

<b>The Presidency of Richard Nixon (1968-1973)</b>
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- I. The Election of 1968
  - a. Richard Nixon narrowly won the 1968 election, but the combined total of popular votes for Nixon and Wallace indicated what?
    - i. This was important why?
  
- II. What did Nixon promise to do while president?
  - a. Bring back \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Repair America's image in the eyes of the world.
  - c. Provide strong leadership to end the chaos of the 1960's
  
- III. Nixon's Inauguration
  - a. 10,000 people turned out for Richard Nixon's inaugural parade in January 1969. Roughly \_\_\_\_\_ were demonstrators who pelted Nixon's procession with rocks, beer cans, and ink-filled balloons.
  
- IV. Nixon's Administration (1968-1973)
  - a. Campaign promises:
    - i. Promised to preserve "\_\_\_\_\_"
    - ii. Called social programs of the 1960s an \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. Define: "**New Federalism**"

b. The Legacy of Vietnam

- i. How did Americans regard the govt. towards the end of the Vietnam War? Why was this?

c. Civil Rights

- i. Protests for civil rights continued into the late 1960s - WHY?

- ii. Nixon was elected in 1968 with only 12% of the national black vote. Why was Nixon seen as less committed to civil rights than many of his predecessors?

- iii. Civil Rights under Nixon

1. Following Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968, race riots broke out in 120 cities nationwide.
2. In spite of the 1954 *Brown v. Board* ruling, the nation's schools were still highly segregated. (In 1968, nearly \_\_\_\_\_% of the black children in the South still attended all-black schools and northern was equally segregated.)
3. In some northern cities, like Boston, black parents sued school districts to remedy the situation. In Boston, courts implemented forced busing to move students from black to white neighborhoods and vice versa. Violence broke out...
4. What approach did Nixon take to school desegregation?

5. How effective was Nixon's approach?

- d. Nixon's Character
  - i. Nixon knew it was important to maintain a clean public image.
  - ii. "In the modern presidency, concern for image must rank with concern for substance," he once said. MEANING WHAT?
  
  - iii. Publicly, he positioned himself as the defender of American morality, while privately he was often coarse and profane. Early in his career, he was labeled "\_\_\_\_\_ " because of his willingness to do anything to get ahead in his career
  - iv. Nixon was willing to say or do anything to defeat his enemies.
  - v. Believing that the executive branch needed to be strong, Nixon gathered a close circle of trusted advisors around him – gave these advisors the authority to act as needed to protect the presidency.
  
- e. **The Pentagon Papers** (1971)
  - i. Daniel Ellsberg (an employee of the Defense Department) leaked a 7,000 page classified document on the Vietnam War (later known as the \_\_\_\_\_.) What did the documents prove?
  
  - ii. When the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* began to publish the Pentagon Papers, the Nixon Administration sued them. The Supreme Court ruled that the papers could publish the documents.
  
- f. The White House Plumbers
  - i. After the release of the Pentagon Papers, the White House created a secret unit to "stop the leaks whatever the cost."
    - 1. This unit was called the \_\_\_\_\_ because they stopped leaks.
    - 2. What tactics did they use to prevent new leaks and gather useful info? (LIST)
  
  - ii. In 1971 they broke into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist to find material to discredit him. It was later revealed that Nixon's domestic advisor knew of & approved the plan.
  
- g. In a sign of Nixon's suspicious, insecure, and obsessive nature, he was hyper focused on keeping power.
  - i. Frequently ignored Congress, the courts, and his own party to his own end.



- c. Tapes revealed that Nixon was involved from the beginning of the cover-up: authorized the payment of hush money and attempted to use the CIA to interfere with the FBI investigation.

VII. Nixon resigns

- a. On July 27, 1974, the House Judiciary Committee approved Articles of \_\_\_\_\_ against Nixon.
- b. On August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon became \_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. Aftermath

- a. More than \_\_\_\_\_ government officials went to prison for their role in Watergate. Richard Nixon was not one of them.
- b. In September 1974, President Gerald Ford gave Nixon a full \_\_\_\_\_ - What does this mean in legal terms?

IX. How do you think the Watergate affair affected the presidency in the short & long term?