



WARM UP

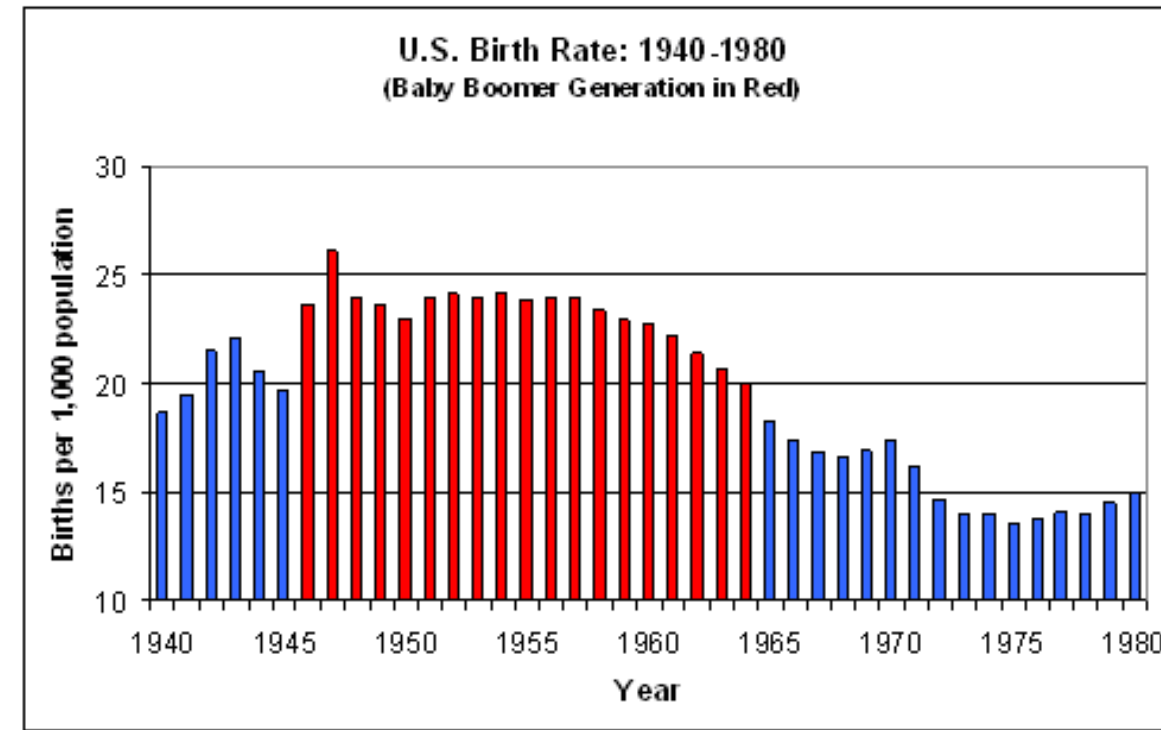
Log in to Newsela and click “Binder”.

Read the Fidel Castro article I assigned you and do the quiz.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

After World War II, soldiers returned home to America and settled back into the lives they had left behind.

One effect of this was a huge growth in population, called the **baby boom**. From the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s, the birthrate quickly increased, reaching its high point in 1957, a year when over **4 million** babies were born. The generation referred to as “baby boomers” is the largest generation in American history.



LEVITTOWN

Another effect of the soldiers' return was a housing shortage. The veterans' new and growing families needed homes to live in.

In response, housing developers such as **William Levitt** created methods of building houses faster, cheaper, and more efficiently. These methods led to the creation of the first **suburbs**—communities outside of a city and made up of mostly single-family houses for people whose family members worked in the city. The first master-planned community in America was William Levitt's **Levittown**, located on New York's Long Island.



Times
Vol. 1—No. 44 LEVITTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953 Price 5c

Levitt Plans Low-priced Homes 'Suitable for Any Wage Earner'

Local Churchmen Disclose Future Construction Plans

A number of Levittown's churches in Levittown and adjacent suburban areas the past Tuesday to begin construction in the case is full of their church building future.

A spokesman for Levitt and Sons, Inc., disclosed plans being made by the Catholic parish for the Rev. Joseph M. Collins, pastor of St. Michael, the Archangel's Church, Lutheran, Missouri Synod.

First to state their plans were the Rev. William A. Drew, executive secretary of the pastors district of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, and the Rev. Louis Kaufman, pastor of Levittown's Hope Lutheran Church.

Their intentions are to erect first an "all purpose" unit on the church tract purchased by the church at the corner of Hill Creek rd. and Harlow rd.

This initial structure will house an audience able to seat 250 persons, a full basement and of

STOOD-UP, BUT HAPPY!

'I Know Nothing' Says Wm. Levitt About Authority

The Middleburg-Berks County Authority, which last week received the green light from Middleburg township to operate and maintain the municipality's water, was referred to by William J. Levitt, president of Levitt and Sons, Inc., as a "paper organization" about which he knows

No. 1 No. 2

Announcing **The 1956 Jubilee** Price \$11,600

No. 3 No. 4

A home priced lower than the Levittown will be built here in the near future, William Levitt, president of Levitt and Sons, Inc., personally announced Tuesday. He would not reveal the selling price of planned low-cost dwelling, but said it would be "suitable for any wage-earner in the area."

The head of the building firm stated that the plans were prompted by a "market for low priced homes in the area."

Set Salary Qualification

"I've got a hunch that people will go wild about it as soon as the price is announced," he said. "Anyone making \$12 a week will be qualified to buy it."

The new type home, which will come in four different models, is now being constructed for exhibition at the Levittown Exhibit Center, and is expected to be opened to the public the weekend of April 23.

The builder would not disclose any of the specifications of the home beyond stating that it will

One of four different styles of the Jubilee

One of four different styles of the Levittowner

Levittown IN 1957

One of four different styles of the Country Club

KENNEDY- NIXON DEBATES

The first regular television broadcasts began in 1949, providing just two hours a week of news and entertainment to a very small area on the East Coast. By 1956, over 500 stations were broadcasting all over America, bringing news and entertainment into the living rooms of most Americans.

In the 1960 national election campaign, the **Kennedy/Nixon** presidential debates were the first ones ever shown on TV. Seventy million people tuned in. Although Nixon was more knowledgeable about foreign policy and other topics, Kennedy **looked** and spoke more forcefully because he had been coached by television producers. Kennedy's performance in the debate helped him win the presidency. The Kennedy/Nixon debates changed the shape of American politics.

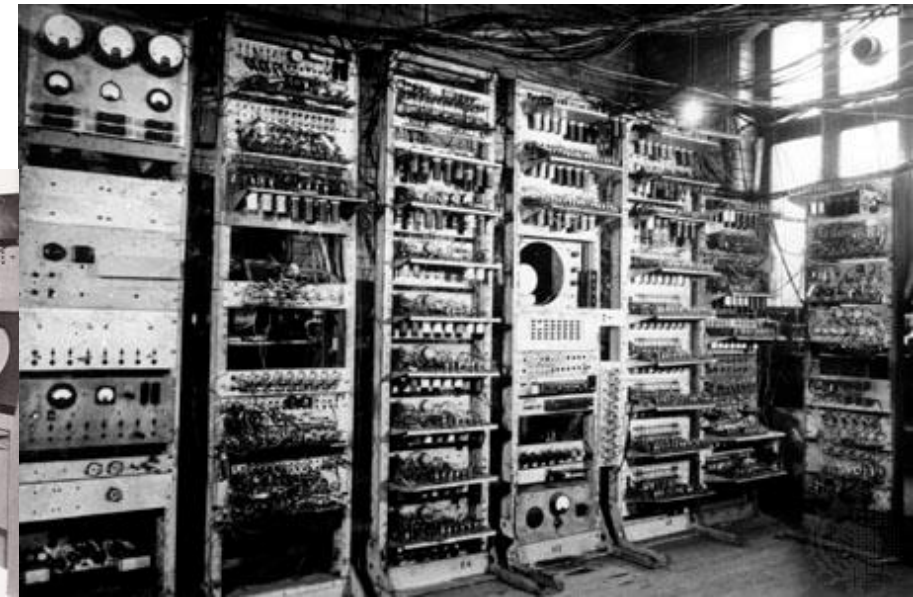


TECHNOLOGY

In addition to the television, other postwar advances in technology surged. The expanded use of **air-conditioning** permitted more tolerable working conditions in skyscrapers and other buildings used for conducting business, thereby encouraging urban development and stimulating economic growth in hot and humid climates.



Telephone lines covered the country, allowing people to stay in contact regardless of distance. By the 1970s, early versions of today's **personal computers**, the Internet, and cellular phones gave a few Americans a glimpse of the technologies that someday would connect everyone to each other regardless of where they were, and these technologies would become as common as typewriters and public phone booths were in the 1970s.



TELEVISION AND CIVIL RIGHTS

TV newscasts also changed the shape of American culture. Americans who might never have attended a civil rights demonstration saw and heard them on their TVs in the 1960s. In 1963, TV reports showed helmeted police officers from Birmingham, Alabama, using high-pressure fire hoses to spray African American children who had been walking in a protest march.

The reports also showed the officers setting police dogs to attack them, and then clubbing them. TV news coverage of the civil rights movement helped many Americans turn their sympathies toward ending racial segregation and persuaded Kennedy that new laws were the only ways to end the racial violence and to give African Americans the civil rights they were demanding.



WARM UP

Log in to Newsela and read the article I assigned you on the Japanese Civilian Order and take the quiz.

In 1957, the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite—Sputnik I—a feat that caused many Americans to believe the United States had “fallen behind” the Soviet Union in terms of understanding science and the uses of technology.

The success of the Soviet satellite launch led to increased U.S. government spending on education, especially in mathematics and science, and on national military defense programs.

Additionally, Sputnik I increased Cold War tensions by heightening U.S. fears that the Soviet Union might use rockets to launch nuclear weapons against the United States and its allied nations.

SPACE RACE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Democratic Government) **VERSUS** **THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS** (Communist Government)

WORLD WAR II
Provides a common enemy. The two countries act as allies while distrust of one another grows. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics turns its back on the United States of America after they sign the atomic bomb, a technology the USSR did not possess.

THE CREATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
The United States of America develops both the Atomic Bomb (1945) and the Hydrogen Bomb (1952). The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics quickly follows with their own Hydrogen Bomb.
Both countries begin mass production of weapons. The USA outpaces the USSR in production, in order to cope with this loss they take the initiative to create something to top the USA.

THE SPACE RACE 1957 - 1993

- 1957 SPUTNIK 1** (USSR): The first artificial satellite to be placed in Earth's orbit.
- 1961 VOSTOK 1** (USSR): The first human spaceflight.
- 1969 APOLLO 11** (USA): The first humans to the moon.
- 1973 SKYLAB** (USA): The first space station launched to Earth's orbit.
- 1990 MIR** (USSR): In response to Skylab the U.S.S.R. launched a space station.



GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

Group 1 & 2: Students will complete a graphic organizer that compares and contrasts the development of the USSR space program and the US space program. Students will have to decide which country won the space race and explain why.

Groups 3 & 4: Students will create a timeline. On top of the timeline, they will complete a chronology of the USSR's accomplishments in the Space Race and below the timeline, they will do the same for the US. Then, students will conclude with who won the Space Race and why.

Groups 5 & 6: Students will do a close reading on telegrams and memos sent from the White House to NASA and the USSR. Students will answer analysis questions and determine the motive behind NASA actions in the Space Race. Then, they will write a persuasive paragraph arguing who won the Space Race and why.

JOURNAL: WHAT ARE SOME WAYS PEOPLE TRY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT?

Get out your notes packets and the study packet some of you got yesterday titled "The Farm Workers Movement"

**SSUSH 23 THE STUDENT WILL
DESCRIBE AND ASSESS THE IMPACT
OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS
BETWEEN 1945-1970.**

GET OUT NOTES

VIETNAM WAR

The Vietnam War was a struggle for control of Vietnam. While the conflict originally began during the French colonial rule in the region, the United States became involved in the 1950s by providing economic and limited military aid. Following French withdrawal in 1954, Vietnam was divided, with communist forces in the North and a pro-Western regime in control of the South.

Then, in the early 1960s, U.S. involvement began to increase; it lasted until the early 1970s. The democratic government of South Vietnam, supported by the United States, battled communist North Vietnam and a military organization called the Vietcong. U.S. policymakers believed that if Vietnam came to be ruled by a communist government, communism would spread throughout Southeast Asia and perhaps beyond.





TET OFFENSIVE

The Vietcong continually frustrated U.S. forces with its ability to use the region's thick jungles to conduct guerrilla warfare. In 1968, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese army started the eight-month-long Tet Offensive. It was the Vietcong's largest and most damaging campaign of the entire war.

Ultimately, the Tet Offensive failed to achieve its goal of driving the Americans out of Vietnam, but it did lead many people in the United States to question why Johnson had told them America was winning the war. This led some Americans who had been quiet up until then to raise their voices in protest against the war. Many college campuses were home to groups formed to protest American involvement in Vietnam. The goals of these groups differed, but most favored ending the draft and removing all American troops from Vietnam.



American soldiers during the Tet Offensive

ANTI-VIETNAM MOVEMENT

Americans against the war in Vietnam became more vocal in their opposition. Many antiwar groups started on college campuses to urge the government to end selective service (the draft) and to bring home all American troops from Vietnam. They used many of the same tactics as groups fighting for civil rights, including sit-ins, marches, and demonstrations. Later, some protesters became more radical, burning their draft cards, going to prison rather than going to Vietnam, and even fleeing to Canada.



ASSIGNMENT

Students will write a page long journal entry from the perspective of either a Vietnam War veteran, or student protester on their perspective of the war in Vietnam. Journal entries should be a page in length and should be written in first person. Each entry should include the date and be written in journal format.



WARM UP

What do you already know about the Civil Rights Movement? (people, events, groups, etc.) Make a list.

BROWN VS BOARD OF EDUCATION

1954—In the Brown v. Board of Education case, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that state laws establishing “separate but equal” public schools denied African American students the equal education promised in the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court’s decision reversed prior rulings dating back to the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896. Many people were unhappy with this decision, and some even refused to follow it. The governor of Arkansas ordered the National Guard to keep nine African American students from attending Little Rock’s Central High School; President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to force the high school to integrate.



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR

1963—Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, while demonstrating against racial segregation. In jail he wrote his “Letter from Birmingham Jail” to address fears white religious leaders had that he was moving too fast toward desegregation. In his letter, King explained why victims of segregation, violent attacks, and murder found it difficult to wait for those injustices to end. Later the same year, King delivered his most famous speech, “I Have a Dream,” to over 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In this speech, King asked for peace and racial harmony.

Letter From Birmingham Jail

(The Negro Is Your Brother)

by Martin Luther King, Jr.

Read in its entirety:
robindance.me

"If today's church does not recapture the sacrificial spirit of the early church, it will lose its authenticity, forfeit the loyalty of millions, and be dismissed as an irrelevant social club with no meaning for the 20th century."

"We should never forget that everything Adolf Hitler did in Germany was 'legal'..."

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

"We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the hateful words and actions of the bad people but for the appalling silence of the good people."



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

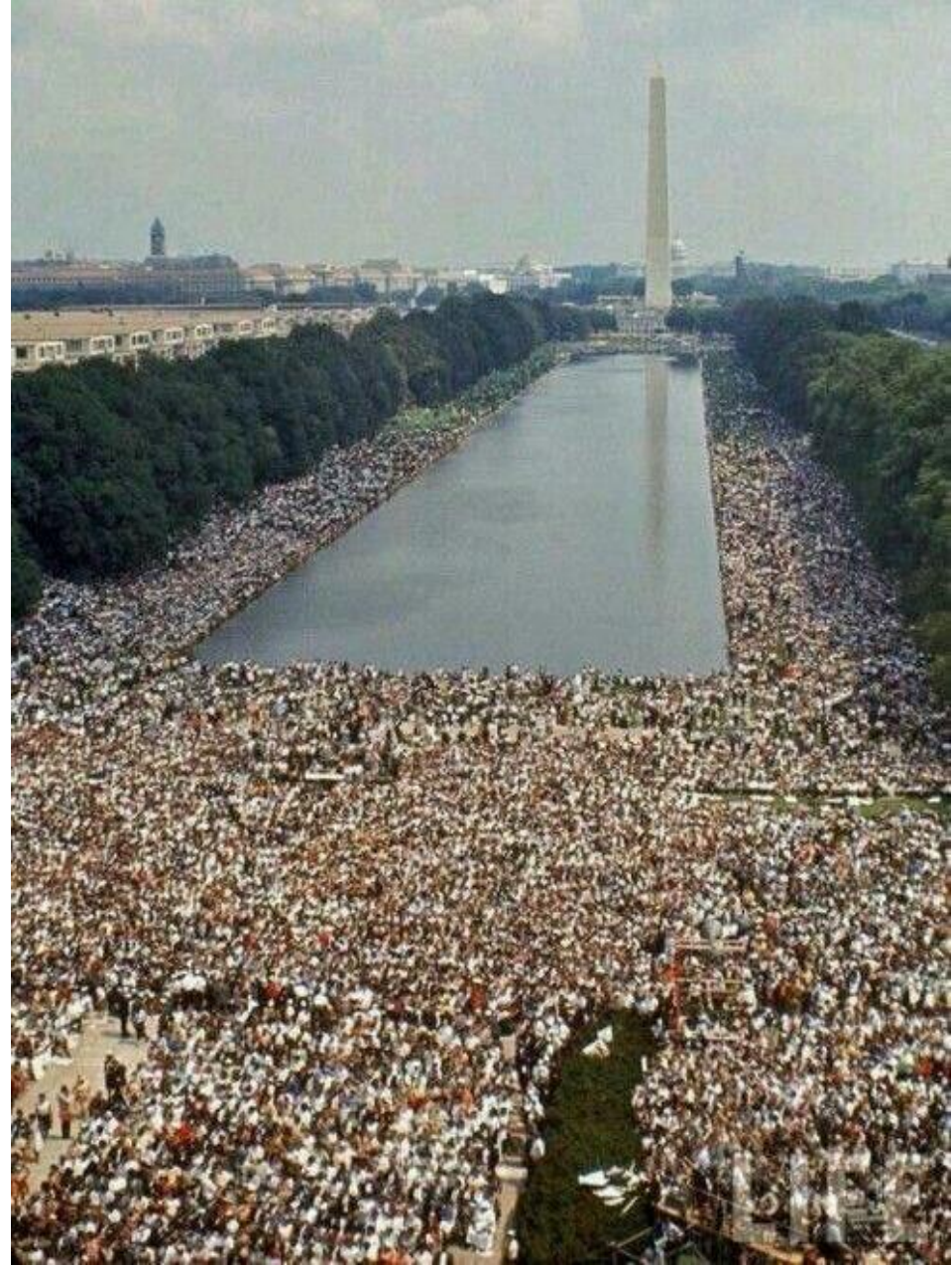
1964—The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This law prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender. It allowed all citizens the right to enter any park, restroom, library, theater, and public building in the United States. One factor that prompted this law was the long struggle for civil rights undertaken by America's African American population.

Another factor was King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech; its moving words helped create widespread support for this law. Other factors included previous presidential actions that combated civil rights violations, such as Truman's in 1948 and Eisenhower's in 1954, and Kennedy's sending federal troops to Mississippi (1962) and Alabama (1963) to force the integration of public universities there.



CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS

Two civil rights groups prominent in the struggle for African American rights in the sixties were the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Review the breakdown on the next page to see how the SCLC and the SNCC started as similar organizations but grew to differ over time, especially in the SNCC's changing composition.



SCLC

Founded by Martin Luther King Jr. and other ministers and civil rights leaders

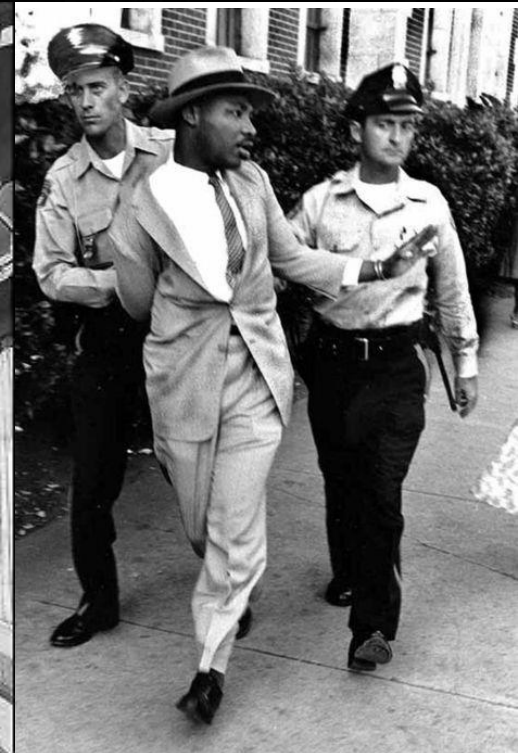
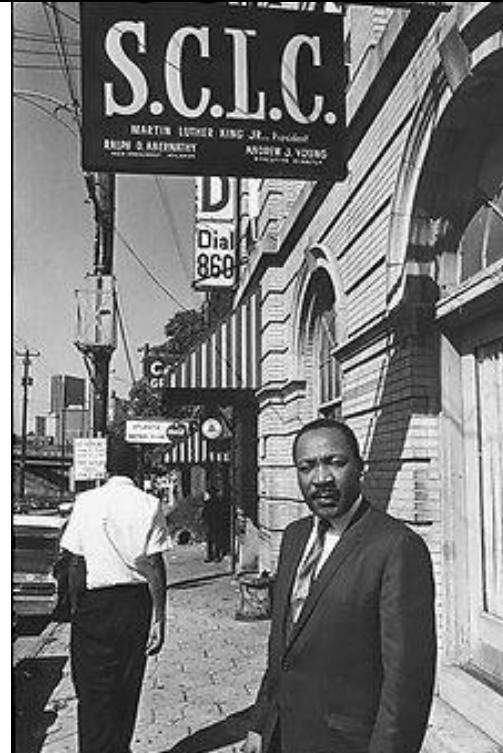
Mission: To carry on nonviolent crusades against the evils of second-class citizenship

Protest Method: Marches, protests, and demonstrations throughout the South, using churches as bases

Registering African Americans to vote, in hopes they could influence Congress to pass a voting rights act

Members: African American and white adults

Philosophy: Nonviolence



SNCC

Founded by African American college students with \$800 received from the SCLC

To speed up changes mandated by *Brown v. Board of Education*

Protest Methods: Sit-ins at segregated lunch counters all across the South; registering African Americans to vote, in hopes they could influence Congress to pass a voting rights act

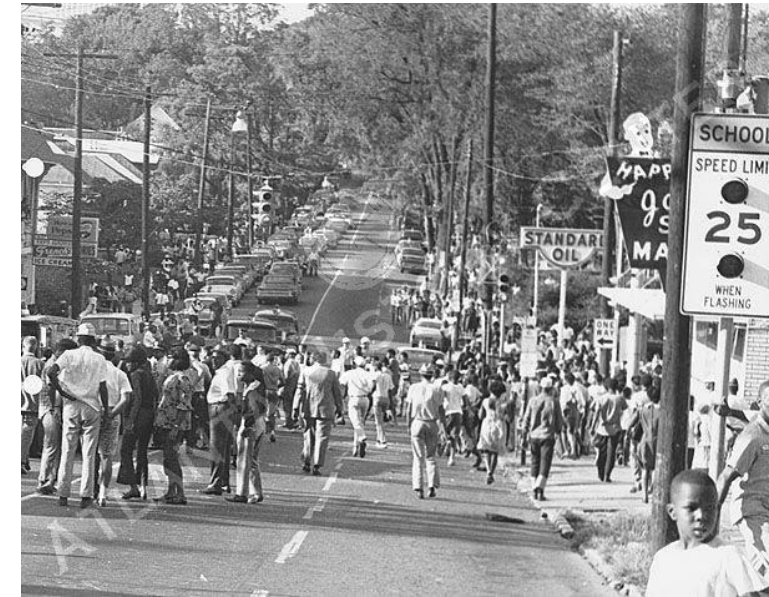
Freedom rides on interstate buses to determine if southern states would enforce laws against segregation in public transportation

Original Members: African American and white college students

Later members: African Americans only; no whites

Original philosophy: Nonviolence

Later philosophy: Militancy and violence; “black power” and African American pride



	SNCC	SCLC
Why was it founded?		
What methods of protest were used?		
Who were the leaders and members?		
What happened to it in the long run?		

1968



DR. KING FATALLY SHOT BY ASSASSIN IN MEMPHIS

U.S. Shocked, Saddened
by Slaying, Johnson Says

Memphis Is Given Status
After Assassination

ANGLISH VOICED
BY U.S. LEADERS

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was slain in Memphis, Tenn., today, as he led a march for the rights of Negroes in support of the sanitation workers' strike. The assassination, which took place at about 4:30 p.m., shocked and saddened the nation.

The U.S. government today expressed its profound grief at the death of Dr. King, a leader of the civil rights movement. President Lyndon B. Johnson said that the nation was "in mourning" and that King's death was a "terrible tragedy."

King, 39, was shot in the back as he led a march of about 2,000 people to the city hall. He was killed by a sniper's bullet, Wednesday night.

The assassination of Dr. King, who had been in Memphis for a week, was a major event in the civil rights movement. King's death further fragmented the civil rights movement.

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Dr. Martin Luther King
Who, Robert F. Kennedy, Is Leader

King: Been to Mountaintop
No Matter What Happens



The cultural and political landscape of the 1960's seemed to come to head in 1968. In addition to continued protests over the Vietnam War, consider the following events:

- January: The Tet Offensive marked the beginning of the end of the Vietnam War. The initial successes of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong belied the positive picture that the Johnson Administration had been painting in the media.
- March 19: First Black Power demonstrations were held at Howard University. This marked the beginning of an increased disenchantment with the SCLC's non-violent tactics.
- March 31: In a surprise announcement, Johnson declared that he would neither seek nor accept the nomination for a second Presidential term. Johnson's focus on renewed peace negotiations resulted in a bombing moratorium of North Vietnam in November.
- April 4: Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. His murder was marked by riots in several cities despite the call for a non-violent response to his death by leaders of the civil rights movement. King's death further fragmented the civil rights movement.
- June 5: Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan, a Palestine immigrant who was angered over Kennedy's support of Israel. Kennedy's popularity and growing electoral strength may have resulted in his nomination for the Presidency.
- August: Anti-war demonstrators attempted to disrupt the Republican National Convention in Miami, Florida but failed. However, at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, various anti-war groups

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the **manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination**. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of **poverty** in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. And so we've come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the **Constitution and the Declaration of Independence**, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the **"unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."** [...]

There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. *We cannot be satisfied as long as the negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their self-hood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating: "For Whites Only."* **We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for** which to vote. No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until "justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream."¹

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. And some of you have come from areas where your quest -- quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed.

Let us not wallow in the valley of despair, I say to you today, my friends.

And so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. **I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."**

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where **they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.** [...] I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of "interposition" and "nullification" -- one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. [...] I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight; "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."² [...]

WARM UP

Journal: What are some ways common people work to protect the environment?

GREAT SOCIETY

During a 1964 speech, President Johnson summed up his vision for America in the phrase “the Great Society.” His programs to make the United States a great society would give all Americans a better standard of living and greater opportunities regardless of their background.

The Medicare program is an important legacy of the Great Society, as are policies and programs that sought to improve elementary and secondary education, to protect the environment, and to reform immigration policies.



The National Organization for Women was founded in 1966 to promote equal rights and opportunities for America's women. NOW had its origins in the civil rights and antiwar movements of the early 1960s.

In both of these, women felt sidelined by the men who led organizations like the SNCC and anti-Vietnam War groups.

NOW's goals included equality in employment, political and social equality, and the passage of the equal rights amendment.



WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Latinos also protested to gain civil rights in the 1960s. Their leader was César Chávez, an American of Mexican descent who grew up picking crops in California with his family.

As founder of the United Farm Workers' movement, Chávez believed in nonviolent methods to achieve his goals. In 1965, he started a nationwide boycott of California grapes, forcing grape growers to negotiate a contract with the United Farm Workers in 1970. This contract gave farmworkers higher wages and other benefits for which they had been protesting through the sixties.

UNITED FARM WORKERS



Protecting the environment became important to many Americans. *Silent Spring*, a 1962 book about pesticides by Rachel Carson, exposed dangers to the environment.

This book led to the Water Quality Act of 1965. The first Earth Day was celebrated in 1970, when almost every community across America and over 10,000 schools and 2,000 colleges organized events to raise awareness of environmental issues; Earth Day is still celebrated each year. Also in 1970, President Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set limits on pollution, to conduct environmental research, and to assist state and local governments in the cleanup of polluted sites.



ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

'Silent Spring' Is Now Noisy Summer

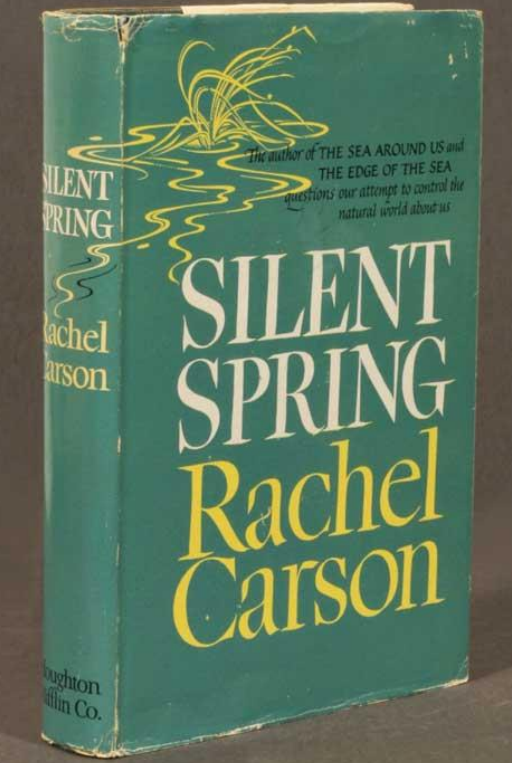
Pesticides Industry Up in Arms Over a New Book



Rachel Carson Stirs Conflict—Producers Are Crying 'Foul'

By JOHN M. LEE
The \$300,000,000 pesticides industry has been highly irritated by a quiet woman author whose previous works on science have been praised for the beauty and precision of the writing.
The author is Rachel Carson, whose "The Sea Around Us" and "The Edge of the Sea" were best sellers in 1951 and 1955. Miss Carson, trained as a marine biologist, wrote gracefully of sea and shore life.
In her latest work, however, Miss Carson is not so gentle,

fending the use of their products. Meetings have been held in Washington and New York. Statements are being drafted and counter-attacks plotted.
A drowsy midsummer has suddenly been enlivened by the greatest uproar in the pesticides industry since the cranberry scare of 1959.
Miss Carson's new book is entitled "Silent Spring." The title is derived from an idealized situation in which Miss Carson envisions an imaginary town where chemical pollution has silenced "the voices of spring."



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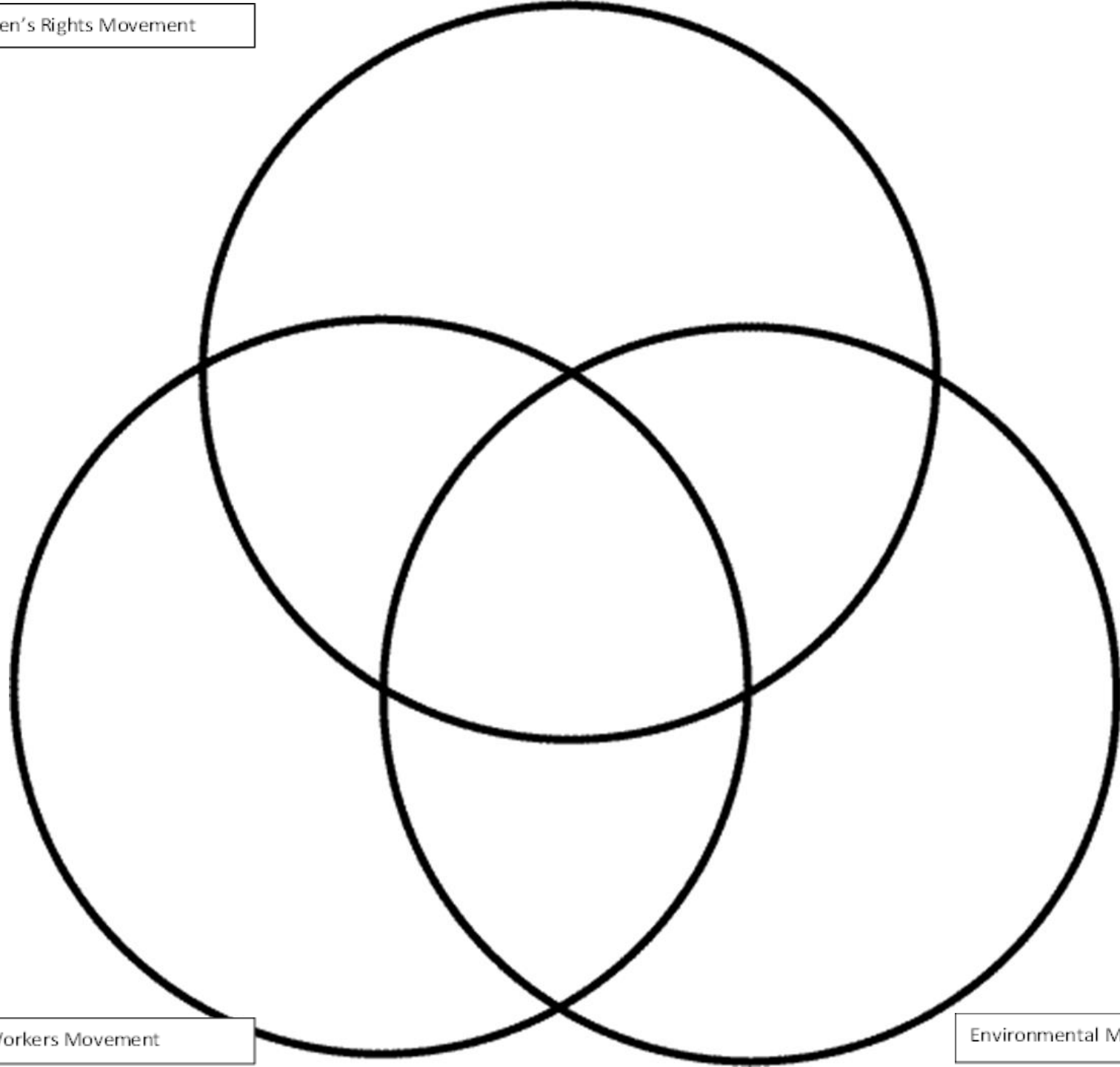
- Goals
- Names of leaders for each movement (2 to 3 for each)
- Members of each group (men, women, black, white, Latino, etc)
- Dates movement took place
- Methods of protest
- Results of each movement
- Resistance to each movement
- Major events or achievements in each movement
- Times when movements worked together

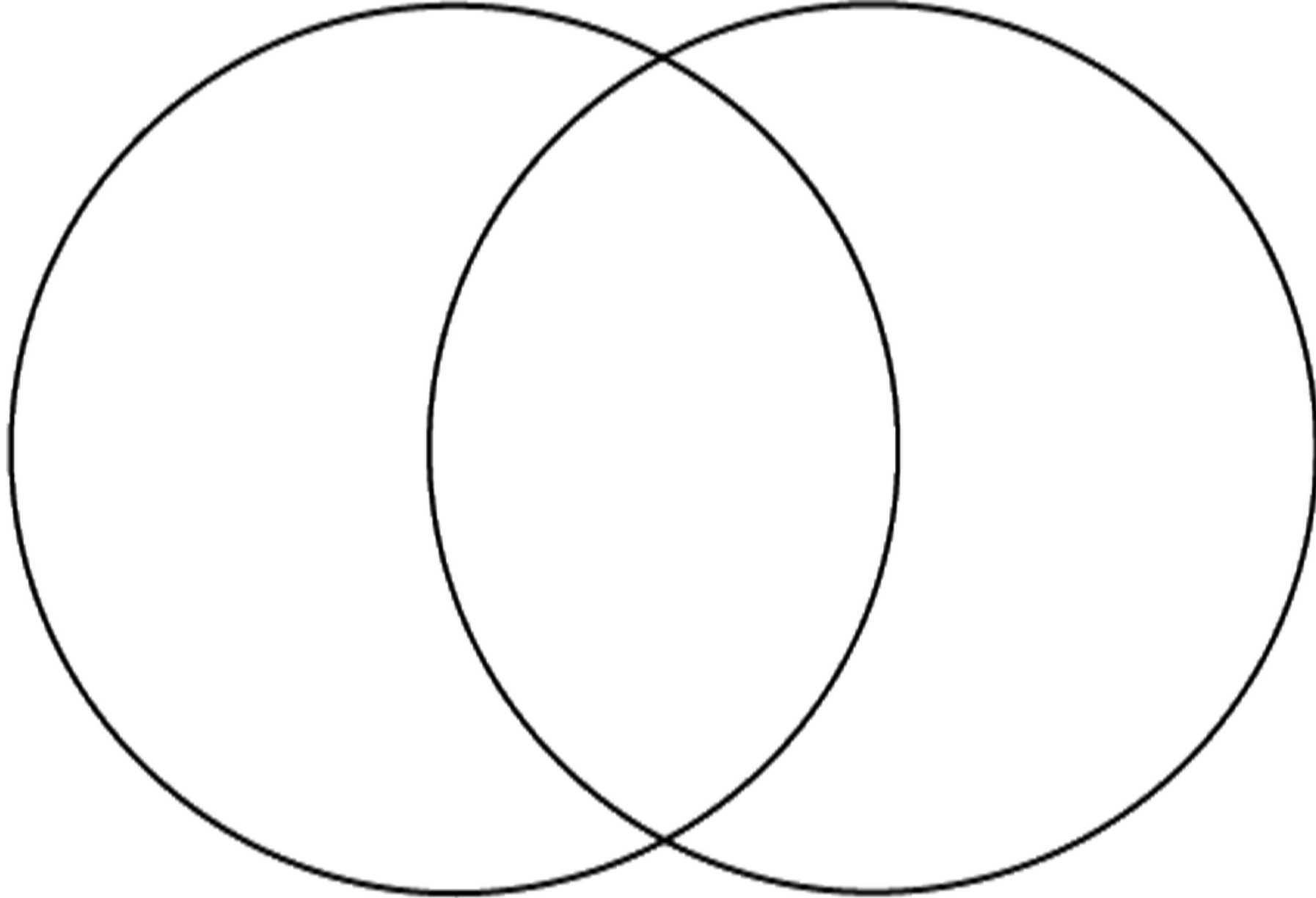
VENNS

Women's Rights Movement

United Farm Workers Movement

Environmental Movement





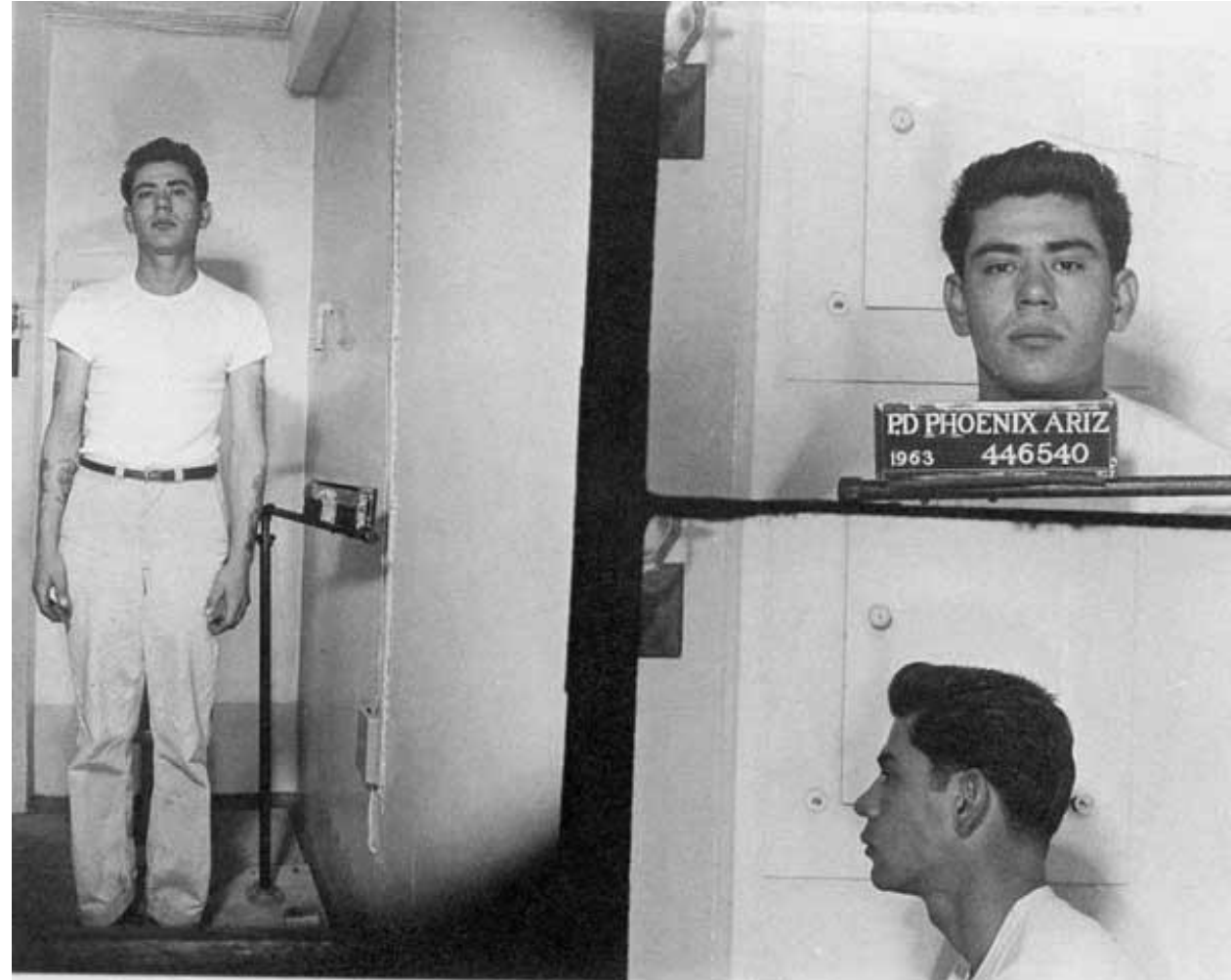
WOMEN'S RIGHTS

CIVIL RIGHTS



**SSUSH24 THE STUDENT WILL
ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL
CHANGE MOVEMENTS AND
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE 1960S**

WRITE DOWN EVERYTHING YOU KNOW ABOUT THE
MIRANDA RIGHTS.



Miranda warning (United States)

You have the right to remain silent.
Anything you say or do can and will be used
against you in a court of law. You have the
right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an
attorney, one will be appointed to you. Do you
understand these rights as they have been read
to you?

In 1964, the Republicans nominated Senator **Barry Goldwater** for president, which was a sign of the rising power of America's conservative movement. Goldwater believed the federal government should not try to fix social and economic problems such as poverty, discrimination, or lack of opportunity.

His conservative proposals included selling the Tennessee Valley Authority, making Social Security voluntary, and getting more involved in Vietnam. Goldwater lost the election to President Johnson, who said more American involvement in Vietnam would not solve the problems there.

CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT



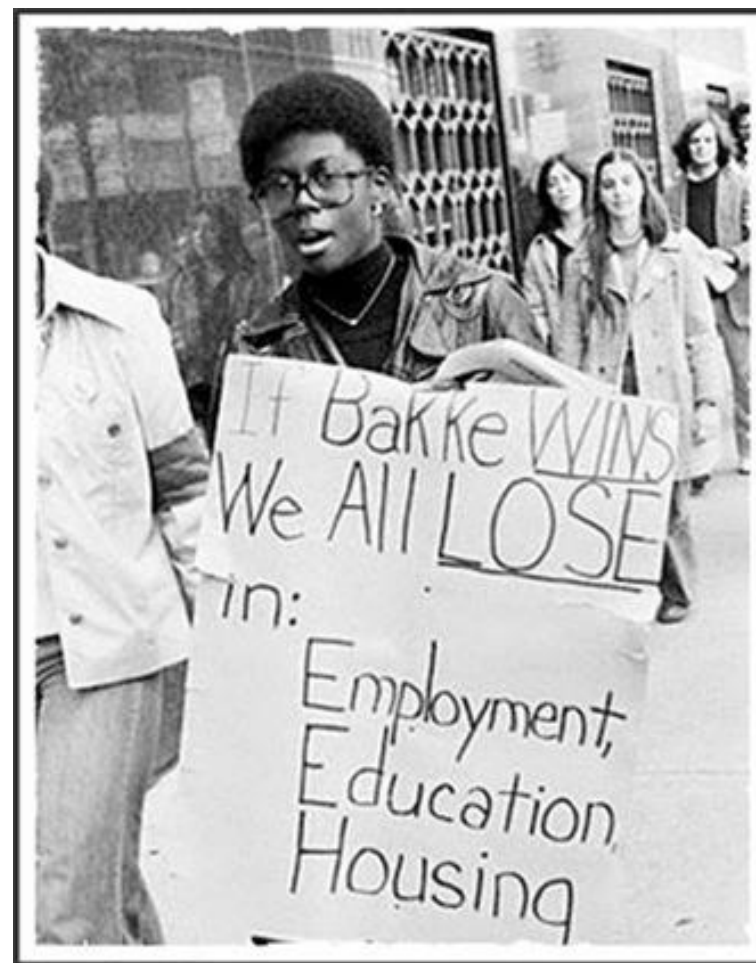
The Supreme Court ruled on many cases that would change the perception of civil liberties and civil rights in America. Two controversial cases with the greatest impact were ***Roe v. Wade*** and ***Regents of University of California v. Bakke***

- *Roe v. Wade*—1973—Addressed the right of women to choose whether to have an abortion under certain circumstances. By expanding the constitutional right of privacy to include abortion, the Court extended civil liberties protections.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS



Regents of University of California v. Bakke—1978—Ruled race can be used when considering applicants to colleges, but racial quotas cannot be used. The Court barred the use of quota systems in college admissions but expanded Americans' civil rights by giving constitutional protection to affirmative action programs that give equal access to minorities.



CLOSE READING

1. United Farm Workers Packet: Read the article and do the 3 “Discussion Questions” on the back of the first page. Then read the articles on Cesar Chavez and Rachel Carson and answer the questions.

2. Read the article on Women’s Rights and answer the corresponding questions.

****Feel free to use highlighter. You may borrow mine.**

Richard Nixon's presidency was one of great successes and criminal scandals. Nixon's visit to China in 1971 was one of the successes.

He visited to seek scientific, cultural, and trade agreements and to take advantage of a 10-year standoff between China and the Soviet Union. Nixon hoped to have the Chinese on his side in case he had future negotiations with the Soviets.

NIXON



NIXON

Later, Nixon was part of the Watergate scandal, which centered on his administration's attempt to cover up a burglary of the offices of the Democratic Party in the Watergate apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C. The crime was committed by Nixon's reelection campaign team, who sought political information.

Nixon won reelection in 1972, but his efforts to cover up the crime soon unraveled and, facing impeachment, he resigned in 1974. The scandal left Americans dismayed by Nixon's actions and cynical about politics in general. It also led to changes in campaign financing and to laws requiring high-level government officials to disclose their finances. Because Nixon and many of the people involved in Watergate were lawyers, the reputation of the legal profession suffered too

Former Nixon Aides Indicted In Cover-up of Watergate Case



H. R. HALDEMAN JOHN D. ERBLECHMAN JOHN N. MITCHELL CHARLES W. COLSON ROBERT C. MARDIAN GORDON STRACHAN RENNETH W. PARSONSON



Nixon was succeeded by his vice president, Gerald Ford, whose two-year presidency was damaged by his connection to Nixon.

It was further damaged when he pardoned Nixon for any crimes he may have committed.

One bright spot is that the Vietnam War ended during the Ford administration because it followed a path established by Nixon, but Ford's domestic policies failed to stop growing inflation and unemployment, and America experienced its worst economic recession since the Great Depression.



GERALD FORD



CARTER ADMINISTRATION

Jimmy Carter's presidency was strongly influenced by international issues. He tried to bring peace to the Middle East and, in the Camp David Accords, negotiated a peace agreement between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister at Camp David (presidential retreat in Maryland) in 1978. This was the first time there had been a signed peace agreement between Middle Eastern nations.

Although the agreement left many differences unresolved, it did solve urgent problems facing the two nations. In 1978, the Iranian Revolution replaced a shah (king) friendly to America with a Muslim religious leader unfriendly to America.



When Carter let the shah enter the United States for medical treatment, angry Iranian revolutionaries invaded the U.S. embassy in Iran and took 52 Americans captive.

The Iranian hostage crisis lasted 444 days, until the captives were released after the election of Ronald Reagan as president, and it nurtured anti-Americanism among Muslims around the world



CLOSE READING

Use highlighters to **highlight** key ideas and main points

Circle any words you don't know

Underline key vocabulary

Write questions, thoughts and predictions in the margins

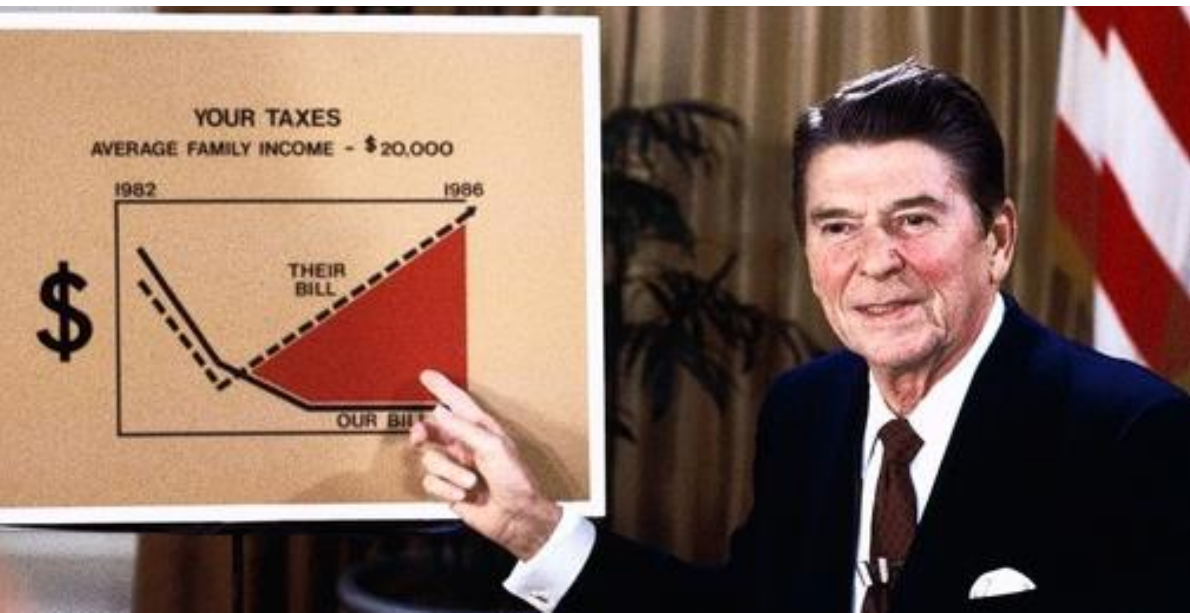
Then, use the RACE techniques to answer the questions on the article

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

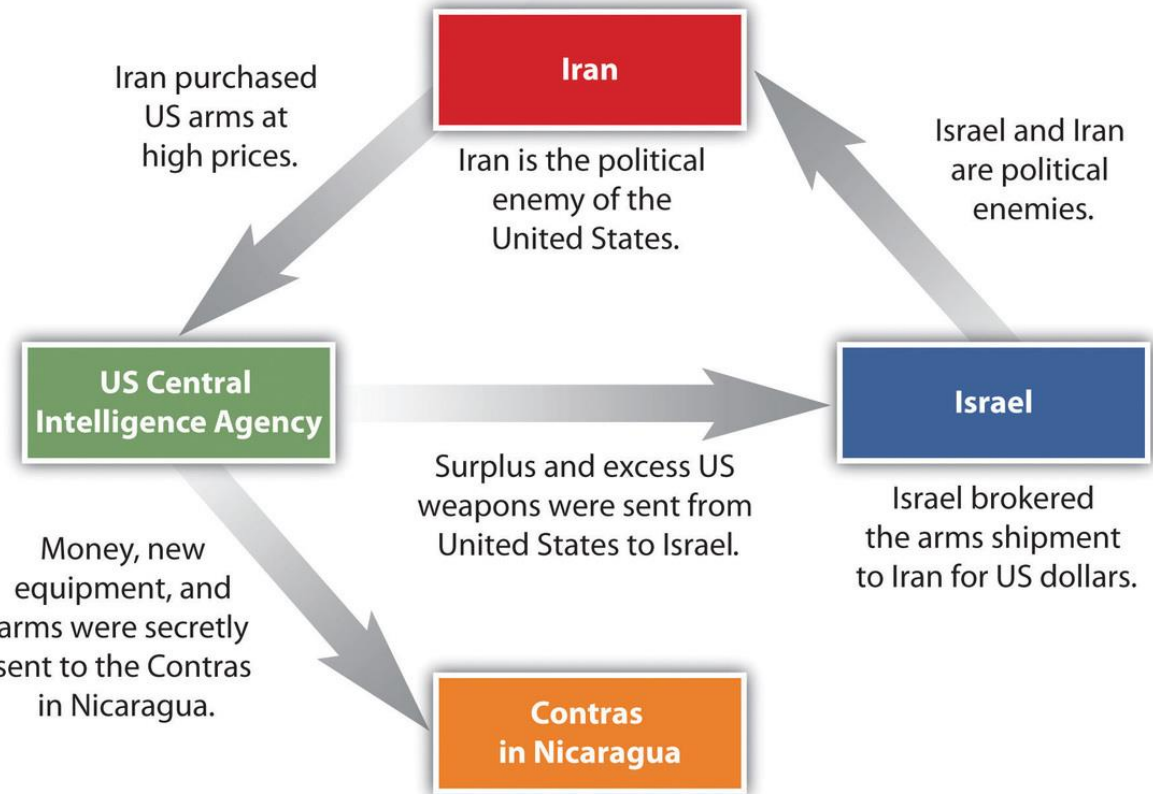


Ronald Reagan was president for much of the 1980s. During that time, many important events helped shape American politics to this day. As a conservative, Reagan wanted to decrease the size and role of the federal government.

Reaganomics was the nickname for Reagan's economic policy. It included budget cuts, tax cuts, and increased defense spending. By cutting social welfare budgets, his policy hurt lower-income Americans and, overall, Reaganomics led to a severe recession.



• The Iran-Contra scandal was Reagan’s biggest failure in international policy. Administration officials sold weapons to Iran—an enemy of the United States—and then violated more laws by using the profits from those arms sales to fund a rebellion in Nicaragua fought by rebels called the Contras (a Spanish nickname for “counter-revolutionaries”). Details of this scandal are still largely unknown to the public.



Warm Up:

1) The "Manhattan Project" was the code name for the

- A) U.S. plan to invade Japan.
- B) German use of jet aircraft.
- C) Allied plan to invade Europe.
- D) U.S. plans to make an atomic bomb.

2) President Franklin Roosevelt said that December 7, 1941, would "live in infamy" because on that day

- A) Germany invaded Poland.
- B) Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.
- C) France was invaded by Germany.
- D) Japan invaded the Philippines.

3) The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 came to an end when

- A) the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its nuclear missiles from Cuba.
- B) CIA-backed rebels were defeated by the Cuban army at the Bay of Pigs.
- C) the United Nations allowed the US to install nuclear missiles in Key West.
- D) a nuclear disarmament plan for the US and the Soviet Union was agreed upon.



CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

Bill Clinton's presidency included ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

NAFTA brought Mexico into a free-trade (tariff-free) zone already existing between the United States and Canada.

Opponents believed NAFTA would send U.S. jobs to Mexico and harm the environment, while supporters believed it would open up the growing Mexican market to U.S. companies; these pros and cons are still argued today.

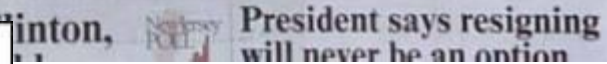


IMPEACHMENT

Clinton also became the second president in U.S. history to suffer impeachment. The House of Representatives charged him with perjury and obstruction of justice.

The charges were based on accusations of improper use of money from a real estate deal and allegations he had lied under oath about an improper relationship with a White House intern.

Clinton denied the charges and the Senate acquitted him, allowing Clinton to remain in office and finish his second term.



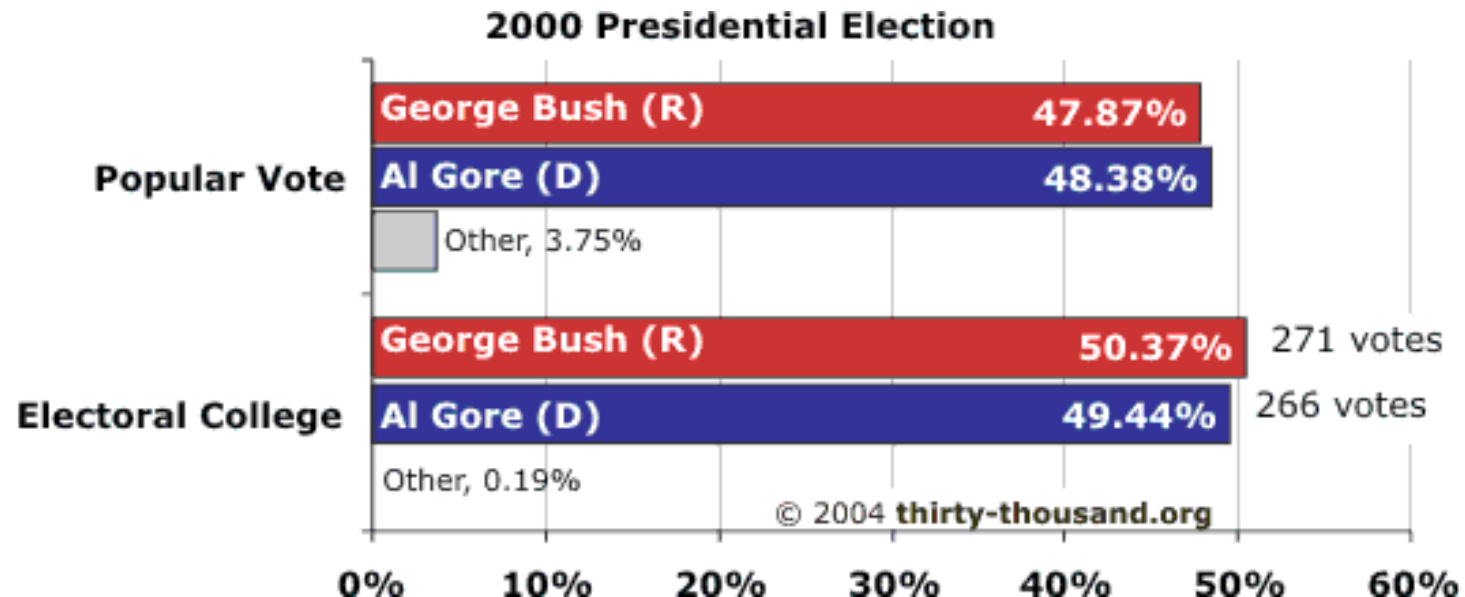
2000 ELECTION

In the Presidential Election of 2000, the Democrat candidate was Al Gore, who had been Vice-President during the Clinton Presidency. The Republican Party's nominee was George W. Bush, Governor of Texas and son of previous President George H.W. Bush.

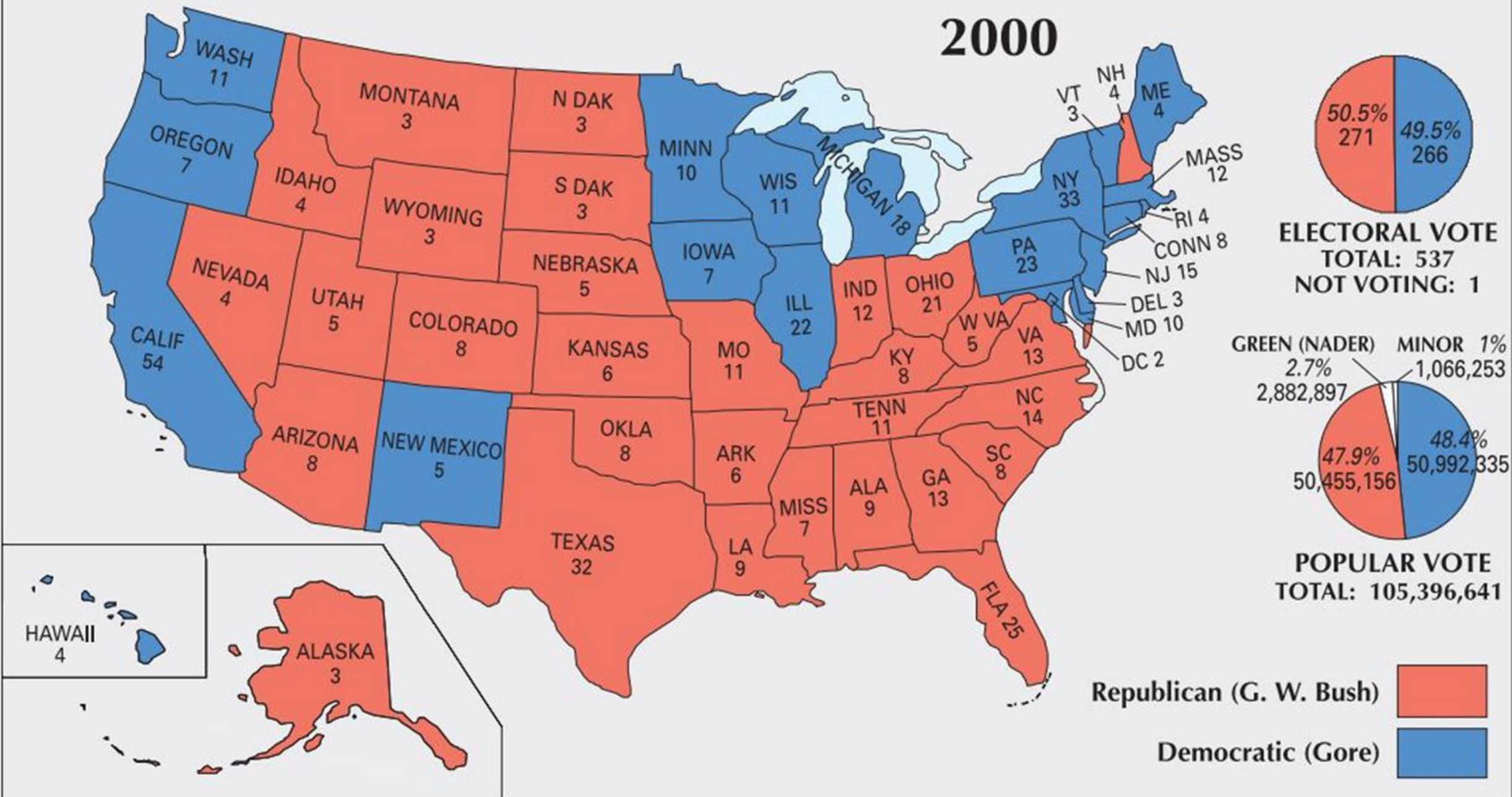
Gore won the popular vote. Bush won more states, therefore winning more of the electoral vote. As prescribed by the U.S. Constitution, Bush won the Presidency because he won the majority of the electoral votes.

The controversy in the election occurred over the electoral vote for Florida, a strong Republican state. Originally, the media had called the election for Bush (based on exit polls) but had to retract the call when Gore's vote margin closed. The margin was so close that a mandatory recount occurred.

Gore requested a hand count of questionable ballots. All of these processes ran afoul of Florida election law and resulted in suit and counter-suit in both state and federal courts over the appropriateness of vote recounts. Ultimately, the Supreme Court ruled that a state-wide vote recount would be unconstitutional and Bush was declared the winner in Florida



2000

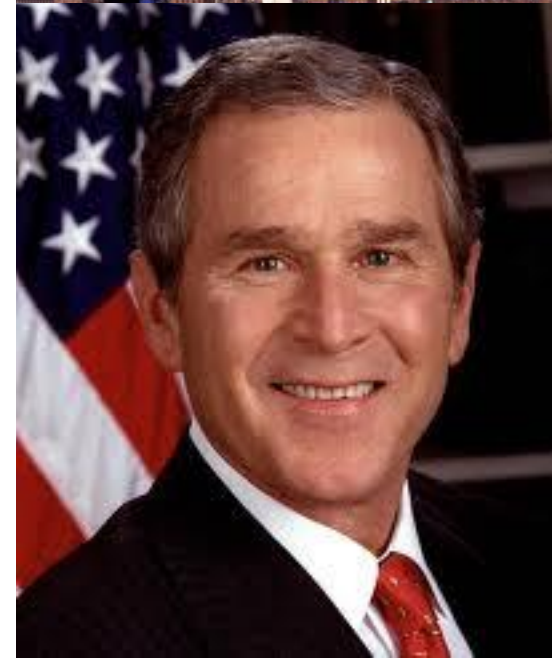


Republican candidate G.W. Bush won the electoral vote but lost the popular vote to Democratic candidate Gore. One elector from the District of Columbia abstained from voting.

BUSH ADMINISTRATION

George W. Bush's presidency will always be remembered for al-Qaeda's attacks on September 11, 2001 (9/11).

In response, and with overwhelming support of both Congress and the American people, Bush signed a law the next month to allow the U.S. government to hold foreign citizens suspected of being terrorists for up to seven days without charging them with a crime. This law (The Patriot Act) also increased the ability of American law-enforcement agencies to search private communications and personal records.





Then he created the Department of Homeland Security and charged it with protecting the United States from terrorist attacks and with responding to natural disasters.

In October 2001, another of Bush's responses to the 9/11 terrorist attacks was his authorizing Operation Enduring Freedom, the invasion of Afghanistan by the U.S. military and allied forces. That country's Taliban government was harboring the al-Qaeda leadership. The allied forces quickly defeated the Taliban government and destroyed the al-Qaeda network in Afghanistan; however, al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden escaped.



RESPONSE TO 9/11

WAR ON TERROR

The invasion of Afghanistan was part of Bush's larger war on terrorism, for which he built an international coalition to fight the al-Qaeda network and other terrorist groups. In March 2003, American and British troops invaded Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, went into hiding while U.S. forces searched for the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) that Bush feared Hussein had and could supply to terrorists for use against the United States. No WMD were found before Hussein was captured. He was convicted of crimes against humanity and executed in 2006



LETTER TO CONGRESS: IMPEACHMENT

Students will take on the role of a member of Congress and write a letter in which they attempt to persuade other lawmakers to vote either for or against the impeachment of President Clinton.

They must provide evidence and facts to support their position.

Something to think about: compare Clinton's situation to earlier presidents who were impeached, or in danger of being impeached

A well written letter should be about 1 page in length