

Richard M. Nixon

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Nixon's Domestic Policy

- *How did Richard Nixon's personality affect his relationship with his staff?*
- *How did Nixon's domestic policies differ from those of his predecessors?*
- *How did Nixon apply his "southern strategy" to the issue of civil rights and to his choice of Supreme Court justices?*

I. Who Is Richard M. Nixon

A. Born in California –

B.

C. Lost the bids for:

D.

E.

F.

G. American's perspective:

1.

2.

H.

I. Had few close friends.

1. Family –

2. Close advisors.

a. H. R. Haldeman —

b. John Ehrlichman —

c. John Mitchell —

d. Henry Kissinger —



II. Domestic Policy

Because of the Vietnam War and restoring law and order to the cities of the U.S., Nixon broke with many of the policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

A. Inflation

1. Because of the Vietnam War, inflation had doubled.

a.

b.

c.

d. Deficit Spending –

e.

f.

g.

B. Oil

1. Energy Crisis

a.

b.

c.

d. Oil production began to decline in 1972.

-

2. Unrest in the Middle East

a. During the 1973, Israel and Egypt/Syria went to war.

-

b. Arab _____ – Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries imposed an embargo or ban on the shipping of oil to the United States.

-

c. *Inflation of prices continued, so Americans began cutting back on spending which led to a recession.*



C. Social Programs

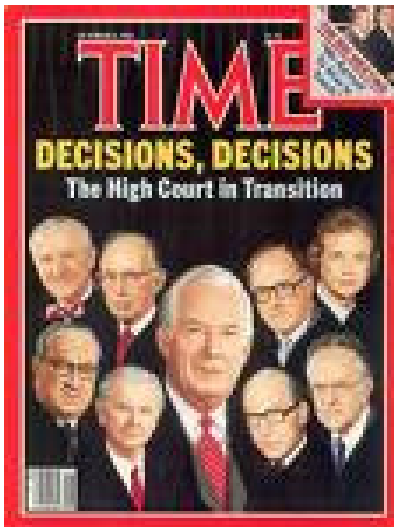
1. Nixon cut back & shut down social programs created under Johnson.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Nixon called for a new partnership between the federal government and the state governments called _____.
 - a.
 - b.

D. Southern Strategy

1. Nixon was not a great supporter of the Civil Rights Movement.
 - a.
 - b. *He felt that any black votes might cost him the support of the white southern voter.*
 - c. *His only solution was to win over the top southern Democrats like Strom Thurman to help support him as president.*

E. Supreme Court

1.
 - a. *During his first term, Nixon was able to appoint 4 new justices to the court and reshape the court.*
 - b. They were:



Nixon's Foreign Policy

- *What role did Henry Kissinger play in relaxing tensions between the United States and the major Communist powers?*
- *What was Nixon's policy toward the People's Republic of China?*
- *How did Nixon reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms?*

Nixon's creative approach to foreign affairs helped ease Cold War tensions. With the help of Henry Kissinger, Nixon helped establish ties with China and crafted stronger relations with the Soviet Union.

I. Henry Kissinger

A. Realpolitik is a German term meaning “_____”. Henry Kissinger followed this policy that was to make decisions based on maintaining their own strength rather than following moral principles.

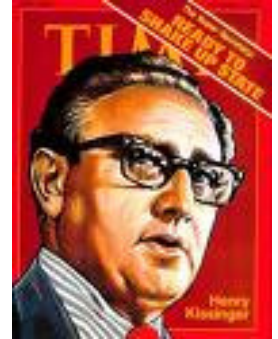
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



B. Relaxing Tensions

1. Nixon's and Kissinger's greatest accomplishment was **détente** –

a.

b.

II. A New Approach to China

A. After Mao and his Communist took over in 1949, the United States refused to recognize the People's Republic of China, viewing the government of Chiang Kai Shek in Taiwan and his nationalists as the legitimate Chinese rulers.

1.

2.

3.

4.



B. Nixon traveled to China in 1972, which was covered by the press in great detail and he hoped would boost his image at home.

1.

2.

C. When he returned, formal relations were not yet restored, but the basis for diplomatic ties had been established and Americans applauded Nixon for taking a more realistic approach to Asia.

1.

III. Soviet Union

A. Nixon also visited with the Soviet Union and its leader Leonid Brezhnev. The two nations reached several decisions and agreed:

1.

2.

3.



B. In 1969, The United States and the Soviet Union had begun the Strategic Arms Limitation talks. By 1972, the talks produced a treaty that would limit offensive nuclear weapons and became known as the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty or SALT I.

1. A five year agreement that froze the number of:

a.

b.

c.

C. SALT I was a triumph for the Nixon administration and an important step forward.

Yet it did not:

1.

2.

It helped to ease what had been growing concerns about the arms race and the willingness of the two countries to work together.

The Watergate Scandal

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- *How did the Nixon White House battle its political enemies?*
- *How did the Committee to Reelect the President conduct itself during Nixon's reelection campaign?*
- *What was the Watergate break-in, and how did the story of the scandal unfold?*
- *What events led directly to Nixon's resignation?*

I. Enemies List, Wire Tapping and the Plumbers

A. Why did Charles Colson create the "enemies list" for Nixon?

-

B. Nixon, who believed in law and order, took illegal action by wiretapping the National Security Council and *The New York Times*. Why?

-

C. Daniel Ellsberg, a Defense Department official, had leaked the Pentagon Papers to *The New York Times*. What were the Pentagon Papers?

-

D. So to stop the "leaks", Nixon had put together the "plumbers" headed by E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy. What was their purpose?

-

E. The two plumbers with the approval of Chief Domestic Advisor John Ehrlichman, committed what crime?

-

President Nixon was determined to win the 1972 election. Loyal aides carried out schemes to help ensure that the President would win. Some of those aides committed crimes along the way.

II. 1972 Re-election Campaign

A. _____, head of the Committee to Re-elect the President launched a special fund-raising campaign to re-elect the president.

1. Part of the Committee's job was to damage the opponent's campaign.

a. The Committee would use "_____".

b. How did the committee damage the campaign of Democrat Edmund Muskie?

-

-

B. Gordon Liddy was given the job to oversee the _____ of phones at the Democratic National Committee headquarters located at the Watergate Apartment Complex, in D.C.

1. June 17, 1972 -

2. What were they carrying that linked them to the Committee to re-elect the President?

3. The next day, Nixon calls the CIA. Why?

The entire story of the illegal break-in and illegal cover-up became known as the Watergate Scandal.

III. Watergate Scandal

A. In the summer of 1972, H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell tried to do what to the Watergate defendants?

1.

2.

B. That _____, Nixon will win the election of 1972.

C. The trial of the Watergate burglars began in January, 1973, before Judge John Sirica?

1.

2. All were sentenced to long prison terms.

a.

D. _____ and _____ worked for the *New York Times*.

1.

IV. Senate Hearings

A. _____ is formed to investigate the Watergate affair.

1. Chaired by _____

2. Information given:

a.

b.

c.

d.

- The Senate Select Committee wanted the tapes for evidence.

B. Nixon agrees to the appointment of a special prosecutor – _____ to conduct interviews with government officials.

1.

2.

a. The Saturday Night Massacre begins.

C. Nixon replaces Cox with _____.

1. When Jaworski asked for the tapes, Nixon gave him _____ transcripts.

V. Impeachment

A. Impeachment:

B. House Judiciary Committee began hearings to determine if there was enough evidence for impeachment.

1. They agreed there was and so Nixon was _____.

a.

b.

2. Charges were:

a.

b.

c.

C. Now it needs to be decided that if what he did was grounds for _____ from office.

1. Entire Impeachment Process

a.

b. Senate would hold a trial presided by the _____ of the Supreme Court.

c. 2/3s of the Senate (_____ senators) would need to find him guilty for him to be removed from office.

d.

e.

VI. The Outcome

A. The Supreme Court orders Nixon to hand over the tapes.

1. He does, but there is an _____ minute gap in the tapes.

2.

B. August 9, 1974

1.

a.

b.

VII. WAIT...FORD?????

A. When Nixon was elected in 1972 to a second term, his Vice President was

_____.

B. As Vice President, Agnew was accused of _____ paying his income taxes.

C. He will resign as Vice President _____ days before the Saturday Night Massacre.

D. Nixon will choose a new Vice President, Gerald Ford.

1.

2.

3.

4.