

# BELLWORK: 4/26/2018

As you come in, discuss the following questions related to last night's reading:

1. What were the primary goals of the conservative movement in the 1960's?
2. What tactics did conservatives adopt in the 1960's and why were they successful?
3. Where did conservative forces fall short of their goals in the 1960's?

# CONTENT BLOCK

## RICHARD NIXON



# EARLY POLITICAL CAREER

- Graduate of Duke University Law School, Nixon served in the Navy in WWII then returned to California and served as a member of the US House of Representatives then the Senate
- He gained a reputation as a fierce anti-communist after leading the Alger Hiss investigation
- He served as Vice-President to Eisenhower and functioned as his link to political conservatives and the more forceful voice against the USSR



# AS PRESIDENT

- Ran in 1960 but lost a close election to Kennedy
- Dropped out of politics then surprisingly entered the 1968 race and won with a landslide on a conservative “Law and Order” platform.

# VISIT TO CHINA



- After a series of secret negotiations with Chinese leaders, in February 1972, Nixon traveled to Beijing.
- The visit was extensively covered on television. This trip led to the US later recognizing the government of the People's Republic of China.

# VISIT TO USSR



- In May, 1972, Nixon visited the Soviet Union and met with Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.
- Nixon and Kissinger used the new relationship with China to put pressure on the Soviets to agree to a treaty limiting antiballistic missiles.
- This led to the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT I)



# OPEC OIL EMBARGO



- In response to the US support of Israel, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries placed an embargo on oil sold to Israel's supporters.
- This caused a worldwide shortage and long lines at gas stations in the US

# ECONOMY



'A VOLUNTARY DIET?' EXCLAIMED TWEEDELEDUM,  
'YES! YES! YES!' 'DITTO, DITTO,  
DITTO!' CRIED TWEEDELEEE."

- During Nixon's administration, the US suffered from a combination of **Inflation** and **Unemployment** which is called "**Stagflation**".
- Nixon's cutting of the government spending contributed to a recession.
- He also tried deficit spending, and later imposed a 90-day wage and price freeze.



# DOMESTIC POLICY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Created by Nixon
- Manages air & water pollution
- Conducts environmental impact reviews for construction projects

# DOMESTIC POLICY

## Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

- “Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied, or abridged...on account of sex”
- Almost passed in 1972 – didn’t, still hasn’t
- Phyllis Schlafly opposed it-”it would deprive women the “right” to be “supported and protected” by men” (unisex bathrooms, women required to serve in combat)



# ESSENTIAL HISTORICAL QUESTION

Was Nixon really a conservative President?”

Liberal

Conservative

Use Notes & Textbook  
Chapter 30, Pages 907-910

# WATERGATE

- 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 (Committee to Re-Elect the President) 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

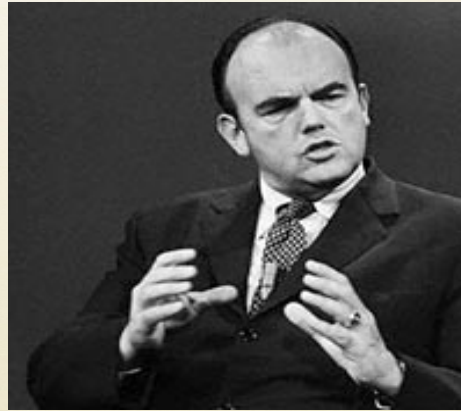
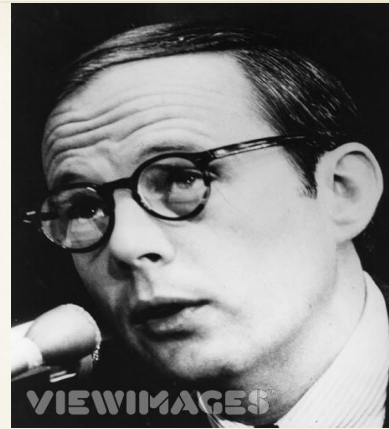
- These revelations led to a Senate investigation headed by Democratic Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina.
- These televised hearings showed Americans that the Nixon administration had carried out many unethical and possibly illegal activities.





# 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.



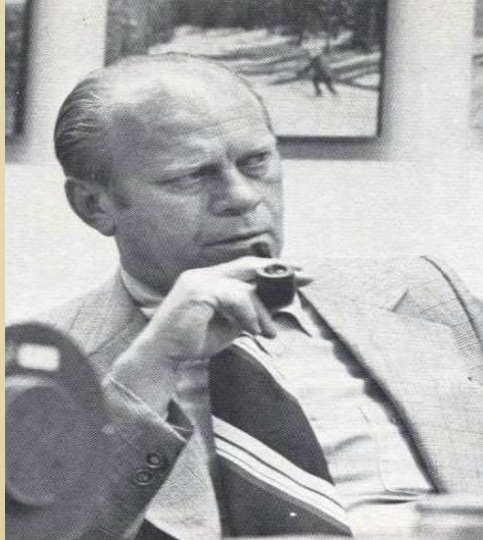
- Investigators testified that Nixon had tapes of every conversation held in the Oval Office.
- This led to a year long struggle between Nixon, who claimed executive privilege for the tapes, and the investigators, who wanted the tapes to prove the cover-up charges.







- 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



Archibald Cox



Robert Bork

- The Nixon tapes were subpoenaed, but Nixon refused to turn them over.
- Nixon told the Attorney General to fire Archibald Cox, the Special Investigator for Watergate.
- When the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General refused, Nixon asked them to resign.
- Robert Bork was named Temporary Attorney General and fired Cox
- The House of Representatives started impeachment hearings.

# DOCUMENT INVESTIGATION

## ESSENTIAL HISTORICAL QUESTION

Was Nixon guilty of abusing Presidential power during the Watergate scandal?

**NOTE: USE THE “WATERGATE PRIMARY SOURCE WORKSHEET,” “U-S-V-NIXON,” AND “SMOKING GUN TRANSCRIPT” DOCUMENTS UNDER PERIOD 8 TO COMPLETE THIS ACTIVITY.**

- 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. 41,466 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974 11 CENTS

## NIXON RESIGNS

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

**'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain**

**NO ATTEMPT TO RESIGN**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — President Richard M. Nixon, who said he would resign, urged a time of "healing" for the nation and said he would not attempt to resign until he had spoken to the Congress and the people.

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**SPECULATION RISES ON VICE PRESIDENT**  
Some Ford appointees say Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will remain in his post.

**POLITICAL SCENE**  
**Rise and Fall**  
SHARPLY ALTERED Appraisal of Nixon Career

**JAWORSKI ASSERTS**  
**NO DEAL WAS MADE**

**The 37th President Is First to Quit Post**

**BY JERRY BRONFMAN**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — President Richard M. Nixon, who said he would resign, urged a time of "healing" for the nation and said he would not attempt to resign until he had spoken to the Congress and the people.



- 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.

# IMPACT

- Reduced public confidence in gov't
- Shows more Pres. power makes more opportunity for abuse
- Showed our gov't is based on laws & checks and balances works
- Proved that 2 party system works
- Reaffirmed the role of the press
- Supreme Court preserved its independence
- Congress passed new laws to limit Pres. power