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UNIT VIII (1945-1980) Ch. 29 Student Outline – LIMITS OF A SUPER POWER

List the seven developments during the 1970s which negatively offset the technological triumphs of the era. (page 625)

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	

1. Describe how Nixon sought to end the Vietnam War through “peace with honor” –
2. Describe how “**Vietnamization**” represented to new “Nixon Doctrine” –
3. Describe two consequences of Nixon’s bombing raids in Cambodia –
4. Describe how the peace accords made by Henry Kissinger in 1973 led to an armistice for the United States but did not end the war between North and South Vietnam –
5. Describe the **détente** policy –
6. Describe how each of the following is an example of détente –
 - a. **Nixon’s visit to China:**
 - b. **SALT I:**
7. Describe how the concept of **New Federalism** challenged the conventional wisdom of New Deal policies and policies like it implemented in the 1960’s –
8. Describe the conditions that led to economic stagflation in the 1970’s –
9. Describe how **Title IX** aided the **Women’s Liberation Movement** –
10. Describe both the “**silent majority**” and the southern strategy and how they BOTH led to Nixon’s victory in the 1972 election –

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...In January 1969, Richard Nixon took the oath of office as President. At one of President Nixon's early press conferences, Ms. Vera Glaser stood amid a forest of male colleagues, raised her strong, clear voice, and asked: "Mr. President, since you've been inaugurated, you have made approximately 200 Presidential appointments, and only three of them have gone to women. Can we expect some more equitable recognition of women's abilities, or are we going to remain the lost sex?" The President seemed surprised, but he agreed: "We'll have to do something about that." It was a promise he kept.

President Nixon's pledge ... led to the appointment of a **White House Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities**. ... Within nine months, [the number of women working in policy jobs doubled]. In April 1972...the number of women in policy-making jobs had tripled from 36 to 105. Even more importantly perhaps was the nature of the jobs themselves. There were many "breakthroughs" – jobs women had never held before. In other words, we were blasting through glass ceilings. ...Thanks to the President's support, more than 1,000 women were hired or promoted into the middle management ranks of the career civil service, at a time when the Federal Government was reducing employment by 5%. For the first time, women were serving as generals, admirals, forest rangers, FBI agents, and even tugboat captains. By March 1973, just two years after the effort began; the number of women in top jobs had quadrupled... President Nixon's efforts to lift up women in the Federal Government spilled over into the rest of American society as he challenged the private sector, as well as, state and local governments "to follow our lead and guarantee women equal opportunity for employment and advancement..." President Nixon threw himself unmistakably behind the cause of change, telling the nation in his 1972 State of the Union address, "While every woman may not want a career outside the home, every woman should have the freedom to choose whatever career she wishes, and an equal chance to pursue it." That was a bold statement by a man of that time and that generation. (Excerpt from Barbara Hackman Franklin's "President Richard Nixon: The Unlikely Champion of Advancing Equality for Women")

In addition, On June 23, 1972, President Richard Nixon signed the **Educational Amendments of 1972** which included **Title IX** which stated, "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Although the **Equal Rights Amendment** was endorsed by Nixon, it failed to be ratified by a majority of states. Although he appointed more women than LBJ, most textbooks fail to mention these accomplishments. *Explain why. (think historiography)*

11. Describe the outcome of each of the following supreme court cases –

a. **Roe v. Wade:**


b. **United States v. Nixon:**

12. Describe the circumstances behind the **Watergate** break-in –

13. Describe the **War Powers Act** –

14. Describe how the **Six Day War** affected the US economy –

15. Describe the circumstances behind Nixon's resignation –

	
<p>Analysis</p> <p>Explain the similarities and differences between the resignation of President Richard Nixon and the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.</p>	

*Answer this to the side

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16. How the hell did Gerald Ford become president??? –

a. Why did Gerald Ford pardon Richard Nixon?

17. Describe how the “little tigers” of SE Asia could justify American involvement in Vietnam –

18. Describe how Jimmy Carter rose to national popularity and how he defeated Gerald Ford in the 1976 election –

19. Describe each of the following achievements of the Carter administration –

a. **Gains in human rights:**

b. **Camp David Accords:**

20. Describe the following failures of the Carter administration –

a. **Iran Hostage Crisis:**

b. **SALT II:**

c. **Recession:**

21. Describe the impact of the **Immigration Act of 1965** on the makeup of the population –

22. Describe the impact of the **Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986** –

23. Describe each of the following movements–

a. ***Hispanic Americans:***

b. ***American Indians:***

c. ***Asian Americans:***

d. ***Gay Liberation:***

e. ***Environmental Movement:***

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After reading "End of the Imperial Presidency?" address the following question in the space below:
Support, modify, or refute the assertion that **Cold War presidents** undermined the Constitution.

Answer MC questions below: