

Nixon and the Rise of Conservatives



I. The Presidency of Richard Nixon

A. The Election of Richard Nixon

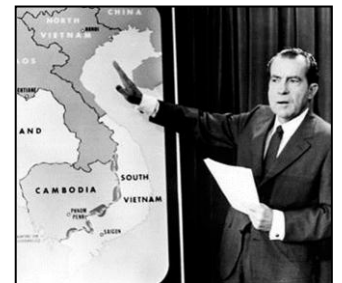
1. In the 1968, Americans elected _____ Republican Richard Nixon
2. Nixon's victory in 1968 was due to the turnout of a " _____ majority" who wanted a more conservative gov't

B. Richard Nixon & Domestic Policy

1. As a conservative, Nixon believed in a _____ for the national gov't
2. He tried to _____ or _____ many Great Society programs
3. He gave _____ more control over how money for _____ programs was spent
4. Conservatives in the Sunbelt
 - a. By the late 1960s, the _____ was becoming more _____ due to new military bases & corporate headquarters, the relocation of retirees, & frustration by whites over civil rights
 - b. Nixon seized the opportunity to attract Southerners to the _____ Party by opposing new civil rights policies & cutting government _____

C. President Nixon successfully changed U.S. Foreign Policy

1. Instead of using _____ to fight Communism & increase Cold War tensions, Nixon created a policy of _____ (to ease tensions) with America's Cold War enemies
2. President Nixon & aide Henry Kissinger used a strategy called _____ to improve America's role in the world
 - a. Nixon's foreign policy included " _____ " in Vietnam
 - i. Nixon discussed plans for " _____ " but secretly bombed Cambodia & Laos in 1970
 - ii. In 1973, Nixon negotiated a _____, withdrew U.S. troops, & ended the Vietnam War
 - b. Nixon's foreign policy included better relations with China
 - i. In 1972, Nixon became the 1st president to _____ & _____ China
 - ii. Nixon's visit allowed for the possibility of U.S. _____
 - iii. Nixon's visit to China was also meant to exploit a growing _____ between USSR & China; Now the USSR had to cooperate with the U.S.
 - c. Nixon's **Détente** policy was aimed at _____ Cold War tensions with the _____
 - i. By visiting China, Nixon pressured Soviet leader Brezhnev to _____ with the United States
 - ii. In 1972, Nixon became the 1st president to visit _____; His visit led to the Strategic _____ Limitation Talks (**SALT**) to limit _____



D. Nixon was a _____ president by the end of his 1st term

1. His domestic policies reduced _____ & revitalized middle-class, conservative, & Southern voters
2. His foreign policies led to the end of an unpopular war in Vietnam & _____ with America's two biggest Cold War rivals
3. In _____, Nixon won one of the biggest landslide victories in presidential history

E. But after Nixon's re-election in 1972, the _____ scandal broke; President Nixon _____ in 1974 rather than face **impeachment**



The WaterGate Scandal

Some Background:

As [Nixon] distanced himself from Congress, he confided in a small and fiercely loyal group of advisors. They included H.R. Haldeman, White House Chief of Staff; John Ehrlichman, chief domestic advisor; and John Mitchell, Nixon's former attorney general. Throughout his political career, Richard Nixon lived with the overwhelming fear of losing elections. By the end of the 1972 re-election campaign, Nixon's campaign team sought advantages by any means possible, including an attempt to steal information from the DNC headquarters. The Watergate scandal centered on the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up the burglary of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters at the Watergate office and apartment complex in Washington, DC.

The Americans, 2009

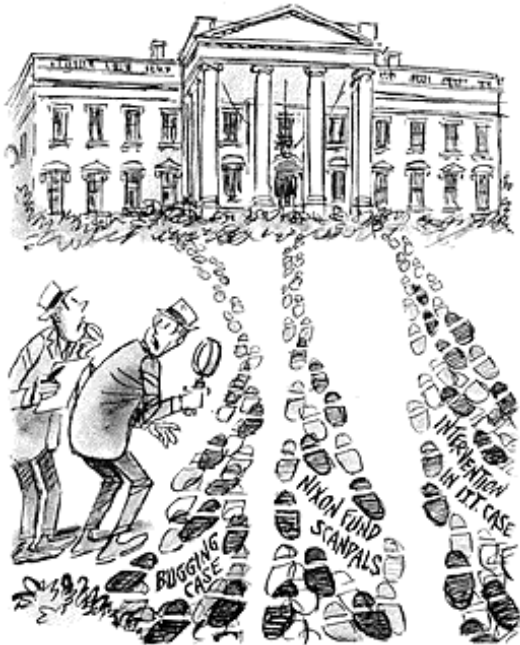
As you watch the Presidents episode about Richard Nixon, complete this chart:

Successes/Positives

Failures/Negatives

A

"STRANGE ... THEY ALL SEEM TO HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH THIS PLACE"



B



Choose **ONE** of the cartoons above and answer the following questions:

1. Which cartoon did you choose?
2. What WORDS do you see?
3. What LABELS/SYMBOLS do you see?
4. What is the message of the cartoon?

In your opinion, was Nixon a good president? Defend your answer with 7-9 detailed sentences.