Chapter 25 Sections one and two

* As President, Nixon strove to achieve for himself an imperial presidency.
* Richard Nixon seemed willing to say or do anything to defeat his enemies.

* Nixon’s staff was known for its unwavering loyalty.

* OPEC’s 1973 embargo on shipping oil to the United States resulted in higher inflation and another recession at home.
* President Nixon’s “southern strategy” included easing guidelines for desegregation.
* In foreign affairs, perhaps Nixon’s greatest accomplishment was bringing about détente with China and the Soviet Union.

* The SALT I treaty proved that the superpowers could reach agreements relating to arms control.
* The Plumbers and the Committee to Reelect the President were formed to ensure an overwhelming victory for Nixon in 1972.
* To solve the nagging problems of inflation and unemployment, Nixon called for deficit spending.
* Nixon imposed a short term freeze on wages, prices and rents to try to halt the inflation plaguing the country?
* To halt the growth of government spending, Nixon tried to cut social programs.
* Nixon’s “southern strategy” included an attempt by the Justice Department to prevent the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
* Henry Kissinger served President Nixon as national security advisor, Secretary of State, a skilled diplomat.
* Nixon wanted to use America’s friendship with China to nelp negotiations with the Soviet Union.
* In 1969, Neil Armstrong and “Buzz” Aldrin were the first two people to walk on the moon.
* Realpolitik - a policy suggested by Henry Kissinger in which the nation would make decisions based on maintaining its own strength
* Détente - the term applied to the relaxation of tensions between nations
* Neil Armstrong - American astronaut who became the first man on the moon.
* John Ehrlichman - Nixon’s personal attorney and chief domestic advisor.
* H.R. HaldemanNixon’s Chief of Staff who played a critical role in the Watergate Scandal.
* John Mitchell - appointed by Nixon to serve as Attorney General.

Chapter 25 Section three

* One outcome of the Watergate scandal was the resignation of Richard Nixon.
* The Watergate break-in occurred because the Committee to Re-elect the President wanted to wiretap the Democratic National Committee.
* Richard Nixon resigned to avoid impeachment
* In response to the publication of the Pentagon Papers, Nixon approved a plan to organize the plumbers.
* The trial and sentencing of the Watergate burglars led to testimony to a Senate committee about White House involvement.
* Nixon had the special prosecutor fired when he asked the President to release secret audiotapes.
* The Pentagon Papers - caused the formation of a group known as “The Plumbers” who were to stop government leaks
* Watergate - caused many Americans to lose a great deal of faith and trust in their government.
* Daniel Ellsberg – Pentagon employee who leaked the Pentagon Papers to the New York Times.
* Archibald Cox - the Justice Department’s special prosecutor who was fired by Nixon as part of the “Saturday Night Massacre”.

Chapter 25 Section four

* Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon because he thought it was the right thing to do.
* The main problem with the economy when Ford took office was high unemployment and inflation (stagflation).
* Ford and Congress were often in conflict because Ford favored limited government but Congress wanted active government.
* In 1975, when Ford asked for military aid to try to save South Vietnam, Congress used the War Powers act to say no.
* The general mood of America’s bicentennial was optimism.
* President Ford’s most controversial act as President was to pardon Nixon.

Chapter 25 Section 5

* Jimmy Carter won the 1976 election by presenting himself as a Washington outsider.
* The basic issue of the 1976 presidential campaign was trust.
* Although Carter won the election, he won by a narrow margin.
* The personal characteristic that dominated Carter’s view of the world was his deep religious faith.
* Carter outdid previous administrations in the number of women and minorities appointed to positions in his administration.
* At the start of his presidency, Carter tried to stimulate the economy with decreases in federal spending.
* In dealing with Congress, Carter and his staff lacked experience.
* Carter’s presidential style included fewer ceremonial details.
* President Carter assumed the role of peacemaker to negotiate which peace between Israel and Egypt at the Camp David Accords.
* President Ford faced an economy with rising inflation and unemployment. This economic phenomenon is known as stagflation.
* The Iran Hostage Crisis **-** the worst foreign policy crisis in the Carter Administration