



Section 1

GUIDED READING *The Nixon Administration*

- A.** As you read about the Nixon administration, take notes to describe President Nixon's policies toward the problems facing him.

Problems	Policies
1. Size and power of the federal government	
2. Inefficiency of the welfare system	
3. Vietnam War and domestic disorder	
4. Nixon's reelection	
5. Liberalism of Supreme Court justices	
6. Stagflation and recession	
7. U.S.-China relations	
8. U.S.-Soviet relations	

- B.** On the back of this paper, explain the significance of **realpolitik** and **OPEC** during the Nixon years.



GUIDED READING *Watergate: Nixon's Downfall*

Section 2

As you read about Watergate, answer questions about the time line.

<p>1972</p> <p>June Break-in at DNC campaign office</p> <p>Nov. Nixon wins reelection.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>→</p>	<p>1. How were the "plumbers" connected to President Nixon?</p>
<p>1973</p> <p>Jan. Plumbers go on trial.</p> <p>Mar. Mitchell and Dean are implicated.</p> <p>April Dean is fired; Haldeman and Erlichman resign.</p> <p>May Senate opens Watergate hearings.</p> <p>Oct. Saturday Night Massacre</p>	<p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p>	<p>2. Who was the judge? Why did he hand out maximum sentences?</p> <p>3. How were Mitchell and Dean connected to Nixon?</p> <p>4. How were Haldeman and Erlichman connected to Nixon?</p> <p>5. What did the following men tell the Senate about Nixon:</p> <p>a. Dean?</p> <p>b. Mitchell?</p> <p>c. Butterfield?</p> <p>6. Who was fired or forced to resign in the "massacre"?</p>
<p>1974</p> <p>April Edited transcripts of tapes are released.</p> <p>July Supreme Court orders surrender of tapes.</p> <p>Aug. House committee adopts impeachment articles.</p> <p>Unedited tapes are released.</p> <p>Nixon resigns.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p>	<p>7. What did the transcripts show? Why weren't investigators satisfied with the transcripts?</p> <p>8. What did the tapes reveal?</p>

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Watergate - Brief Timeline of Events

1968

- **November 1968:** Richard Milhous Nixon, the 55-year-old former vice president who lost the presidency for the Republicans in 1960, reclaims it by defeating Hubert Humphrey in one of the closest elections in U.S. history.

1970

- **July 23, 1970:** Nixon approves a plan for greatly expanding domestic intelligence-gathering by the FBI, CIA and other agencies. He has second thoughts a few days later and rescinds his approval.

1971

- **June 13, 1971:** The New York Times begins publishing the Pentagon Papers -- the Defense Department's secret history of the Vietnam War. The Washington Post will begin publishing the papers later in the week.
- **September 9, 1971:** The White House "plumbers" unit - named for their orders to plug leaks in the administration - burglarizes a psychiatrist's office to find files on Daniel Ellsberg, the former defense analyst who leaked the Pentagon Papers.

1972

- **June 17, 1972:** Five men, one of whom says he used to work for the CIA, are arrested at 2:30 a.m. trying to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate hotel and office complex.
- **June 19, 1972:** A GOP security aide is among the Watergate burglars, The Washington Post reports. Former attorney general John Mitchell, head of the Nixon reelection campaign, denies any link to the operation.
- **August 1, 1972:** A \$25,000 cashier's check, apparently earmarked for the Nixon campaign, wound up in the bank account of a Watergate burglar, The Washington Post reports.
- **September 29, 1972:** John Mitchell, while serving as attorney general, controlled a secret Republican fund used to finance widespread intelligence-gathering operations against the Democrats, The Post reports.
- **October 10, 1972:** FBI agents establish that the Watergate break-in stems from a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted on behalf of the Nixon reelection effort, The Post reports.
- **November 11, 1972:** Nixon is reelected in one of the largest landslides in American political history, taking more than 60 percent of the vote and crushing the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

1973

- **January 30, 1973:** Former Nixon aides G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord Jr. are convicted of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate incident. Five other men plead guilty, but mysteries remain.
- **April 30, 1973:** Nixon's top White House staffers, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resign over the scandal. White House counsel John Dean is fired.
- **May 18, 1973:** The Senate Watergate committee begins its nationally televised hearings. Attorney General-designate Elliot Richardson taps former solicitor general Archibald Cox as the Justice Department's special prosecutor for Watergate.
- **June 3, 1973:** John Dean has told Watergate investigators that he discussed the Watergate cover-up with President Nixon at least 35 times, The Post reports.
- **June 13, 1973:** Watergate prosecutors find a memo addressed to John Ehrlichman describing in detail the plans to burglarize the office of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, The Post reports.
- **July 13, 1973:** Alexander Butterfield, former presidential appointments secretary, reveals in congressional testimony that since 1971 Nixon had recorded all conversations and telephone calls in his offices.
- **July 18, 1973:** Nixon reportedly orders the White House taping system disconnected.
- **July 23, 1973:** Nixon refuses to turn over the presidential tape recordings to the Senate Watergate committee or the special prosecutor.
- **October 20, 1973:** Saturday Night Massacre: Nixon fires Archibald Cox and abolishes the office of the special prosecutor. Attorney General Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus resign. Pressure for impeachment mounts in Congress.
- **November 17, 1973:** Nixon declares, "I'm not a crook," maintaining his innocence in the Watergate case.
- **December 7, 1973:** The White House can't explain an 18 1/2 -minute gap in one of the subpoenaed tapes. Chief of staff Alexander Haig says one theory is that "some sinister force" erased the segment.

1974

- **April 30, 1974:** The White House releases more than 1,200 pages of edited transcripts of the Nixon tapes to the House Judiciary Committee, but the committee insists that the tapes themselves must be turned over.
- **July 24, 1974:** The Supreme Court rules unanimously that Nixon must turn over the tape recordings of 64 White House conversations, rejecting the president's claims of executive privilege.
- **July 27, 1974:** House Judiciary Committee passes the first of three articles of impeachment, charging obstruction of justice.
- **August 8, 1974:** Richard Nixon becomes the first U.S. president to resign. Vice President Gerald R. Ford assumes the country's highest office. He will later pardon Nixon of all charges related to the Watergate case.



GUIDED READING *The Ford and Carter Years*

Section 3

A. As you read about Presidents Ford and Carter, take notes to describe the policies of each toward the problems facing them.

Problems Faced by Ford	Policies
1. Ending Watergate scandal	
2. Troubled economy	
3. Hostile Congress	
4. Cold War tensions	
5. Southeast Asia	

Problems Faced by Carter	Policies
6. Distrust of politicians	
7. Energy crisis	
8. Troubled economy	
9. Discrimination	
10. Human rights issues	
11. Panama Canal	
12. Cold War tensions	
13. Middle East tensions	

B. On the back of this paper, explain the importance of the **Camp David Accords** and the **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini** to the Carter administration.

Ford and Carter Administrations

Gerald Ford – the former Speaker of the House became President after the resignation of both Vice President Spiro Agnew and President Richard Nixon in 1973

Domestic Policies -

1. **Nixon's Pardon** – many Americans questioned Ford's decision to pardon Nixon when so many of his advisers stood trial, were convicted and were jailed. President Ford had hoped to end what he called "our long national nightmare" when he pardoned the impeached President

2. **Amnesty Plan** – Ford stirred bitter debate when he offered amnesty to thousands of young men who avoided military service in Vietnam by violating draft laws, fleeing the country or deserting the military.

3. **OPEC's embargo on the United States** – because of the United States' decision to aid Israel in the Yom Kippur War in 1973, OPEC placed an oil embargo on the US -> this led to high prices of oil and gasoline which created inflation in other consumer goods

Foreign Policies –

President Ford was aided in his attempt to impact foreign affairs by Henry Kissinger, a hold over from the Nixon presidency.

1. negotiated peace between Egypt and Israel ending the 1973 Yom Kippur War and the OPEC oil embargo

2. continued policy of détente with the Soviet Union and a cooperation amongst US and USSR space programs

3. oversaw the ultimate end to the Vietnam War, including the removal of the last remaining US troops in 1975

***President Ford lost a close election to Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter in 1976**

Jimmy Carter – the Governor of Georgia and the Democratic Party's nomination for the Presidency wins the 1976 Election with 55% of the electoral vote.

Domestic Policies –

1. **“Stagflation”**- Carter ran into difficult economic times as inflation was accompanied by rising unemployment
2. **Energy problem** – the United States was the world's foremost consumer of energy and became dependent on foreign sources of oil; creates a trade deficit as more money leaves the country than is coming in.
3. **Corporate bailouts** – the federal government gave huge loans to corporations like Ford Motor Co. in order to save them from having massive layoffs.
4. **Environmental problems** – the ill effects of corporate pollution led to the support for environmental protection by President Carter however inflation and energy shortages prevented him from taking any ambitious actions.
5. **Nuclear energy** – Pres. Carter supported nuclear energy as an alternative to oil and coal however an accident in PA (Three Mile Island) brought the dangers of nuclear energy to light.

Foreign Policies –

1. **Helsinki Accords (1975)** – United States and other nations signed an agreement to respect basic human rights – President Carter believed that withholding aid from nations for political reasons was a violation of human rights.
2. **Camp David Accords (1977)** - President Carter invited Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachim Begin and brokered peace between the 2 nations; it was the first peace agreement between Israel and an Arab nation however other Arab nations refused to sign it.
3. **Panama Canal Treaties (1977)** – President Carter promised to return control of the Panama Canal to Panama in 1999
4. **Problems with Détente (June 1979)** – although negotiating the SALT II treaty with the USSR, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan ended détente between the Cold War nations; President Carter even shut off grain shipments to the USSR and boycotted the Olympic games in 1980 being held in Moscow.
5. **Hostage Crisis (1979)** – President Carter allowed the ousted Shah of Iran medical treatment in the United States which angered Islamic fundamentalists who took over the US Embassy in Tehran, Iran and held 50 American hostages for about a year.

***Economic troubles as well as numerous debatable foreign policies led to President Carter's defeat in the 1980 Election against Republican candidate Ronald Reagan**



GUIDED READING *Environmental Activism*

Section 4

A. As you read about the nation's efforts to address environmental problems, take notes to describe how American attitudes were affected by each event or how the event affected the environment itself.

Events	Effects on Attitudes or Environment
1. Publication of Rachel Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i> →	
2. Celebration of Earth Day →	
3. Creation of the Environmental Protection Agency →	
4. Passage of the new Clean Air Act →	
5. Passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act →	
6. Nuclear accident at Three Mile Island →	

B. On the back of this paper, define **environmentalist**.