognize communist nations

KISSINGER, NIXON, AND DÉTENTE

- Kissinger and Nixon adopted a more flexible approach to communist nations
 - Détente – openness designed to ease Cold War tensions
- In 1972, president Nixon exercised this policy when he visited China



ACTIVITY:

- Read the following speech “A Silent Majority”
- Once you have completed the reading, you will complete the short constructed response question that follows. This should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

"And so tonight—to you, the great silent majority of my fellow Americans—I ask for your support."

In this usage it referred to those Americans who did not join in the large demonstrations against the Vietnam War at the time, who did not join in the counterculture, and who did not participate in public discourse. Nixon along with many others saw this group of Middle Americans as being overshadowed in the media by the more vocal minority.

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 - Describe Richard Nixon's political philosophy and approach to the federal government
 - Explain Nixon's Southern strategy to win re-election
 - Describe Nixon's efforts to fix problems of the United States economy
 - Evaluate Nixon's successes in foreign policy

WRAP-UP

- Complete the sentence!
 - One of Nixon's main goals for his presidency was to...
 - Nixon adopted his Southern Strategy in order to...
 - One part of Nixon's Southern Strategy was to...
 - One of the problems that the U.S. economy was facing was...
 - One of the ways that Nixon tried to fix the economy was to...
 - One of Nixon's successes in foreign policy was...

OBJECTIVE:4/7/16

Provided notes and an activity SWBAT further examine the Watergate scandal.

Agenda:

-Do Now

-Notes

-Activity

NIXON'S PARANOIA

- The White House had compiled an “enemies list” of prominent Americans who opposed Nixon, the Vietnam War, or both.
- People on this list were investigated by government agencies such as the IRS.
- Also, there was a group of former covert government agents who were called “plumbers”. These agents were in charge of plugging security and information leaks in the administration.
- In actuality, these agents had carried out a series of “dirty tricks” against those who the Nixon administration felt had harmed Nixon.

CREEP

- The Committee to Re-Elect the President had also committed a series of illegal activities.
- The Democratic Party had nominated George McGovern to run against Nixon in the 1972 election.
- In June, 1972 a group of men hired by CREEP were caught breaking into the offices of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate Complex in Washington, D.C.
- These men were found guilty and sent to prison.
- Nixon overwhelmingly defeated McGovern.





- Two Washington Post reporters, Robert Woodward, and Carl Bernstein, published a story claiming these burglars had ties to the Nixon administration.
- Also, information was uncovered showing that money and possible pardons had been promised to the burglars in exchange for their silence.

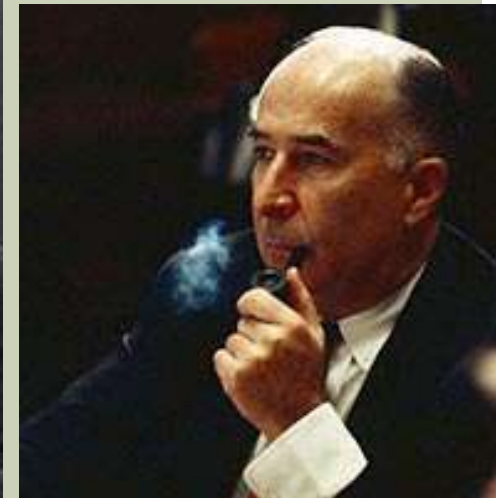
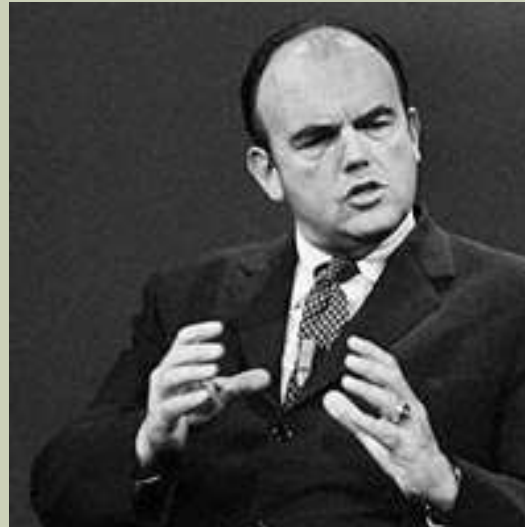
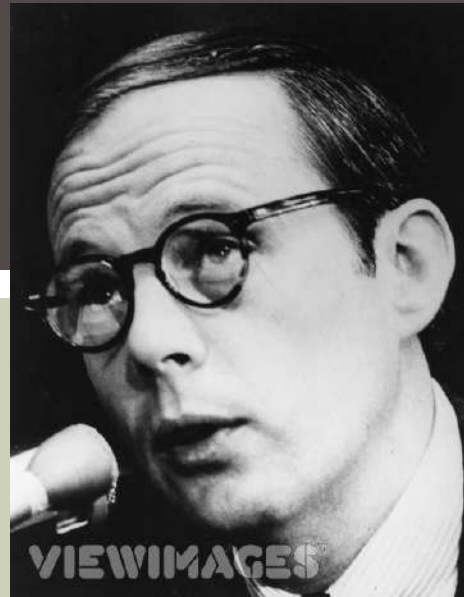
SENATE INVESTIGATION

- These revelations led to a Senate investigation headed by Democratic Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina.
- These televised hearings showed Americans that the Nixon administration had carried out many unethical and possibly illegal activities.



COVER-UP

- Through the testimony of White House lawyer, John Dean, the president was linked to a cover-up of the burglary.
- Also Nixon's top aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Erlichman resigned to protect Nixon.
- They, along with many others were later indicted for obstructing justice.



- While the Senate and the Post were investigating, Nixon appointed a special prosecutor, Archibald Cox to investigate as well.
- Alexander Butterfield testified that Nixon had tapes of every conversation held in the Oval Office.
- This led to a year long struggle between Nixon, who claimed executive privilege for the tapes, and the investigators, who wanted the tapes to prove the cover-up charges.





- To make matters worse, Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign in the Fall of 1973 for having taken bribes while he was governor of Maryland
- Nixon chose Gerald Ford, a longtime member of Congress from Michigan, to become the new Vice President

SATURDAY NIGHT MASSACRE



- Cox subpoenaed the Nixon tapes, but Nixon refused to turn them over.
- When Cox persisted, Nixon fired Cox and the US Attorney General resigned in protest.
- Leon Jaworski was appointed to replace Cox, and he immediately demanded the tapes.
- The House of Representatives now started impeachment hearings.



- Nixon next turned over transcripts of the tapes, but the Supreme Court eventually forced Nixon to turn over the tapes
- The released tapes clearly showed Nixon had engaged in the cover-up only days after the Watergate break-in.
- The House Judiciary committee voted three articles of impeachment: obstruction of justice; abuse of power; and contempt of Congress.

RESIGNATION



"All the News That's Fit to Print" **The New York Times** LATE CITY EDITION
VOL. CXXIII, No. 42,848 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974 \$10.00 PER COPY (PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS)
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974 \$10.00 PER COPY (PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS) 11 CENTS

NIXON RESIGNS

HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain



The 37th President Is First to Quit Post

SPECULATION RISES
ON VICE PRESIDENT

Some And Another Say
Entering a Successor
Could Face Much

POLITICAL SCENE

Rise and Fall

JAWORSKI ASSERTS

SHARPLY ALTERED Appraisal of Nixon Career

NO DEAL WAS MADE

- Faced with certain impeachment by the House, and a trial in the Senate, Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974.
- His appointed Vice President, Gerald Ford, then took the oath of office as the first unelected President in US history.

APRIL 13, 2016

OBJECTIVE:

**PROVIDED NOTES & AN
ACTIVITY SWBAT
EVALUATE THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF JIMMY
CARTER AS PRESIDENT**

Agenda:

Do Now

Notes

Activity

JIMMY CARTER

- Carter was a southerner; came from a family of peanut farmers in rural Georgia.
- He worked the family business before entering politics and becoming the governor of Georgia in 1970.
- A born-again Baptist, deeply religious, but tolerant of others.



CARTER

- People liked Carter's personable, southern personality.
- He and his family shunned the status symbols of the presidency; limousines, trumpeted entrances.
- Society liked his lack of connections in Washington after the corruption of Nixon.



THE ECONOMY

- His lack of Washington experience hurt him in office and he struggled to pass legislation.
- When he cut federal spending to stop inflation, unemployment increased and he angered liberal democrats by cutting social programs.

ENERGY



- OPEC steadily raised prices throughout the 70s and Carter believed major energy conservation was necessary.
- In 1978 he passed the National Energy Act
 - Tax sales of inefficient, “gas guzzling,” cars.
 - Use fuels other than oil or natural gas for utilities.
 - Provide tax credits to homeowners using solar energy or insulation.
 - Fund research for alternative energy sources.

THREE MILE ISLAND



- Nuclear power seemed a promising alternative energy.
- In 1979, TMI, near Harrisburg, PA, had a partial meltdown.
- Over 140,000 people fled their homes.
- The story shocked the world and greatly diminished the push for nuclear power.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Carter granted amnesty, pardon, to those who had evaded the draft during Vietnam.
- Carter's staff included many more women and minorities than former administrations.

CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

- In 1977, Egypt's President went to negotiate with Israel's Prime Minister.
- The two had major conflicts and had problems compromising.
- Carter invited them both to Camp David to talk things out.
- Carter demonstrated diplomacy and peacemaking by mediating peace terms.



CAMP DAVID ACCORDS



- Under a new treaty, the Camp David Accords...
 - Israel would withdraw from the Sinai peninsula.
 - Egypt would become the first Arab country to recognize Israel's existence.

SOVIET RELATIONS

- Carter supported Soviet dissidents, critics of government, and believed they had the right to speak out.
- This angered Soviet leaders, leading to tension.

SOVIETS INVADE AFGHANISTAN

- In 1979, Carter and Brezhnev signed SALT II.
- Within months, the USSR invaded Afghanistan to support a government they backed.
- The U.S. and U.N. both issued warnings to the Soviets, imposed embargos on goods, and boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.
- Détente was over.



IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

- In 1979, Iran had a revolution and became an Islamic theocracy- ruled by religious leaders.
- The U.S. had supported the former king of Iran who was a pro-West, modernizing force.
- He was replaced by an Islamic leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini.



IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS



- The new Iranian theocracy was a strict Islamic state, and opposed to the U.S.
- In November, 1979, Iranians seized the American embassy and took American embassy workers hostage.
- For 444 days, 52 embassy workers were taken hostage.

IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS



- Americans were impatient for the hostages' release.
- Carter tried cutting off Iranian assets in the U.S.
- Tried a rescue mission that failed, two aircraft collided and killed 8 U.S. soldiers.
- Carter's popularity plummeted.