

■ Essential Question:

- In what ways did President Nixon represent a change towards conservative politics & how did his foreign policy alter the U.S. relationship with USSR & China?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- Why was 1968 an important year in American history?

The Presidency of Richard Nixon

- By the late 1960s, citizens had seen enough turmoil in U.S. foreign & domestic affairs:
 - The economic boom of the 1950s & 1960s was starting to come to an end
 - American prestige in the world was damaged by the failure in Vietnam
 - Anti-war protests, “hippie” culture, & liberal gov’t programs led many citizens to believe that America was headed for moral decay & economic collapse

1968: A Year of Turmoil

- Americans experienced great change in the 1960s:
- The decade began with hope & optimism under Kennedy
- But, events in the mid-1960s increased tensions & anxieties
- The decade closed in 1968 with one of the most tumultuous years in U.S. history

1968: The Assassination of MLK



James Earl
Ray



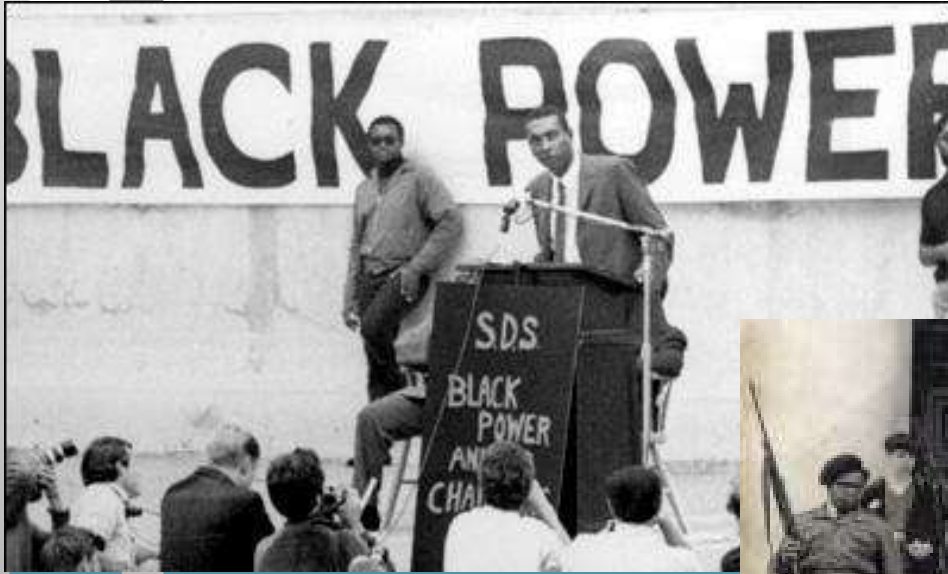
In 1968, Martin Luther King was

1968: The Assassination of MLK



MLK's death set off race riots in over 100

1968: The Assassination of MLK



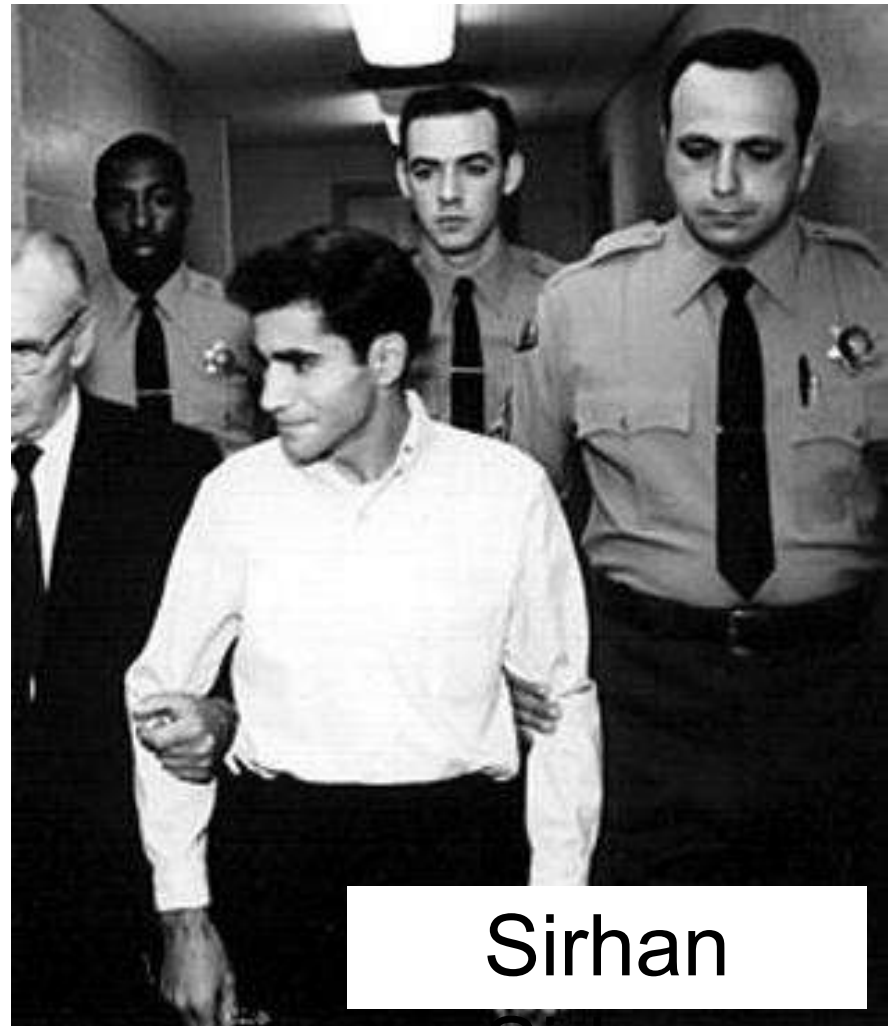
Stokely
Carmichael &
SNCC

The Black
Panthers



MLK's assassination marked a turning point in the civil rights movement from nonviolence to radicalism & "Black Power"

1968: The Assassination of Robert Kennedy



Sirhan

Sirhan

In 1968, JFK's brother Robert Kennedy was assassinated when he ran for president

1968: The Assassination



RFK's death divided the Democratic Party
& led to a massive, violent protest at the
Chicago Democratic National Convention

The Great Society

Upward Bound

Education

Project Head Start

Elementary & Secondary Education Act (1965)

Health

Medicare & Medicaid (1965)

Culture

National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH]

National Endowment for the Arts [NEA]

Immigration

Immigration & Naturalization Act (1965)

Environment

Water Quality Act (1965)

Air Quality Act (1965)

War on Poverty

Job Corps

Model Cities Project

VISTA

Appalachian Redevelopment Act

Dept. of Housing & Urban Development [HUD]

Office of Economic Opportunity

Equal Opportunity Act (1964)

Civil Rights

1968 Civil Rights Act

24th. Amendment

1965 Executive Order on Affirmative Action

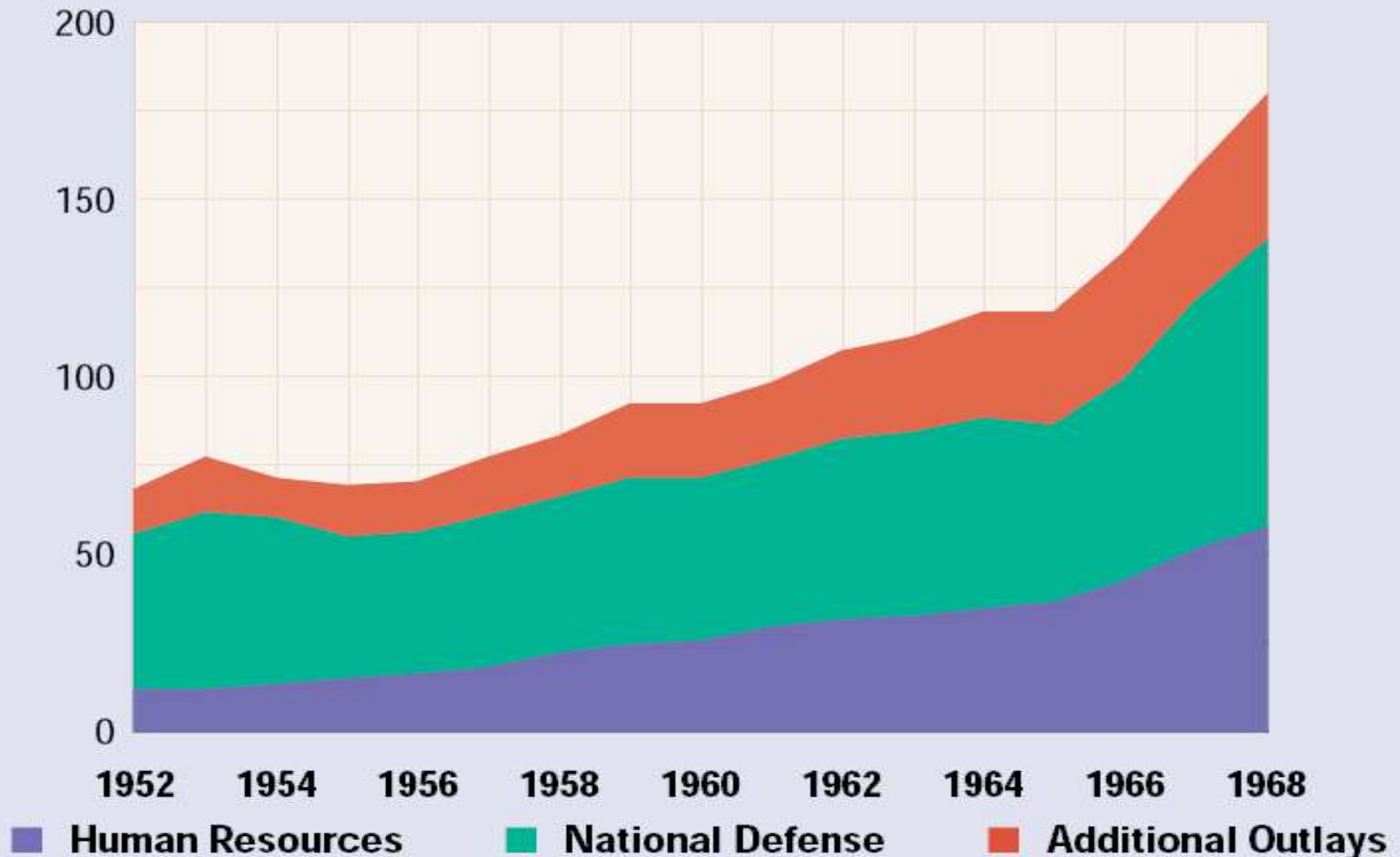
Voting Rights Act (1965)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

1964 Civil Rights Act

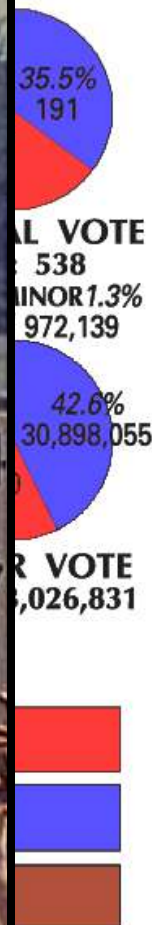
Federal Budget, 1952–1968

Federal Budget Outlays



The Election of Richard Nixon

Nixon's victory in 1968 was due to the turnout of a "silent majority" who wanted a more conservative gov't



Richard Nixon & Domestic Policy

As a conservative,
Nixon believed in a
limited role for the
national gov't

He tried to reduce
or eliminate many
Great Society

programs
He gave states
more control over
how money for
welfare programs
was spent



Richard Nixon & Domestic Policy

By the late 1960s, the South was becoming more conservative due to new military bases
Nixon seized the opportunity to attract Southerners to the Republican Party by opposing new civil rights policies & cutting government spending



Richard Nixon & Foreign Policy

President Nixon
successfully changed
U.S. foreign policy

Instead of using
containment to fight
Communism &
increase Cold War
tensions,
Nixon created a policy
of détente (to ease
tensions) with
America's



The Presidency of Richard Nixon

President Nixon
successfully changed
U.S. foreign policy

President Nixon &
aide Henry
Kissinger
used a strategy
called triangular
diplomacy to
improve America's
role in the world



Soviet
Union



China



Vietnam

Richard Nixon & Foreign Policy

Nixon's foreign policy included "peace with honor" in Vietnam



Vietnam War

Richard Nixon & Foreign Policy

Nixon's foreign policy included better relations with China



Richard Nixon & Foreign Policy

Nixon's détente policy
was aimed at easing
Cold War tensions
with the USSR



In 1972, Nixon
became the 1st
president to visit
Moscow;
His visit led to the
Strategic Arms
Limitation Talks
(SALT) to limit
the United
ICBM

Words: Battle - enemy, total control
 fair - and small, slight. Strong - large
 10-15 years - old, changed after a few
 decades - earlier and younger. Strong-
 10-15 years. Details on Page 99.

NIXON RESIGNS

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

'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain

Abstract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—I will pledge to you Americans that President Woodrow Wilson, through the "line" of the greatest personal sacrifice for the country and one of the finest personal sacrifices on behalf of all of us Americans.

Mr. Ward, who will take office in the 1963 District of Columbia Council, said he is not a member of the National Association of Manufacturers and that he is not a member of the National Industrial Conference Board. He said he is not a member of the National Association of Manufacturers and that he is not a member of the National Industrial Conference Board.

To ensure the quality of the data, the following steps were taken:

**SPECULATION RIFE
IN VICE PRESIDENT**

[illegible]

Keywords: behavior; children; family; gender; parenting

The 37th President Is First to Quit Post

1000 1000 1000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—(AP)—William French, 46, president of the United States, announced tonight that he had given up the long and arduous fight to remain in office and would resign effective at noon tomorrow.

General Richard Nixon, when he was nominated for Vice President last July, and for years a member of the same team as the 1960 President, is telling that the 1960 race was going to be Nixon's second time.

How did you come about the multi-ethnic membership?

End of the address will be covered on Page 11

interviewer, said that he was leaving and will be going to Baltimore but with a hope that the department would start a campaign and location about the case. He was also contacted by a reporter.

The report of August 1961 says "cigarettes" date "to the issuance of the statute that led to the decision" the acknowledged that report of the 1961 document had been revised.

Table 11 reproduced the 10-year, noncumulative salary and management

3.2%
/ 17

VOTE
538

37.5%
9,170,383

VOTE
718,554

But after Nixon's re-election in 1972, the Watergate scandal broke; President Nixon resigned in 1974 rather than face

Closure Activity:

Reviewing U.S. Containment Policy

- Review the Cold War containment policies of the United States from 1945 to 1973
- List the Cold War events of each president
 - Harry Truman (1945-1953)
 - Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1961)
 - John F Kennedy (1961-1963)
 - Lyndon Johnson (1963-1969)
 - Richard Nixon (1969-1974)
- Rank these presidents from most effective (#1) “Cold Warrior” to least effective (#5)

■ Essential Question:

- In what ways did Presidents Ford & Carter fail to meet the needs of America in the late 1970s?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- Should Nixon's presidency be judged more in his foreign policy successes or the Watergate scandal? Why?

America from 1974 to 1980

- In the late 70s, the U.S. was “overextended”
 - Americans distrusted their government as a result of Vietnam & Watergate
 - The economy had entered a recession with high unemployment & inflation
 - A decline in America’s status in the world
 - A series of presidents (Ford & Carter) that failed to inspire a sense of hope among the American people

When Nixon resigned in 1974, VP Gerald Ford became president. Ford was seen as an "honest man" & hoped to move America past the Watergate scandal. But, September 8, 1974, Ford pardoned Nixon of any crimes related to Watergate. Ford's decision was controversial.

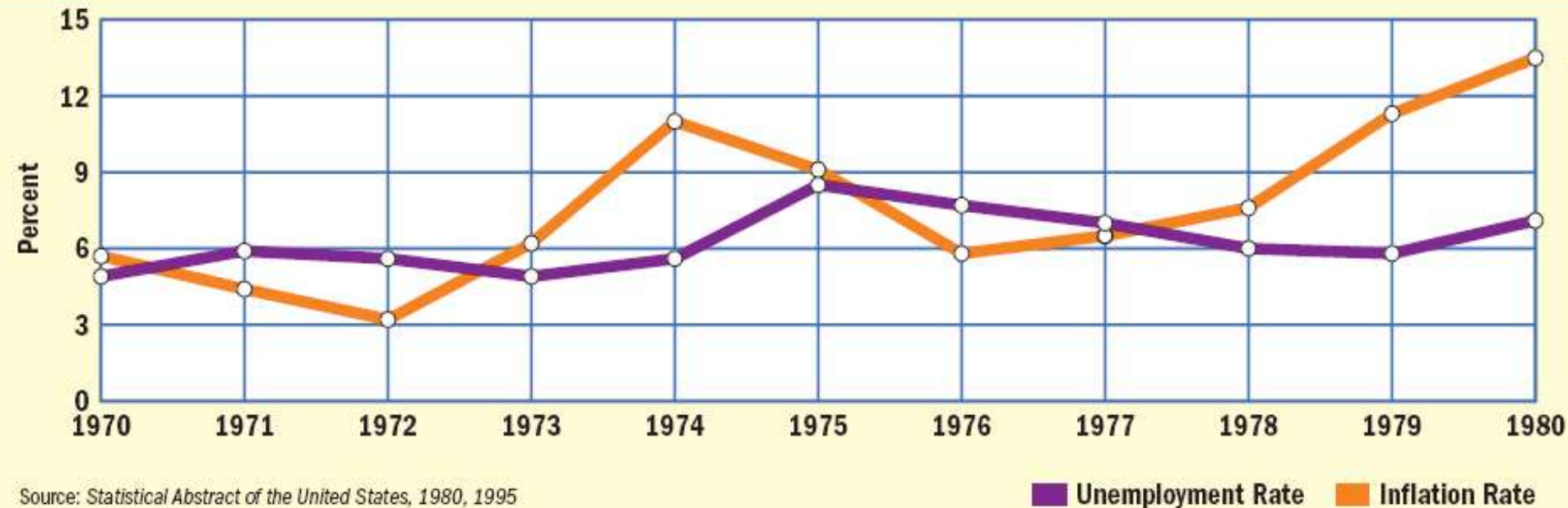


Another issue during Ford's presidency was a growing economic recession

Since the early 1970s, the economy had grown with few problems. Inflation, interest rates, and inflation were a rise.

Together, a stagnant economy & high inflation are known as **STAGFLATION**

Unemployment and Inflation, 1970–1980

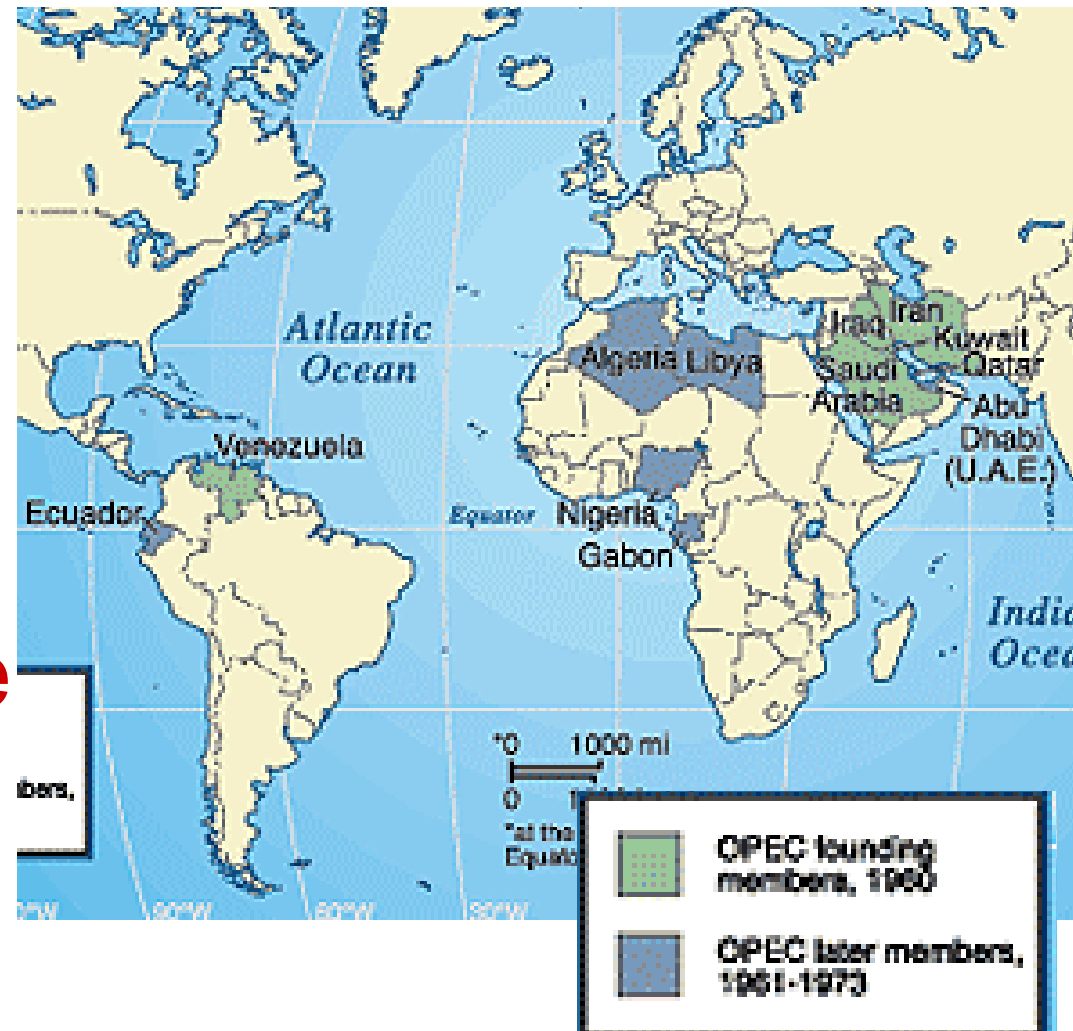


President Gerald Ford

Making the economic situation worse
was the oil crisis of the 1970s

Since “automania”
of the 1950s, U.S.
use of oil was on
the rise

In 1960, the oil rich
nations in the
Middle East & Latin
America formed the
Org of Petroleum
Exporting
Countries (OPEC)



President Gerald Ford

Making the economic situation worse was the oil crisis of the 1970s

In retaliation for American support of Israel, OPEC cut off oil to the U.S. in 1973

As a result, gas prices soared & shortages led to long lines for gasoline

Price per gallon of regular



Tight supply costs more at the pump.

1973 1975 1977 1979 1981 1983 1985

President Jimmy Carter

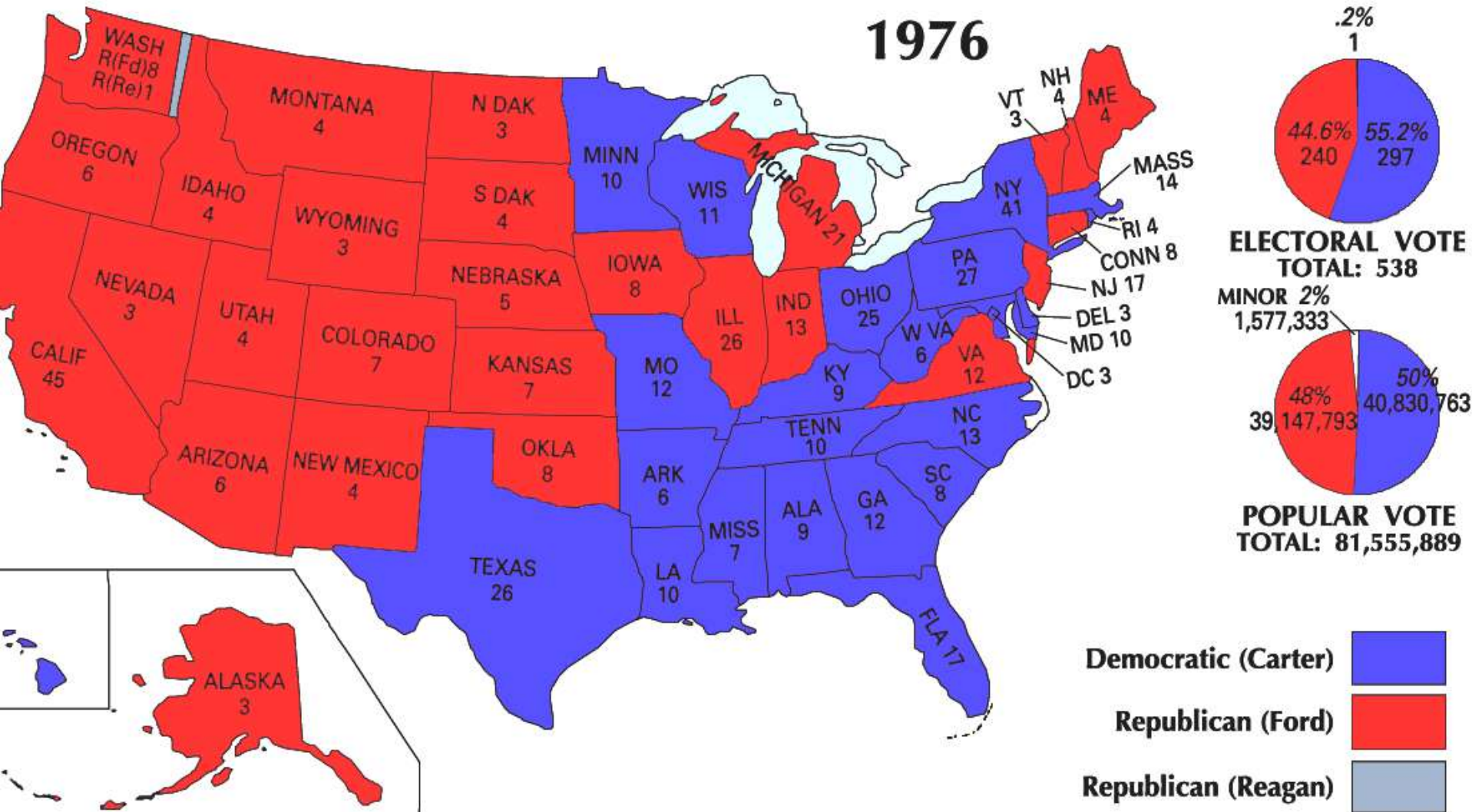
Ford had no answer for stagflation or the gas crisis & was challenged by Georgia Democrat Jimmy Carter in the 1976 election

Carter ran as an “outsider” who played no part in Vietnam, Watergate, or the recession



President Jimmy Carter

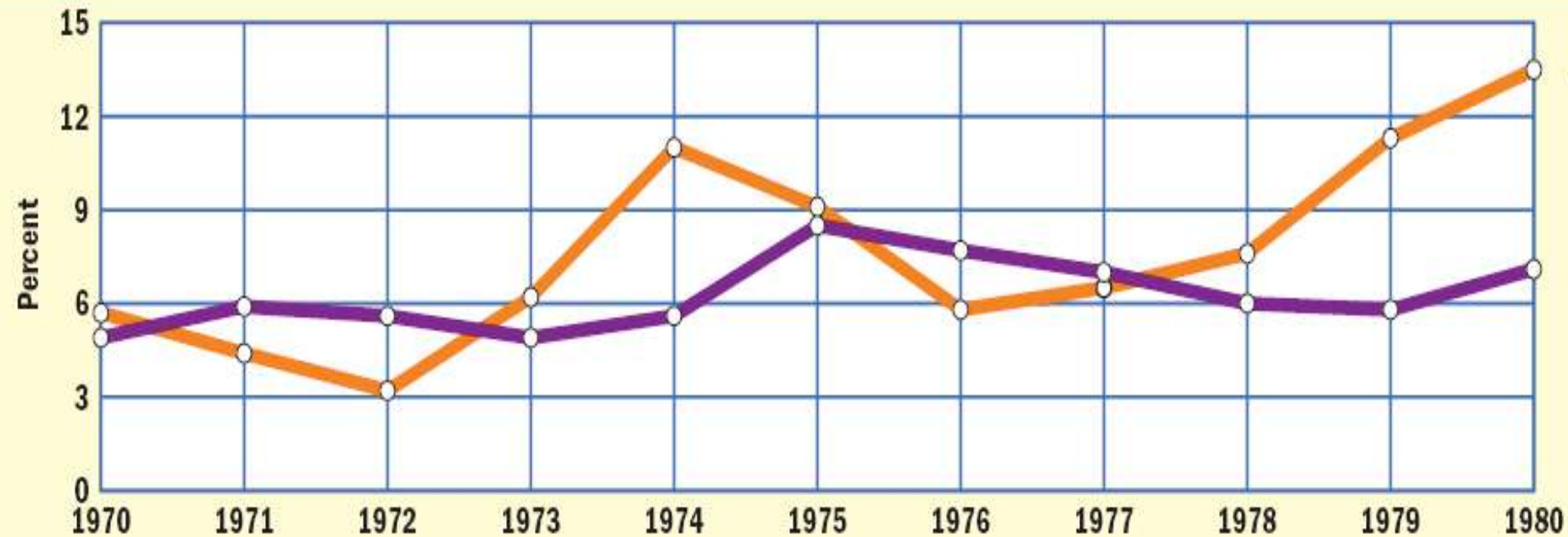
In the 1976 election, Carter beat Ford



Carter & Domestic Policy

None of his efforts worked:
As president, Carter tried to attack the energy crisis, stagflation, & the recession
Inflation hit 14%, interest rates neared 20%,

Unemployment and Inflation, 1970–1980



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980, 1995

Unemployment Rate Inflation Rate

1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Carter & Foreign Policy

Carter entered office committed to making “human rights” the basis of U.S. foreign policy

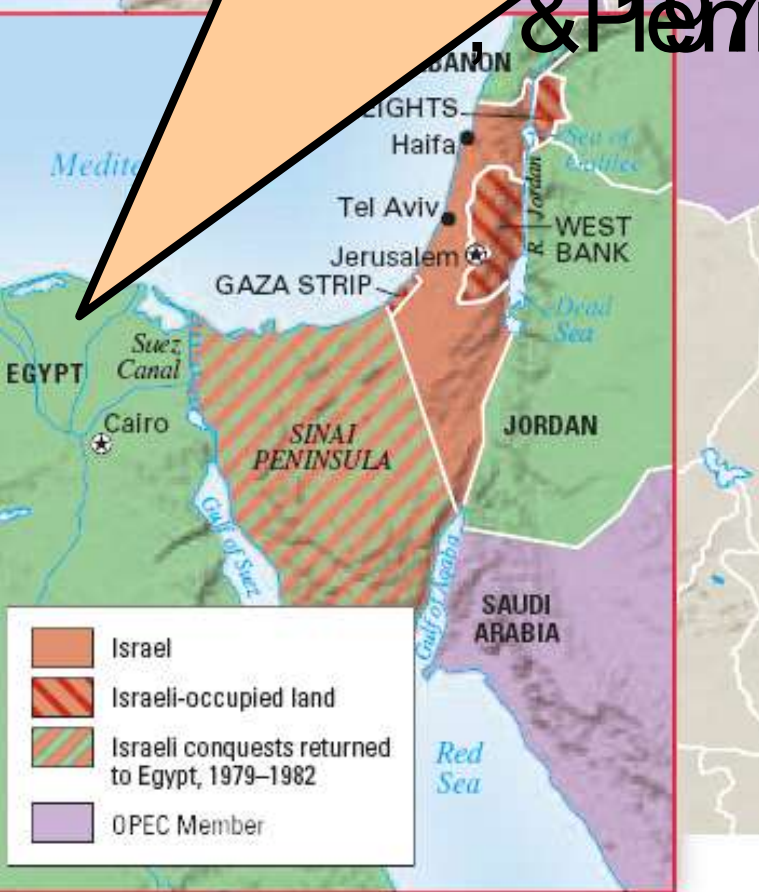
Carter stopped
supporting foreign
governments that
violated human rights

In 1977, Carter agreed
that the U.S. would return
the Panama Canal in Dec
1999

Carter hoped to gain
peace in the Middle East
between Israel & the
Muslim nations



By the 1970s, Egypt appeared ready to recognize Israel in exchange for the return of land in the Sinai Peninsula



1947 UN votes to partition Palestine into Jewish and Palestinian states.

1973 Yom Kippur War between Egypt and Syria against Israel

1949 Israel repels attack by Arab states and takes more land than originally assigned.

1967 Israel wins Six-Day War and seizes more Palestinian land for what it calls security purposes.

Carter & Foreign Policy

Carter brought Egyptian leader Anwar el-Sadat & Israeli leader Menachem Begin to the U.S. for the Camp David Accords in 1977



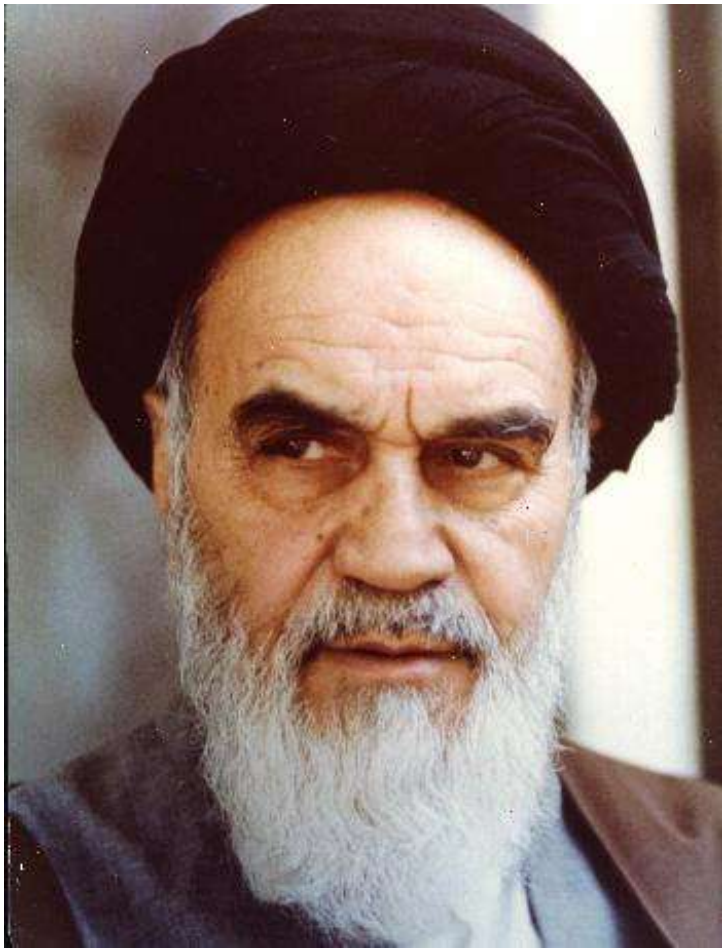
Carter did
the
impossible

Egypt
recognized
Israel's right to
exist

Israel agreed
to leave the
Sinai
Peninsula

Carter & Foreign Policy

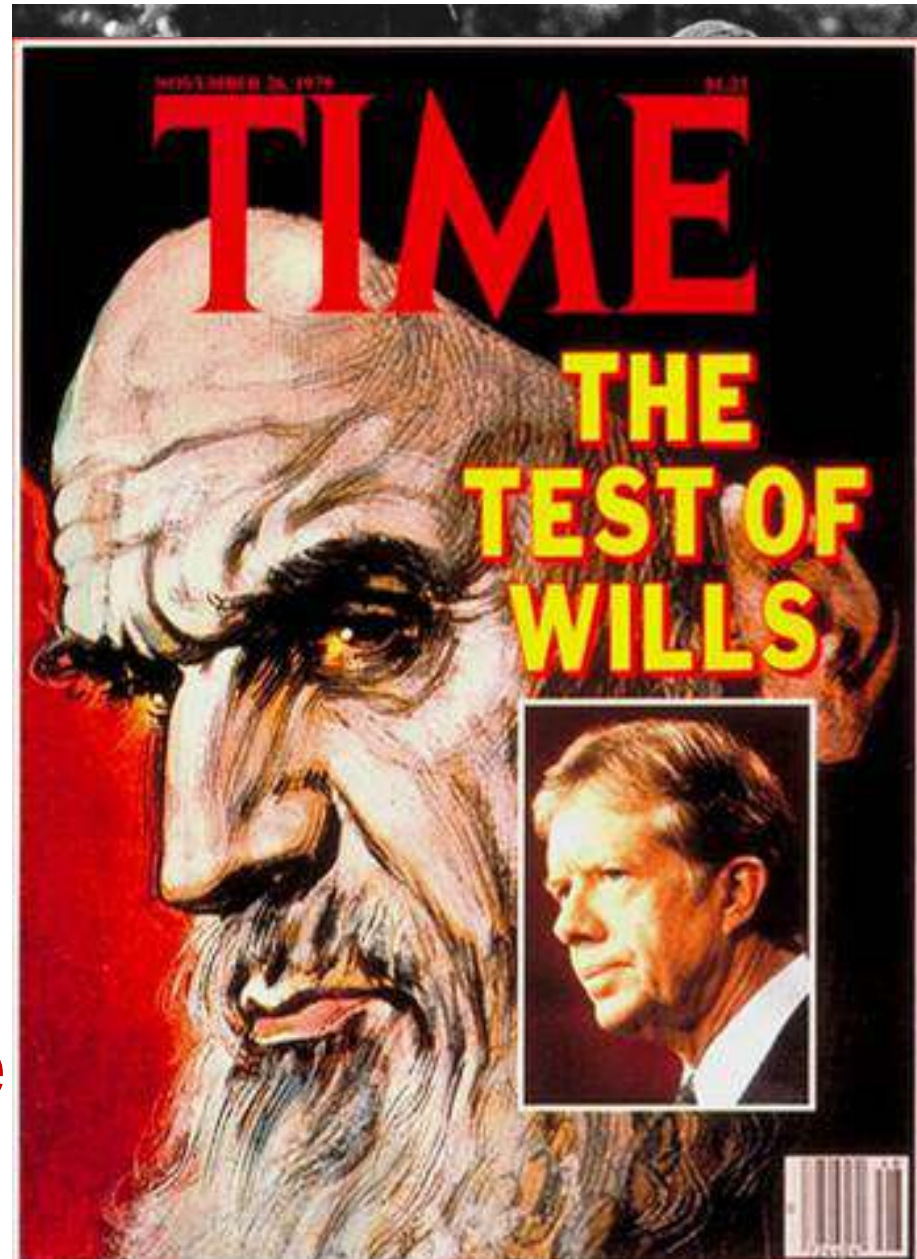
But, the situation in the Middle East got worse in 1979 when fundamentalist Islamic cleric Ayatollah Khomeini led the Iranian Revolution



Carter & Foreign Policy

Iranians seized the U.S. embassy & captured 52 American hostages (Iranian Hostage Crisis)

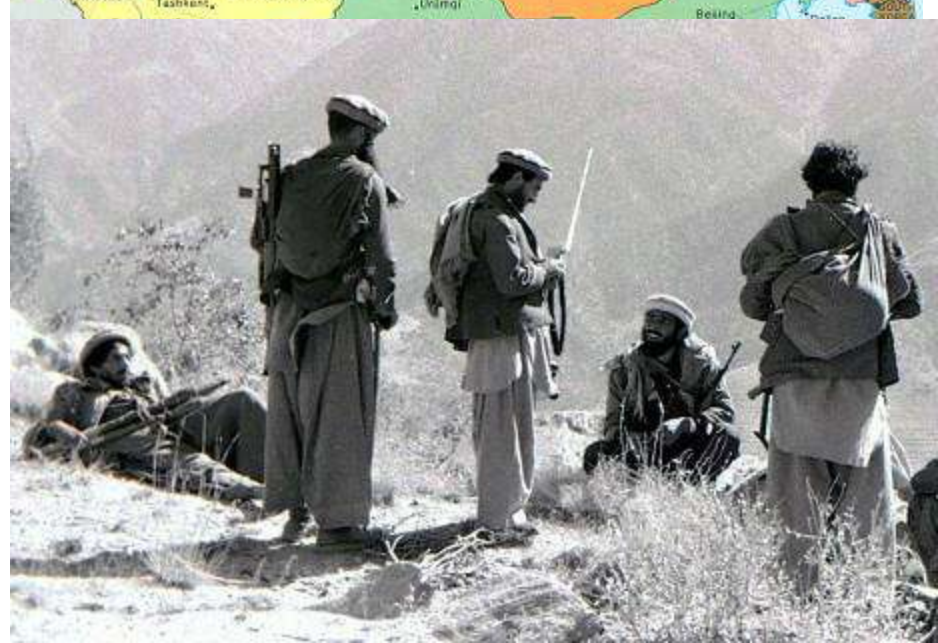
Carter tried negotiation, economic threats, & a rescue mission to return the hostages but all efforts failed
The 52 hostages were held for 444 days



Carter & Foreign Policy

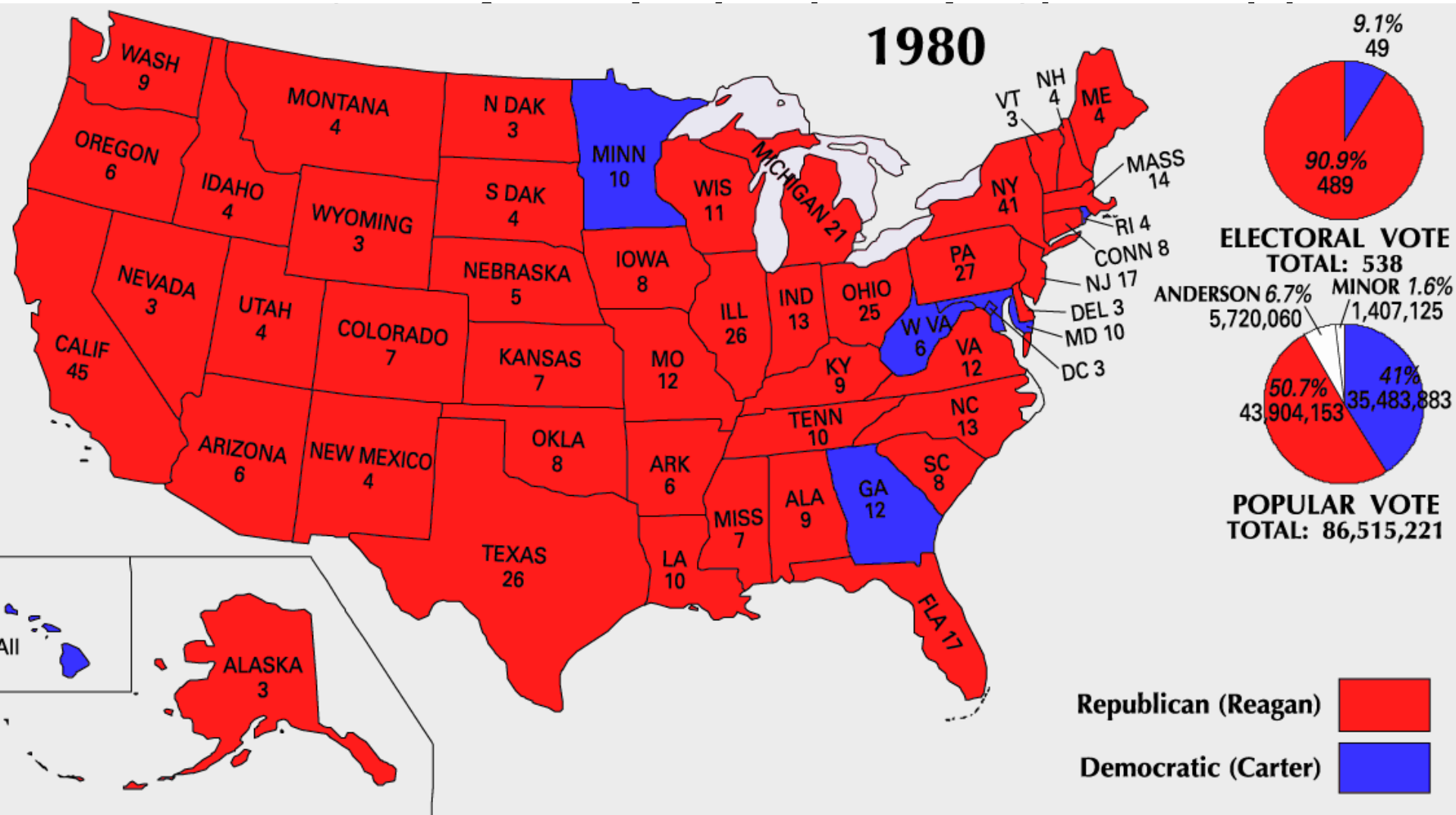
To make matters worse,
the Soviet Union
invaded Afghanistan
in 1979 to defeat an
anti-communist uprising

The invasion signaled
an end to Nixon's
détente with the
USSR as the United
States sent aid to the
Afghan rebels



The Election of 1980

In the election of 1980, Americans in search of answers elected Ronald Reagan as



Conclusions

- By 1980, the USA seemed to be losing its place as the top nation in the world:
 - The 1970s presented failures in the Cold War & new problems in the Middle East
 - The social protests & counter culture seemed to divide liberals & conservatives
 - Stagflation & the economic recession were growing worse, not better
 - The failures of Johnson, Nixon, Ford, & Carter left citizens in search of optimism, strong leadership, & conservative policies