

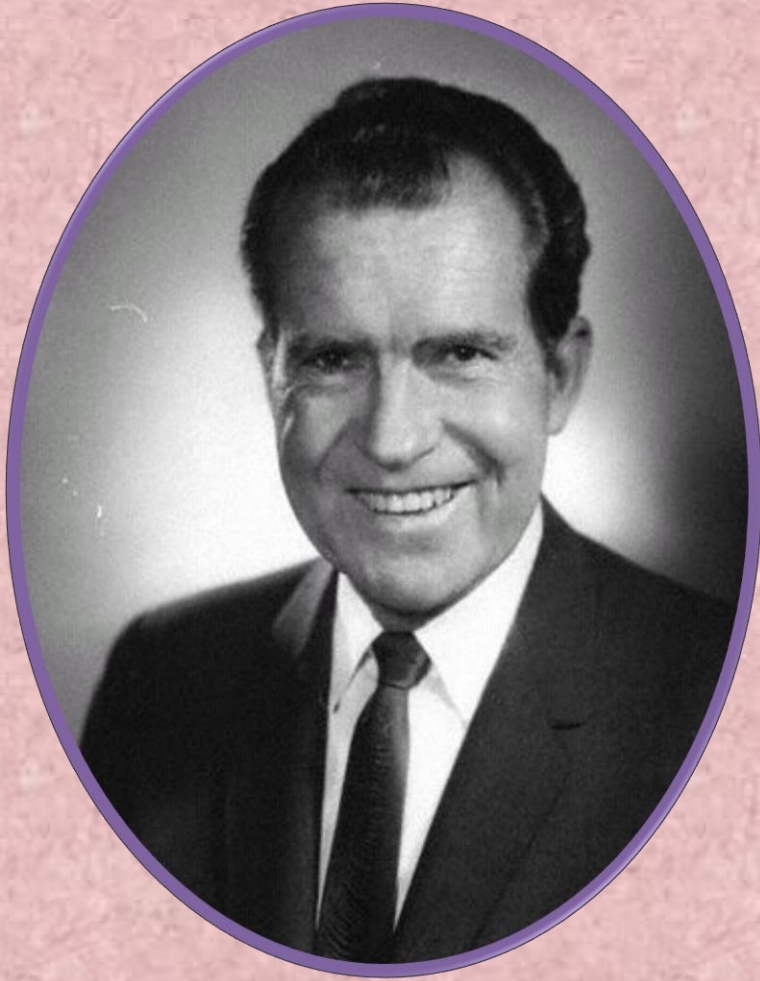
**SSUSH25 The student will describe changes in national politics since 1968.**



# SSUSH 25a

Describe President Richard M. Nixon's **opening of China**, his resignation due to the **Watergate scandal**, changing **attitudes toward government**, and the Presidency of **Gerald Ford**.

# Richard Nixon



- Conservative Republican Candidate elected President in 1968
- Wanted to cut government programs, give more power back to states, and turn back the aggressive tide of Civil Rights

# Richard Nixon & China

- Before Nixon's administration U.S. presidents took a tough stance on communism.
- Nixon took a new approach and called his policy **Détente**.
- Nixon sought to **use diplomacy rather than intimidation to ease tensions** that existed between the U.S. and communist nations.
- He was the **first to recognize the communist government of China**
- Nixon's good relations with China allowed him to make a treaty with the USSR to limit the development of nuclear Weapons.
- **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)**



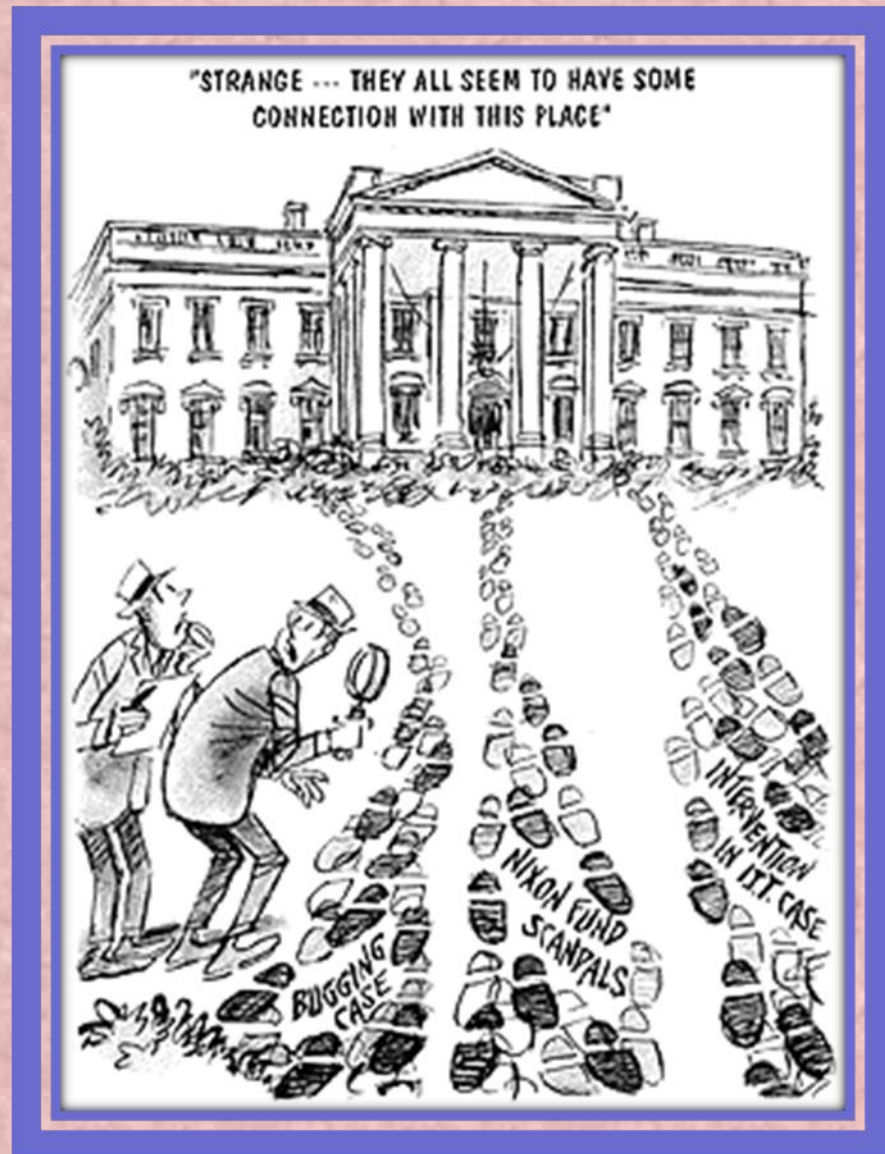
Nixon in China with Mao Tse-tung



Richard Nixon with Soviet Leonid Breznev

# Watergate

- In 1972 President Nixon began his reelection campaign
- Fearing that various political issues might cause him to lose, some of Nixon's campaign staff began spying on his opponent
- In June 1972, five men linked to Nixon's campaign, were arrested for breaking into the Democratic Party's headquarters in the Watergate Hotel



# Watergate Scandal

- Some of **Nixon's staff** was **involved** in a plot to **break into the Democratic National Committee** headquarters to place a wiretap.
- The U.S. senate committee on Watergate **ordered Nixon to turn over his white house tapes** and he **refused claiming executive privilege.**
- In **U.S. v. Nixon**, the supreme court ruled against Nixon.
- He resigned from office after he turned the tapes over.



# Cause

cover up the connection between the Watergate break-in and his administration.

**Watergate Scandal**

# Effects

President Nixon Resigns

U.S. Citizens lose Trust in Government



# Watergate

## Negative

- Increased distrust of gov
- Less people were motivated to vote
- Damaged reputation of Republican party
- Powers of the Executive branch weakened

## Positive

- Revitalized investigative reporting
- Set standards for protecting and using “whistle blowers”
- Proved “Checks and Balances” works
- Power of Executive branch weakened
- Congress gained support
- Campaigning Reform-limit corporate contributions





# Gerald Ford

- Became President after Nixon resigned.
- Only president that was never elected.
- **Pardoned Nixon**



President Nixon's VP, Spiro Agnew, resigned due to corruption and tax evasion.

# Ford, He's No Lincoln

- On-going issues from Watergate
- National Economy: The US was suffering from an inflationary period coupled with a decline in business. Ford and Democratic Congress couldn't agree on how to resolve problem. Ford vetoed 66 bills and Congress overrode him 12 times
- Energy: Congress and Ford couldn't agree on how to handle energy shortage.
- Foreign Policy: Continued Nixon's policy of détente; improved relationships with China and Soviet Union. He began a re-assessment of U.S-Israeli relations following the break-down of Israeli-Egyptian peace talks. Ford was in office when North Vietnam took control over South Vietnam's government.
- Survived 2 assassination attempts

# SSUSH 25b

Explain the impact Supreme Court decisions on ideas about civil liberties and civil rights, including such decisions as ***Roe v. Wade (1973)*** and the ***Bakke decision*** on affirmative action.

# Affirmative Action

- Policy aimed at increasing minority representation in the workplace, educational institutions, social settings, etc. by imposing guidelines requiring the hiring or acceptance of minority candidates, or by actively pursuing the recruitment of such candidates.

# Roe v. Wade (1973)

- Supreme Court ruled that a woman had a 14<sup>th</sup> amendment Privacy right to her body and could legally receive an abortion with in the first trimester.
- Laws forbidding abortion in the first trimester were unconstitutional.

**Quick Write:** Roe v. Wade a conservative or liberal ruling? Explain.



# Bakke v. Regents of University of California

- 1978 Ruling
- Alan Bakke applied to Medical school at University of California at Davis.
- Denied because he was white and the quota for AA students needed to be filled.
- Court Protected Affirmative Action. (allowed schools to consider race for admission)



**Quick Write**- What are your thoughts on affirmative action? Is it a form of reverse discrimination?

# SSUSH 25c

Explain **Carter's administrations'** efforts in the Middle East, including the **Camp David Accords**, his response to the **1979 Iranian Revolution**, and **Iranian hostage crisis**.

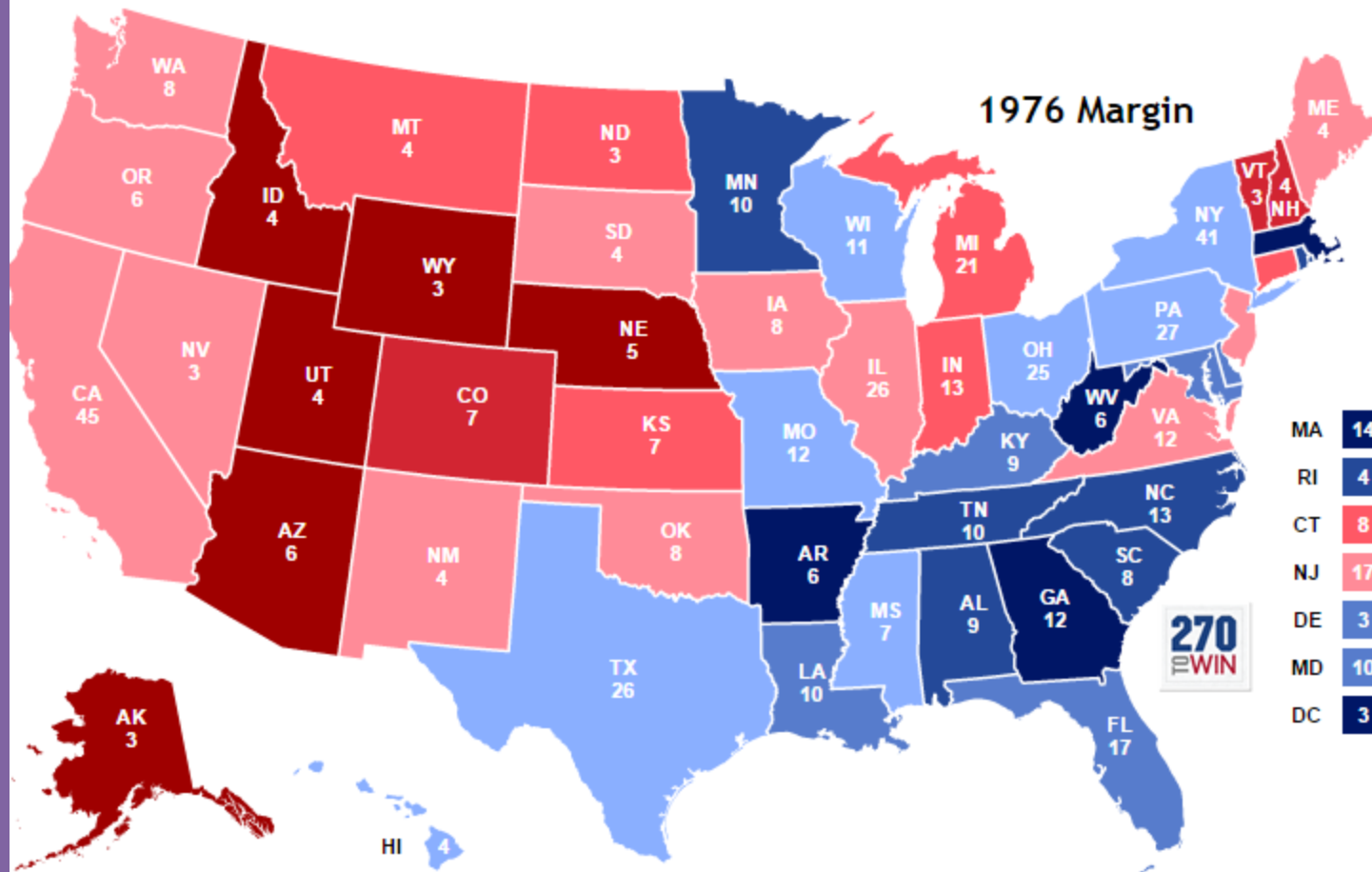
*Quick Write-* Why do you think Carter won the 1976 election?

Carter 297

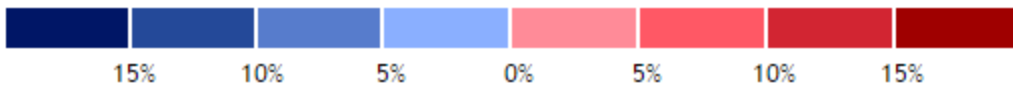
Ford 240



### 1976 Margin



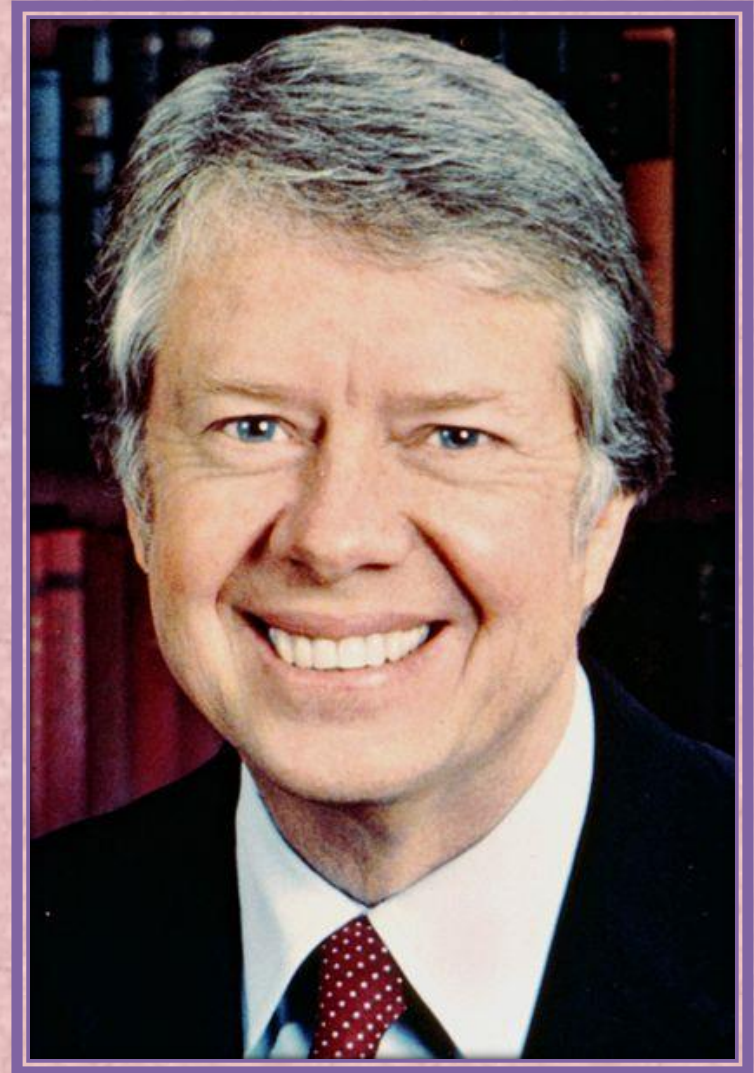
**270**  
EWIN





# Changing attitudes toward government

- Many people, due to the Nixon and Spiro Agnew scandals, came to distrust government and government officials
- Jimmy Carter, former Georgia Governor run for President in 1976 on a campaign, “**Washington outsider who had not been corrupted and won.**”



# Jimmy Carter & The Camp David Accords

- Won the Nobel Peace prize for brokering a peace deal between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.
- He invited both leaders to Camp David the presidents personal retreat and both nations agreed to end hostilities and signed the Camp David Accords in 1978.

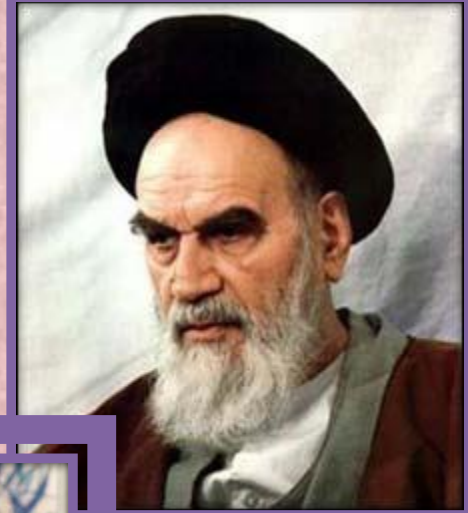


Left, Anwar Sadat shaking hands with Menachem Begin as Carter looks on.

# Jimmy Carter & 1979 Iranian Revolution

- Revolution forced Shah of Iran to leave the nation in 1979.
- Ayatollah Khomeini, an Islamic cleric, took over and governed Iran on strict Muslim law.

Ayatollah Khomeini→



Shah Pahlavi→

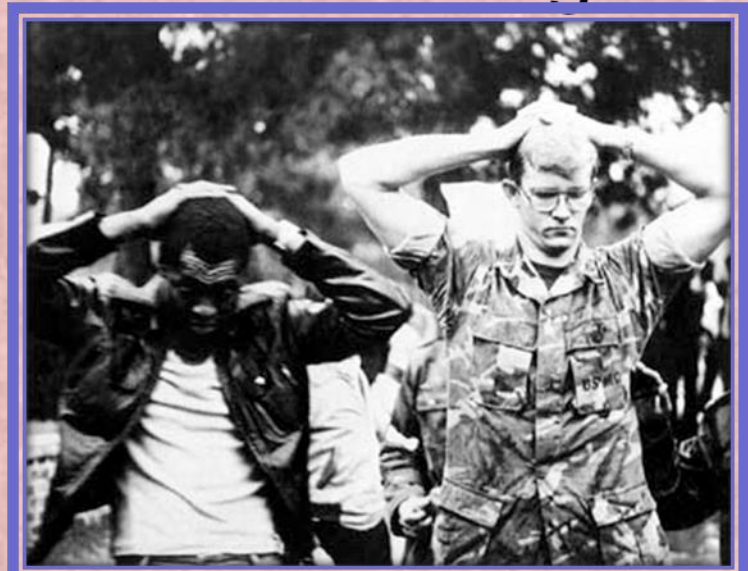
# The Carter Administration and the crisis in Iran

- Iran, had long been supported by the U.S. due to it being a major oil supplier and because it was a buffer against Russian expansion
- Iran was headed by the Shah, who was becoming unpopular due to the westernization of Iran



# Iran

- In 1979, Islamic extremist, headed by the Ayatollah Khomeini, forced the Shah to flee the country and took control, the Shah, who was ill, was allowed to receive medical treatment in the U.S.
- In response, revolutionaries, stormed the U.S. embassy and took 52 Americans hostage



# Iran

- Unable to negotiate their release, Carter ordered a secret rescue attempt.
- The rescue attempt went terribly wrong when a U.S. helicopter and plane collided killing 8 soldiers during a dust storm
- The failed attempt made Carter look bad and would eventually lead to him losing the 1980 election
- The hostages were finally released on Carter's last day in office after being held for 444 days

# Jimmy Carter & Iranian Hostage Crisis

- President Carter allowed Shah Pavlavi of Iran to enter the U.S.
- Iranians were enraged, stormed the U.S. embassy in Iran and took American hostages inside.
- The Iranians demanded that the U.S. hand over Shah to stand trial.
- The crisis started in Nov. 1974 and lasted for the remainder of Carter's term.
- Prisoners were released after the Shah died and Ronald Reagan took office.



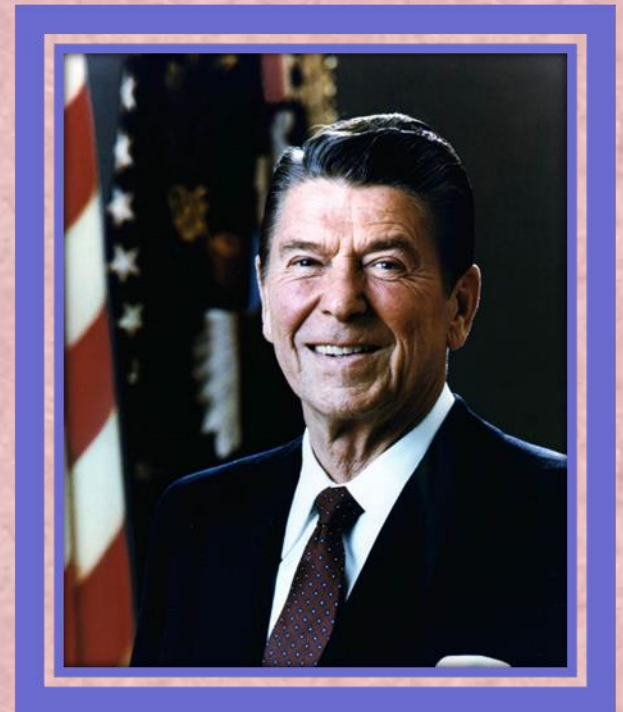
# SSUSH 25d

Describe domestic and international events of **Ronald Reagan's** presidency, including **Reaganomics**, the **Iran-Contra scandal**, and the **collapse of the Soviet Union**.



- Republican Ronald Reagan was elected President in 1980
- One of his 1<sup>st</sup> priorities in office was to try and fix the nation's economy
- Dubbed Reaganomics, Reagan's economic policy worked on the "trickle down" effect
  - Kept interest rates high
  - Passed a 25% tax cut
  - Cut some social programs
  - Deregulated government control

**Quick Write-** Why do you think Ronald Regan was easily elected in 1980?



# Reaganomics



- Plan to stimulate the economy to quickly recover by increasing the supply of goods.
- Also known as “**Supply side economics**”
- Supported **Corporate tax cuts** to benefit producers.
- Believed business owners would hire new workers and increase production.
- Benefits felt by business owners would eventually “**trickle down**” and affect customers and average Americans.

## Supply Side Economics

Stimulate the economy by  
Increasing the supply of goods.

Tax cuts for  
Corporations

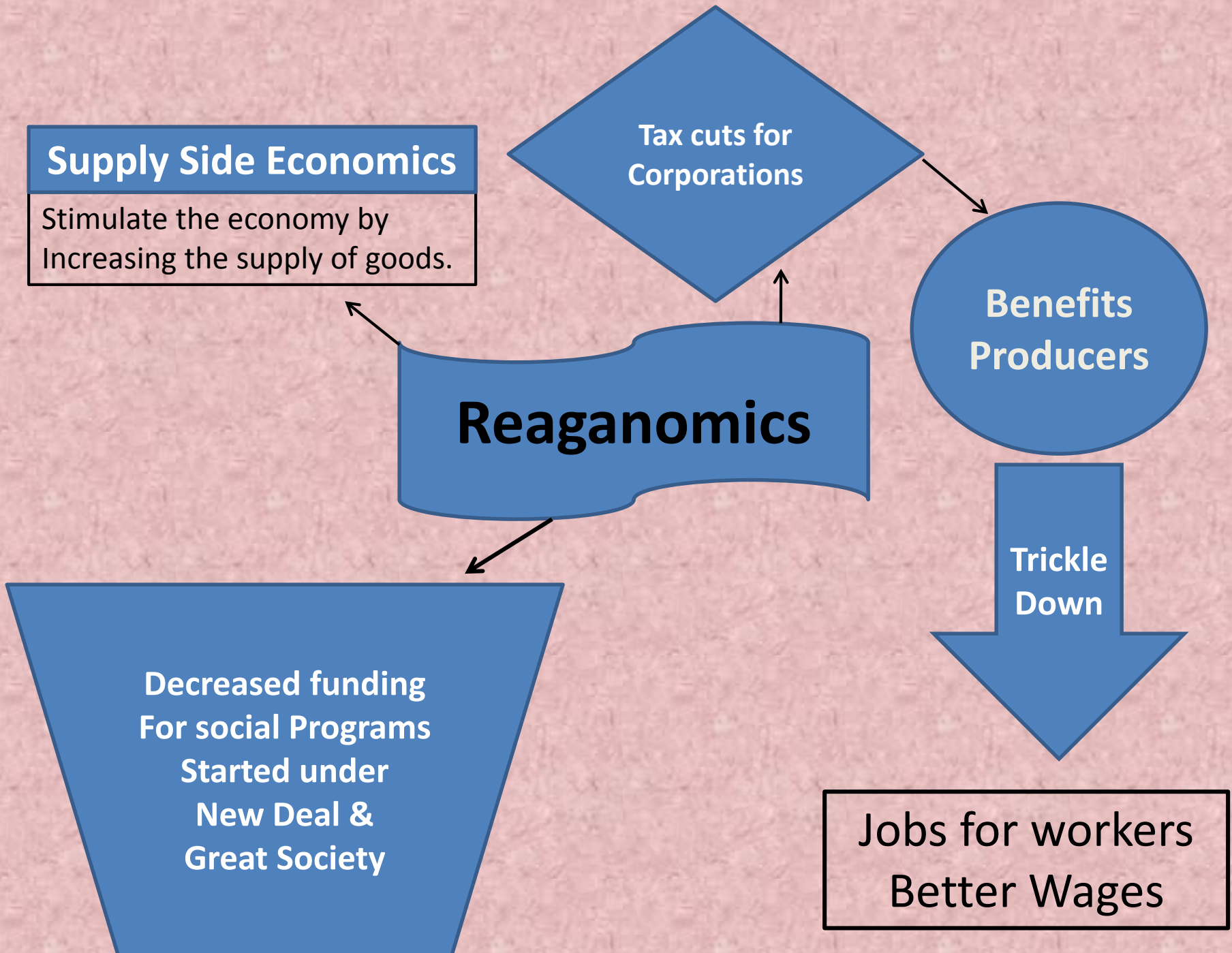
Reaganomics

Benefits  
Producers

Trickle  
Down

Decreased funding  
For social Programs  
Started under  
New Deal &  
Great Society

Jobs for workers  
Better Wages



# Reaganomics cont...

- Decrease the size of the federal government.
- Give more to the state governments.



**Government**  
is not the  
**SOLUTION**  
it's the  
**PROBLEM**  
Ronald Reagan

# Ronald Reagan & the Iran Contra Scandal, Part I

- Nicaragua was ruled by pro soviet government known as the *Sandinistas*.
- To counter the Sandinistas the U.S. government **secretly provided training and support for Nicaraguan rebels** known as the *Contras*.
- Congress cut off funding because it was believed to violate US neutrality laws.



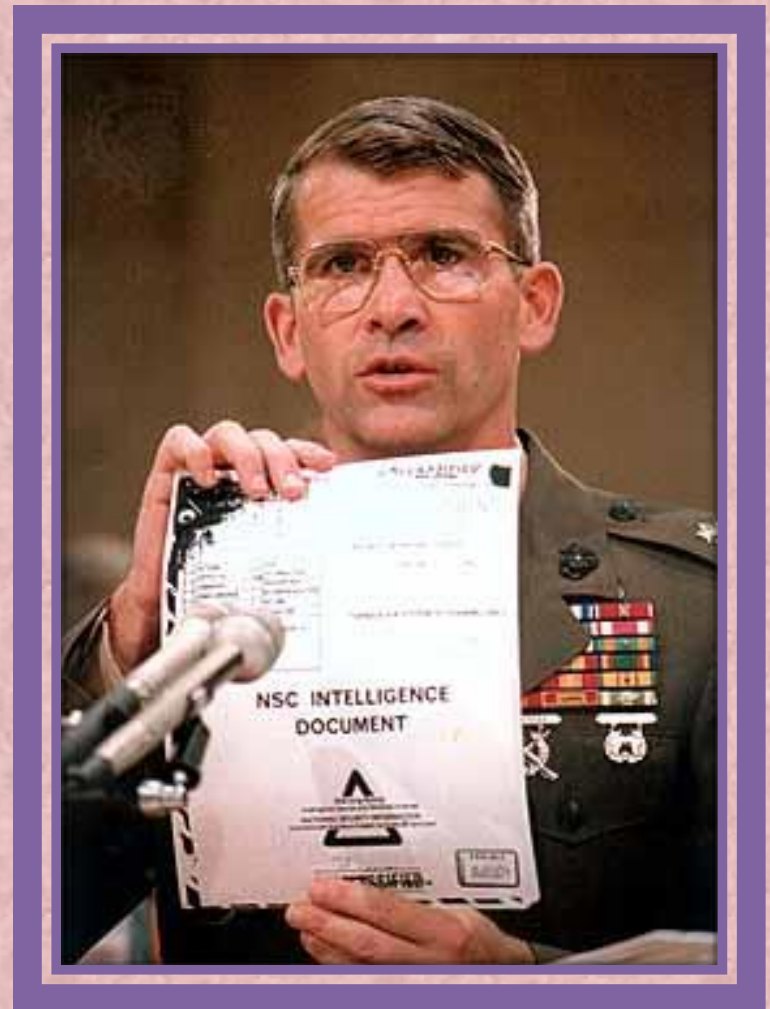
# Ronald Reagan & the Iran Contra Scandal, Part II

- The Reagan administration made a **deal to sale arms to Iran** in exchange for the release of US prisoners in Lebanon.
- The **Profits were used to support the *Contras* in Nicaragua.**
- **Divert Funds**



# Iran-Contra & Oliver North

- The Iran-contra scandal was the biggest since Watergate.
- Marine Corporal **Oliver North** a key figure in the arrangement, took most of the blame.
- Reagan claimed he had no knowledge of the arrangement.



# Collapse of the Soviet Union, Part I

- Reagan became friends with Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985.
- Reagan and Gorbachev in 1987 signed INF treaty which reduced the number of US and Soviet missiles in Europe.

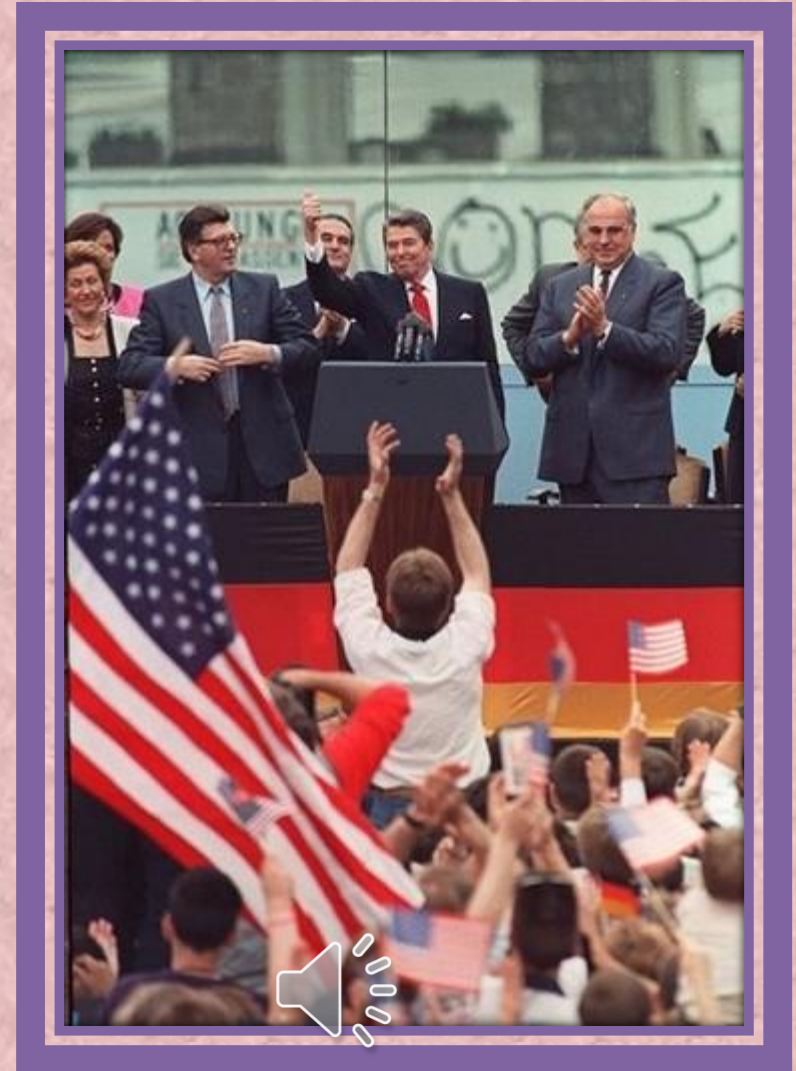


Intermediate range Nuclear Force Treaty



# Collapse of the Soviet Union, Part II

- President Reagan challenged Gorbachev while speaking at the Berlin Wall, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”
- Nov. 9, 1989 the east German Government announced that people could travel freely to west Berlin.
- The Iron Curtain came down. The Cold War was over.



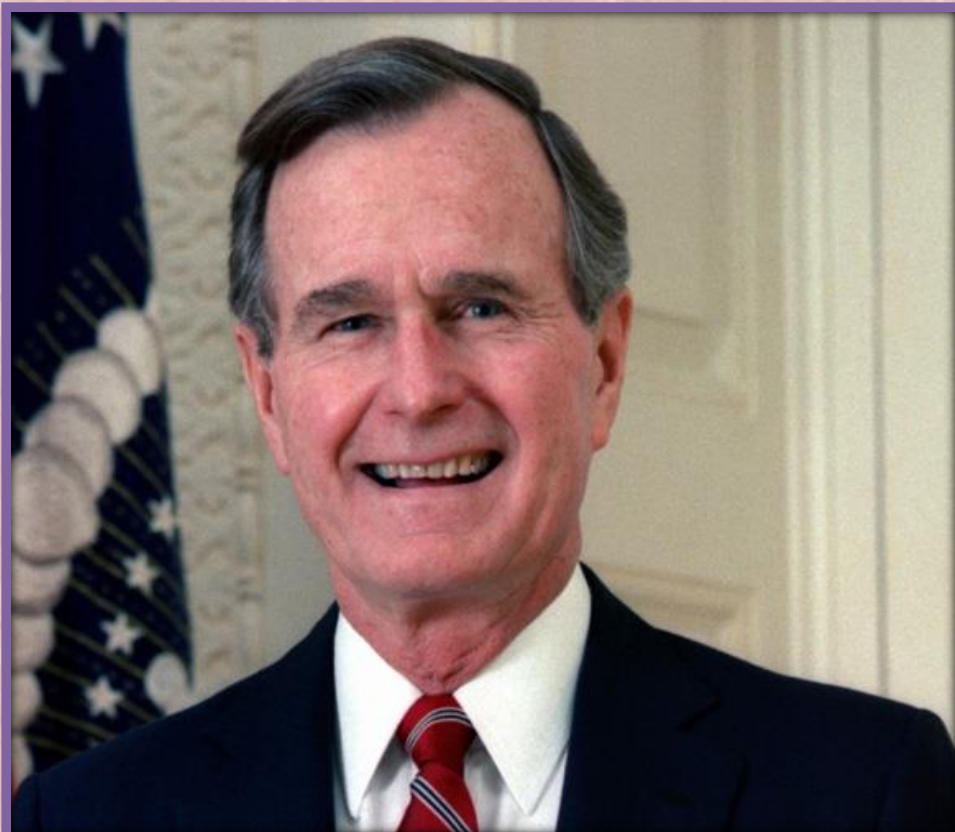
# Collapse of the Soviet Union

- When George Bush took office in 1988, he continued Reagan's friendly relationship with Gorbachev and Russia.
- In 1989, several former Soviet controlled countries were allowed to form non-communist governments
- In November of 1989, the Berlin Wall, which separated East and West Berlin was torn down
- Trying to save their Communist ways, Communist leaders and some Russian Army officers tried to overthrow Gorbachev
- Their coup was unsuccessful, and in December 1991, Gorbachev announced the end of the Soviet Union



# George H.W. Bush

- Persian Gulf War  
1991
- Iraq invaded Kuwait
- Operation Desert  
Storm



# SSUSH 25e

Explain the relationship between Congress and President **Bill Clinton**; include the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** and his **impeachment** and acquittal.

# Bill Clinton's Impeachment

- Denied, under oath, before a grand Jury that he ever had sexual relations with white house intern Monica Lewinski.
- Evidence surfaced that he **lied under oath. (Perjury)**
- On December 19,1998 House of Representatives Impeached Clinton for **lying to a Grand Jury.**
- Acquitted by the Senate



# The Impeachment of President Clinton

- In January 1998 Clinton was linked to an improper relationship with a White House intern
- For the next 7 months Clinton denied a relationship ever existed between the two.



# The Impeachment of President Clinton

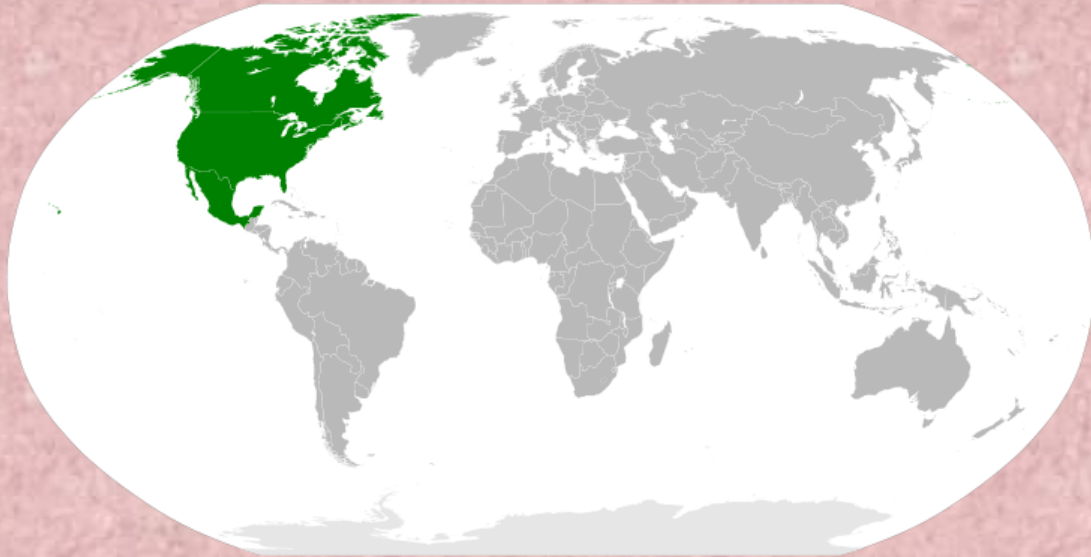
- By mid August 1998, Clinton finally acknowledged that he had an inappropriate relationship
- By mid January 1999 the Senate began impeachment hearings against Clinton charging him with perjury and obstruction of justice
- In February 1999, the Senate acquitted Clinton of the charges
- Clinton became only the 2<sup>nd</sup> President to face Impeachment



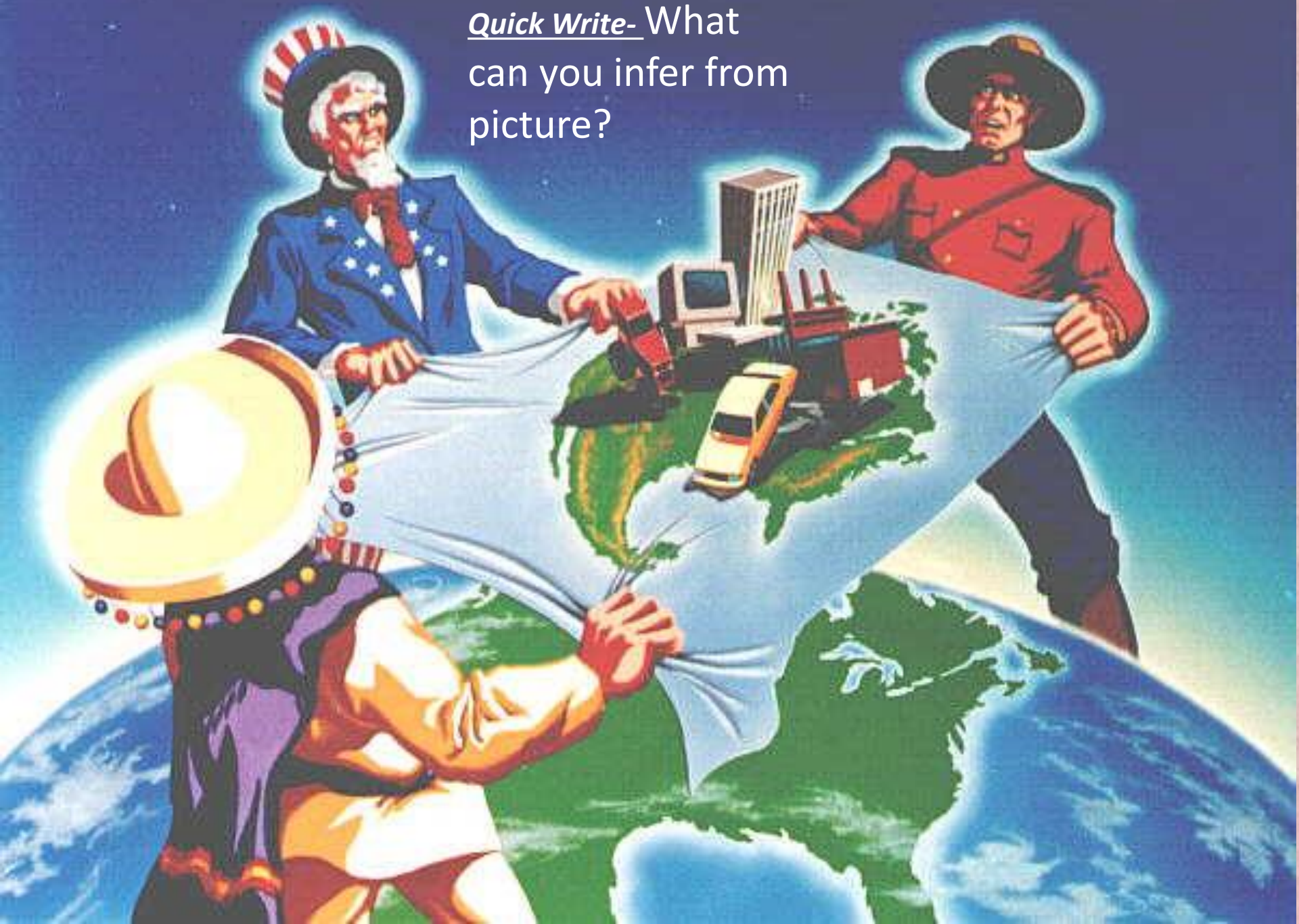


# Bill Clinton & NAFTA

- NAFTA – North American Free Trade Agreement.
- Promoted free trade between U.S., Canada, and Mexico



Quick Write- What can you infer from picture?



SSUSH 25f

Analyze the **2000**  
**presidential election**  
and its outcome,  
emphasizing the **role of**  
**the electoral college.**

# 2000 Presidential Election

- Closest election in U.S. History
- George W. Bush & Al Gore
- Bush did not win popular vote but won Electoral College Vote.
- Florida determined election (brother's state)
- In Florida voting irregularities suggested some of the votes intended for Gore went to Bush and third party candidates
- On December 12, 2000 the Supreme Court voted 5-4 to stop future recounts. Gore conceded and Bush became President.
- **The affair emphasized the role of the Electoral College in selecting the President.**

# Confusion over Palm Beach County ballot

Although the Democrats are listed second in the column on the left, they are the third hole on the ballot.

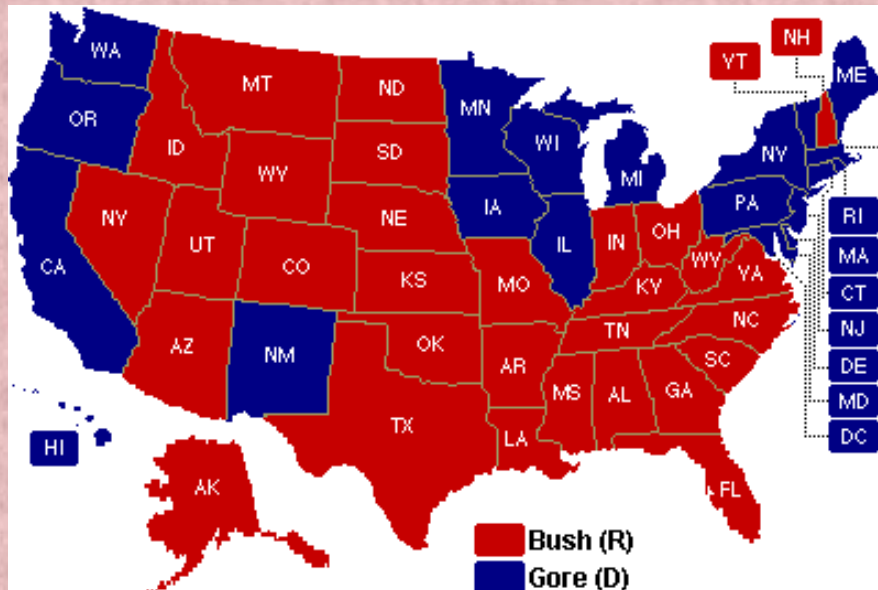
(REPUBLICAN)	3 →
GEORGE W. BUSH - PRESIDENT DICK CHENEY - VICE PRESIDENT	
(DEMOCRATIC)	5 →
AL GORE - PRESIDENT JOE LIEBERMAN - VICE PRESIDENT	
(LIBERTARIAN)	7 →
HARRY BROWNE - PRESIDENT ART OLIVIER - VICE PRESIDENT	
(GREEN)	9 →
RALPH NADER - PRESIDENT WINDA LaDUKE - VICE PRESIDENT	
(SOCIALIST WORKERS)	11 →
JAMES HARRIS - PRESIDENT MARGARET TROWE - VICE PRESIDENT	
(NATURAL LAW)	13 →
JOHN HAGELIN - PRESIDENT NAT GOLDHABER - VICE PRESIDENT	

Punching the second hole casts a vote for the Reform Party.

(REFORM)	4 ←
PAT BUCHANAN - PRESIDENT EZOLA FOSTER - VICE PRESIDENT	
(SOCIALIST)	6 ←
DAVID McREYNOLDS - PRESIDENT MARY CAL HOLLIS - VICE PRESIDENT	
(CONSTITUTION)	8 ←
HOWARD PHILLIPS - PRESIDENT J. CURTIS FRAZIER - VICE PRESIDENT	
(WORKERS WORLD)	10 ←
MONICA MOOREHEAD - PRESIDENT GLORIA La RIVA - VICE PRESIDENT	
WRITE-IN CANDIDATE To vote for a write-in candidate, follow the directions on the long stub of your ballot card.	

# 2000 Presidential Election

- By November 2000, the state of Florida, able to only count a percentage of the cast ballots, declared George Bush the winner by 537 votes.



# 2000 Presidential Election

- Al Gore then sued, arguing the results of the election
- Because of the importance of the case, and the fact that the Constitution requires the electoral vote be cast by a certain date, the case went immediately to the Supreme Court in *Bush v. Gore*
- The Court ruled in a 5-4 vote that there was insufficient time under the law for a full recount
- The ruling left George Bush the winner of the 2000 Presidential election

# 2000 Presidential Election

	<b>Bush</b>	<b>Gore</b>
Electoral Votes	271	266
States Carried	30	20 and DC
Popular Vote	50,456,002	50,999,987
Percentage	47.9%	48.4%



# Electoral College

- Selects the President
- A candidate needs 270 of 538 Electoral Votes to win the Presidency.
- Each state has a number of Electors (of the 538) based on the number of Representatives and Senators in Congress.

# SSUSH 25f

Analyze the response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of **September 11, 2001**, on the United States, the **war against terrorism**, and the subsequent American intervention in **Afghanistan and Iraq**.

# President George W. Bush & 9/11

- On September 11, 2001, hijackers took over four jetliners, crashing two into the World Trade Center Towers, one into the Pentagon, and one into a field in Pennsylvania after passengers tried to take back control of the plane



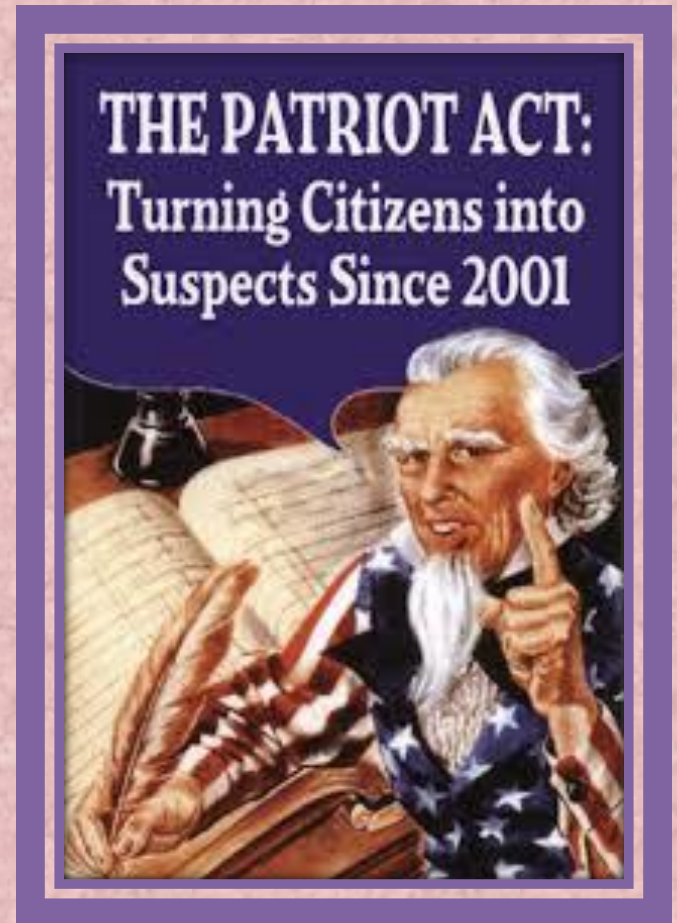
# Bush's Response to 9/11



- Bush declared “*war on Terror.*”
- Created **Department of Homeland Security** to protect the nation against future attacks.
- Signed into law the **US PATRIOT ACT**

# US PATRIOT ACT

- Increased the authority of US law enforcement agencies
- Allowed greater latitude in what measures they used to obtain information.
- The law is highly criticized as violating civil liberties.



# Al-Qaeda & Bin Laden

- Responsible for the September 11, 2001 Terrorist attacks on the U.S.
- Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda were located in Afghanistan.



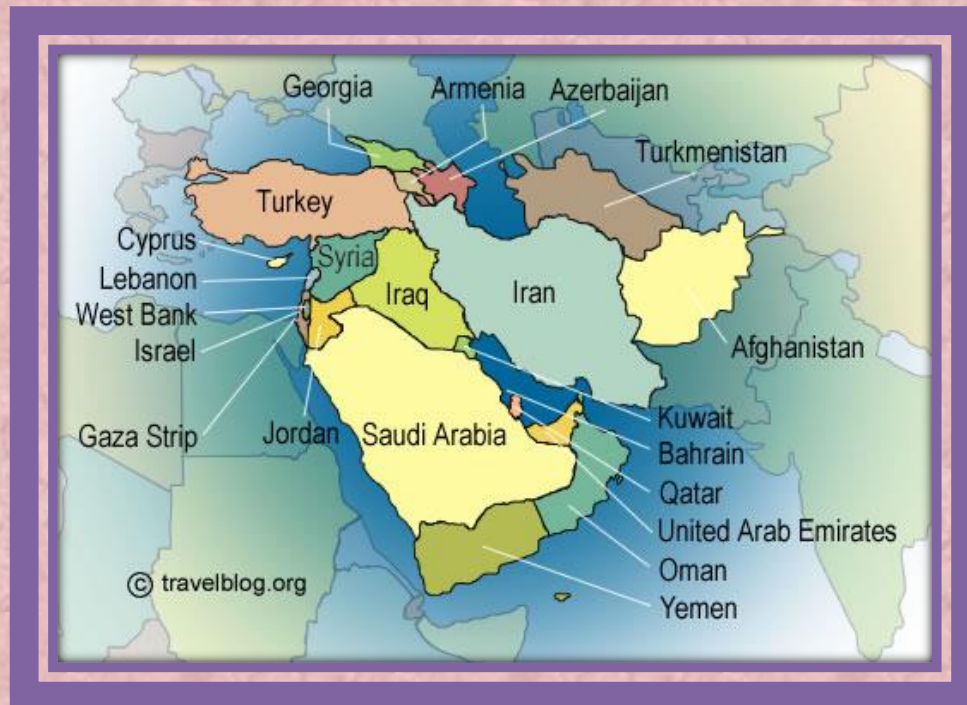
# Osama Bin Laden is Dead



- President Obama's Administration
- **Osama bin Laden**, the founder and head of the Islamist militant group Al-Qaeda, was **killed** in Pakistan on May 2, 2011, shortly after 1:00 am PKT (20:00 UTC, May 1) by United States Navy SEALs of the U.S. Naval Special Warfare Development Group (also known as DEVGRU or SEAL Team Six).

# Afghanistan

- The U.S. insisted that the Taliban government in Afghanistan hand over Bin Laden.
- Taliban refused
- October 2001 The Bush Administration launched ***Operation Enduring Freedom***.
- The goal was to destroy Taliban and bring Bin Laden to justice.





# War in Iraq

- Based on intelligence that Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, had ties to Al-Qaeda and possessed **Weapons of Mass Destruction**.
- “Operation Iraqi Freedom”

