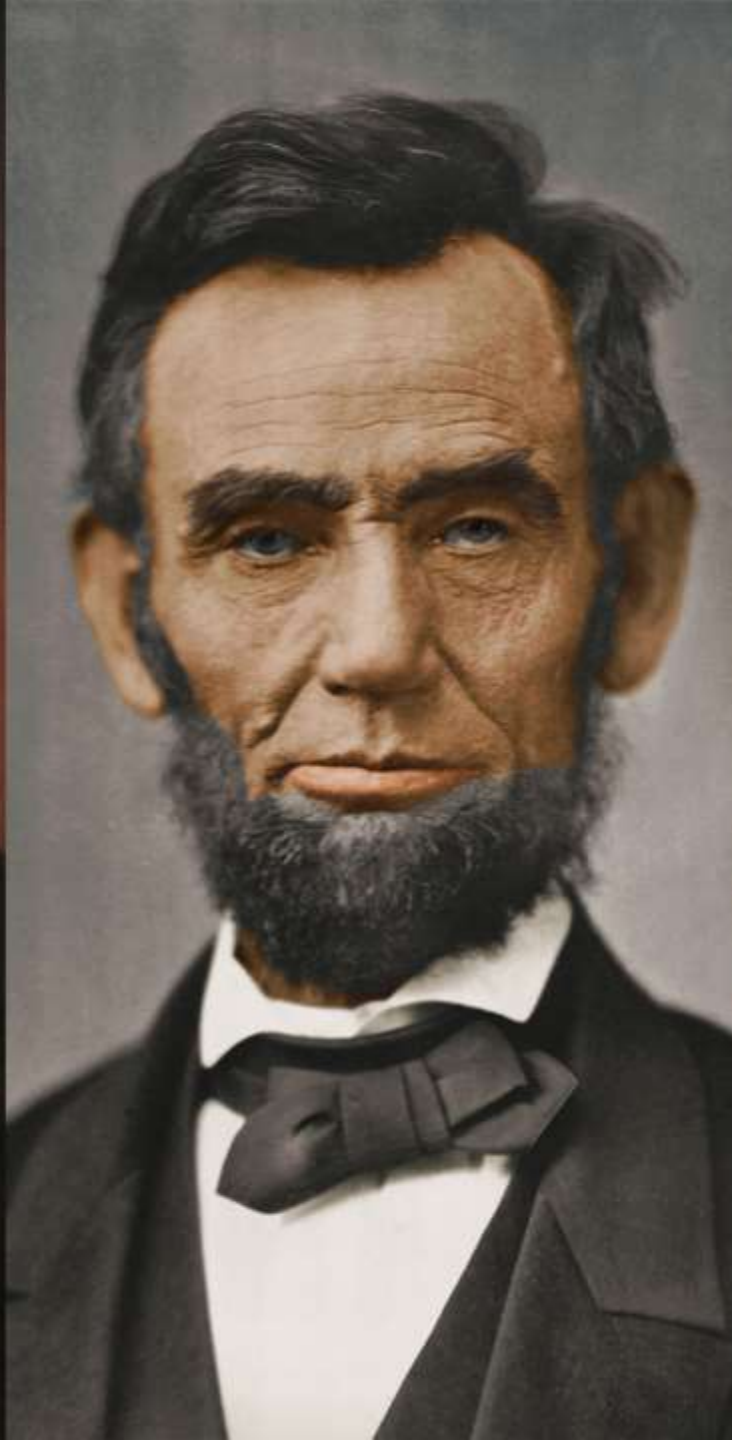
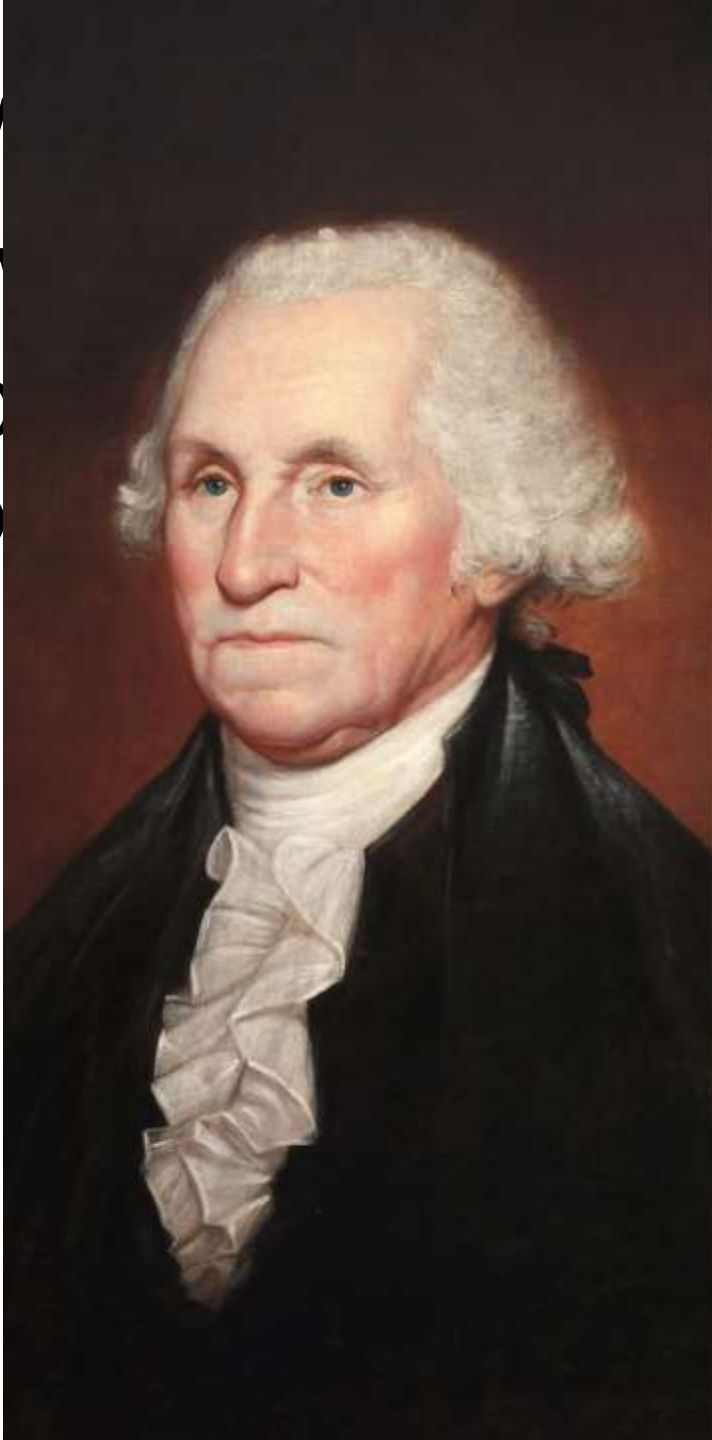




Welcome to the 1960s and 1970s!

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# Election of 1960

- [Nixon v Kennedy](#)
- Charm vs. Resume
- Entitlement vs. Hard Work
- Catholic vs. Protestant
- Youth vs. Experience



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# JOHN F. KENNEDY

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# JFK



***"ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country"***

**What parts are your favorites?**

**What are the speech's weaknesses?**

# JFK Inaugural Address

1. ...we observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning—signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago.
2. The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.
3. We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.
4. Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.
5. This much we pledge—and more.

- 6.** To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.
- 7.** To those new States whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.
- 8.** To those peoples in the huts and villages across the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.



9. To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds—in a new alliance for progress—to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this Hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house. 9
10. To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak—and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run. 10
11. Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction. 11
12. We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed. 12
13. But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course—both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war. 13

- 14.** So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.
- 15.** Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.
- 16.** Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.
- 17.** Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.
- 18.** Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to "undo the heavy burdens ... and to let the oppressed go free."
- 19.** And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

- 20.** All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.
- 21.** In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than in mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.
- 22.** Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need; not as a call to battle, though embattled we are—but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation"—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.
- 23.** Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

24. In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

25. **And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.**

- The U. S. backed Batista, who was overthrown by Castro



Bay of Pigs





# CLOUDS OVER CUBA

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

RESUME DOCUMENTARY

PLAY FROM BEGINNING

[The Cuban Missile Crisis](#)

# The Legacy of John F. Kennedy

Historians tend to rate JFK as a good president, not a great one. But Americans consistently give him the highest approval rating of any president since Franklin D. Roosevelt. Why?

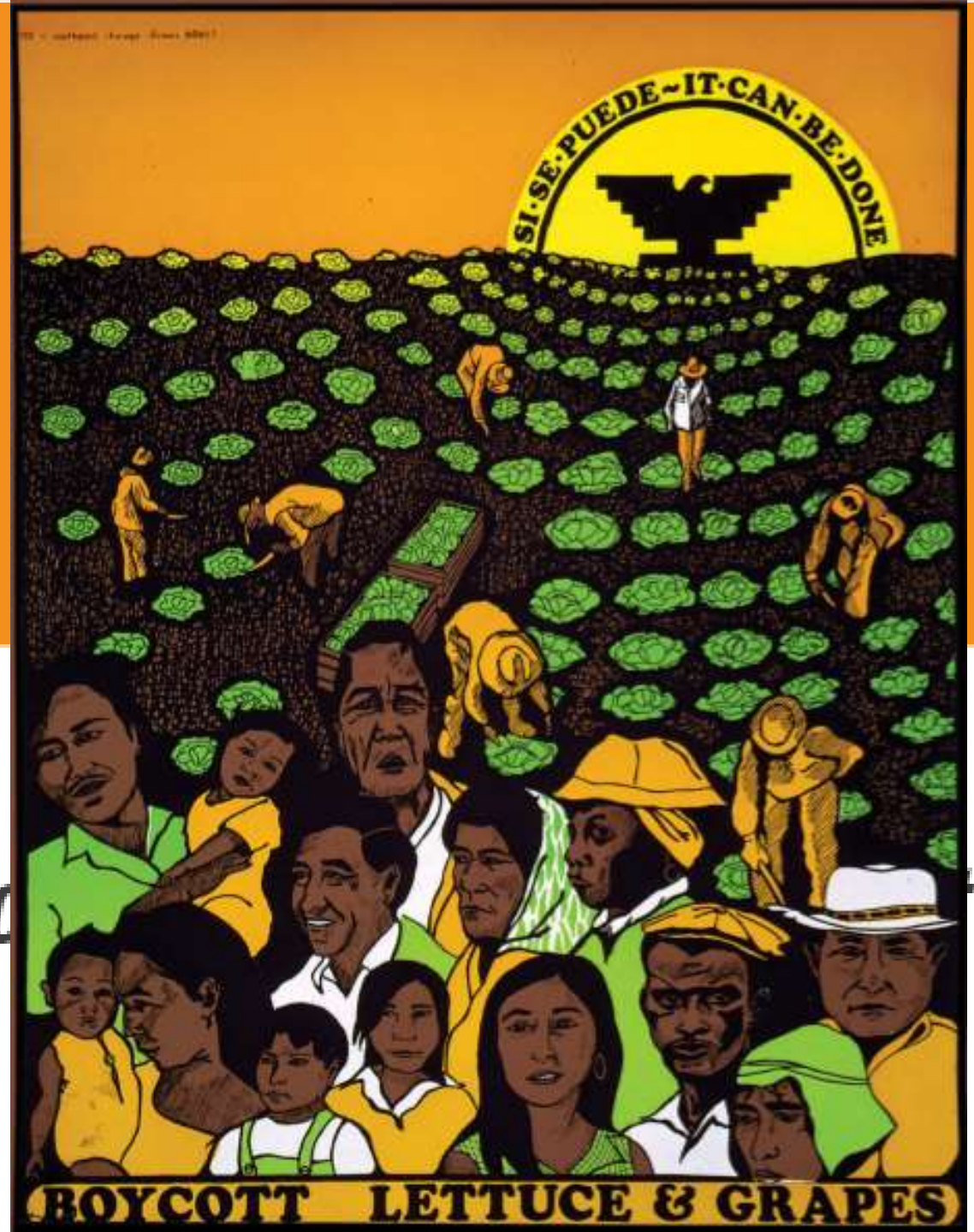


or JFK's legacy



# The Widening

*Why and how did the  
expand?*





- **United Farm Workers (UFW)**
- **National Organization for Women (NOW)**
- **women's liberation**
- **American Indian Movement (AIM)**
- **Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)**
- **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**
- **Stonewall riots**
- **Gray Panthers**

- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Birmingham Children's Crusade
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Selma March
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Fair Housing Act

Some Civil Rights Terms to Know

In 1968, Chicago police gunned down and killed Black Panther Party members Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, who were asleep in their apartment.

About a hundred bullets were fired in what police described as a fierce gun battle with members of the Black Panther Party. However, ballistics experts later determined that only one of those bullets came from the Panthers' side.



Most interesting group? (Successful changes?)

Women	Disabled Americans
Gay Americans	Older Americans
African-Americans	Latinos
Native Americans	Asian-Americans

## Gray Panthers - Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray\\_Panthers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_Panthers) ▼

The **Gray Panthers** are a series of multi-generational local advocacy networks in the United States which confront ageism and many other social justice issues.

[History](#) · [Issues in the 1970s and ...](#) · [Issues in the 1990s and ...](#) · [Present-day issues](#)

## GRAY PANTHERS NYC: Welcome

[www.graypanthersnyc.org/](http://www.graypanthersnyc.org/) ▼

Gray Panthers joined an estimated 200,000 other New Yorkers at the March for Our Lives demonstration on March 24. Our banner drew lots of attention, with ...

[Events](#) · [Contact Us](#) · [About Us](#) · [Join](#)

## Gray Panthers - Home | Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/GrayPanthers/> ▼

★★★★★ Rating: 4.3 - 13 votes

Gray Panthers. 5825 likes · 13 talking about this. The new National Council of Gray Panthers Networks is continuing the social justice fight along with...

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gray panthers quizlet    gray panther urban dictionary

## Independent Lens . Maggie Growls . The Gray Panthers | PBS





[www.pbs.org/independentlens/maggigrowls/panthers.html](http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/maggigrowls/panthers.html) ▼

The **Gray Panthers** is an organization of intergenerational activists working to change laws and attitudes for social and economic justice. Some of the many ...

## Gray Panthers | Roger Sanjek - University of Pennsylvania

[www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/14626.html](http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/14626.html) ▼

"Gray Panthers offers a sweeping yet intimate view of one of the most important yet misunderstood social movements in the United States after the Second World ...



[More images](#)

# Gray Panthers





Nonprofit organization

The Gray Panthers are a series of multi-generational local advocacy networks in the United States which confront ageism and many other social justice issues. [Wikipedia](#)

**Founder:** [Maggie Kuhn](#)

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# United Farm Workers

iSi, Se Puedel!

English

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Keep Me In the Loop!

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ORGANIZING

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# JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Est. 1929

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**NATIONAL CONVENTION • PHILADELPHIA**

# JACL 2018

**REDRESS • RESISTANCE • RECONCILIATION**

The Japanese American Citizens League is a national organization whose mission is to secure and safeguard the civil and human rights of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans and all communities who are affected by injustice and bigotry. The leaders and members of the JACL also work to promote and preserve the heritage and legacy of the Japanese American Community.

Law / Regulations

Design Standards

Technical Assistance Materials

Enforcement

### New on ADA.gov

#### Charlwell Operating, LLC

Settlement Agreement (posted 5/10/18)

#### Hudson Public Schools District

Voluntary Compliance Agreement (posted 5/7/18)

#### Coconino County, Arizona

Settlement Agreement (posted 5/7/18)

#### Addams Tavern

Settlement Agreement (posted 5/3/18)

#### Youth Fitness & Fun, LLC

Settlement Agreement (posted 5/3/18)

#### Hardin County EMS

Settlement Agreement (posted 5/3/18)

#### Idaho Pizza Company

Voluntary Compliance Agreement (posted 4/19/18)

#### Palm Springs Art Museum

Settlement Agreement (posted 4/19/18)

#### South Carolina Department of Corrections

Settlement Agreement (posted 3/29/18)

#### Union Parish Detention Center

Settlement Agreement (posted 3/22/18)

#### Learning Care Group, Inc.

Settlement Agreement (posted 3/20/18)

#### Monterey Airbus, Inc.

Settlement Agreement (posted 3/1/18)

### EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE



### INTRODUCTION TO THE ADA

Publications and videos that answer these questions and more: What is the ADA? Who is a person with a disability? Who must comply with the ADA? Where can you call to ask questions about the ADA?

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for Accessible Design**



**2010 ADA Standards  
For Accessible Design**

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**Find Information on ADA.gov**

**Topics of Interest on ADA.gov** -- a list of links that lead directly to frequently sought-after ADA.gov information.



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# American Indian Movement

Grand Governing Council



# FREE RED FAWN

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Now Available - 2 DVD Movies

- ~ Racism in Sports and Media
- ~ 38th anniversary photographic retrospective of the AIM movement

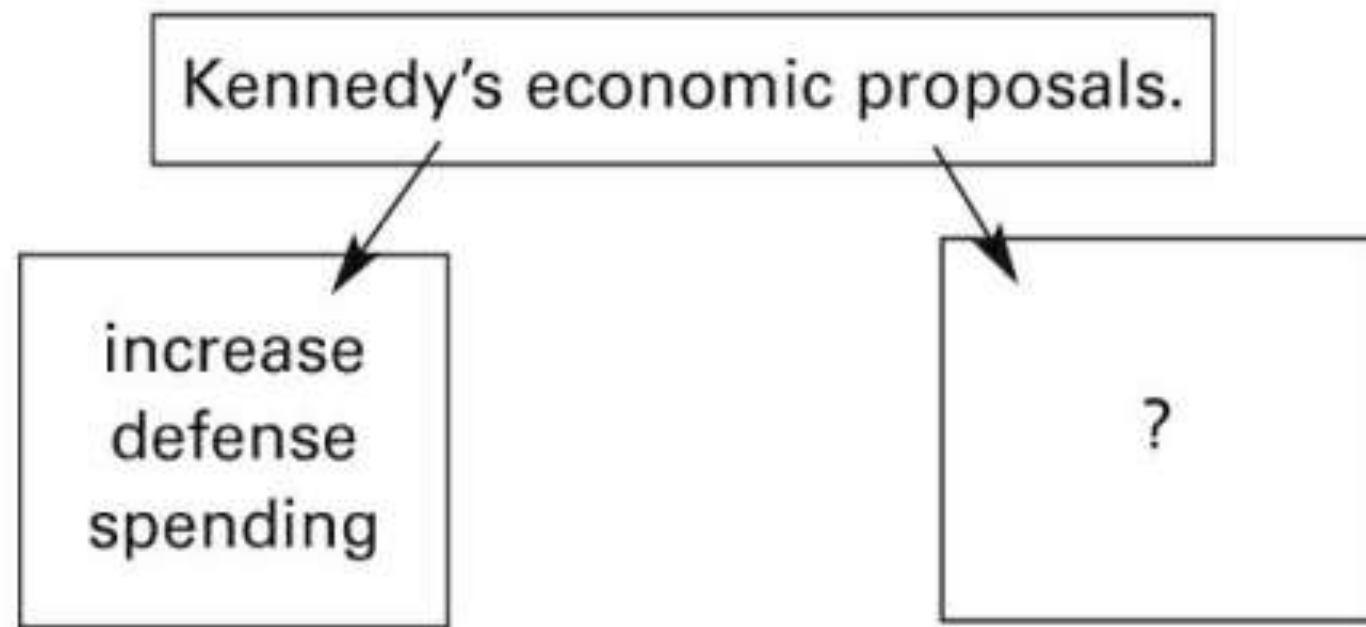
- not available anywhere else -

American  
Indian  
Movement  
Grand Governing Council

## AIM Live Webcasts

[Click Here](#) - 5 Channels - 24 hours a day

1. Which of the following statements was NOT true of John F. Kennedy during his presidency?
- A. He was the first president to be assassinated. CORRECT
  - B. He was the youngest president elected at that time.
  - C. He was the first Catholic to serve as president.
  - D. He was part of the first televised presidential debate.
2. Use this diagram to answer the question below. Which of the following was part of President Kennedy's two-pronged approach for reviving the sluggish economy?



- A. enact a major tax cut CORRECT
- B. launch a war on poverty
- C. pay off the national debt
- D. eliminate deficit spending

3. What major accomplishment in space occurred in 1969?
- A. American astronomers discovered the size and temperature of the sun.
  - B. American and Soviet astronauts worked together to orbit the Earth.
  - C. American astronauts became the first people to ever land on the moon. CORRECT
  - D. American astrophysicists were the first to determine the speed of light.
4. Which of the following was the intended goal of the Bay of Pigs invasion?
- A. to locate the Soviet nuclear missile sites within Cuba
  - B. to remove Fidel Castro as the revolutionary leader of Cuba CORRECT
  - C. to stop the flood of refugees from Cuba to the United States
  - D. to persuade Fidel Castro to cut Cuba's ties with the Soviet Union

5. On Monday, October 22, 1962, President Kennedy gave an address to the nation that began with the following words:

Good evening my fellow citizens:

This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military buildup on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

How did President Kennedy respond to the situation he described in this address?

- A. by bombing the Soviet missile sites in Cuba before they could be completed
  - B. by using the "hot line" to persuade Soviet leaders to stop sending missiles to Cuba
  - C. by organizing a summit meeting with Soviet leaders to discuss their missiles in Cuba
  - D. by setting up a quarantine of Cuban ports to prevent Soviet missiles from being delivered CORRECT
6. What government agency was created by an executive order of President Kennedy's to raise living standards in developing nations?
- A. Alliance for Progress
  - B. Office of Economic Opportunity
  - C. Peace Corps CORRECT
  - D. Volunteers in Service to America

7. The East German government erected the Berlin Wall in 1961 to
- A. obstruct West German citizens from purchasing East German goods.
  - B. prevent East Germans from escaping into the democratic West Berlin. CORRECT
  - C. show that the divide of Germany into two different countries was official.
  - D. hinder the United States from being able to enter East and West Germany.
8. Why has no one been able to determine Lee Harvard Oswald's motive for assassinating President Kennedy?
- A. Oswald fled the country immediately after he assassinated Kennedy.
  - B. Oswald died in prison of tuberculosis before the trial had been held.
  - C. Oswald refused to cooperate with officials and never confessed his motive.
  - D. Oswald was killed before the police could investigate the assassination. CORRECT

# Copy of Assessment: The Widening Struggle

1. Examine the diagram below. To which of these proposed constitutional amendments does the diagram apply?



- A. school prayer amendment  
B. poll tax amendment  
C. flag burning amendment  
D. equal rights amendment CORRECT
2. Which of these organizations was founded in the 1960s "to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society"?
- A. Women's Army Corp  
B. League of Women Voters  
C. National Organization for Women CORRECT  
D. National American Woman Suffrage Association
- ~~B. League of women voters~~  
C. National Organization for Women  
D. National American Woman Suffrage Association

3. Read the descriptions below. Which person do these descriptions BEST fit?

Helped found the United Farm Workers  
Organized a national boycott of grapes  
Used hunger strikes to draw attention to the plight of migrant workers

A. Cesar Chavez CORRECT

B. Betty Friedan

C. Rodolfo Gonzales

D. Maggie Kuhn

4. Which of the following was responsible for the occupation of Alcatraz Island, the Trail of Broken Treaties, and the Longest Walk?

A. Gray Panthers

B. La Raza Unida

C. Red Power movement CORRECT

D. Yellow Power movement

5. What was the main goal of the Japanese American Citizens League in the late 1970s and 1980s?

- A. to develop Japanese American ethnic studies programs
- B. to encourage voter registration among Japanese Americans
- C. to combat the myth of Japanese Americans as the model minority
- D. to obtain reparations for Japanese Americans interned during World War II CORRECT

6. Why is Harvey Milk a significant figure in gay rights history?

- A. He was the first governor in the South to pass laws supporting gay rights.
- B. He was the first openly gay candidate to be elected to office in a major U.S. city. CORRECT
- C. He was the first president and owner of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays.
- D. He was the first leader of the gay rights movement and owned the Stonewall Inn.

---

7. The Gray Panthers formed in 1972 to speak out against the

- A. unfair treatment of elder Americans in the United States. CORRECT
- B. lack of rights and accessibilities for disabled Americans.
- C. poor work conditions that immigrants often experienced.
- D. unequal wages that women received in the workforce.



- What and why important: liberal programs (mostly social ones)
  - War on Poverty
  - Economic Opportunity Act
    - Head Start, etc., cuts poverty by almost 50%
  - Medicare and Medicaid
    - Insurance for old and poor people
  - Immigration Act of 1965
    - No more quotas. Immigration based on skills and family ties
  - Miranda rights
    - Rights of accused

Great Society: LBJ's plan 1964-1968



## The Great Society's triumph and tragedy

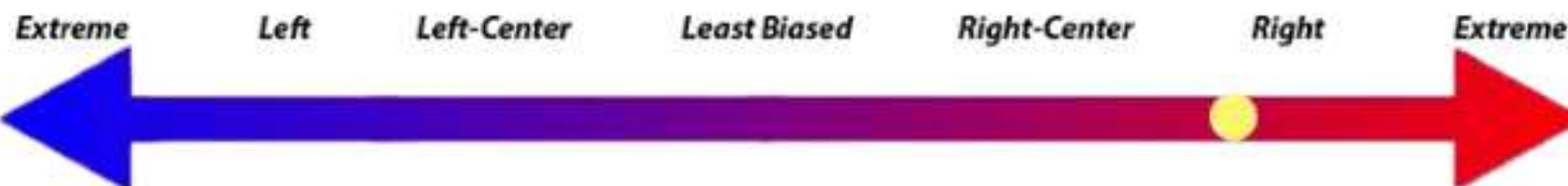
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## American Enterprise Institute

\*Voting Polls do not affect MBFC bias ratings

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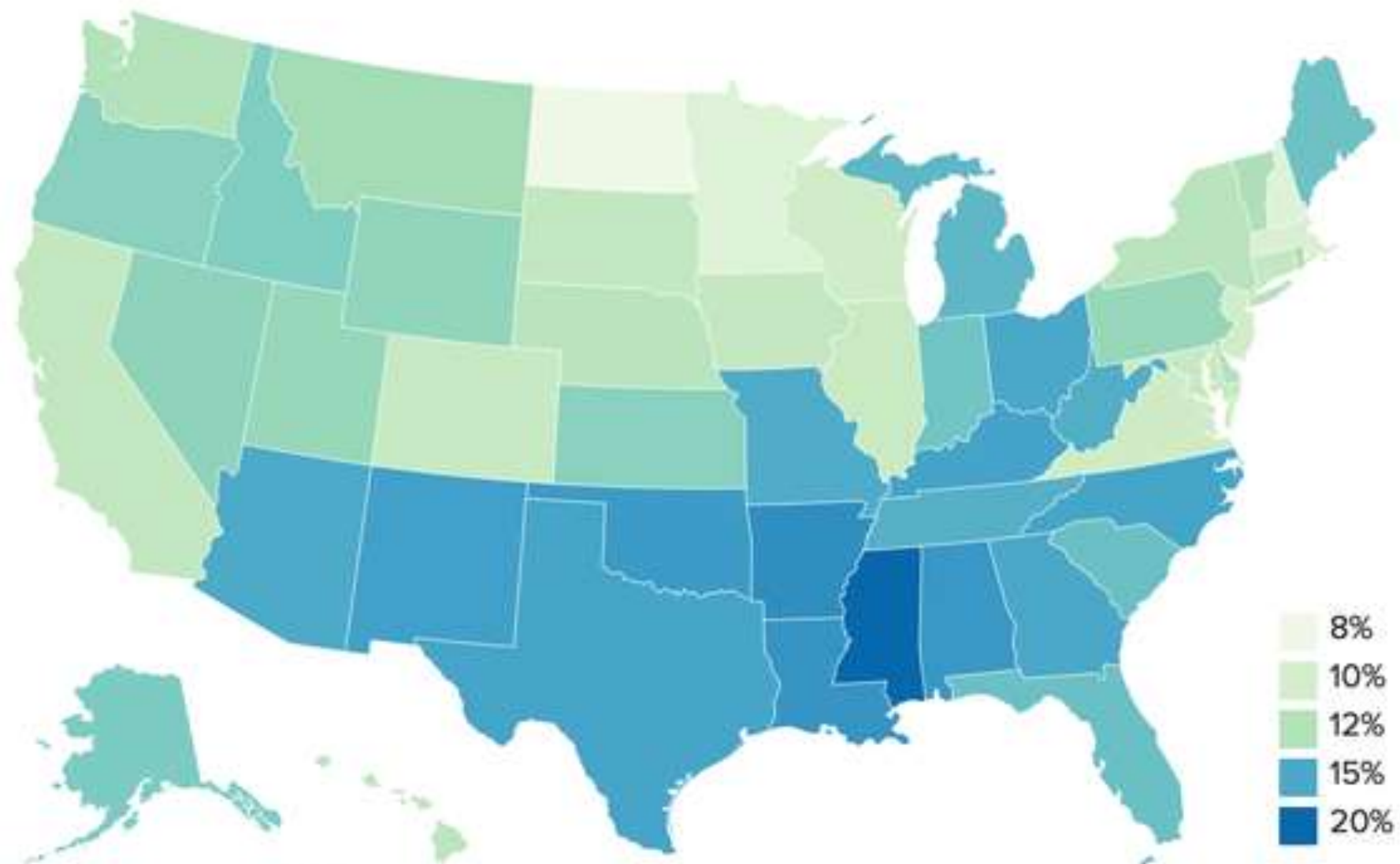
## RIGHT BIAS

These media sources are moderately to strongly biased toward conservative causes through story selection and/or political affiliation. They may utilize strong loaded words (wording that attempts to influence an audience by using appeal to emotion or stereotypes), publish misleading reports and omit reporting of information that may damage conservative causes. Some sources in this category may be untrustworthy. [See all Right Bias sources.](#)

Factual Reporting: **MIXED**

# United States of insecurity

Population of each state deemed "food insecure"



Source: Feeding America; 2016 data

LIFE AND HEALTH IN RURAL AMERICA

# For Many Navajos, Getting Hooked Up To The Power Grid Can Be Life-Changing

May 29, 2019 - 5:00 AM ET

Heard on Morning Edition

LAUREL MORALES

FROM





- **counterculture**

- What do the lyrics of Bob Dylan's song "The Times They Are A-Changin'" refer to?

- **New Left**

- Why did many young Americans in the 1960s believe society had to change?

- **Free Speech Movement**

- How do you think young people rebelled against mainstream society in the 1960s?

- **hippie**

- **the Establishment**

- **sexual revolution**

- **Woodstock**



### Study: **Loneliness** rising in young Americans, more than seniors

ABC Action News - 7 hours ago

A new study by health services company Cigna found people aged 18-22 actually scored higher on a **loneliness** test than people 72 and older.



### SOCIAL PRESCRIBING – CURING **LONELINESS** IN OUR ...

Norwich Radical (blog) - 9 hours ago

Capitalism, globalisation, Brexit and the internet have all contributed to a new era of **loneliness**, community isolation and disconnectedness.



### Seven simple ways to cope with **loneliness**

CNN - May 8, 2018

We live in lonely times. The elderly are lonely. The teens are lonely. People are lonely in cities and in rural areas, so much so that it's now ...

Joe Coffman: Face time could seriously fight **loneliness**

HollandSentinel.com - May 8, 2018

[View all](#)



previous video



0:17 / 15:14



The 1960s in America: Crash Course US History #40

1. Which of the following characteristics did MOST members of the counterculture share?
- A. desire for material wealth
  - B. loyalty to traditional values
  - C. membership in the "Old Left"
  - D. distrust of "the Establishment" CORRECT
2. In the 1960s, young people that rebelled against the social expectations of older generations were called
- A. woodstocks.
  - B. New Leftists.
  - C. hippies. CORRECT
  - D. communes.

3. Which of these statements BEST reflects the views of members of the New Left?
- A. They believed that extremism in defense of liberty is no vice.
  - B. They rejected the political activism of the civil rights movement.
  - C. They were committed to American ideals like freedom and equality. CORRECT
  - D. They embraced communism and maintained ties with the Soviet Union.
4. Which of these was an important outcome of the Woodstock festival?
- A. It resulted in four deaths in violent concert clashes.
  - B. It convinced young people to stop using illegal drugs.
  - C. It led parents to embrace the counterculture movement.
  - D. It popularized a new generation of rock 'n' roll musicians. CORRECT
5. What new style of art did artists introduce during the 1960s?
- A. pop art CORRECT
  - B. realism
  - C. modern art
  - D. abstract expressionism

6. How did many mainstream parents react to the growing counterculture in the 1960s?
- A. They believed that it was causing a moral decline in society. CORRECT
  - B. They agreed with the rebellion, but disapproved of the culture.
  - C. They rioted and protested the changing views on sex and drugs.
  - D. They often joined the youth in demonstrations and musical concerts.
7. How did the government respond to the youth's casual attitude on recreational drug use in the early 1970s?
- A. It made laws that enforced more severe consequences for illegal drug use.
  - B. It built more prisons throughout the country to ensure the arrest of drug users.
  - C. It implemented policies that allowed the police to randomly search any person.
  - D. It increased government spending on antidrug programs to over \$700 million. CORRECT





*Vietnam War*

# The Vietnam War



- Viet Minh
- First Indochina War
- Geneva Accords
- Viet Cong
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- North Vietnamese Army (NVA)
- Agent Orange
- war of attrition
- Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)
- napalm
- credibility gap
- Tet Offensive
- Vietnamization
- My Lai massacre
- Kent State shootings
- Pentagon Papers
- War Powers Resolution

**Overview:** In 1954, Vietnam was divided into two states: communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam. When Vietnamese communists began attacking South Vietnam, the U.S. sent troops to help. At one point, over 500,000 U.S. troops were fighting in support of South Vietnam.

Eventually, many Americans came to believe that U.S. troops should be withdrawn. The war became one of the most divisive and unpopular causes in U.S. history. In 1973, a cease-fire agreement with North Vietnam was signed and U.S. forces withdrew. Two years later, Vietnam was reunited under communist rule.



# Geography

Located in Southeast Asia, Vietnam is rich in resources such as coal, iron ore, petroleum, mercury and tin.

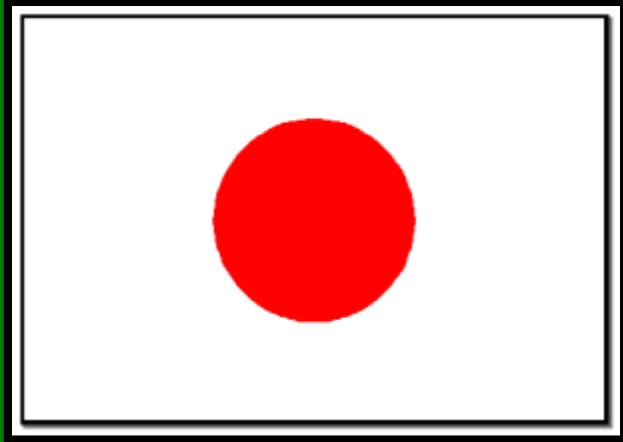




**Cause:** Starting in 1858, the French colonized and controlled most of Southeast Asia and began to utilize their valuable resources. The region became known as French Indochina.

**Result:** Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Communist Party led strikes and revolts against the French.

# World War II



**1940-** During World War II, Japan seizes control of Vietnam.

**1941-** Happy to see the French gone, the Vietnamese still feared the Japanese. As a result, Ho Chi Minh and others found the Vietminh (Independence) league

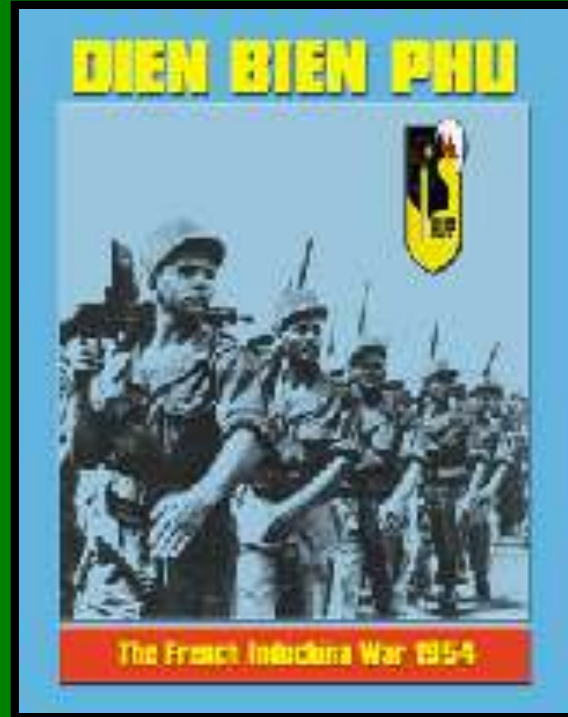




**Cause:** Japan leaves Vietnam in 1945 after its defeat in WWII.

**Result:** The French try to regain the former colony.

# Independence Mover



At last, we are finally free of those pesky foreigners!!!

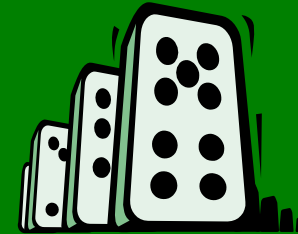
**Cause:** In 1954, the French are defeated at Dien Bien Phu.

**Result:** The French surrender to Ho Chi Minh.



**Cause:** Rising communist sentiment in Vietnam leads U.S. President Eisenhower to describe the situation as the “domino theory.” (The fall of one country to communism will lead to the fall of its neighbors)

**Result:** In 1954, An International Peace Conference divides Indochina at the 17th parallel.



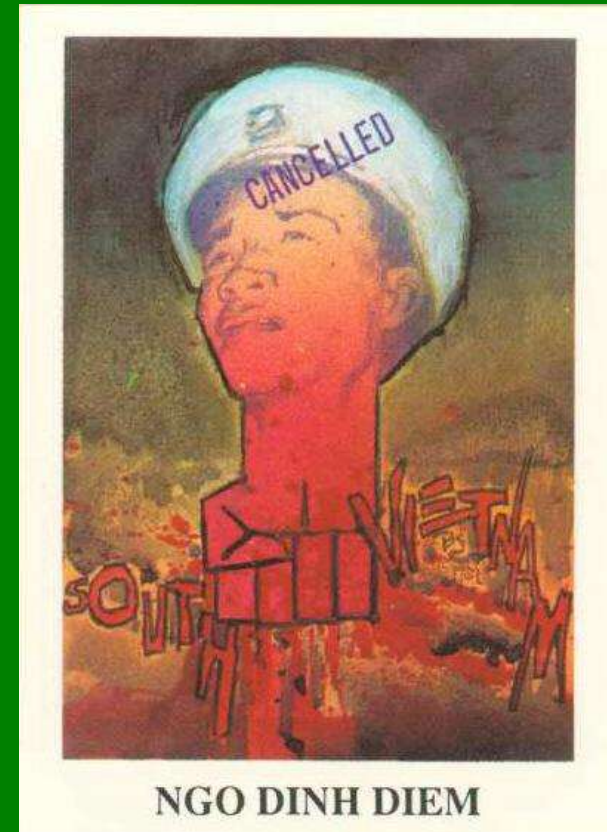
• **North Vietnam** –Led by Ho Chi Minh’s communist forces and supported by the USSR and China



• **South Vietnam** –Led by an anti-Communist government under the rule of Ngo Dinh Diem and supported by the U.S. and France.



The Kennedy administration seemed split on how peaceful or democratic the Diem regime really was. Some Kennedy advisers believed Diem had not instituted enough social and economic reforms to remain a viable leader in South Vietnam. Others argued that Diem was the "best of a bad lot."



## **Should the United States support Ngo Dinh Diem?**

President Diem maintained that South Vietnam was a peace-loving democracy and that the Communists were out to destroy his new country.



**Cause:** Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, began raiding Buddhist pagodas in South Vietnam, claiming they were harboring Communists.

**Result:** Massive protests on the streets of Saigon took place including the self-immolation of many Buddhist monks.







Why would these Buddhist monks perform such an act?  
The pictures of the monks engulfed in flames made world  
headlines, bringing attention to the corrupt government of  
Ngo Dinh Diem.

# A Change in Leadership

**Cause:** Diem is an unpopular, corrupt, dictator and decides NOT hold scheduled elections that were promised to the people. (The U.S. supported his decision because they thought the Communists would be elected.)



**Result:** In 1963, a U.S. backed group of South Vietnamese generals plan a coup. They overthrow and assassinate Diem. Later that month, President Kennedy was also assassinated and Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) became President.

**Cause:** The U.S. feels that the new leaders were no more popular than Diem and they feared a Communist takeover.



### **The National Liberation Front:**

Founded in 1960, this South Vietnamese group supported the unification of Vietnam and opposed Ngo Dinh Diem and the U.S. presence in Vietnam. The group came to be known as the **Viet Cong (VC)**.

**Result:** The U.S. increases the number of military advisors and aid to South Vietnam.



Soon, the number of planes, tanks and other military equipment sent to South Vietnam increases.

# The Spark of the Vietnam War!

**Cause:** By August of 1964, the U.S. needed justification for its increasing presence in Vietnam.

**Result:** U.S. President LBJ told Congress that North Vietnamese patrol boats had attacked two American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. One of the attacks was never proven to have happened.



# Gulf of Tonkin



# What does President Johnson want from Congress?

Communist Aggression August 5, 1964

“The North Vietnamese regime has conducted further deliberate attacks against U.S. naval vessels operating in international waters... These latest actions of the North Vietnamese regime has given a new and grave turn to the already serious situation in southeast Asia.”



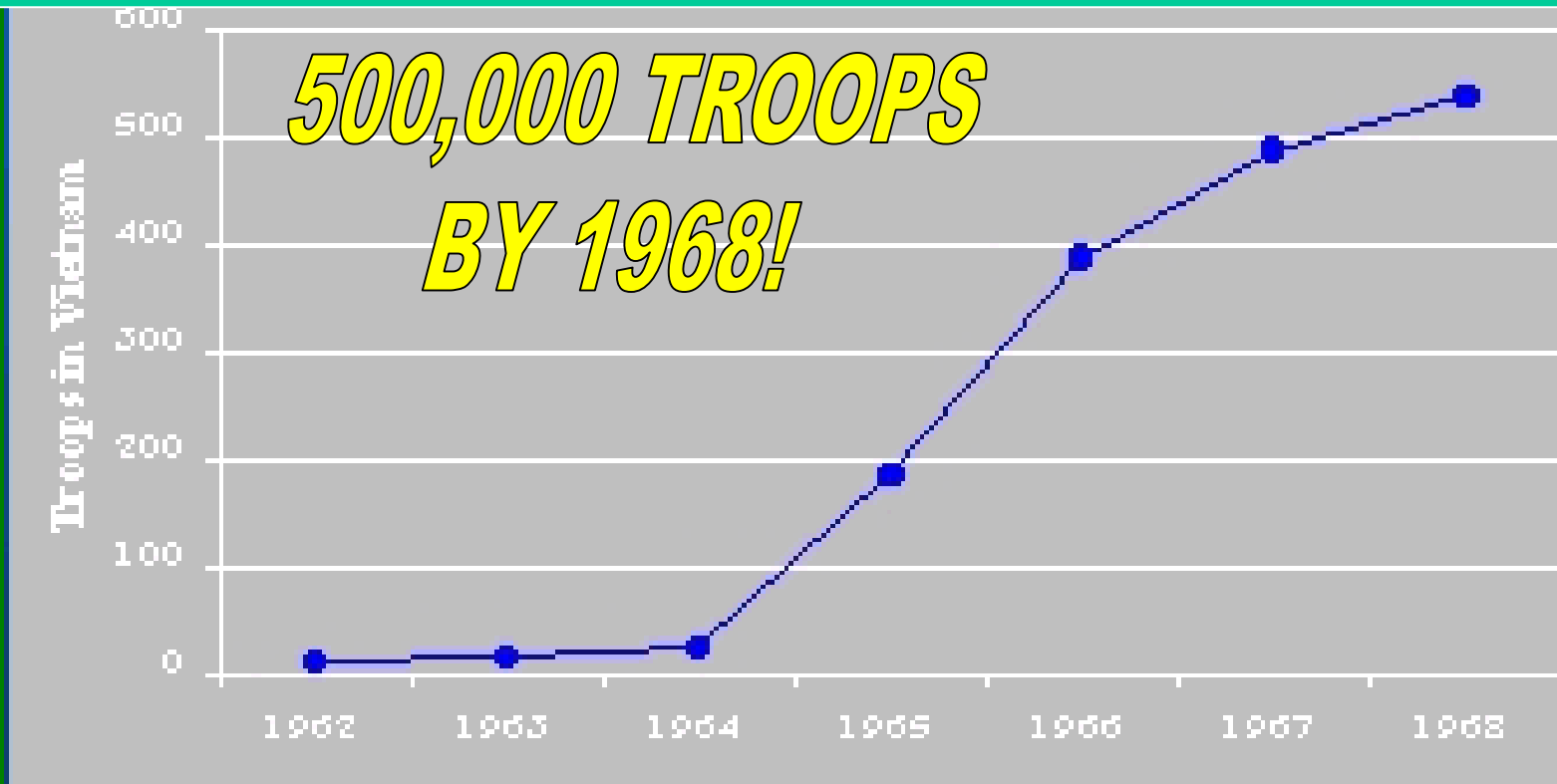
“I want to ask the Congress for a resolution expressing the unity and determination of the United States in supporting freedom and in protecting peace in southeast Asia.

This resolution obligates the United States and other members to act against Communist aggression in any nation.”

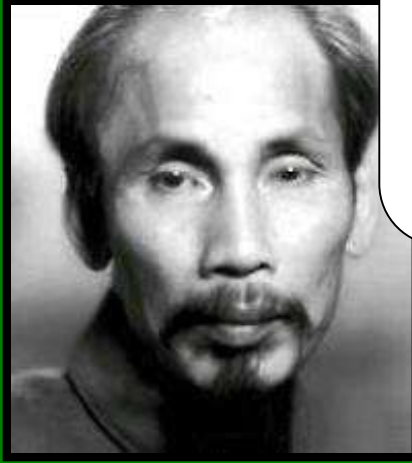
# Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

On August 5, 1964 Congress passed the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** that authorized the President to use war powers and send American troops into Vietnam.

**Compare the amount of troops sent to Vietnam in 1964 to 1968.**



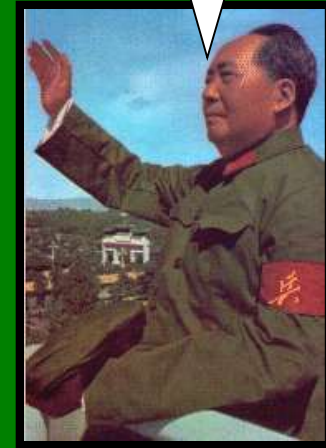




You need soldiers  
and guns? No  
problem, I've got  
plenty.

I've got  
your back,  
Ho.

Me too.  
Slap me  
five  
Lenny!



At the same time, popular support for the Vietcong grew. Ho Chi Minh strongly supported the Vietcong with troops and munitions, as did the Soviet Union and China.

Welcom  
Please  
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What n  
difficul

- North Vietnamese Army (NVA)
- Agent Orange
- war of attrition
- Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)
- napalm
- credibility gap
- Tet Offensive

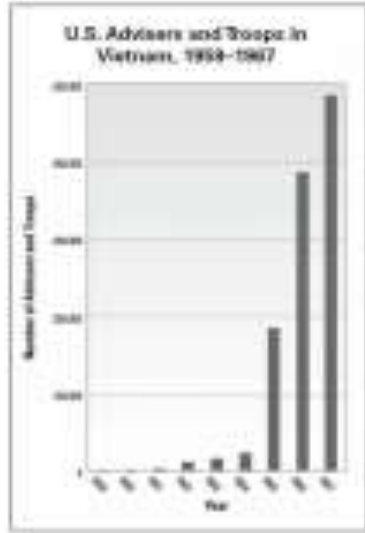
1. The Viet Minh was a Vietnamese movement led by Ho Chi Minh that
  - A. opposed foreign occupation. CORRECT
  - B. supported the Indochina War.
  - C. fought against communism.
  - D. tried to colonize Japan.
  
2. Which of these is the main reason President Harry Truman sent military aid to French Indochina during the early 1950s?
  - A. to support an independent Vietnam
  - B. to maintain French control of Vietnam
  - C. to keep the Chinese from invading Vietnam
  - D. to block the spread of communism into Vietnam CORRECT

3. The Geneva Accords of 1954 led to all of the following EXCEPT
- A. the end of the First Indochina War.
  - B. the division of Vietnam into two states.
  - C. the holding of elections to unify Vietnam. CORRECT
  - D. the departure of the French from Indochina.
4. Which of these empowered President Lyndon Johnson to greatly increase U.S. military involvement in Vietnam? n?
- A. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution CORRECT
  - B. Operation Rolling Thunder
  - C. Pentagon Papers
  - D. War Powers Act

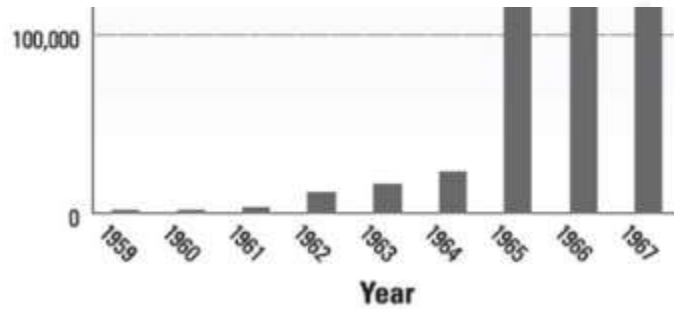
5. One of the main arguments used to support U.S. military involvement in Vietnam was the fear that if Vietnam fell to communism, other nations in Southeast Asia could as well. This argument was known as the
- A. appeasement trap.
  - B. domino theory. CORRECT
  - C. hegemony effect.
  - D. red scare.
6. Which of the following is a reason that most of President Johnson's advisors supported Operation Rolling Thunder?
- A. They thought that would help gain military support from France and Britain.
  - B. They felt that it was necessary to avoid the collapse of South Vietnam. CORRECT
  - C. They argued that it would convince Americans to support the involvement.
  - D. They believed that it would result in a peace treaty with North Vietnam.

7. In the 1960s, President Johnson's advisors that were called hawks
- A. argued for negotiation and peace with Vietnam.
  - B. favored U.S. military involvement in Vietnam. CORRECT
  - C. felt that the war with Vietnam was unwinnable.
  - D. thought that Vietnam had the right to communism.

8. Examine the graph below. Based on the graph, in which year did President Johnson's Americanization of the Vietnam War begin?



- A. 1959
- B. 1961
- C. 1963
- D. 1965 CORRECT



- Who is better for American ideals?
  - Protesters of the war: the U. S. government is engaged in an unjust war
  - Advocates for the soldiers: they are doing what they are told and supporting our nation, while protesters are hating soldiers for doing their job



## Section 2

1. Describe at least two geographic difficulties U.S. soldiers faced in Vietnam. Also describe at least one way they overcame a geographic difficulty.
2. List at least three reasons why it was difficult to fight the Viet Cong and the NVA.
3. Why was the limited war the United States fought ultimately ineffective?

## Section 3

1. Describe the two main programs of the U.S. and South Vietnamese pacification campaign.
2. List at least two reasons the Viet Cong were able to maintain popular support among the South Vietnamese.

## Section 4

1. How did media coverage of the war change as the fighting continued?
2. List at least three reasons the war became unpopular with the American public.
3. Describe at least two ways in which Americans protested the war in Vietnam.

# Strategies for the Vietnam War

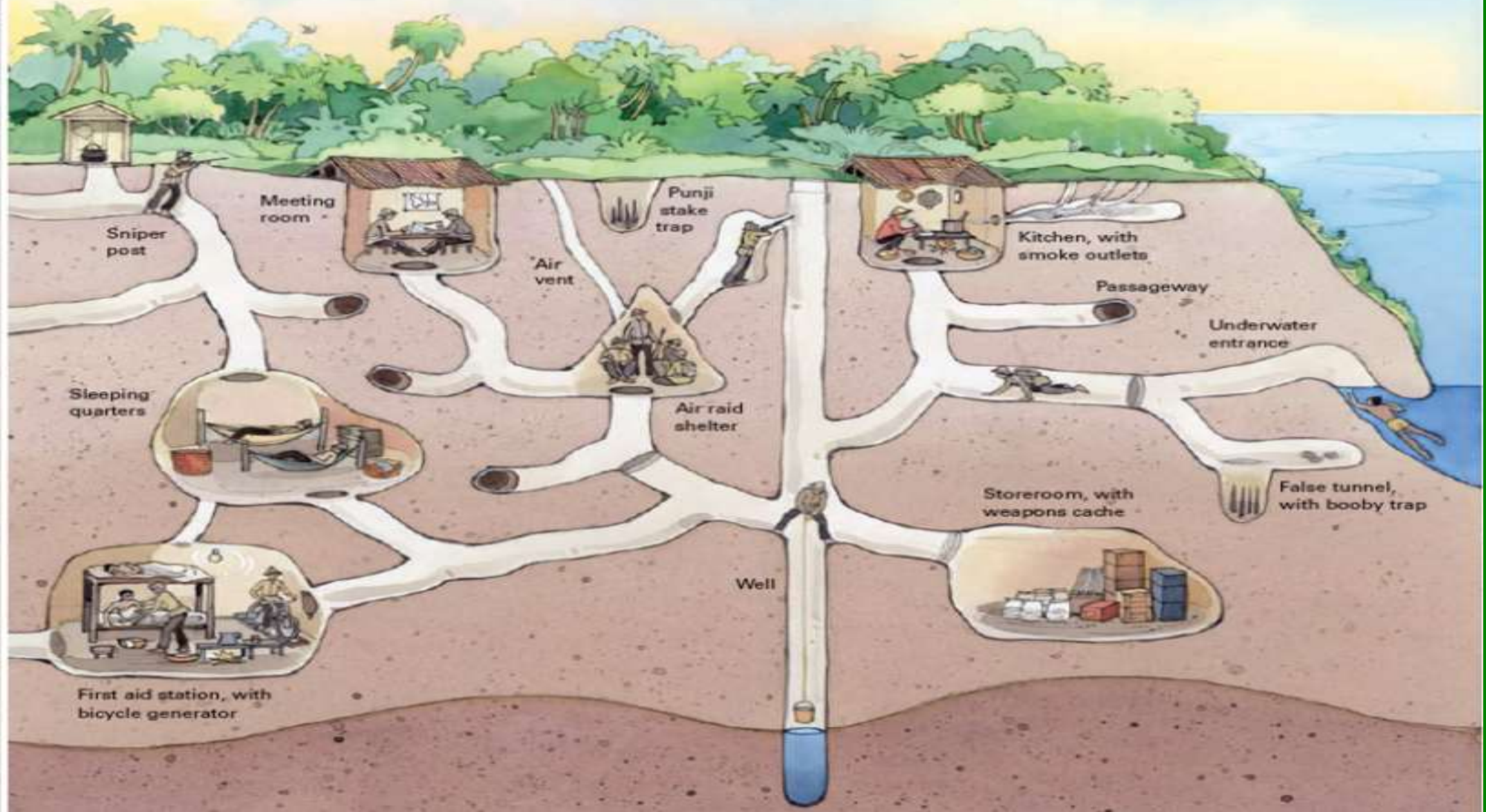
## Who has the advantage?

- Will use its superior firepower to force the enemy to surrender
- Will use air strikes to bomb the enemy into submission
- Will use search and destroy missions to pinpoint enemy bases and supplies.
- Will set up blockades to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy.

- Will rely on the Guerilla tactics of surprise and mobility.
- Will avoid major head to head battles
- Will use knowledge of terrain to their advantage
- Will fight during the night and use underground tunnels to confuse enemy.
- Will not fight to win, but to prolong the war and never lose.

## How Did the Viet Cong Survive Underground?

The Viet Cong built underground tunnels to hide from U.S. troops and to serve as base camps for their forces. These tunnel networks were sometimes quite extensive, with many rooms and passageways in all directions.



# Bombing Campaign

**Cause:** Unable to win a decisive victory on the ground

**Result:** The U.S. turned to air power and bombed millions of acres of farmland and forest in an attempt to destroy enemy hideouts.

*The U.S. continued to drop bombs on more targets through 1967 causing an estimated \$300 million in damage.*



# Aerial Objectives

- To Destroy the North Vietnamese economy
- To Interrupt the flow of supplies and men
- To Reduce the morale and will to fight

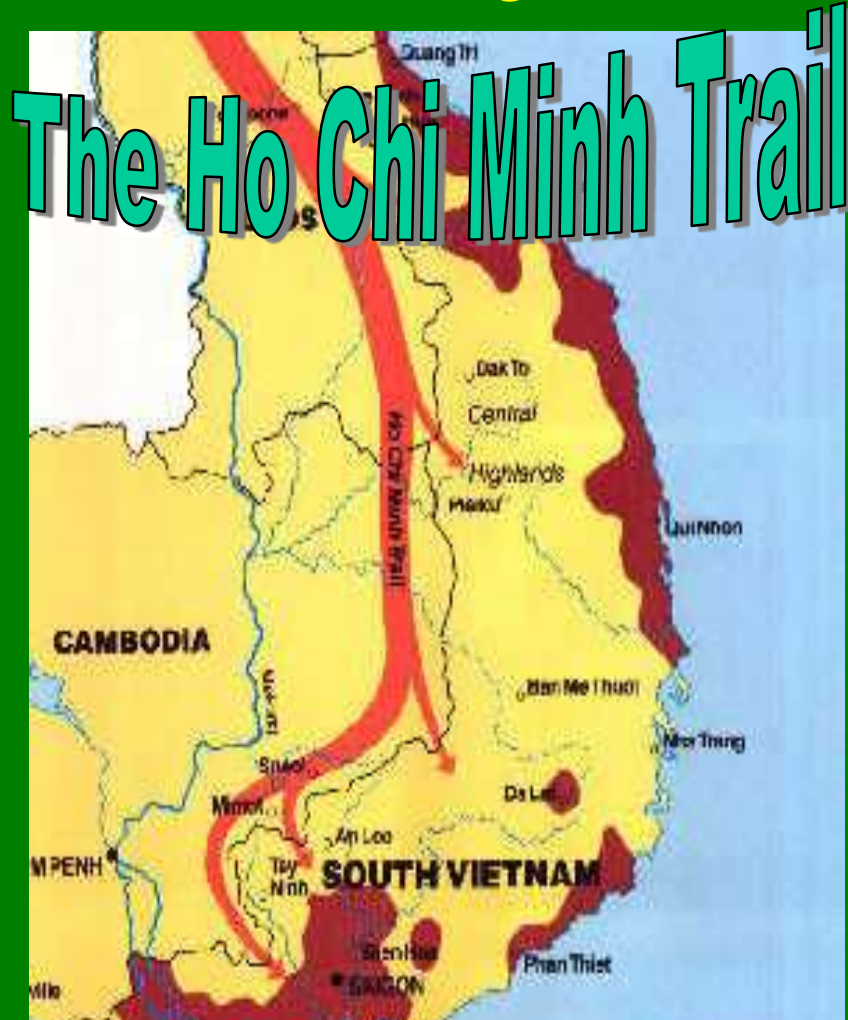


**ALL OBJECTIVES FAILED**

# Major Turning Points

## The Tet Offensive

On January 31, 1968, during the Vietnamese New Year known as Tet, the North Vietnamese communist forces initiated a large scale attack on major South Vietnamese cities and bases.



**Why did the north use the Ho Chi Minh Trail and why was it effective?**





## Tet Offensive, 1968



Image Credit: Bettmann/Corbis

In 1968, during the Tet holiday, Viet Cong and NVA soldiers launched a major offensive across South Vietnam. Key battles took place in and around Hue and Saigon. Viet Cong guerrillas did most of the fighting and suffered most of the casualties. Some were also captured. In fact, after Tet, the NVA had to handle most of the combat in the war.

# Results of the Tet Offensive

- Up to 40,000 communists were killed in action
- The U.S. military quickly responded to the surprise attacks and defeated the communists
- Almost all territory was regained by the U.S. within a few days
- The public saw bloody street fighting and the communist's temporary occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.



**If the Tet Offensive was a military loss for North Vietnam, then why is it considered a turning point?**

# Results of the Tet Offensive

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The U. S. and S. Vietnamese public lost support for the war. ...

1. Which of these factors greatly frustrated U.S. troops fighting in Vietnam?
  - A. The Viet Cong could quickly fade into the landscape. CORRECT
  - B. The Viet Cong was equipped with superior weapons.
  - C. The Viet Cong was able to total up higher body counts.
  - D. The Viet Cong excelled in conventional large-scale battles.
2. Which of these terms BEST describes the kind of military campaign General William Westmoreland proposed for the U.S. forces early in the Vietnam conflict?
  - A. total war
  - B. defensive war
  - C. war of attrition CORRECT
  - D. war of conquest

3. Why did the United States pursuit of limited war against Vietnam prove ineffective?
- A. South Vietnam randomly attacked U.S. soldiers.
  - B. There were too many enemy forces to eliminate. CORRECT
  - C. Violence broke out between France and Vietnam.
  - D. The Vietnamese had more advanced equipment.
4. Which of the following was one of the U.S. pacification programs to promote security and stability in South Vietnam? ?
- A. a program that tried to deter support for the Viet Cong by charging sympathizers fees
  - B. a program that called for a series of meeting between the United States and the Viet Cong
  - C. a program that had the ARVN remove the Viet Cong and its sympathizers from villages CORRECT
  - D. a program that placed an embargo on all villages that homed Viet Cong sympathizers

5. In *Tinker v. Des Moines*, the Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment protects the right of students to do which of the following?
- A. engage in symbolic speech at school to protest the war CORRECT
  - B. hold antiwar protest rallies on the grounds of their school
  - C. burn their school flag as a symbolic protest against the war
  - D. organize teach-ins at their school in support of antiwar protests
6. What was the MAIN impact of the Tet Offensive in the United States?
- A. It motivated President John Kennedy to send U.S. military advisers to Vietnam to prop up the Diem regime.
  - B. It fueled a credibility gap between what President Lyndon Johnson said about the Vietnam War and what Americans saw on television. CORRECT
  - C. It triggered President Richard Nixon's decision to order the secret bombing of Viet Cong bases and supply routes in Laos and Cambodia.
  - D. It convinced President Gerald Ford not to interfere when the North Vietnamese Army surrounded the city of Saigon.

7. What was Agent Orange used for in the Vietnam War?
- A. to poison food crops grown by Viet Cong supporters
  - B. to pollute wells supplying water to Viet Cong guerrillas
  - C. to blow up tunnel systems used to shelter Viet Cong troops
  - D. to clear forest vegetation that could hide Viet Cong soldiers CORRECT
- D. to clear forest vegetation that could hide Viet Cong soldiers
8. By 1968, a poll showed that 26 percent of Americans
- A. thought President Johnson would turn the United States into a communist country.
  - B. felt the war in Vietnam should end immediately.
  - C. participated in protests against the war.
  - D. supported President Johnson's conduct of the war. CORRECT
- D. supported President Johnson's conduct of the war.

# **The My Lai Massacre**

On March 16, 1968 a “search and destroy mission” unfolded in My Lai, a heavily mined area controlled by the VC. Many soldiers of Charlie

Company  
in the  
agitated tr  
Calley, e



or killed  
. The  
William  
agement



**The mission turned into a massacre when Calley ordered his men to enter the village firing, though there had been no report of opposing fire. Over 300 apparently unarmed civilians including women, children, and the elderly were executed. For his part, Calley was said to have rounded up a group of the villagers, ordered them into a ditch, and mowed them down in a fury of machine gun fire.**

**At his trial, Calley testified that he was ordered by Captain Ernest Medina to kill everyone in the village of My Lai. Still, there was only enough photographic and recorded evidence to convict Calley, alone, of murder. He was sentenced to life in prison, but was released in 1974, following many appeals. After being issued a dishonorable discharge, Calley entered the insurance business.**



# Anti-War Protests on the Homefront

As a result of the military draft, civil rights movement, and television coverage of the war, many college students began to protest the war. 300,000 protested in New York City in August 1967.



# Nixon Elected President in 1968

**Cause:** During the late 1960s, protests against the war became more popular in the U.S. The stress of the war causes LBJ not to run for President for a second term.



**Result:** Elected in 1968, President Nixon begins withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam in 1969. This policy was called “Vietnamization” because it allowed U.S. troops to pull out while the South Vietnamese increased their combat role.

- The *NYTimes* published leaked info that showed the military and politicians had deceived the public for a long time
- Leaked by Daniel Ellsberg, who wanted to uncover government deception about Vietnam
  - Eisenhower, Kennedy, LBJ, Nixon
- Nixon, injunction on *Times*: “prevents him from doing his job”
- *Post* avoids injunction
- Supreme Court, eventually
  - Prior restraint not valid



[Pentagon Papers](#)



**What countries  
did the Ho Chi  
Minh Trail pass  
through?  
What should the  
U. S. do?**

# The Bombing of Cambodia

**Cause:** The Vietcong moved soldiers and supplies through Cambodia and Laos over the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

**Result:** On March 18, 1969, American B-52s began carpet-bombing eastern Cambodia and Laos and dropped 540,000 tons of bombs, killing anywhere from 150,000 to 500,000 civilians. The bombing was kept secret from the American people.



# The Kent State Shooting

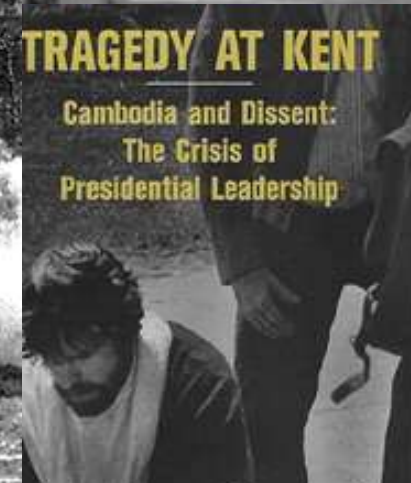
After Nixon announced the bombing of Cambodia, the Nation erupted in protests. On May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1970, At Kent State University in Ohio, the National Guard was sent in due to massive protests and near riots.



Film  
Clip

Tin soldiers and Nixon coming,  
We're finally on our own.  
This summer I hear the drumming,  
Four dead in Ohio.

Gotta get down to it  
Soldiers are gunning us down  
Should have been done long ago.  
What if you knew her  
And found her dead on the ground  
How can you run when you know?



JPI/THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE





After some commotion, the guardsmen opened fire, killing four students and injuring nine.





# Paris Peace Accords

After years of stalled talks, a cease-fire was finally signed on January 27, 1973 by the United States, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam. Its provisions were:

- Cease-fire in-place and troop withdrawal
- All parties committed to no further acts of force on ground, in the air, and on the sea.
- Return of all captured military personnel and foreign civilians within 60 day period
- Exercise of South Vietnam's right of self-determination
- North and South Vietnam to begin peaceful negotiations on establishing normal relations and reunification.



Henry Kissinger, The United States Secretary of State, later justified the Paris Peace Accord by saying,

"We believed that those who opposed the war in Vietnam would be satisfied with our withdrawal, and those who favored an honorable ending would be satisfied if the United States would not destroy an ally."

America's longest war was over.



# Peace with Honor?

**Cause:** By March 1973, the last U.S. forces left Vietnam.

**Result:** The North Vietnamese overran South Vietnam two years later.



The last Americans  
leave the American  
Embassy in South  
Vietnam

# The Fall of Saigon

N  
Th

troops march into South Vietnam.  
name Saigon, the capital of the South,  
Ho Chi Minh City.



# Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge

**Cause:** The Cambodians are angered by U.S. bombing and are poverty stricken.

**Result:** It remained unstable for years and in 1975 the Communist rebels, known as the Khmer Rouge, set up a brutal government under the leadership of Pol Pot.



This brutal, ruthless regime's extreme agrarian-communist ideals led to more than 1 million deaths. Instead of saving Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge killed it.

**Cause:** Pol Pot begins a ruthless attempt to transform Cambodia into a rural communist society.

**Result:** Pol Pot's followers commit acts of genocide resulting in the murder of almost two million Cambodians. He piled up the remains of the murdered in what became known as the “Killing Fields.”







**Cause:** In 1978, Vietnam invaded Cambodia to oust the Khmer Rouge. The invasion was a response to two years of border incursions by Pol Pot's forces.

**Result:** Within two weeks of the invasion, the Khmer Rouge had been driven out into Thailand. In its place, the Vietnamese installed a government led by Cambodian communists who had opposed Pol Pot.



In April 1998, 73-year-old Pol Pot died of an apparent heart attack following his arrest, before he could be brought to trial by an international tribunal for the events of 1975-79.

# Results of the Vietnam War

- There were 58,000 Americans, 400,000 South Vietnamese, and over 900,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed in Action.
- 304,000 Americans wounded
- Over 10,000 American MIA/POWs
- U.S. officially recognized Vietnam in 1989
- Vietnam still remains a united nation under a communist government
- Both Cambodia and Laos fall to communism





Trump ignored Congress on **war powers**. Constitutional scholars want ...

Vox - May 27, 2019

Trump said the **War Powers Resolution** was an attempt to “weaken ... in 1973 to prevent another Vietnam War — specifically directing Trump to ...

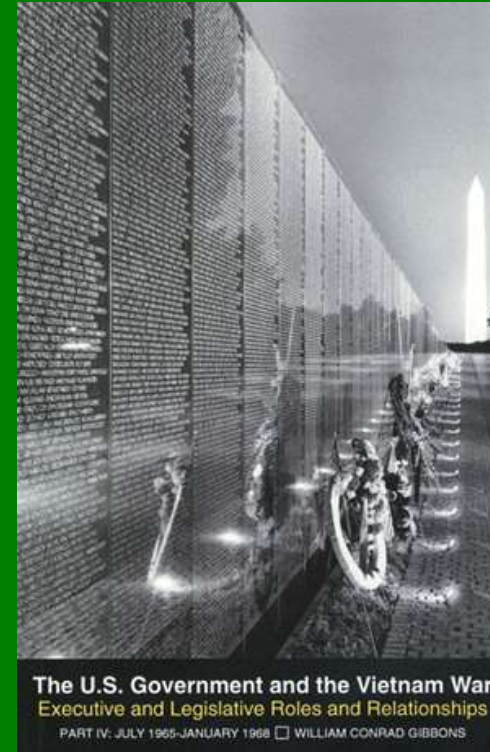
Letter: Congress should strengthen **resolution** on **war powers**

Buffalo News - May 21, 2019

It seems that the **War Powers Resolution of 1973** has done little to discourage presidents from unilaterally sending American troops into combat ...



# The Vietnam War Memorial



The Vietnam Veterans Memorial was not dedicated until 1982, more than seven years after the end of the war.

Film Clip

## Section 2

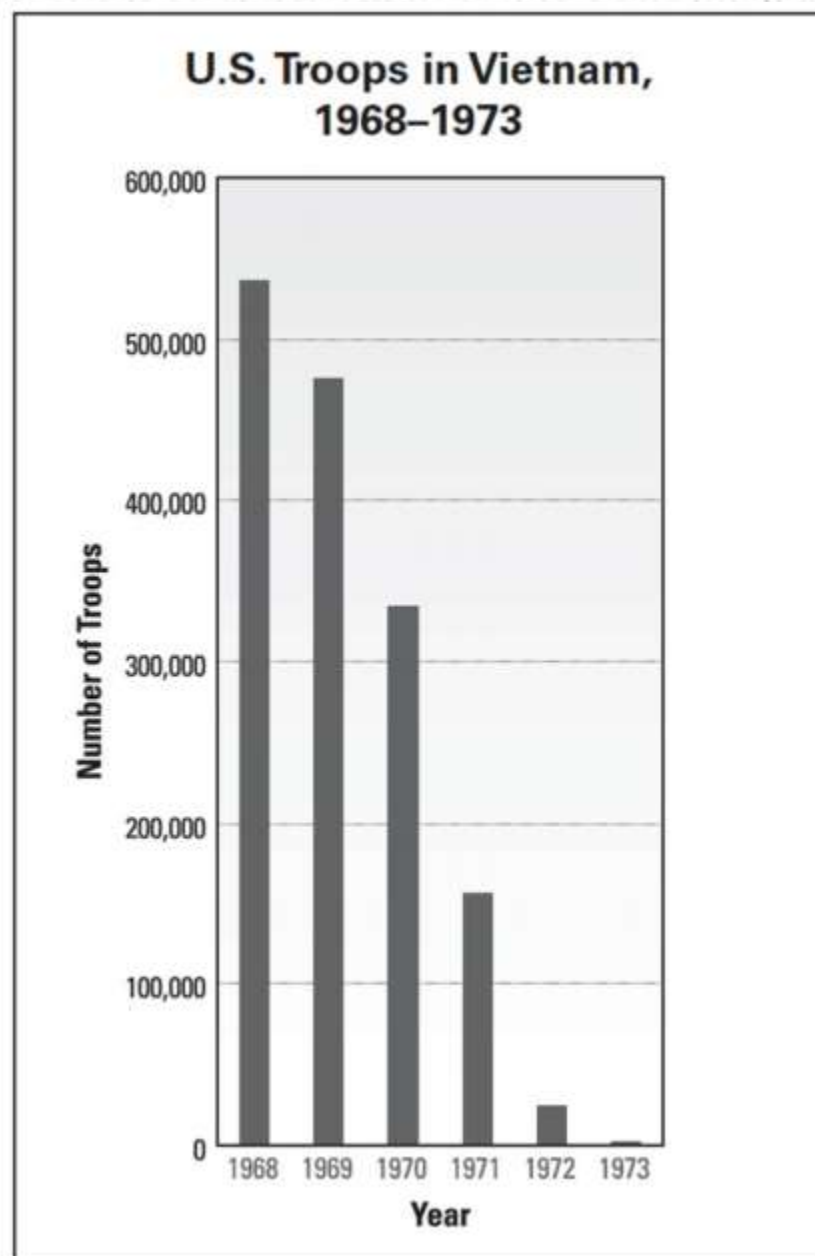
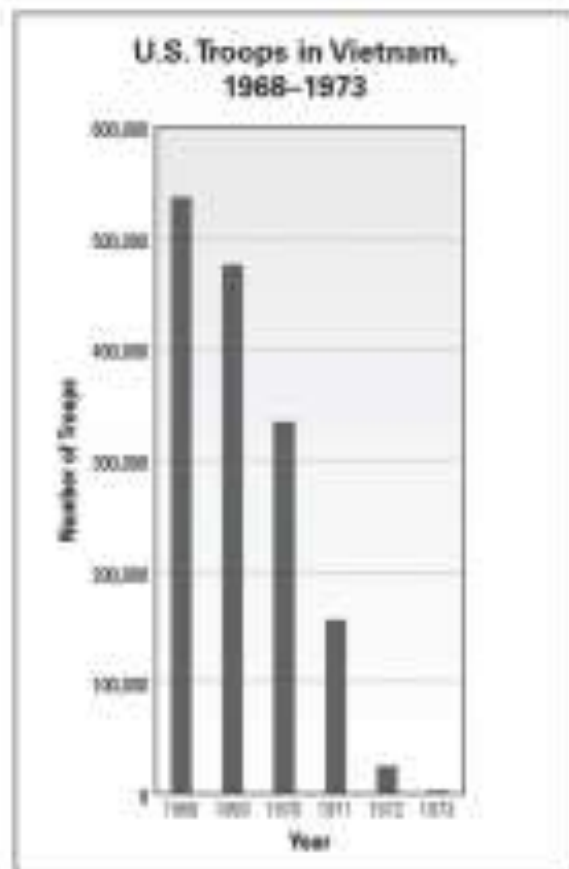
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## Section 3

1. Describe the two main programs of the U.S. and South Vietnamese pacification campaign.
2. List at least two reasons the Viet Cong were able to maintain popular support among the South Vietnamese.

- Viet Minh
  - First Indochina War
  - Geneva Accords
  - Viet Cong
  - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- North Vietnamese Army (NVA)
  - Agent Orange
  - war of attrition
  - Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)
  - napalm
  - credibility gap
  - Tet Offensive
- Vietnamization
  - My Lai massacre
  - Kent State shootings
  - Pentagon Papers
  - War Powers Resolution

1. Examine the graph below. The graph shows the impact of which of the following? 9?



- A. Americanization
- B. Paris Peace Accords
- C. Vietnamization CORRECT
- D. War Powers Resolution



2. The timeline lists events from the Vietnam War. Which of these events belongs in place of the question mark?

**January 1973**

United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and Viet Cong sign Paris Peace Accords.

**March 1973**

U.S. combat forces are withdrawn from Vietnam.

**April 1973**

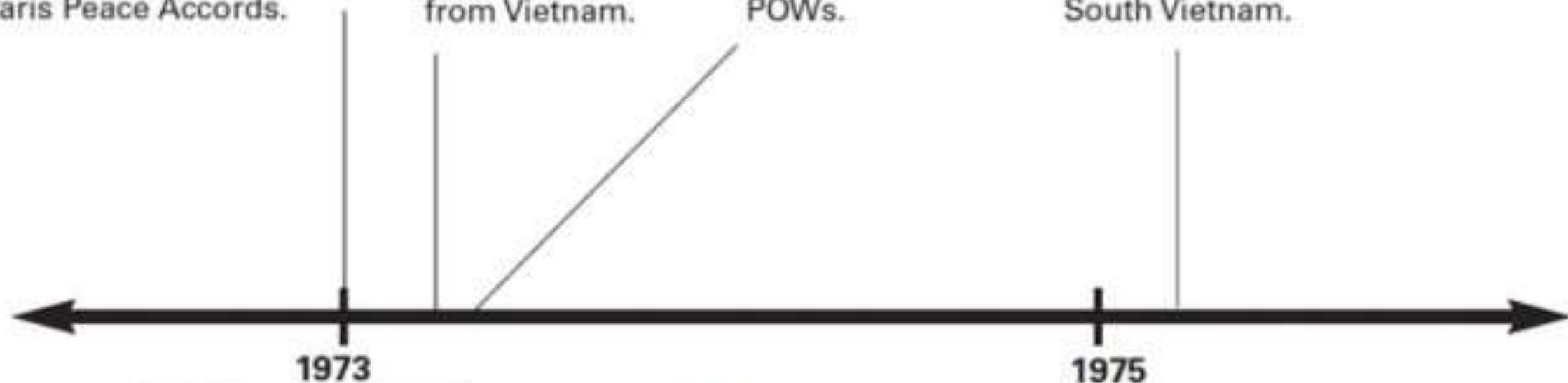
North Vietnam releases U.S. POWs.

**March 1975**

North Vietnamese forces invade South Vietnam.

**April 1975**

?



- A. The United States sends 100,000 troops to assist South Vietnam.
- B. South Vietnam's government falls, ending the long years of war. CORRECT
- C. The United States reopens peace talks with the North Vietnamese.
- D. South Vietnam's army regroups, repelling the invasion from the north.

3. How did the My Lai Massacre change American's view on the Vietnam War?
- A. It created more American opposition the war because its violence shocked people. CORRECT
  - B. It increased support for the war because it showed the brutality of the Viet Cong.
  - C. It caused Americans to doubt Vietnamization because it showed it was ineffective.
  - D. It made Americans paranoid that the Viet Cong would attack the United States.
4. What happened during the Vietnam Moratorium of 1968?
- A. Millions of Americans gathered to protest the Vietnam War. CORRECT
  - B. The United States stopped bombing North Vietnam and Laos.
  - C. North Vietnamese diplomats boycotted the Paris peace talks.
  - D. The Viet Cong and ARVN observed a brief cease-fire period.
  - D. The Viet Cong and ARVN observed a brief cease-fire period.

5. Which of the following best describes the experience of many Vietnam veterans upon returning to the United States?
- A. They were welcomed home as heroes.
  - B. They were shunned or ignored by the public. CORRECT
  - C. They returned to civilian life with no problems.
  - D. They quickly forgot about their military service.
6. Which of the following BEST defines the Vietnam syndrome?
- A. the belief that the United States should act as the world's global police power
  - B. the conviction that the United States can win any war anywhere in the world
  - C. a return to the isolationism that characterized U.S. foreign policy after World War I
  - D. a reluctance to involve U.S. troops in foreign conflicts unless victory seems swift and certain CORRECT



Nixon's Face!

# Trump Administration Rolling Back Federal Water Protections

NPR · 1 hour ago

- Trump Removes Pollution Controls on Streams and Wetlands

The New York Times · Yesterday



- Détente: lower tensions between U. S. and China/USSR
- SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty): limited nuclear weapons for U. S.-USSR
- Watergate

## Nixon Terms to Know for Sure

# New Federalism



- Nixon's program to reduce the federal gov't role and put more emphasis on the state and local gov't.
- It called for revenue sharing in which the federal gov't would give the state gov't money for them to spend as they saw fit.

# The Southern Strategy

- Gain southern votes by supporting southern policies like getting the federal government out of desegregation issues
- Nixon courts the Dixiecrats to gain more votes by trying to reverse Civil Rights Legislation
- Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg- forced busing
  - bus students to enforce integration of schools
  - [Nixon](#) publicly disagreed didn't enforce it.



# Why Joe Biden Should Not Apologize for His Opposition to Busing

National Review · Yesterday

## 10 Questions Joe Biden Needs to Answer About His Views on Race

Slate · Last month



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# Joe Biden Cozied Up with Segregationists For His Fight Against Forced Busing



# The Economy

## STAGFLATION

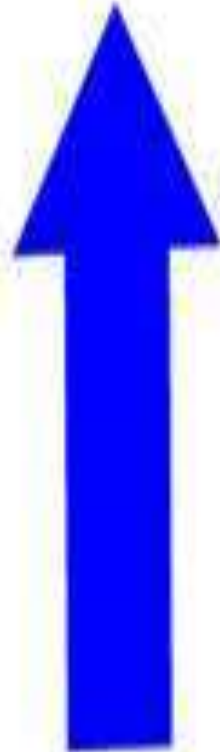
### Recession

Inflation

GDP

Unemployment

Corporate  
Earnings



(c) MarketOracle.co.uk

- Stagflation → combination of inflation and a stagnant economy with high unemployment
- Nixon had focused on controlling inflation by cutting spending and raising taxes
- He then tried to reduce consumer spending by getting the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates

# Causes of Stagflation



- Inflation result of LBJ's deficit spending on war, social programs
- Unemployment from more international trade, new workers
- Rising oil prices, U.S. dependence on foreign oil added to inflation

# Oil Embargo



- **1973 OPEC countries are fighting the Yom Kippur War against Israel**
- **US supports Israel**
- **OPEC cuts off oil to the US causing prices to skyrocket**
- **Prices went from 30 cents to 75 cents**
- **Gas was rationed**

# Nixon Plan

- Announced economic plan in August 1971:
  - Phase I froze wages and prices and rents for 90 days, devalued dollar in Dec.
  - Phase II eased controls on profits and dividends and fresh produce
- Unemployment remained high but inflation began to decline.
- Plan did not help



'A VOLUNTARY DIET?' EXCLAIMED TWEEDLEDUM,  
'YES! YES! YES!' 'DITTO, DITTO,  
DITTO!' CRIED TWEEDLEDEE."

## Realpolitik



- Want U.S. to compete based on power not ideals; confront all powerful nations, even Communist
- Henry Kissinger- Secretary of State was responsible for Nixon foreign policy

# Nixon visits China ([ping pong](#) diplomacy!)



- **1972 Nixon becomes 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. president to visit China**
- **He was visiting to work for normal relations with China**
- **Open trade possibilities**
- **Wanted to drive a wedge between China and Soviets**
- **Give US better bargaining over nuclear weapons with Soviets**
- **Wanted to isolate N. Vietnam**



## Detente

- Easing of tensions between the U.S., China and the Soviets
- The United States hoped to build a better relationship with its main rivals in the interest of world peace



## SALT I

- May, 1972 → American-Soviet summit held to discuss the tensions between the Superpowers
- Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) → plan to limit nuclear arms in both nations
- Also agreed to increase trade and exchange of scientific information

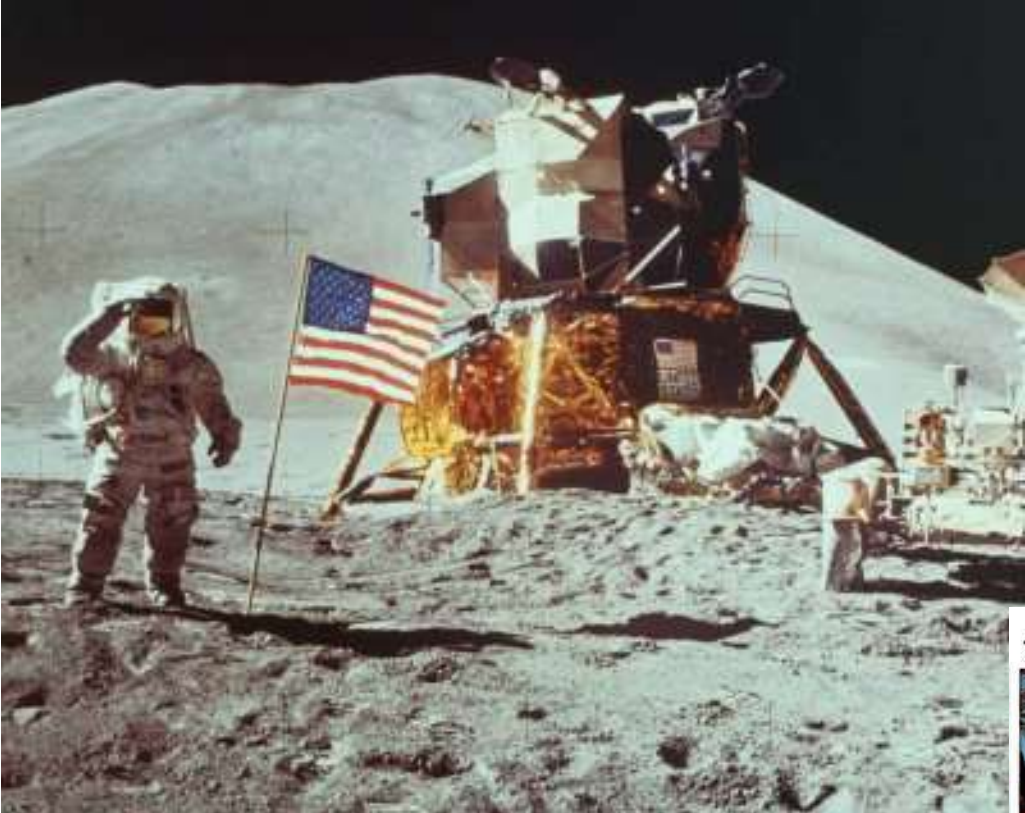




# Culture of Nixon Years

- **Me or Pepsi Generation:** era of restoration rather than protest, conservatism rather than reform, consumer culture rather than counterculture, detente rather than confrontation





12" B&W

1970 Motorola (USA)



**E. B&W PERSONAL PORTABLE TV**  
 —The Cadet 12 . . . with 12" picture, measured diagonally, fits in bookcases and cabinets because the antenna is up front in the handle, not on the back. Polystyrene cabinet in light beige. 693-0017 **\$89.95**

**F. SOLID STATE PORTABLE PHONOGRAPH**—The Toddler plays all four record speeds, even plays stereo records monaurally. Solid state amplifier. High impact polystyrene case takes hard knocks from the kids. 692-1029 **\$19.95**



**G. SOLID STATE SWING-OUT STEREO**—This swinging portable gives sound in an instant. Has swing-out speaker wings, swing-down record changer. Diamond LP stylus; automatic shut-off. High impact polystyrene case. 692-1056 **\$69.95\***

**H. SOLID STATE AM/FM TABLE RADIO**—Slim silhouette and compact styling blends with any decor, fits almost anywhere. 4" speaker; AFC switch for FM. Polystyrene cabinet with molded back. Colors. 692-2019 **\$24.95\***



**I. SOLID STATE POCKET PORTABLE**  
 —Compact, powerful, go-anywhere portable radio operates on a 9-volt battery, has 2 1/4" speaker matched and balanced to circuitry and cabinet for rich, full sound. With case and earphone. 692-0097 **\$6.95**

\*Slightly higher in some areas

# 1970s Culture



- Little House on the Prairie
- The Mary Tyler Moore Show
- The Wonderful World of Disney
- The Six Million Dollar Man
- Happy Days



# 1970s Culture



- Jaws
- Star Wars
- Godfather
- Taxi Driver
- Exorcist
- Grease
- Rocky
- Deer Hunter
- Clockwork Orange
- Halloween



- Apocalypse Now
- Superman
- One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest
- Alien
- Rocky Horror Picture Show
- Chinatown
- Dog Day Afternoon
- Annie Hall
- Young Frankenstein
- Close Encounters Of The Third Kind

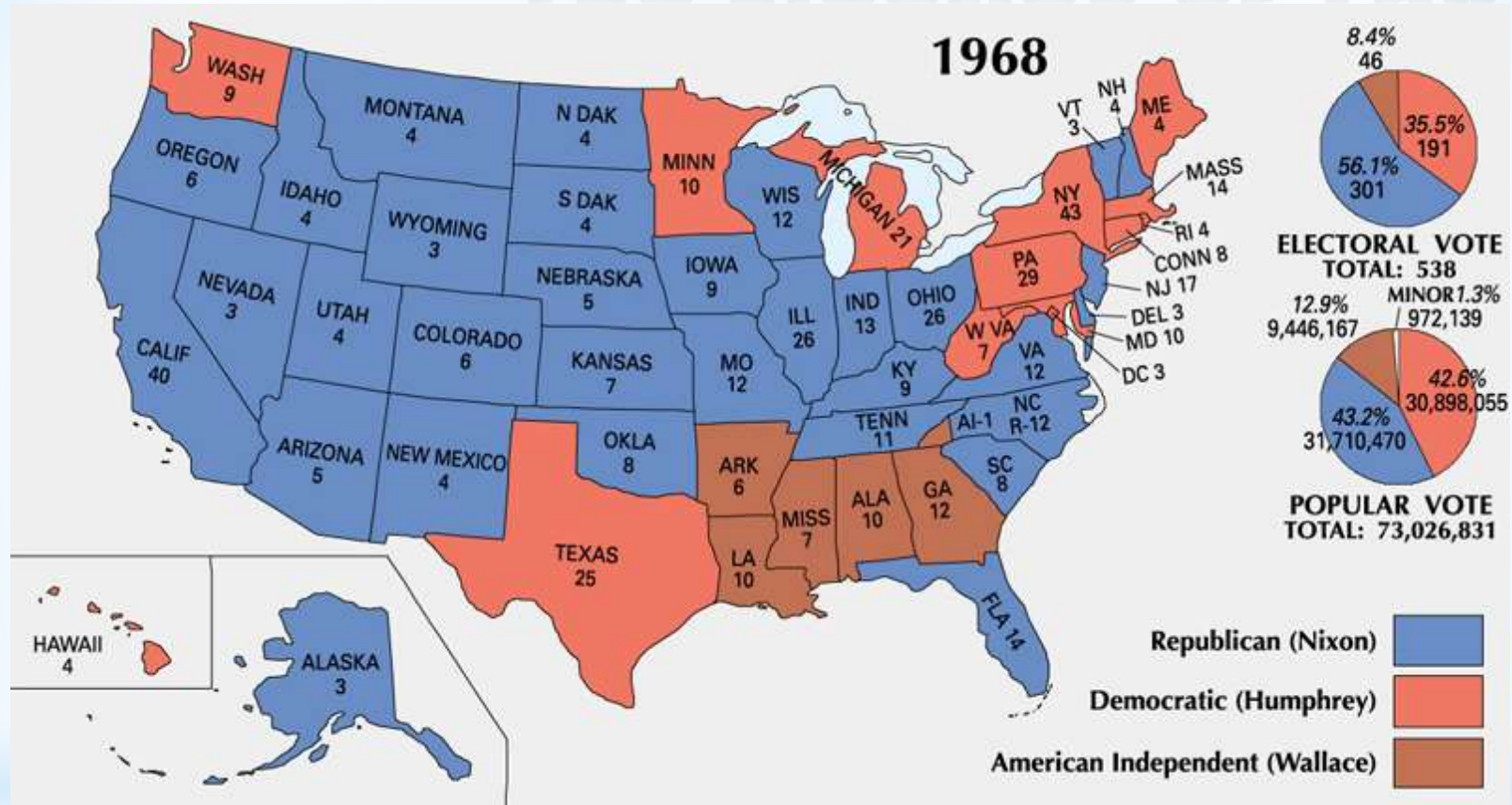


ay Night Fever

# \* Watergate

What's the big deal?

# \* The Election of 1968



- \* Richard Nixon only narrowly won the 1968 election, but the combined total of popular votes for Nixon and Wallace indicated a shift to the right in American politics.
- \* The 1960s began as an era of optimism and possibility and ended in disunity and distrust.
- \* The Vietnam war and a series of assassinations and crises eroded public trust in government and produced a backlash against liberal movements and the Democratic party.

# NIXON WINS BY A THIN MARGIN, PLEADS FOR REUNITED NATION



Richard Nixon, Republican, was elected president of the United States by a narrow margin in the 1968 election. The newspaper page contains multiple columns of text, including sub-headlines such as 'Soviet Bids U.S. Confer; Calls for "Normalization"', 'SENATE'S LIBERAL COALITION SEEKS TO STOP SERVICES GRANT BY G.O.P.', and 'A Lower California and Tries to Settle'. There is also a small graphic titled 'The Elements at a Glance'.

# \* The Election of 1968

- \* Nixon campaigned as a champion of the "silent majority," the hardworking Americans who paid taxes, did not demonstrate, and desired a restoration of "law and order."
- \* He vowed to restore respect for the rule of law, reconstitute the stature of America, dispose of ineffectual social programs, and provide strong leadership to end the turmoil of the 1960s.

\* Beginning on June 13, 1971, the Times published a series of daily articles based on the information contained in the Pentagon Papers. After the third article, the U.S. Department of Justice got a temporary restraining order against further publication of the material, arguing that it was detrimental to U.S. national security. The Times and the Washington Post joined forces to fight the court battle, and on June 30 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 6-3 that the government had failed to prove harm to national security, and that publication of the papers was justified under the First Amendment's protection of freedom of the press.

# \* The Pentagon Papers

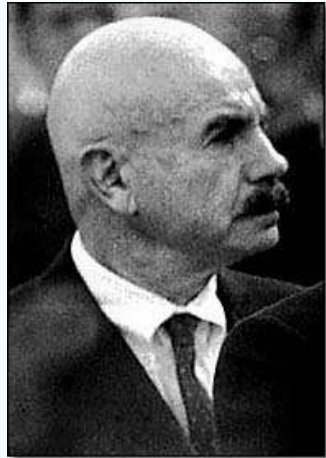
\* In addition to publication in the Times, Post, Boston Globe and other newspapers, portions of the Pentagon Papers entered the public record when Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska, an outspoken critic of the Vietnam War, read them aloud in a Senate subcommittee hearing. These portions revealed that the presidential administrations of Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson had all misled the public about the degree of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, from Truman's decision to give military aid to France during its struggle against the communist-led Viet Minh to Johnson's development of plans to escalate the war in Vietnam as early as 1964, even as he claimed the opposite during that year's presidential election.



# \* The White House Plumbers



Howard Hunt



G. Gordon Liddy



James McCord



Chuck Colson

- \* What is it called when someone's album is put online before the person intended to release it?
- \* After the release of the Pentagon Papers, the White House created a unit to ensure internal security.
- \* This unit was called the Plumbers because they stopped leaks.
- \* In 1971 they burglarized the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, seeking material to discredit him.
- \* It was later revealed that Nixon's domestic advisor John Ehrlichman knew of and approved the plan.

\* Watergate Hotel

\* Saturday Night Massacre



## 1972 Election

### 1972: Peace Is At Hand

Henry Kissinger's infamous declaration that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam at a White House press conference less than two weeks before Election Day is one of the most infamous examples of the October surprise. The optimism was misplaced—the war in Vietnam wouldn't come to a close for more than two years—but **it had the convenient effect** of distracting the public from the President's Watergate scandal.

While Nixon was assured a victory over the feeble George McGovern anyway, the announcement helped soothe an electorate frustrated by the ongoing conflict and gave Nixon a hefty boost in the polls.



# CREEP

- Committee to Re-elect the President
- \$ for Nixon reelection campaign was used to try to cover-up the break in and silence the burglars
- 1973 the Senate begins investigation



# Woodward and Bernstein



# Cover-Up Unravels



- Watergate burglars went on trial and claimed that they were hired by the Nixon administration
- John Dean, an inner circle member, testified that AG Mitchell ordered the break-in and that Nixon ordered the cover-up
- Alleged tapes were discovered that recorded Nixon ordering the cover-up
- Spiro Agnew (Nixon's VP) was forced to resign because he was caught taking bribes  
→ Gerald Ford becomes the new VP

# The Tapes

Senate Judiciary Committee sues for tapes

- Back and forth...smoke and mirrors!
- U.S. v. Nixon forces Nixon to turnover tapes
- Nixon claims **Executive Privilege**
- Tapes come out...18 minutes is missing
- Supreme Court orders “all tapes in their entirety”
- Tapes prove Nixon knew and approved Watergate break in



# Impeachment Begins



- On 27 July 1974, the House Judiciary Committee approved Articles of Impeachment against Nixon.
- The House was to vote on the matter soon.
- Charges were obstruction of justice, abuse of power, perjury and contempt of Congress
- Nixon conceded that impeachment in the House was likely, but he believed that the Senate vote to remove him would fail.



THE WHITE HOUSE

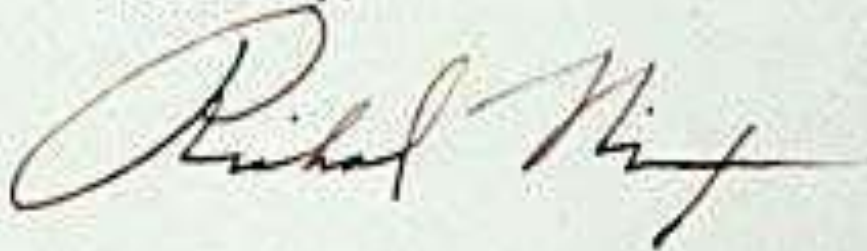
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1974

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the Office of President of the United States.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Nixon".

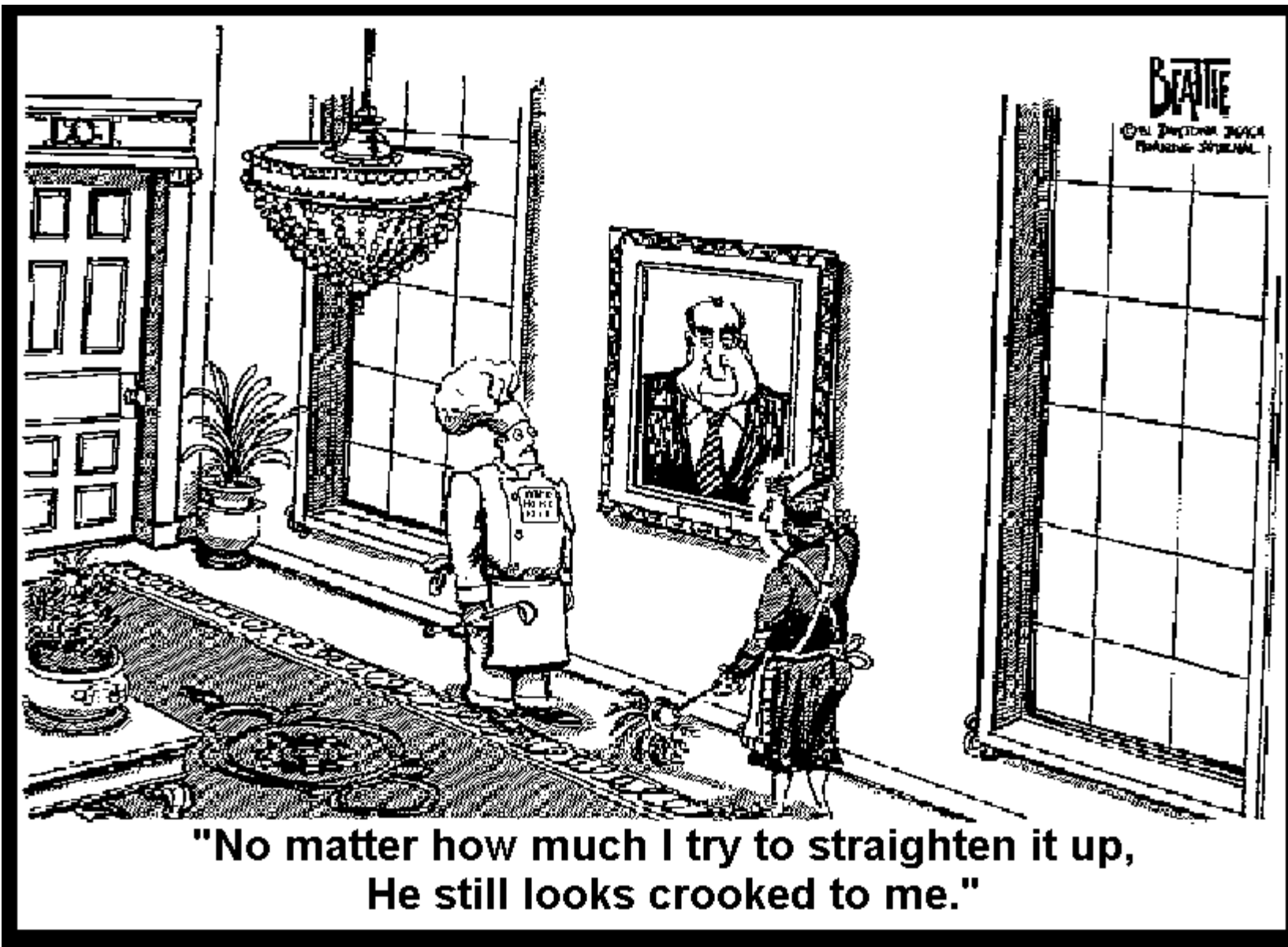
The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger  
The Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

11.35

Handwritten initials "HK" in the bottom right corner of the letter.

## Resigns

- On 5 August 1974, when the “smoking gun tape” became public, a delegation from the Republican National Committee told Nixon that he would not survive the vote in the Senate.
- On 9 August 1974, Richard Nixon became the first American president to resign.

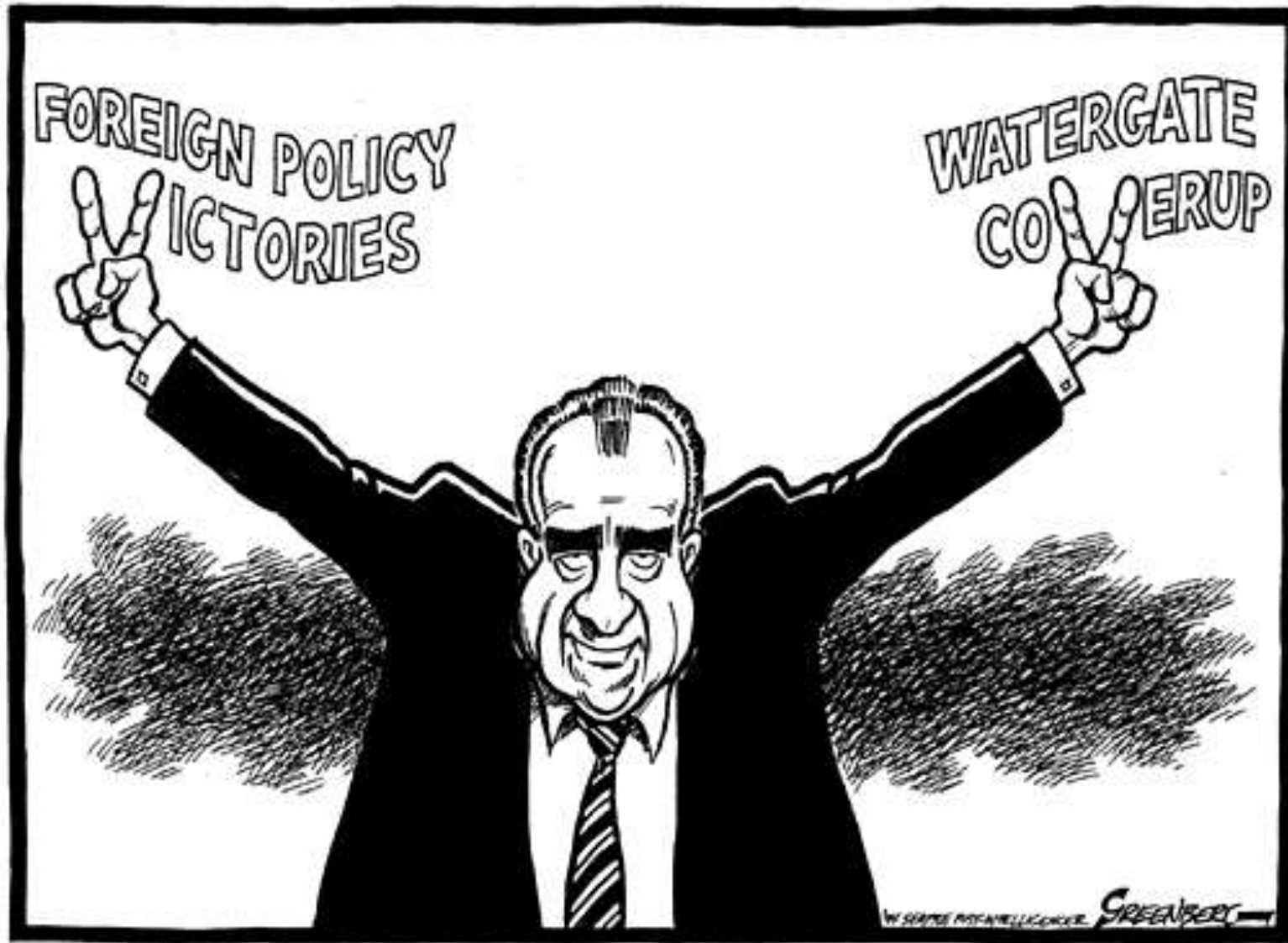




# Aftermath

- More than 30 government officials went to prison for their role in Watergate.
- Richard Nixon was not one of them.
- In September 1974, President Gerald Ford gave Nixon a full pardon.
- America became very distrustful of the Presidency
- Woodward and Bernstein won the Pulitzer Prize.
- They collaborated on 2 books, *All the President's Men* and *The Final Days*.
- In 1976 *All the President's Men* was adapted into an Oscar winning film.
- The identity of Deep Throat was kept secret until W. Mark Felt unmasked himself in 2005.

In sum,



# Woodward and Bernstein: 40 years after Watergate, Nixon was far worse than we thought

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward June 8, 2012

As Sen. Sam Ervin completed his 20-year Senate career in 1974 and issued his final report as chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, he posed the question: “What was [Watergate](#)?”

Countless answers have been offered in the 40 years since June 17, 1972, when a team of burglars wearing business suits and rubber gloves was arrested at 2:30 a.m. at the headquarters of the Democratic Party in the Watergate office building in Washington. Four days afterward, the Nixon White House offered its answer: “Certain elements may try to stretch this beyond what it was,” press secretary Ronald Ziegler scoffed, dismissing the incident as a “third-rate burglary.”



# “I’M THE GUY THEY CALLED DEEP THROAT”

Despite three decades of intense speculation, the identity of “Deep Throat”—the source who leaked key details of Nixon’s Watergate cover-up to *Washington Post* reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein—has never been revealed. Now, at age 91, W. Mark Felt, number two at the F.B.I. in the early 70s, is finally admitting to that historic, anonymous role. In an exclusive, *Vanity Fair* puts a name and face to one of American democracy’s heroes.

---

BY JOHN D. O’CONNOR

JULY 2005

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Despite three decades of intense speculation, the identity of “Deep Throat”—



- \* What happened at the Watergate hotel in 1972?
- \* Why is it so damaging to President Nixon's legacy?
- \* Why is it such a big deal?
- \* What should have happened to those involved?
- \* What was the role of the media?
- \* What, likely, would have happened with this whole Watergate situation if Woodward and Bernstein had not pursued the story?
- \* How might this event have influenced future journalists?



## \* Summary Questions





# Trump compiling Nixonian 'enemies list' as protestors gear up to condemn Senate GOP's 'cover-up'

Jake Johnson / Common Dreams



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ARRIVAL  DEPARTURE  **BOOK NOW**



previous video

next video



THIS MACHINE KILLS FASCISTS



0:02 / 14:50



The Rise of Conservatism: Crash Course US History #41

1. Which of these BEST describes the goal of President Richard Nixon's New Federalism policy?
- A. to expand the federal Food Stamp Program
  - B. to shrink the size and power of the federal government CORRECT
  - C. to reduce the federal government's support for Medicare and Medicaid
  - D. to increase the number of poor families eligible for federal assistance
2. Stagflation is a condition that occurs when
- A. living standards rise and poverty rates fall over time.
  - B. prices and unemployment both rise rapidly over time. CORRECT
  - C. production and consumption both rise slowly over time.
  - D. wages and productivity stay about the same over time.

3. President Nixon's foreign policy was based on realpolitik, which is a political policy centered on
- A. practical rather than idealistic concerns. CORRECT
  - B. peaceful negotiation rather than warfare.
  - C. economic goals rather than social goals.
  - D. using intimidation rather than compromise.
4. How did the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty help limit the number of nuclear weapons in the USSR and the United States?
- A. It was based on an honesty policy in which the nations reported the number of missiles they had daily.
  - B. It used satellites with cameras that photographed missiles so that the nations could monitor each other. CO
  - C. It required that both nations build and keep all of their missiles together in the United Nations' vault.
  - D. It employed the neutral countries of France, England, and Spain to monitor the two nations' missiles.

5. What caused the U.S. energy crisis in the 1970s?
- A. Countries in the Middle East established an oil embargo on the United States. CORRECT
  - B. The USSR lacked enough oil to sell to the United States after the Vietnam War.
  - C. Vietnam and Cambodia sold oil at much lower prices than the United States.
  - D. France charged the United States extremely high tariffs on oil shipments.
6. Which of these describes the MOST important outcome of President Nixon's visit to China?
- A. The United States and China reestablished diplomatic relations. CORRECT
  - B. The Chinese government agreed to give up its claims to Taiwan.
  - C. The United States and China resolved long-standing trade disputes.
  - D. The Chinese government agreed to limit its production of nuclear missiles.

7. Which of these events triggered the Watergate scandal?
- A. the publication of President Nixon's "enemies list"
  - B. the installation of a secret taping system in the Oval Office
  - C. the bungled burglary of the Democratic National Headquarters CORRECT
  - D. the revelation of bribery charges against Vice President Spiro Agnew
8. Which of the following events brought an end to the Watergate scandal?
- A. the resignation of President Nixon CORRECT
  - B. the impeachment of President Nixon
  - C. the appointment of Vice President Ford
  - D. the resignation of Vice President Agnew

- Energy Crisis
  - National Energy Act, [Malaise Speech](#)
- Camp David Accords
  - Egypt gets land back that Israel took in 1967 (and kept in 1973) Wars
- Iran Hostage Crisis
  - Let's talk
- Environmental Protection
  - Clean Water Act
  - [Three Mile Island](#)
- Baby Bust
- Rustbelt

The Rest of the '70s: Carter ([Ford](#) did very little)

Republican  
Nominee:  
**Gerald Ford**

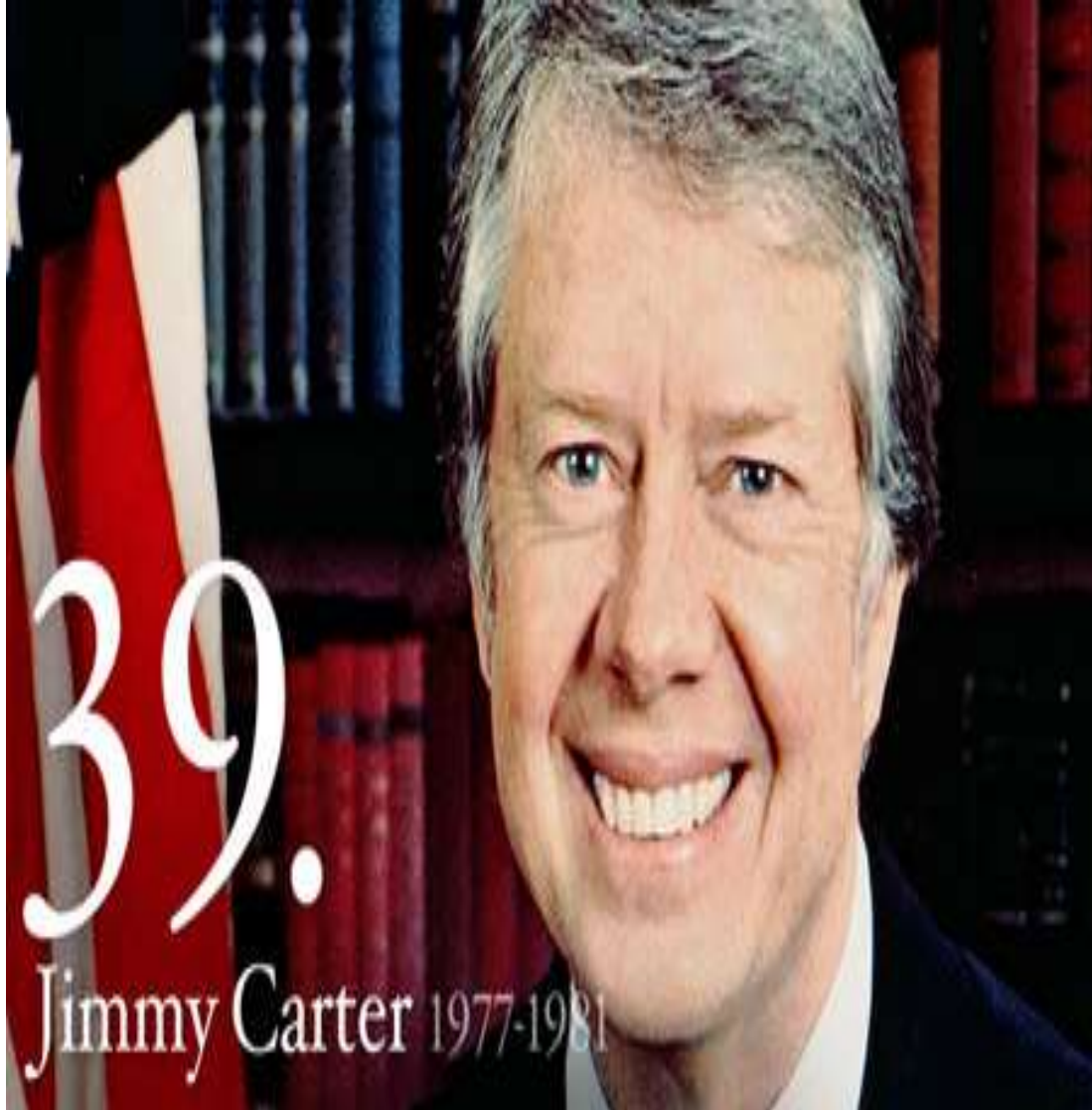


Democrat  
Nominee:  
**Jimmy Carter**

*“I will  
never lie  
to the  
American  
people”*

Election Day Results: **Jimmy Carter wins** with 40.8 million votes to Gerald Ford's 39.1 million

# Carter Presidency



- Carter was the former governor of Georgia, but had no experience in Washington
- Carter promised to restore honesty and new programs for energy development and national health care
- Relaxed presidency
- Deeply religious





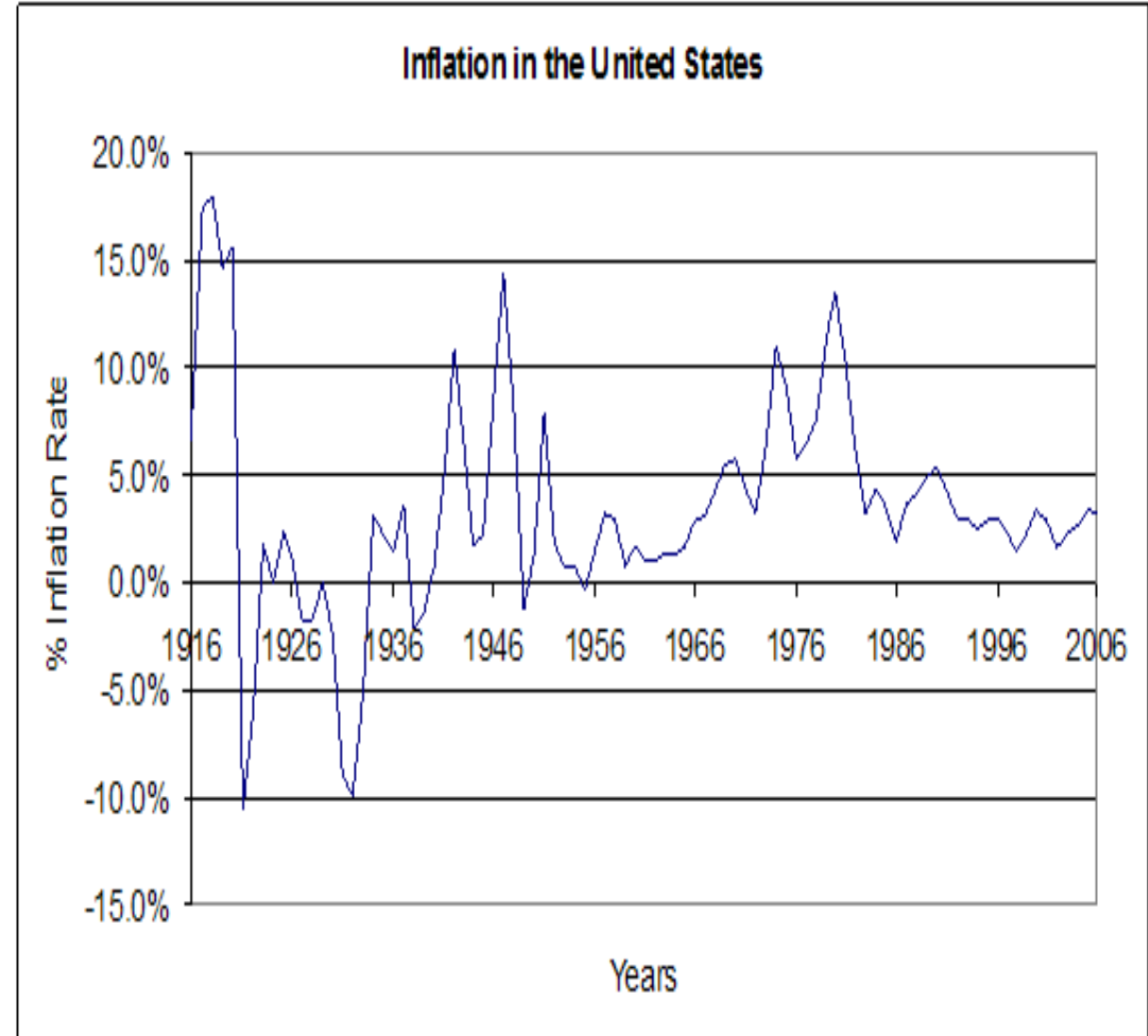
# Carter Faces Problems

- Energy Crisis: reliance on foreign oil
- Creates Department of Energy
- Passes the National Energy Act
- Tries to lessen the crisis but none of the programs formed worked well



# Economic Crisis

- Violence in the Middle East produces fuel shortage in U.S.
- Inflation rises from 7.6% to 11.3% in 1979, 14% in 1980
- Standard of Living goes from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> place in the world
- Manufacturing jobs begin to decrease



## Civil Rights

- His administration included more minorities and women than any other administration
- Regents of California v. Bakke-upheld affirmative action, but race can't be the deterring factor

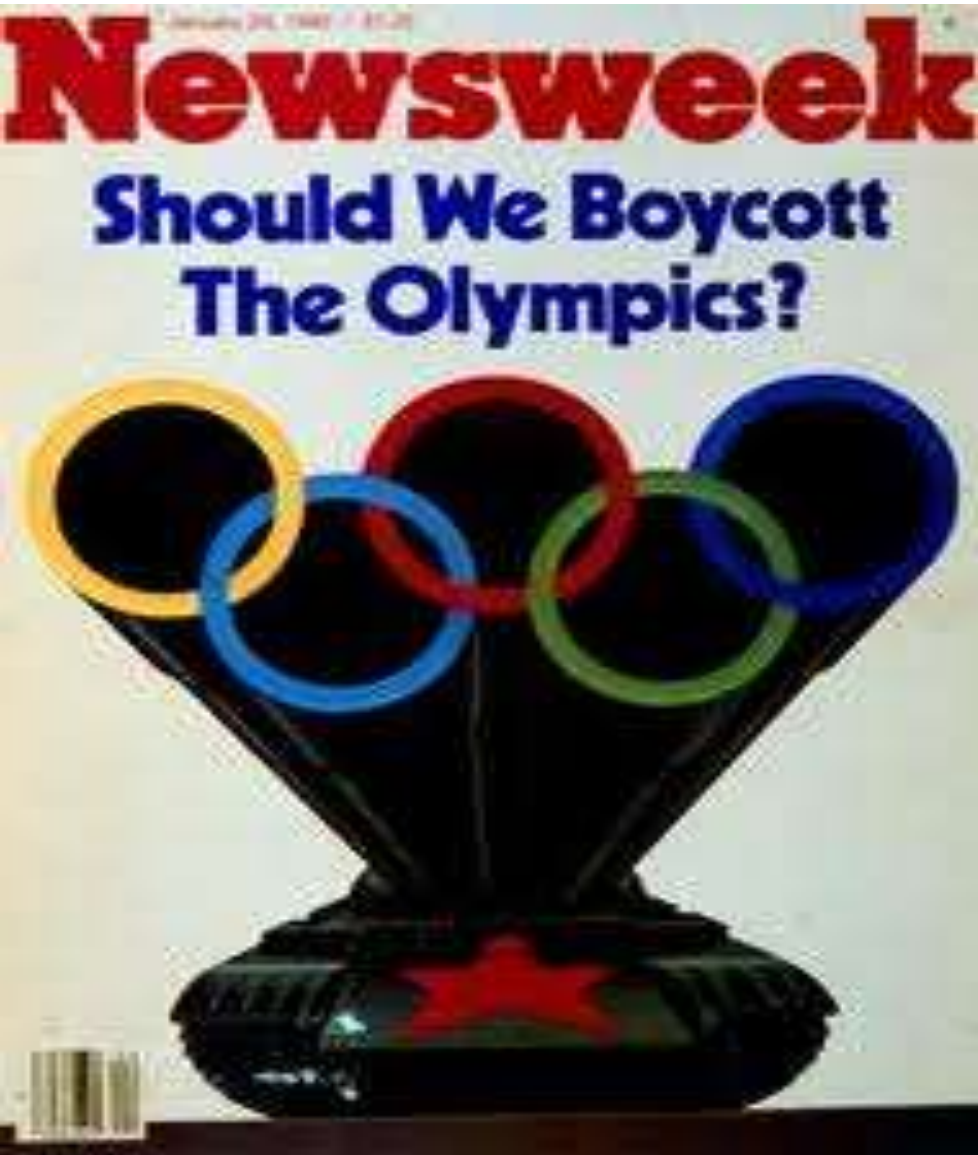


# Carter's Foreign Policy

- Promotes human rights throughout the world
- 1977 signed treaty that gave Panama the rights to the Panama Canal Dec 31, 1999
- Will win Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts on world peace



# Collapse of Detente



- SALT II talks delayed
  - December 1979 Soviets invade Afghanistan
  - Carter places economic sanctions
  - Grain embargo
  - Carter lets SALT II die
  - U.S. boycotts 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow

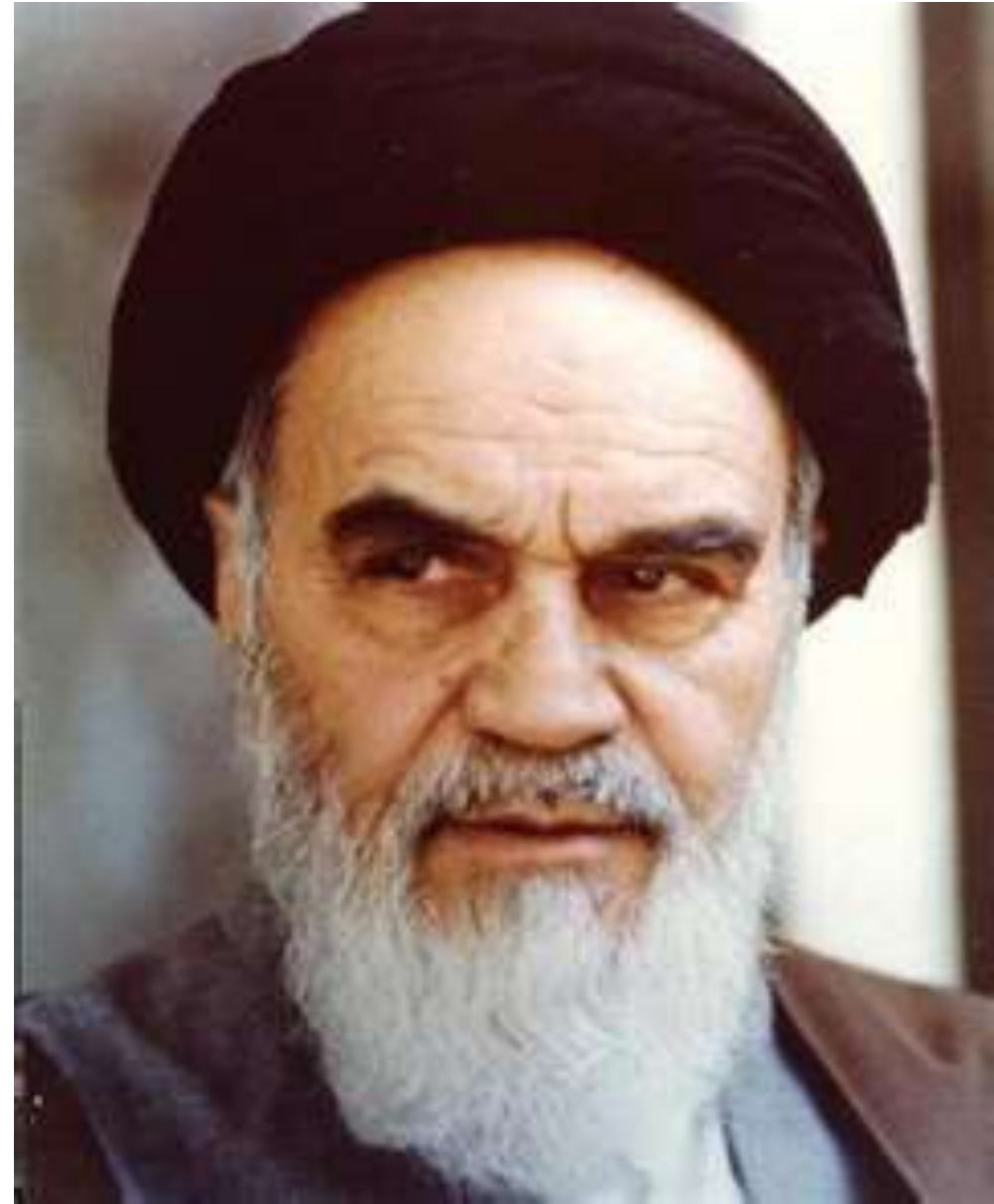
# Iranian Hostage Crisis



- Iran Crisis → originally, the US had supported the Shah, or ruler of Iran because they were a large supplier of oil to the US
  - Shah became an oppressive ruler and very unpopular among the people
  - The people forced him to flee in 1979
- Ayatollah Khomeini → new ruler of Iran, greatly distrusted US
- November, 1979 → revolutionaries stormed the American embassy and took 52 hostages

# Iranian Hostage Crisis

- Carter attempted a failed rescue attempt which ended with the death of 8 servicemen
- The inability to free the hostages cost Carter the 1980 election
- January 20, 1981 → day Carter left office, Iran released the hostages after 444 days in captivity



# Iranian Hostage Crisis



## Argo (2012)

★ 7.7 / 10  
534,359

★ Rate This

R | 2h | Biography, Drama, Thriller | 12 October 2012 (USA)



2:32 | Trailer

5 VIDEOS | 169 IMAGES





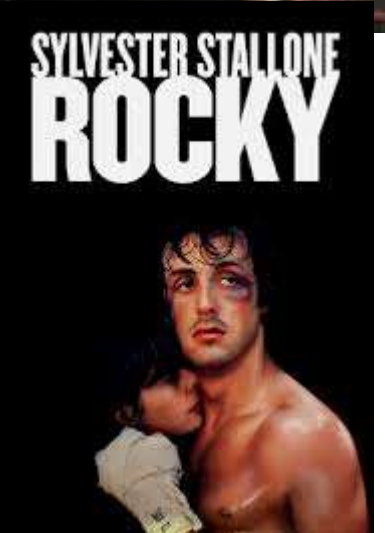
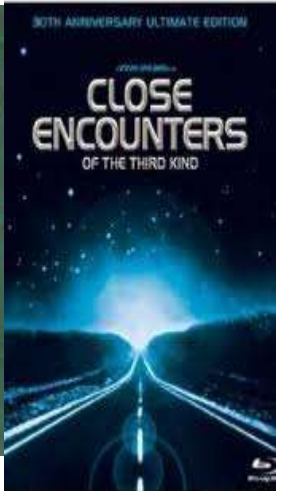
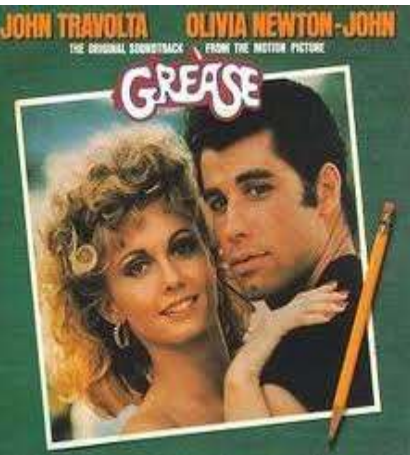
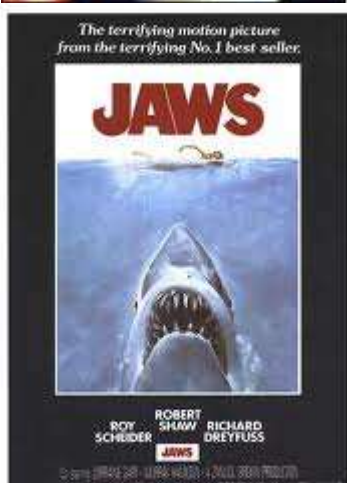
# Environmental Movement

- Environmentalism grows
  - Rachel Carson
  - Silent Spring, 1962
- Wrote about pesticides and pollution of water and soil
- -establishment of **EPA**
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Sets/enforces pollution standards
- -April 22, 1970
- 1<sup>st</sup> **Earth Day**
- Promotes ecological awareness

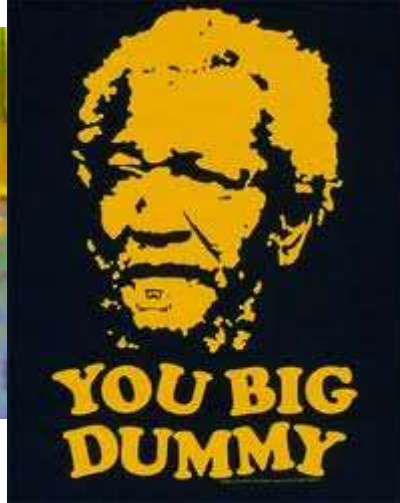
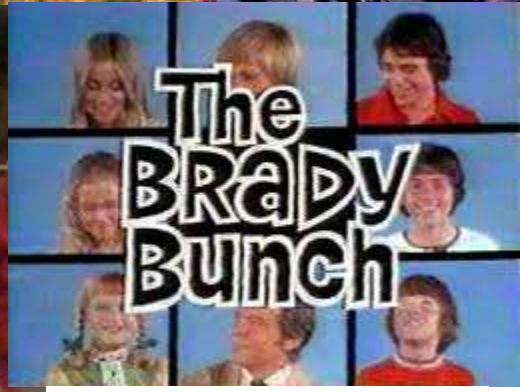
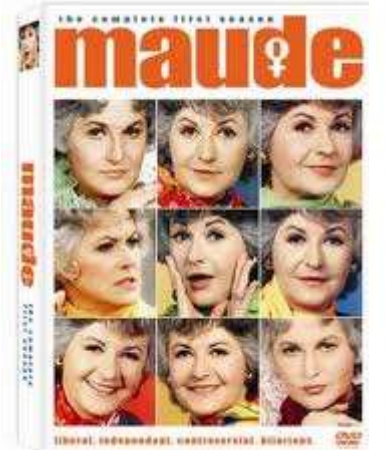
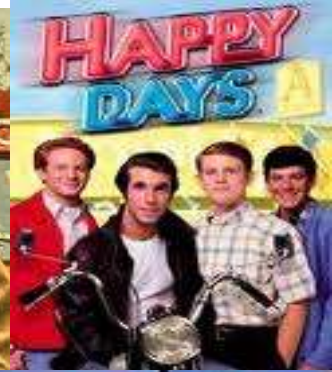
# Environmentalism

- **Alaskan Conservation**
- Alaskan land set aside and given back to native tribes to save oil
- **-Nuclear Energy debate**
- Dangerous but convenient
  - [Three Mile Island](#)
- **- March 1979 near Harrisburg, PA**
- **Partial meltdown showed dangers of nuclear power**
- **-Continuing Movement**
- **Struggle to balance environmental concerns with jobs and progress**

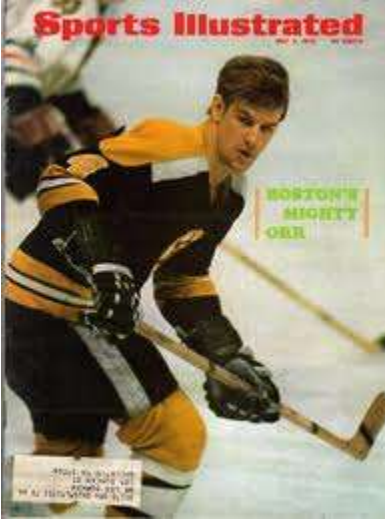








# Sports Heroes



Bobby Orr



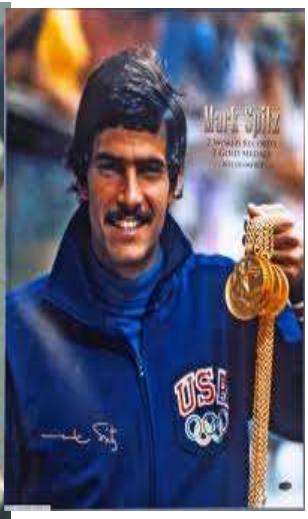
Pete Rose



Reggie Jackson



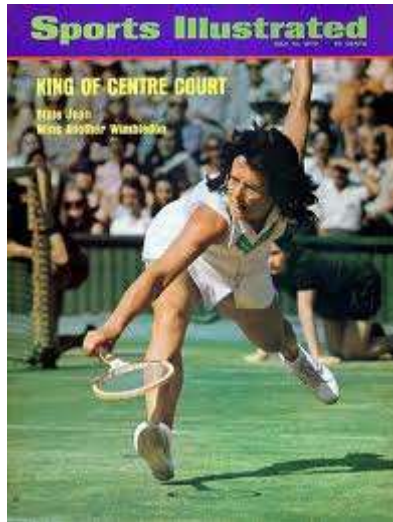
Franco Harris



Mark Spitz



Bruce Jenner



Billie Jean King

Richard Petty



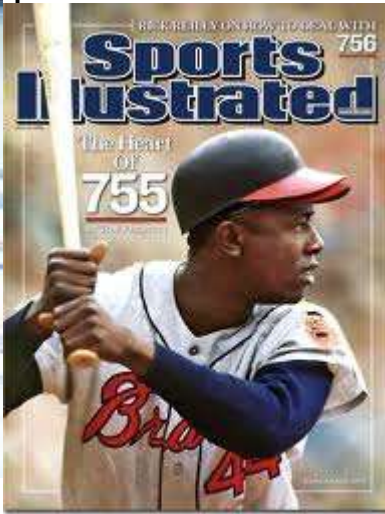
Sports Heroes



Jack Nicklaus



Dorothy Hamill



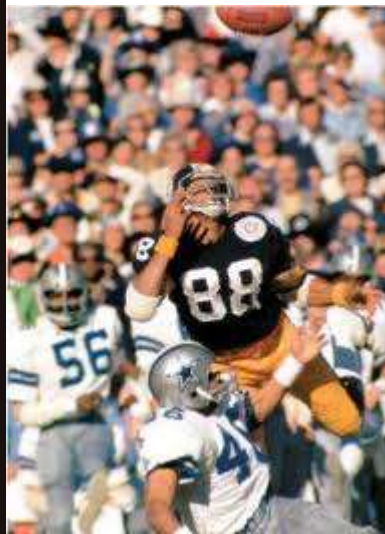
Hank Aaron



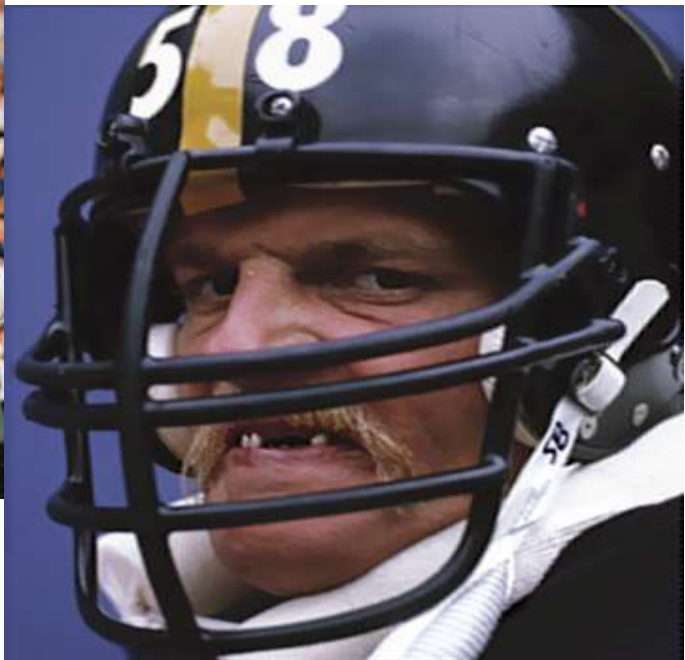
Kareem Abdul Jabbar

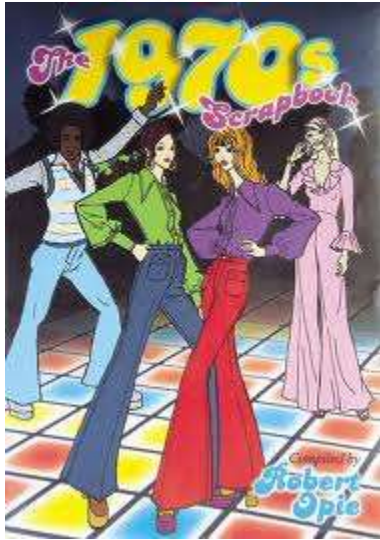


Roger Staubach



Team of 1970s







# Camp David Accords

## 1979



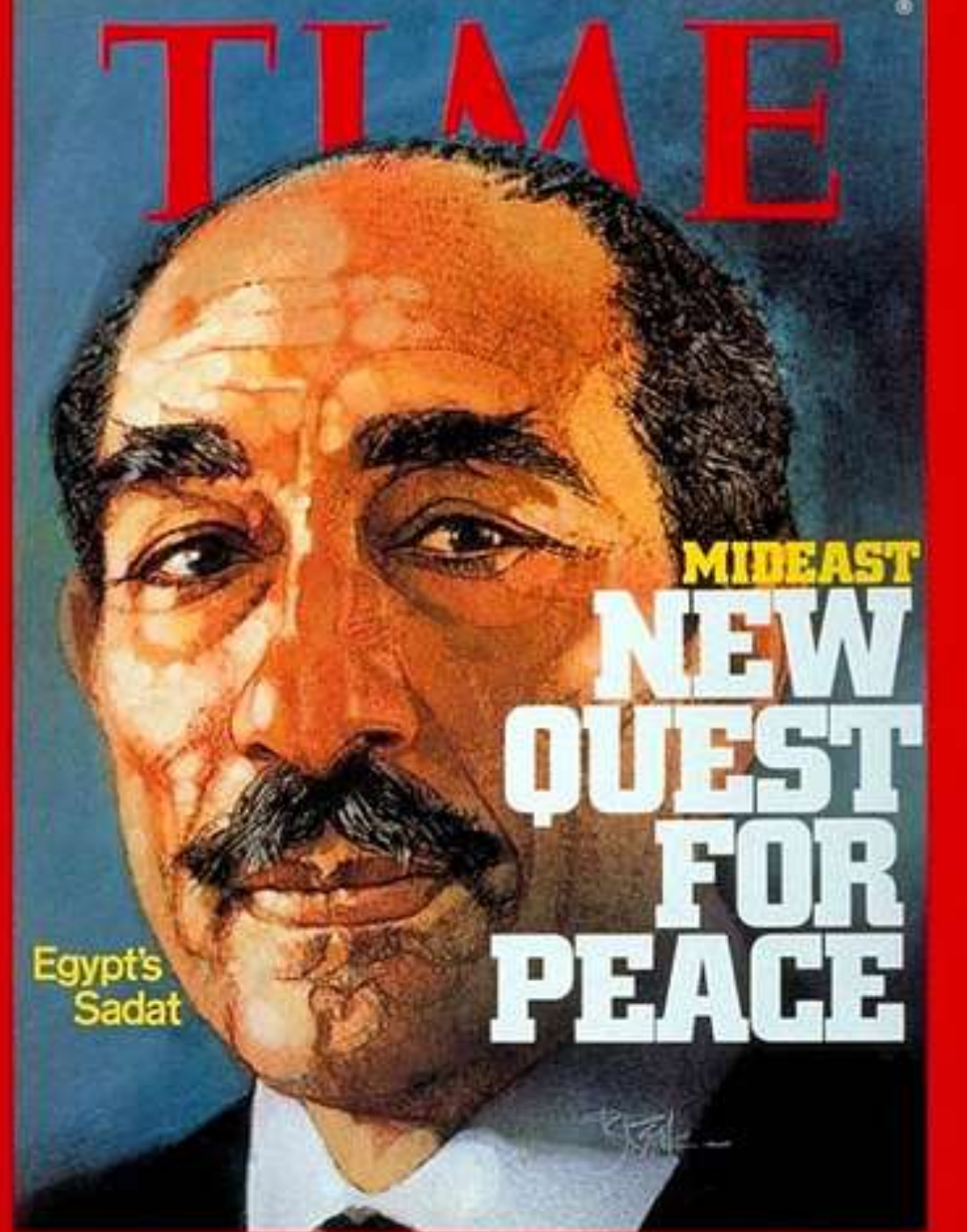


# Camp David Accords 1979

- Pres Carter
  - Egypt, Sadat
  - Israel, Rabin
  - \*Israel gives up Sinai
  - \*Egypt recognizes Israel as a country

Anwar Sadat

- President of Egypt
- Makes peace with Israel







## SADAT ASSASSINATED AT ARMY PARADE AS MEN AMID RANKS FIRE INTO STANDS; VICE PRESIDENT AFFIRMS 'ALL TREATIES'

### Israel Stunned and Anxious; Few Arab Nations Mourning

#### Worry in Jerusalem

By DAVID S. SOBELER  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6—Israel, which had such a high stake in the survival of President Anwar el-Sadat, reacted with stunned anxiety today to news of his assassination in Cairo.

A fear for the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel dominated all emotions. So thoroughly had the Egyptian leader courted Jewish peace, and so deeply had Israeli diplomats in the offices of other Egyptian officials, that his death today evoked uneasy confidence as readily as his identity evoked in Jerusalem in 1977 the darkest of fears.

"The very fact that we had to use an assassin," said Golda Meir, who heads the Labor Party in Parliament, "is a sign that not only the withdrawal, but all other provisions, must be stopped. There is no doubt that the Israeli conflict all that we have been saying: there is no stability in this region and we cannot make an agreement which is dependent on a man whose regime and we are sure."

#### Questions About Treaty

Even in the likelihood that Mr. Sadat's successor will adhere to the treaty's principle, serious questions are being asked in Israel by some critics, and the government of Prime Menachem Begin, whose regime is certain to face rising

#### Jubilant in Beirut

By JOHN KATZNER  
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 6—There was an outburst of joy in the Arab world today for President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, whose separate peace with Israel had led to his policies.

Public jubilation was reported in Syria, Iraq and Libya, and the streets of many Moslems, before dominated West Beirut school were gathering in celebration of the assassination. Most public statements attributed Mr. Sadat's death to a conspiracy with the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord.

However, the Sadat, Egypt's former friend in the Arab world, condemned the assassination and said it stood with the Egyptian Government against all forms of conspiracy and aggression.

#### Hope for Arab Unity Expressed

There was little public comment to Saudi Arabia. At the United Nations, Geidar M. Kluge, the acting head of the Saudi mission, expressed sorrow "but this led to happen in a crucial stage." He said that opposition to Mr. Sadat's policies, he said, "We hope that our entire country will rejoice the Arab states."

An aide in Tunis, Arab, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said here on learning of the shooting of Mr. Sadat, "We share the belief that the Arab world is one."



As President Sadat watched parade with Vice President Hafez Assad, left, and Defense Minister Abu Ghazala...



### AT LEAST 8 KILLED

#### Speaker of Parliament Is Interim President — Election in 60 Days

By WILLIAM F. PARRELL  
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Oct. 6—President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt was shot and killed today by a group of men in military uniforms who hurled hand grenades and fired rifles at him as he watched a military parade commemorating the 1973 war against Israel.

Vice President Hafez Mubarak, in announcing Mr. Sadat's death, said

interim president elected, page 10.

Egypt's treaties and international commitments would be respected, he said. The Speaker of Parliament, Saif al-Din Habib, would serve as interim President pending an election in 60 days.

The assassin "bullet" ended the life of a man who formed a reputation for making bold decisions in foreign affairs, a reputation based in large part on his decision in 1973 to journey to Jerusalem of Egypt's first, Israel, to make peace.

#### Sadat Forged His Own Path

Regarded as an insular ruler when he came to power in 1970 as the death of General Abdel Nasser, Mr. Sadat forged his own regime and ran Egypt single-handedly. He was born on October 28,

- 1981 **Sadat Assassinated**
- Killed by Muslim Extremists angry over peace with Israel.



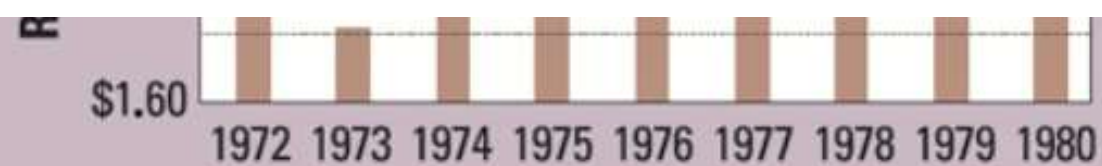
# Video shows settlers throwing stones at Palestinian home in West Bank

Haaretz · 4 hours ago



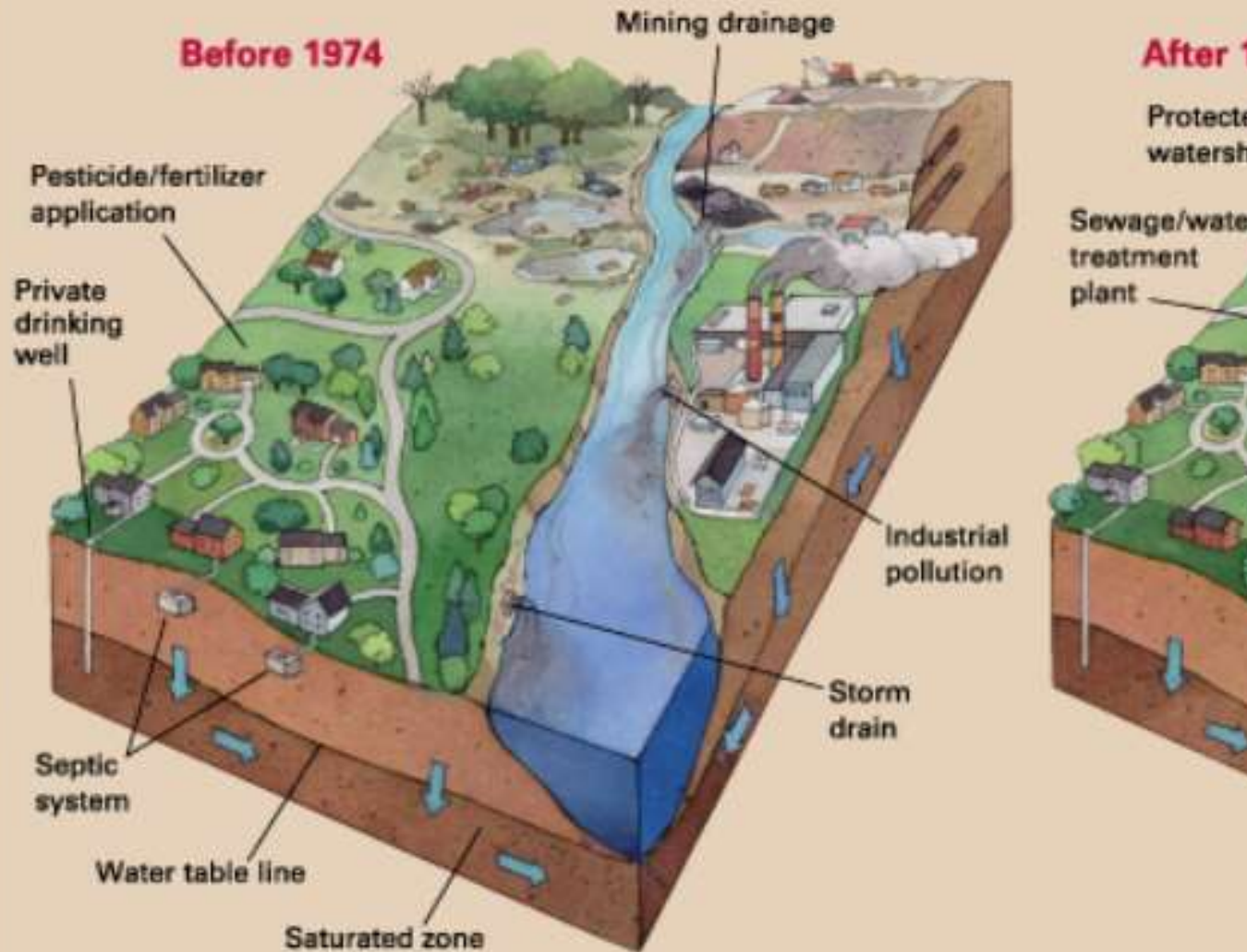
# Growing number of U.S. Jews support evacuation of all West Bank settlements, survey finds

Haaretz · 3 days ago





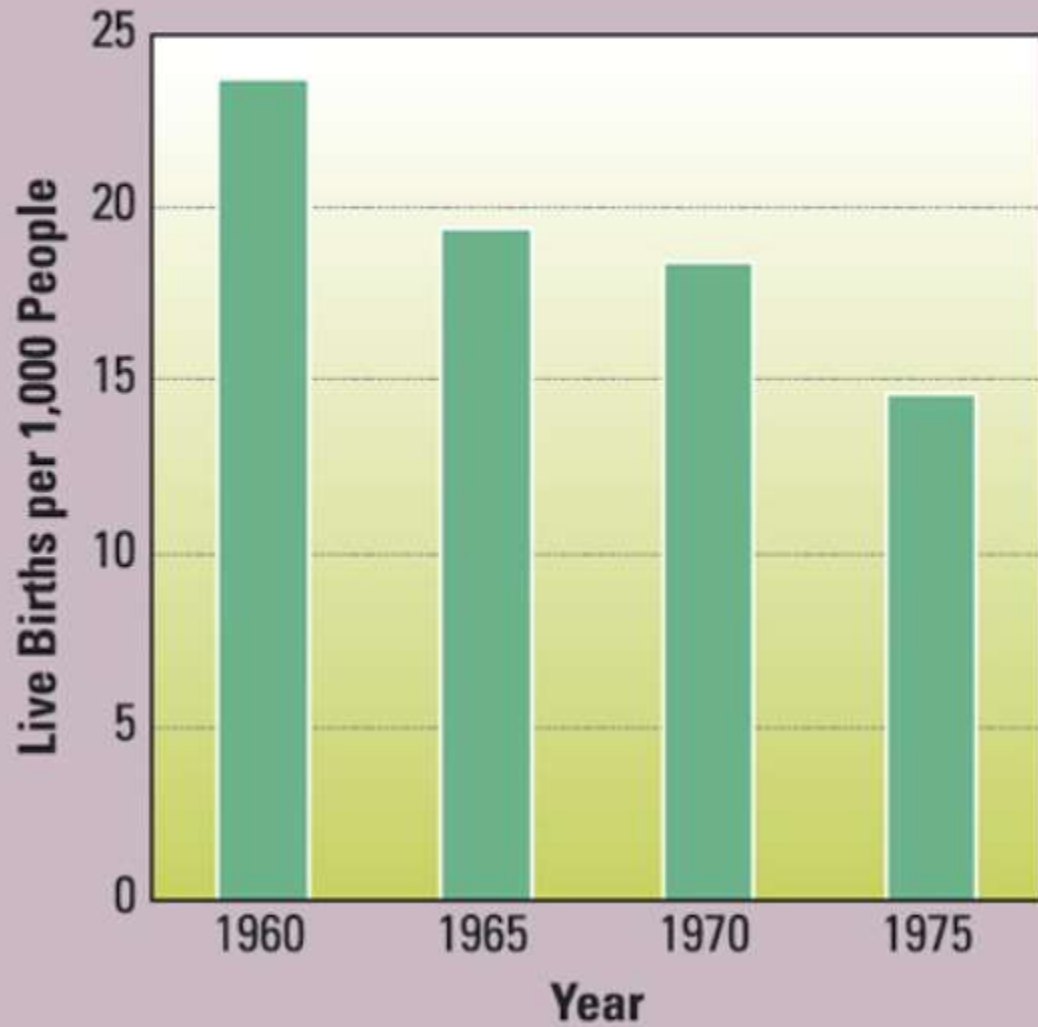
Clean drinking water is essential for human health. By the 1970s, however, it had become so polluted by chemicals, sewage, or pesticides that it was unsafe to drink. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 was designed to protect public health by setting national standards for drinking water. Since then, the law has been amended to protect drinking water at its sources, such as



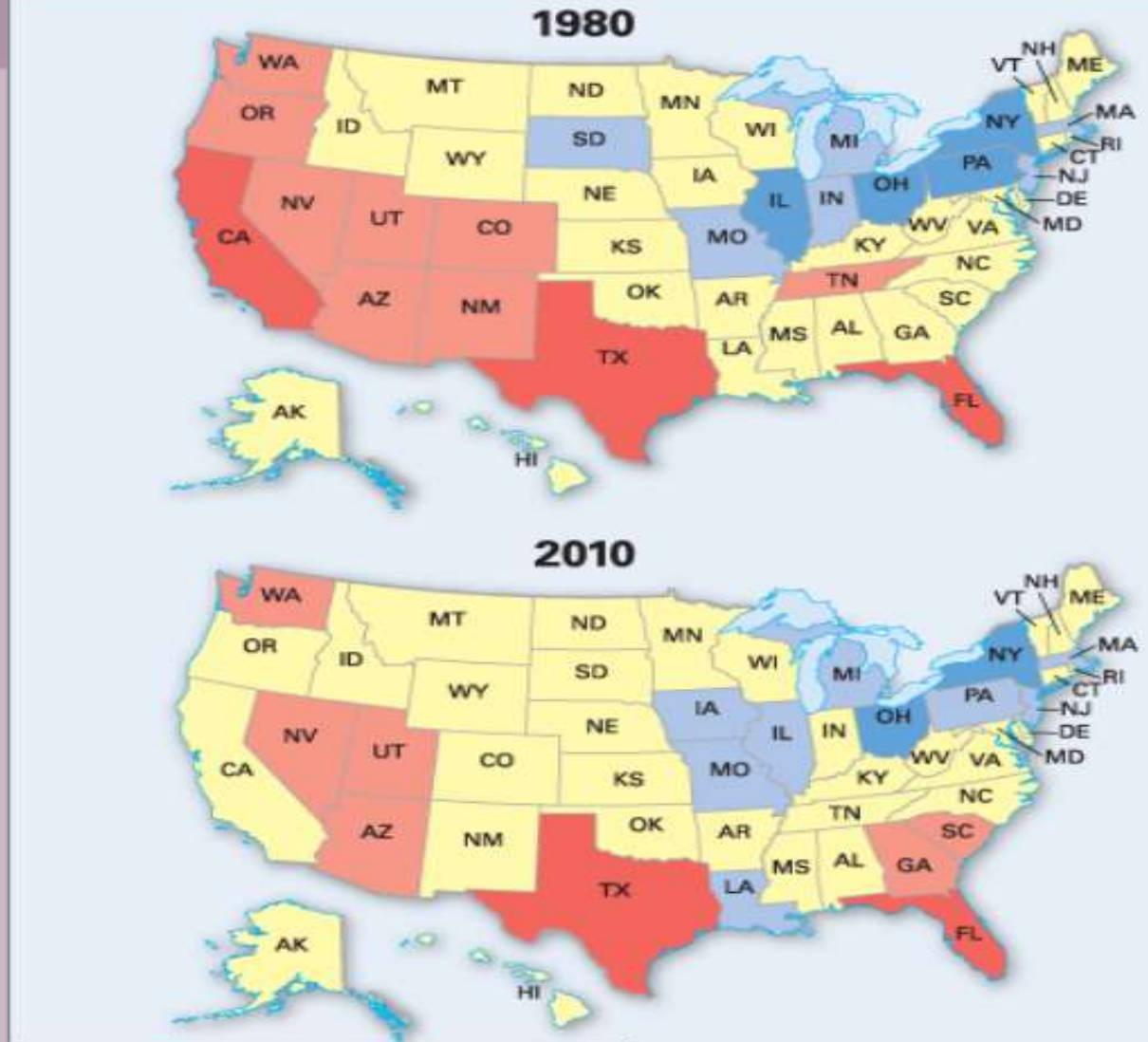
## Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections, 1964–1980

Year	Eligible Adults Who Voted (in millions)	
	Women	Men
1964	39.2	37.5
1968	41.0	38.0
1972	44.9	40.9
1976	45.6	41.1
1980	49.3	43.8

# U.S. Birthrate, 1960–1975



# Reapportionment of U.S. Representatives, 1980 and 2010



- Gain of 2 or more representatives
- Gain of 1 representative
- No gain
- Loss of 1 representative
- Loss of 2 or more representatives

- Energy Crisis
  - National Energy Act, [Malaise Speech](#)
- Camp David Accords
  - Egypt gets land back that Israel took in 1967 (and kept in 1973) Wars
- Iran Hostage Crisis
  - Let's talk
- Environmental Protection
  - Clean Water Act
  - [Three Mile Island](#)
- Baby Bust
- Rustbelt

The Rest of the '70s: Carter ([Ford](#) did very little)



Next up, contemporary America