

SSUSH22 Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations.

a. Analyze the international policies and actions taken as a response to the Cold War including the opening of and establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the War Powers Act, the Camp David Accords, and Carter's response to the 1979 Iranian Revolution and hostage crisis.

b. Connect major domestic issues to their social effects including the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, the emergence of the National Organization for Women, Nixon's resignation due to the Watergate scandal, and his pardon by Ford.

- 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



Conclusion of Vietnam War

- At a speech at Tulane University, in April of 1975 President Gerald Ford said the Vietnam War is finished as far as America is concerned. “Today, Americans can regain the sense of pride that existed before Vietnam. But it cannot be achieved by re-fighting a war.” This was devastating news to the South Vietnamese, who were desperately pleading for U.S. support as the North Vietnamese surrounded Saigon for the final assault on the capital city.

War Powers Act

- **War Powers Act**, [law](#) passed by the [U.S.](#) Congress on November 7, 1973, over the veto of Pres. [Richard Nixon](#).
- The act sought to restrain the president's ability to commit U.S. forces overseas by requiring the [executive branch](#) to consult with and report to Congress before involving U.S. forces in foreign hostilities. Widely considered a measure for preventing "future Vietnams," it was nonetheless generally resisted or ignored by subsequent presidents, many of whom regarded it as an unconstitutional usurpation of their executive authority.

- **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

- 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



Environmental Movement

'Silent Spring' Is Now Noisy Summer

*Pesticides Industry
Up in Arms Over
a New Book*

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,



*Rachel Carson Stirs
Conflict—Producers
Are Crying 'Foul'*

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.

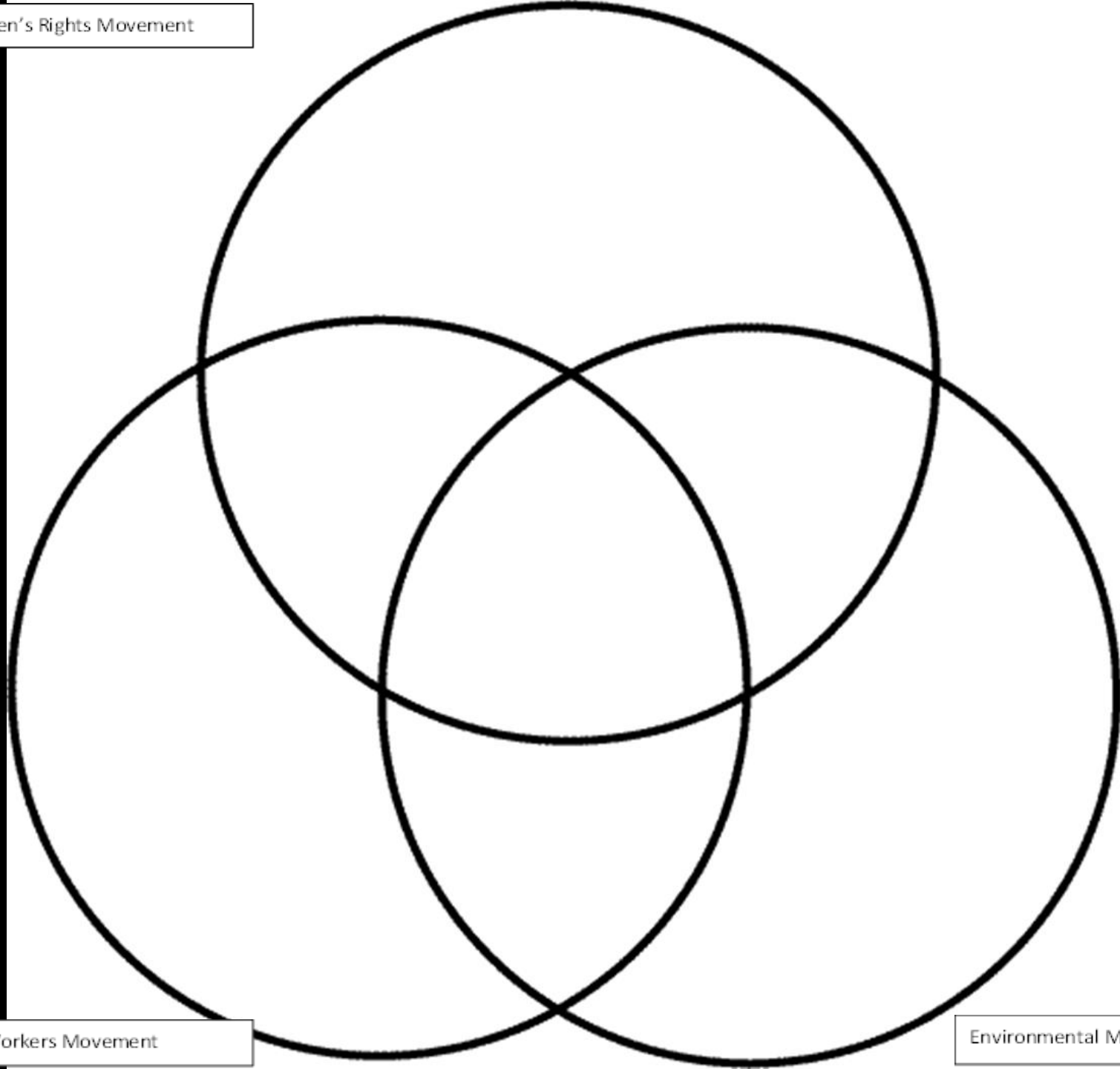
Miss Carson's new book is entitled "Silent Spring." The title is derived from an idealized situation in which Miss Carson envisions an imaginary town where chemical pollution has silenced "the voices of spring."

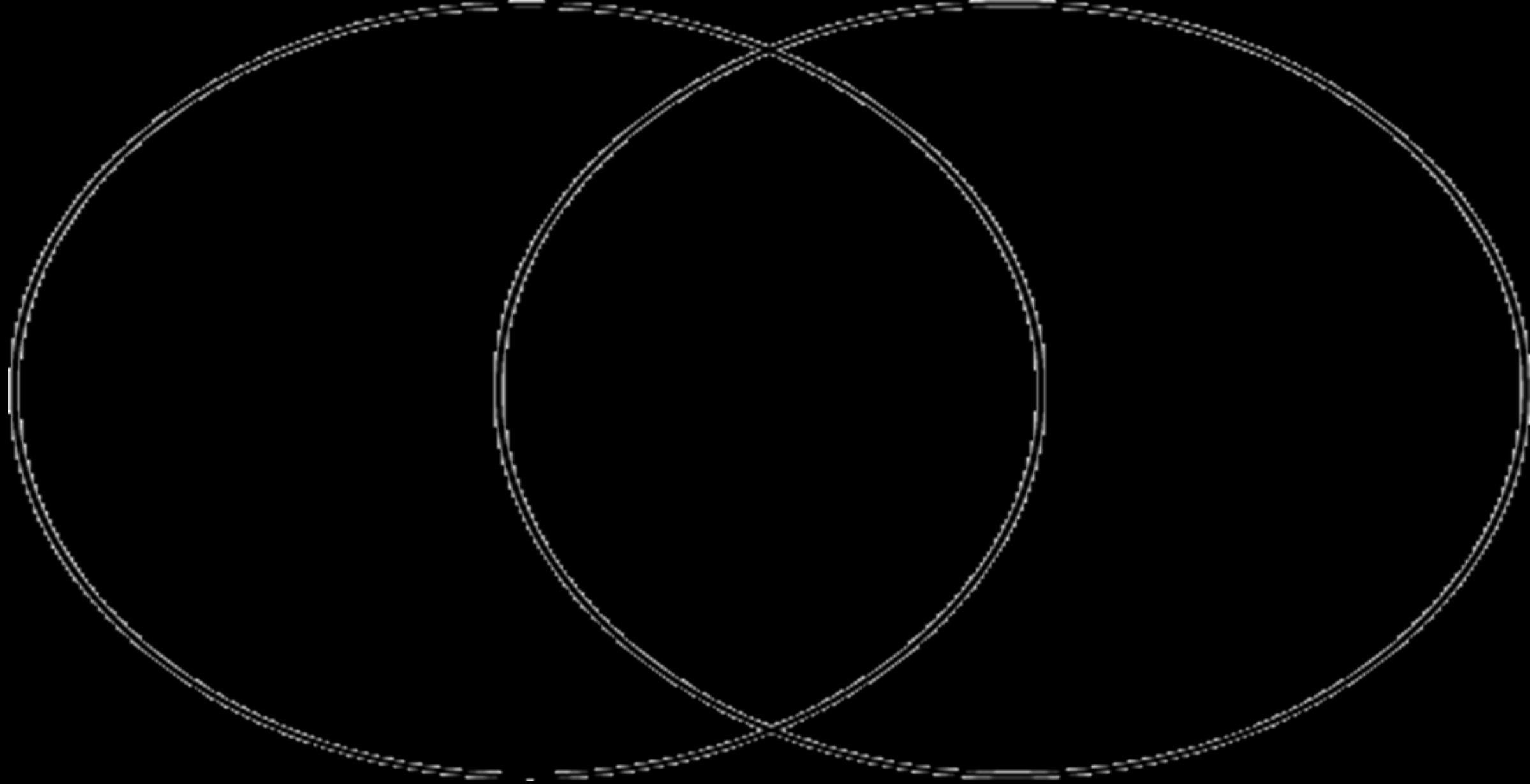
- Venns MUST include:
 - Goals
 - Names of leaders for each movement (2 to 3 for each)
 - Members of each group (men, women, black, white, Latino, etc)
 - Dates movement took place
 - Methods of protest
 - Results of each movement
 - Resistance to each movement
 - Major events or achievements in each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

Women's Rights Movement

United Farm Workers Movement

Environmental Movement





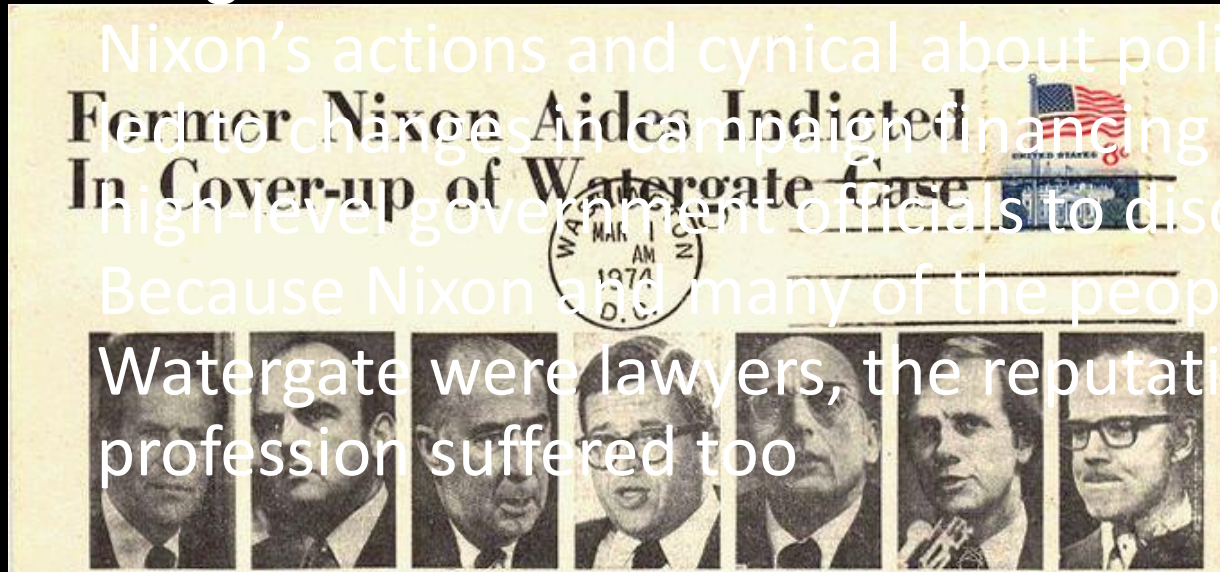
Women's Rights

Civil Rights

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



- # Gerald Ford
- 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.



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