Richard Nixon
- President of the U.S. from 1969-1974.
- Vice President under Eisenhower from 1953-1961.
- Served in the Congress from 1946-1952.
- Only President to _______ from office (after Watergate Scandal).

The “Silent Majority”
- Nixon catered to “Silent Majority”
  - _________ Americans who
    - ________ silently supported America
    - People tired of _________
    - People who wanted more _________
    - People who wanted less money spent on social programs

School Controversy Continued…..
- How far will school integration go?
- 1971: Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education
  - School districts can
  - _________ to integrate
  - Rioting in Boston and Detroit (1974)
- Nixon _________
New __________________

• Wanted to return some of federal power to __________________ governments
  – Believed federal government grew too large and spending too much money in 1960s
    • Federal government give some of state/local tax money back
    • Take money and deal with issues at state/local level
  – Tried to limit or eliminate many social programs
    (some from __________________)
  – Gained support amongst conservative Americans

New Agencies

• Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA)
• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Nixon’s Domestic & Economic Policies

• Stagflation: described as a period of high __________ combined with a ______ economy
• Stagnant=
• Unemployment will rise tremendously
Causes of “Stagflation” in 1970s

- Draining dollars into _____________ as opposed to business, education, etc.
- Costs of ________________
- Costs of meeting new environment/safety standards
- Rising ________________ prices
- Businesses were complacent
  - Did not improve upon technology
  - Other countries caught us (ex. Auto industry)

Nixon Fights Stagflation

- Raised ________________
  - People spend less and save more
  - Hope this lowers prices
- Tax _____________ to help U.S. businesses
- Regulated prices and wages
- Had very little impact and economy struggled for most of the 1970s

Until Nixon, U.S. feared everything communist
  - Feared the idea of communism
  - Led to containment policy and us not recognizing communist countries

Realpolitik: Foreign policy should be based on consideration of ___________________, not morals or principles
  - Deal with strong communist countries: they are a threat, even if communist
  - Deal with weaker countries
Two Chinas

• Before Nixon’s administration, the Republic of China (Taiwan) had held China’s seat on the UN General Assembly, and the United States had cut off diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China (China).

• After the Chinese Civil War of 1949, the Communists under Chairman Mao Zedong had created the People’s Republic of China (PRC) on the mainland.

• The Nationalists under Chiang Kai-Shek had fled to Taiwan and established the non-Communist Republic of China (ROC).

Diplomacy

• The American ping-pong team received a surprise invitation to visit China in April, 1971.
• Their acceptance made them the first Americans to be allowed into communist mainland China since the Chinese Civil War of 1949.
• The trip was a diplomatic success!

NIXON GOES TO CHINA (1972)

Nixon and Mao.
NIXON GOES TO CHINA

• Goals:
  – Heal tensions with China
  – Make China a potential partner
  – Form an alliance with them against ______
  – Help end ___________
  – Learn to use chopsticks

NIXON GOES TO CHINA

• Results:
  – Improved diplomatic relations.
  – U.S. considered recognizing the PRC as the government of China.
  – This does not happen until 1979.
  – Caused ______ to worry about an alliance between U.S. and the PRC.

Detente

• Détente: Ease the tension between U.S. and
  – Détente focused on peaceful negotiations and weapon limitations.
• Nixon did not take the approach former President’s took
  – Former Presidents: Aggressive, unbending, threatening negotiations
  – Nixon: Negotiate, compromise, try to co-exist
NIXON GOES TO THE U.S.S.R.

- In 1972, Nixon made a trip to ___________ to meet with ____________.
- In 1973, Brezhnev visited the White House.
- ___________ signed in 1972
  - First treaty limiting production of ___________ between U.S. and USSR
  - Lowered tension between the countries for first time since WWII
- U.S. agreed to sell large amount of ___________ to USSR to help with food shortage

Election of 1972

- Nixon beats George McGovern 520-8.
- Détente, “Peace at Hand” (Vietnam) propelled Nixon to victory
  - Overshadowed controversies at home and poor economy

The ____________________ (1973)

- On October 6, 1973, the Arab nations of Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack against Israel.
  - The Arabs chose the date with a very specific reason in mind: it coincided with Yom Kippur, Judaism’s holiest holiday.
    - The Arabs correctly assumed that Israel would be most vulnerable on this day.
    - Indeed, for the first two days of the war, the Israelis could not stop their enemies’ advance.
  - The war lasted a mere 20 days, but the fighting was intense; thousands were slain.
American Involvement

- America actively supported ______, from the beginning of the war.
  - Nixon personally ordered that American arms be airlifted to Israel.
  - ________ supported Egypt and Syria.

The Oil Crisis

- As a response to American involvement in the war, Arab nations declared they would not sell oil to the U.S.
- U.S. very reliant on _________ from Middle East
  - Many countries from OPEC angry at U.S.
  - ________ group of oil-producing countries in Middle East
- Within a few months, the price of a barrel of oil
  - Devastated U.S. economy

American Response to Oil Embargo

- ________ miles per hour speed limit
- Creation of the ________ pipeline
- Heavy use of ________ power
- ________ power seemed a more viable option for cheaper energy
- Middle Eastern countries angry
- Oil now a ________
- Increased U.S. involvement in Middle East
Women’s Rights in the 1970s

- Feminism: The belief that women should have _______ with men
- “The Feminine Mystique” by _______—Discussed anger of women being treated as second class citizens—Galvanized new women’s rights movement
- _______ founded in 1966 to pursue equal rights

Feminism and the Supreme Court

- 1972: _______ of the Education Amendments (actually a law)
  - Prohibited _______ discrimination in federally assisted educational programs and activities
- 1973: _______ said women had the right to choose an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy

___________ (ERA)

- Congress approved this amendment in 1972
  - Declared “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by a state on account of sex”
- Conservatives fought this amendment
- Did not get enough states to approve and amendment died in the early 1980s
Latino Equality

- Growing population
- Jobless/poverty rate __ % higher than that of whites in 1960s & 70s
- United Farm Workers formed by
- ______ Education Act passed in 1968

Native American Equality

- Highest poverty and unemployment rates.
- 1950s termination policy ended in 1960s after Native American resistance
- Termination: relocate Native Americans from reservations to urban areas
- Some militants protest U.S. gov’t by occupying Alacatraz and Wounded Knee
- Courts ruled in favor of Native Americans who wanted restitution for government not honoring historical treaties