HST203
United States History

Instructor - Joe Escobar

Please silence your cell phones

CHAPTER 29

America During a Divisive War 1963-1974

Liberty, Equality, & Power

CHAPTER 29

America During a Divisive War, 1963-1974

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Vietnam

CHAPTER 28 leftovers

America at Midcentury 1953-1963

Liberty, Equality, & Power



1960 Presidential election year

Televised Debates





1_kennedy_debates





Question

- Should a candidate's religion have any influence on whether someone votes for them or not?



3_jfk catholic





1st Amendment

- "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . ."

Religion

- vs. atheistic communism

Today?

Religion

- vs. atheistic communism
- Added “Under God” to Pledge of Allegiance

Today?

Religion

- vs. atheistic communism
- Added “Under God” to Pledge of Allegiance
- “In God We Trust” became national motto

Today?

Religion

- vs. atheistic communism
- Added "Under God" to Pledge of Allegiance
- "In God We Trust" became national motto
- 1954 - 95% of the population defined themselves as Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish

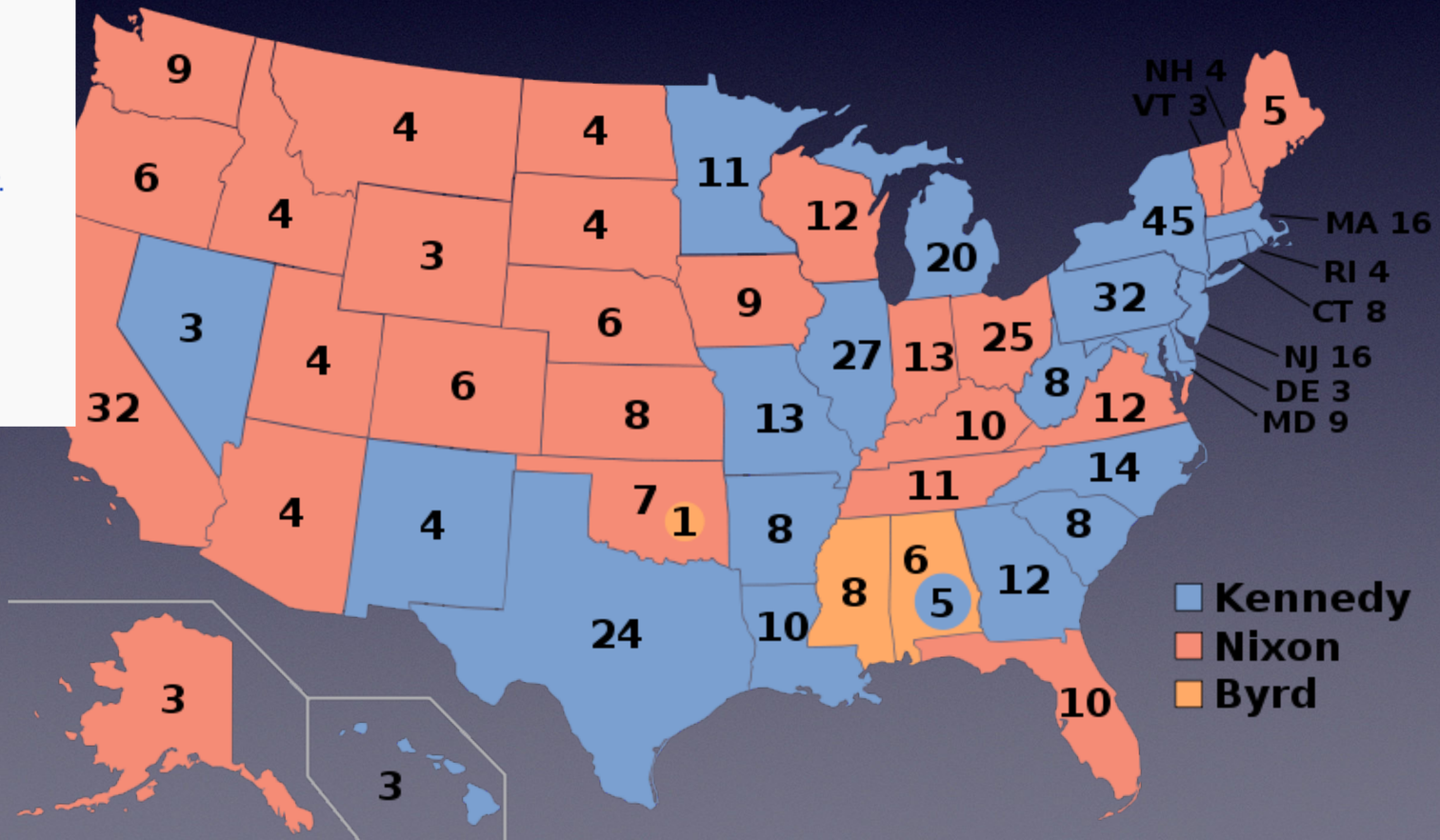
Today?

Election 1960





Nominee	**John F. Kennedy**	Richard Nixon
Party	Democratic	Republican
Home state	Massachusetts	California
Running mate	**Lyndon B. Johnson**	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Electoral vote	**303**	219
States carried	22	27
Popular vote	34,220,984	34,108,157
Percentage	49.7%	49.6%



Foreign Policy

- Brinksmanship
  - eg. Cuban Missile Crisis



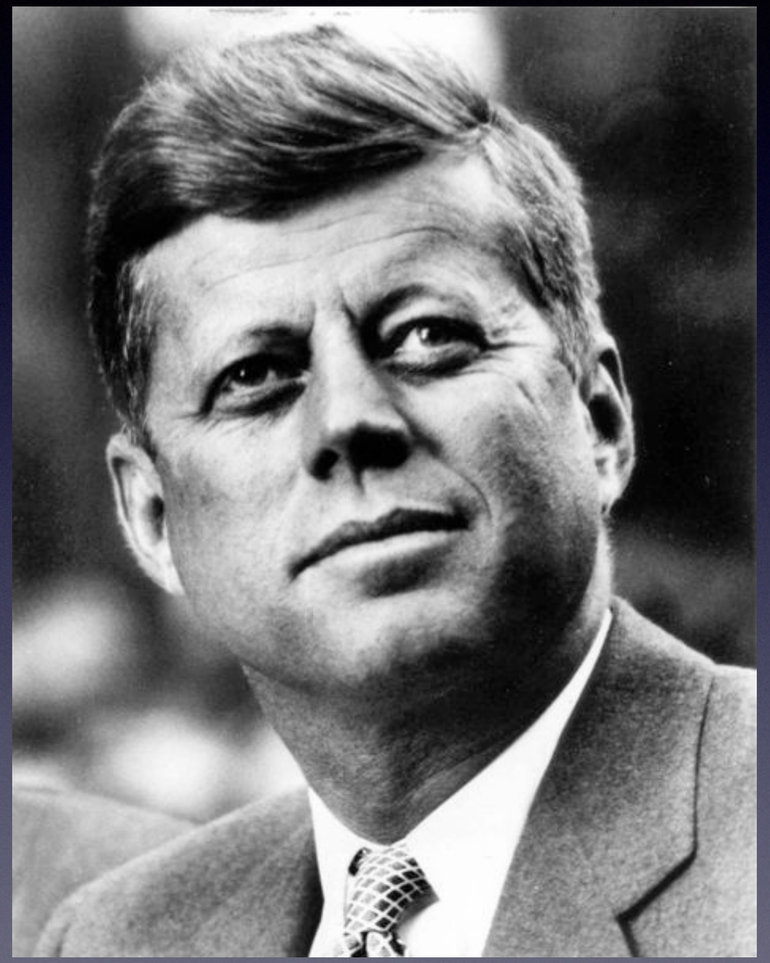
The Spectrum 1961-3



Nikita Khrushchev



Fidel Castro
Cuba



John F. Kennedy

Cuba & Brinksmanship

- 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion to overthrow Castro - JFK "fails"



Cuba & Brinksmanship

- 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion to overthrow Castro - JFK "fails"
- 1961 - Berlin Wall is built



1961 - Berlin Wall is built



1961 - Berlin Wall is built



Cuba & Brinksmanship

- 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion to overthrow Castro - JFK "fails"
- 1961 - Berlin Wall is built
- 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis - Kennedy "wins"
- (stops Russian missiles)





2000

good movie

Foreign Policy

- Brinksmanship
  - eg. Cuban Missile Crisis



Foreign Policy

- Brinksmanship
  - eg. Cuban Missile Crisis
- Flexible Response
  - eg. Green Berets, covert ops



Vietnam

- Eisenhower - Republican - 900 advisors

Vietnam

- Eisenhower - Republican - 900 advisors
- Kennedy - Democrat - 16,000 advisors

Vietnam

- Eisenhower - Republican - 900 advisors
- Kennedy - Democrat - 16,000 advisors
- LBJ - Democrat - >500,000 soldiers
  - Next Chapter 29

Domestic Policy

- New Frontier

- Tax cuts
- Deficit spending



2 tax cuts

UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL NEWS

INCOME TAX CUT

Kennedy Hopes To Spur Economy

UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL NEWS

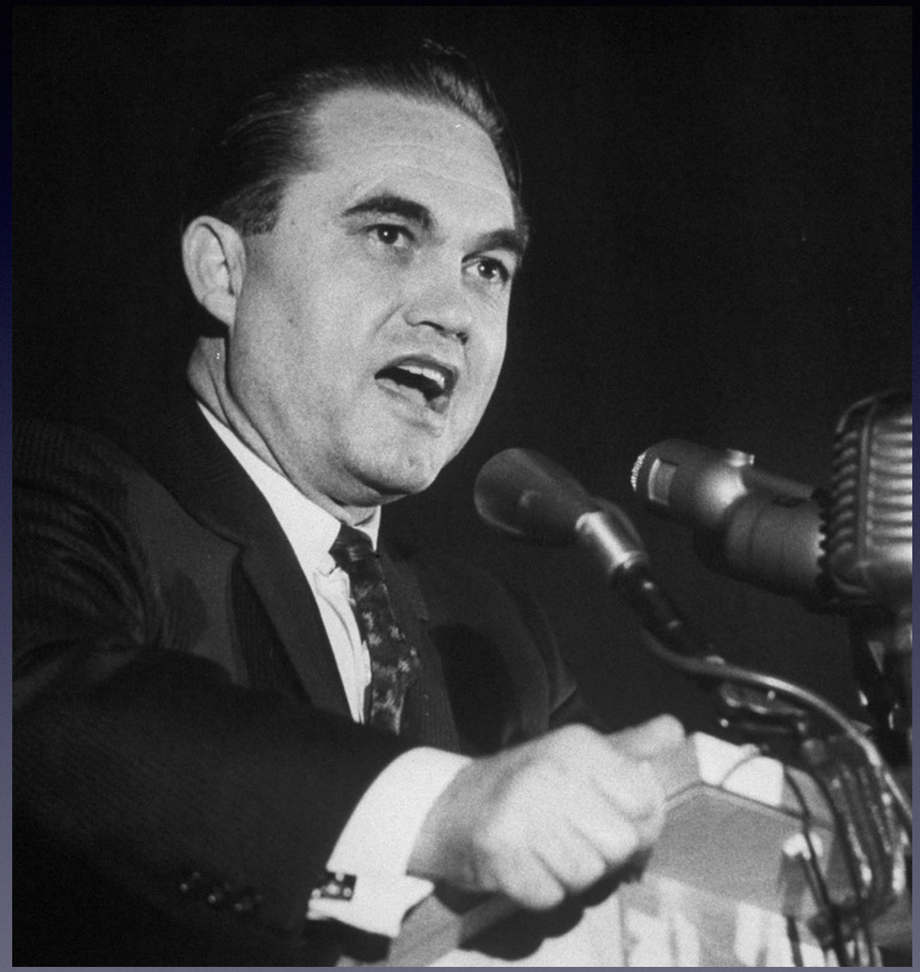
INCOME TAX CUT

Kennedy Hopes To Spur Economy

Civil Rights Spectrum



John F. Kennedy



George Wallace

1963 - Stood in the Schoolhouse Door

Trump

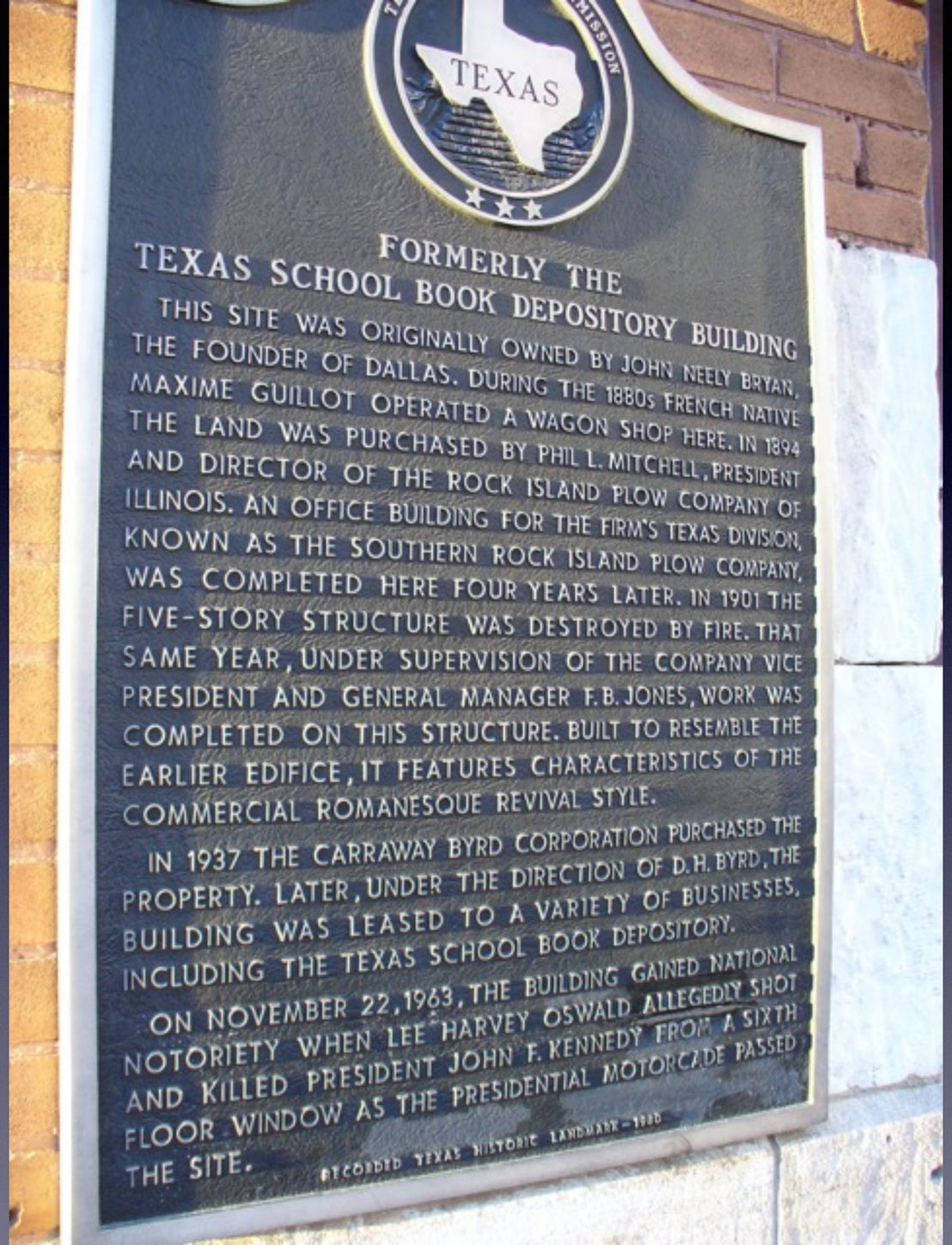

DAVIS ©1992


JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
1917 — 1963

1991

bad movie




TEXAS
FORMERLY THE
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING
THIS SITE WAS ORIGINALLY OWNED BY JOHN NEELY BRYAN, THE FOUNDER OF DALLAS. DURING THE 1880s FRENCH NATIVE MAXIME GUILLOT OPERATED A WAGON SHOP HERE. IN 1894 THE LAND WAS PURCHASED BY PHIL L. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY OF ILLINOIS. AN OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE FIRM'S TEXAS DIVISION, KNOWN AS THE SOUTHERN ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, WAS COMPLETED HERE FOUR YEARS LATER. IN 1901 THE FIVE-STORY STRUCTURE WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE. THAT SAME YEAR, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE COMPANY VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER F.B. JONES, WORK WAS COMPLETED ON THIS STRUCTURE. BUILT TO RESEMBLE THE EARLIER EDIFICE, IT FEATURES CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMERCIAL ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STYLE.
IN 1937 THE CARRAWAY BYRD CORPORATION PURCHASED THE PROPERTY. LATER, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D.H. BYRD, THE BUILDING WAS LEASED TO A VARIETY OF BUSINESSES, INCLUDING THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY.
ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, THE BUILDING GAINED NATIONAL NOTORIETY WHEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD ALLEGEDLY SHOT AND KILLED PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY FROM A SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW AS THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE PASSED THE SITE.
RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK — 1968


The
Sixth Floor
Museum
Open Daily
9am - 6pm



zapruder film


zapruder film


133


133

CHAPTER 29

America During a Divisive War 1963-1974

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Lyndon Baines Johnson

- "last of the New Deal politicians"
- Old Textbook - "LBJ and the Apex of Liberalism" p.596
- LBJ quotes







Civil Rights Act 1964

- July (before the presidential election)

- It prohibited discrimination in public facilities, in government, and in employment. It became illegal to compel segregation of the races in schools, housing, or hiring.



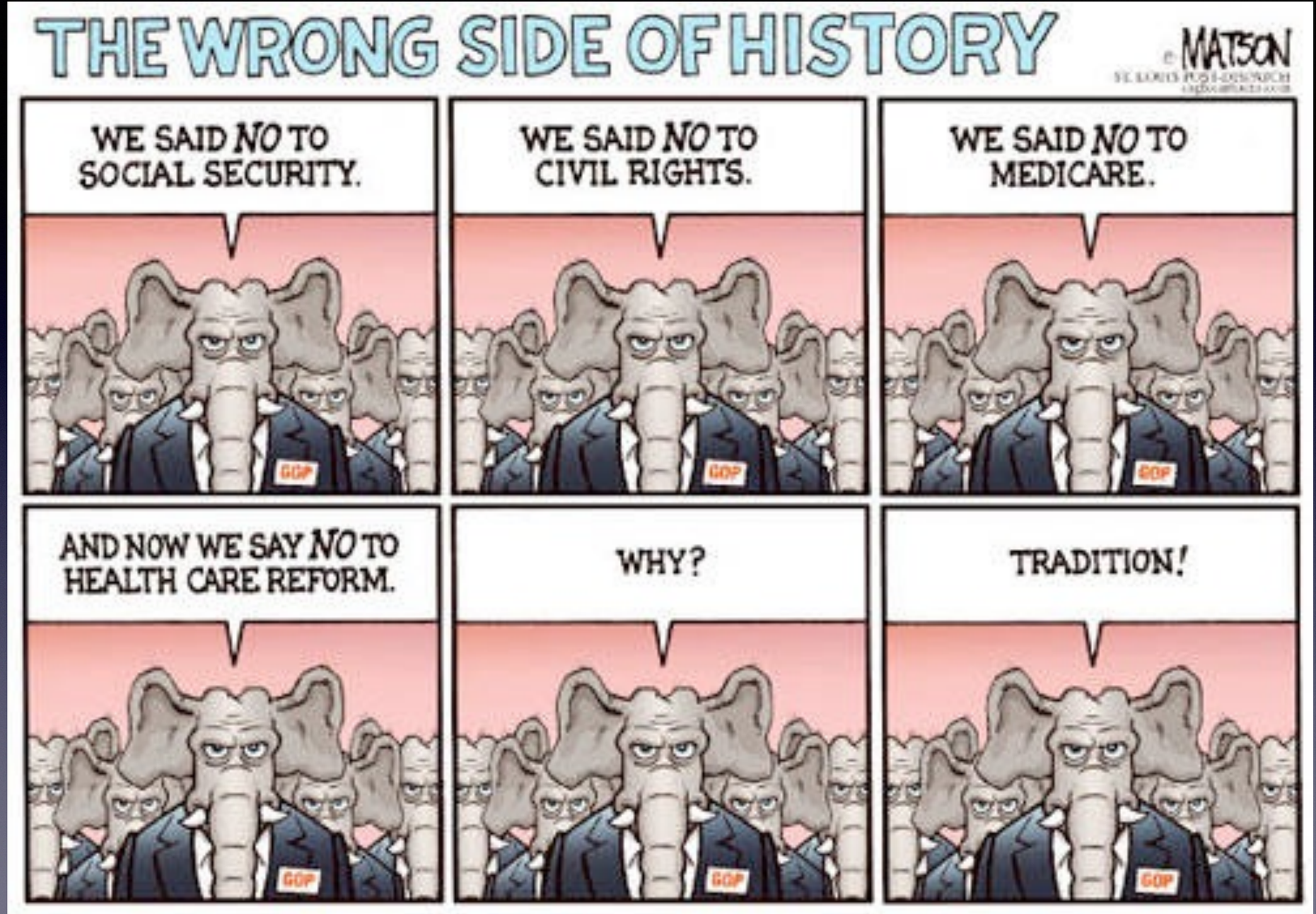
Civil Rights Act 1964

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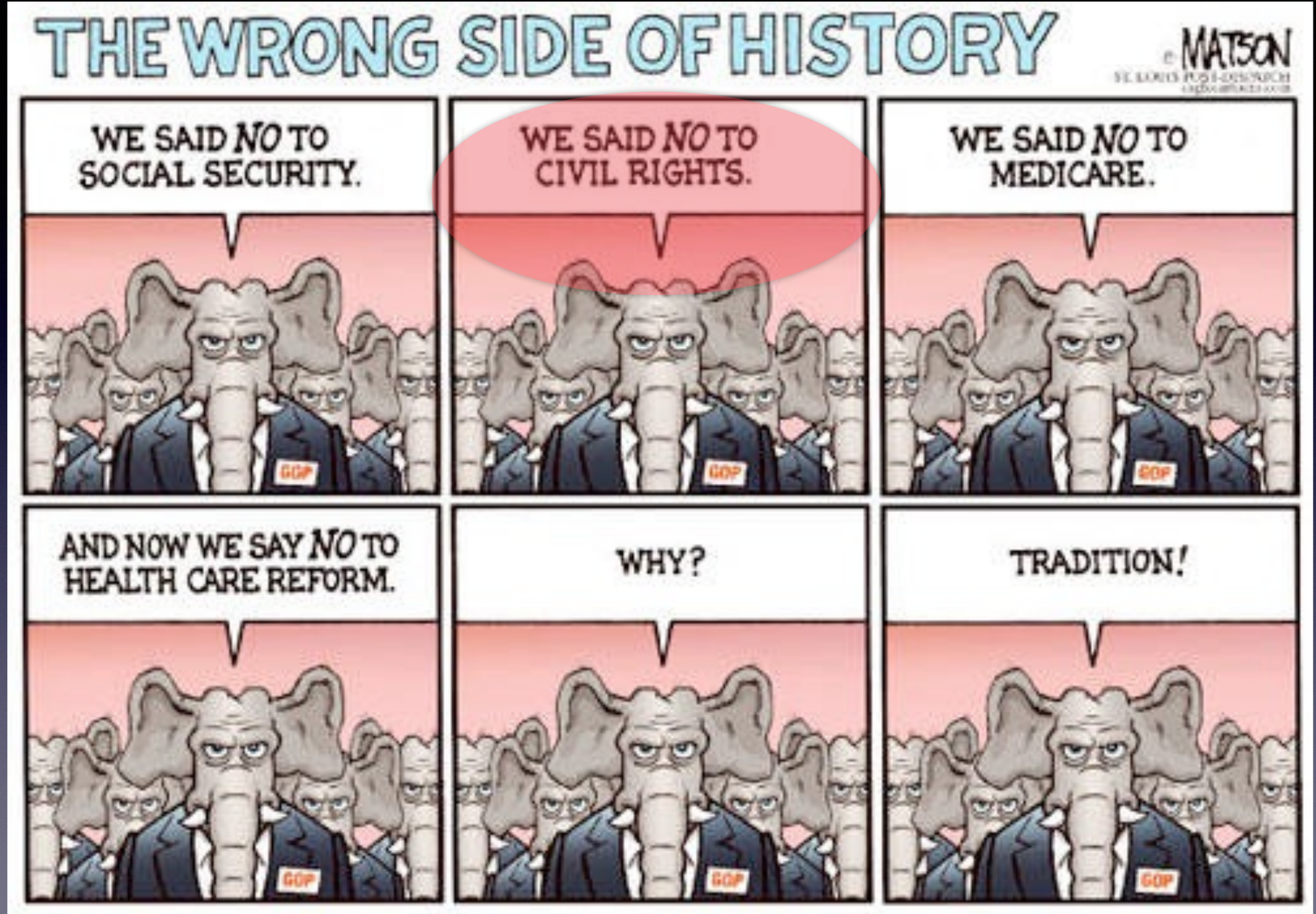
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bipartisan




THE WRONG SIDE OF HISTORY
©MATSON
WE SAID NO TO SOCIAL SECURITY.
WE SAID NO TO CIVIL RIGHTS.
WE SAID NO TO MEDICARE.
AND NOW WE SAY NO TO HEALTH CARE REFORM.
WHY?
TRADITION!
GOP

from 2010


THE WRONG SIDE OF HISTORY
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from 2010

Voted FOR the Civil Rights Act 1964

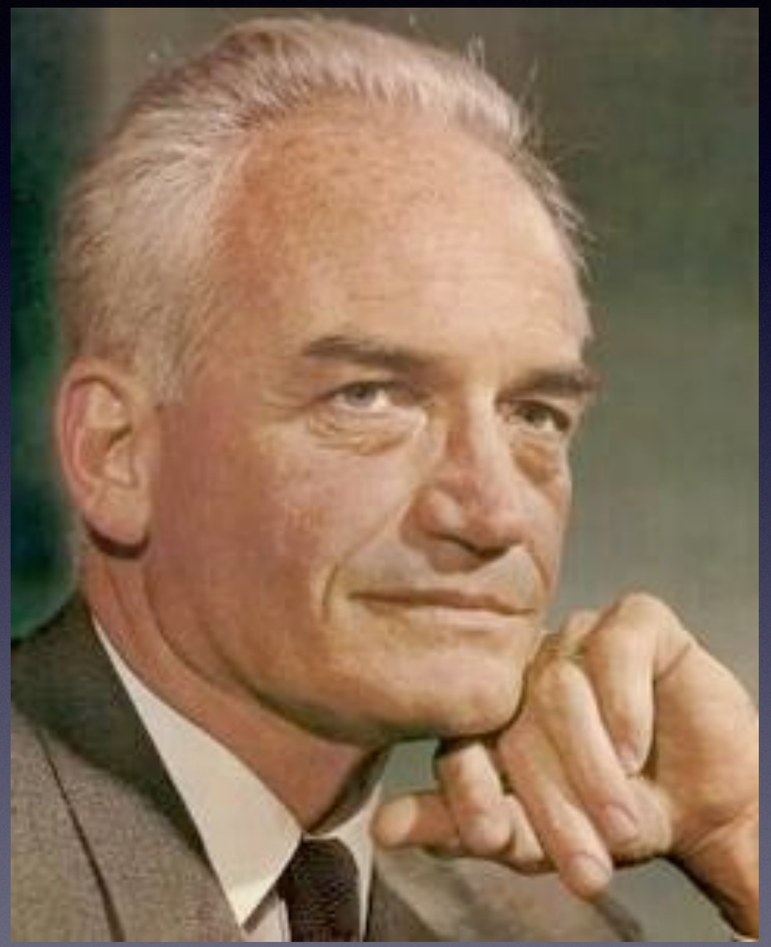


- The Senate version:
  - * Democratic Party: 46-22 (68%-32%)
  - * Republican Party: 27-6 (82%-18%)
- The Senate version, voted on by the House:
  - * Democratic Party: 153-91 (63%-37%)
  - * Republican Party: 136-35 (80%-20%)

Election 1964



Lyndon Johnson



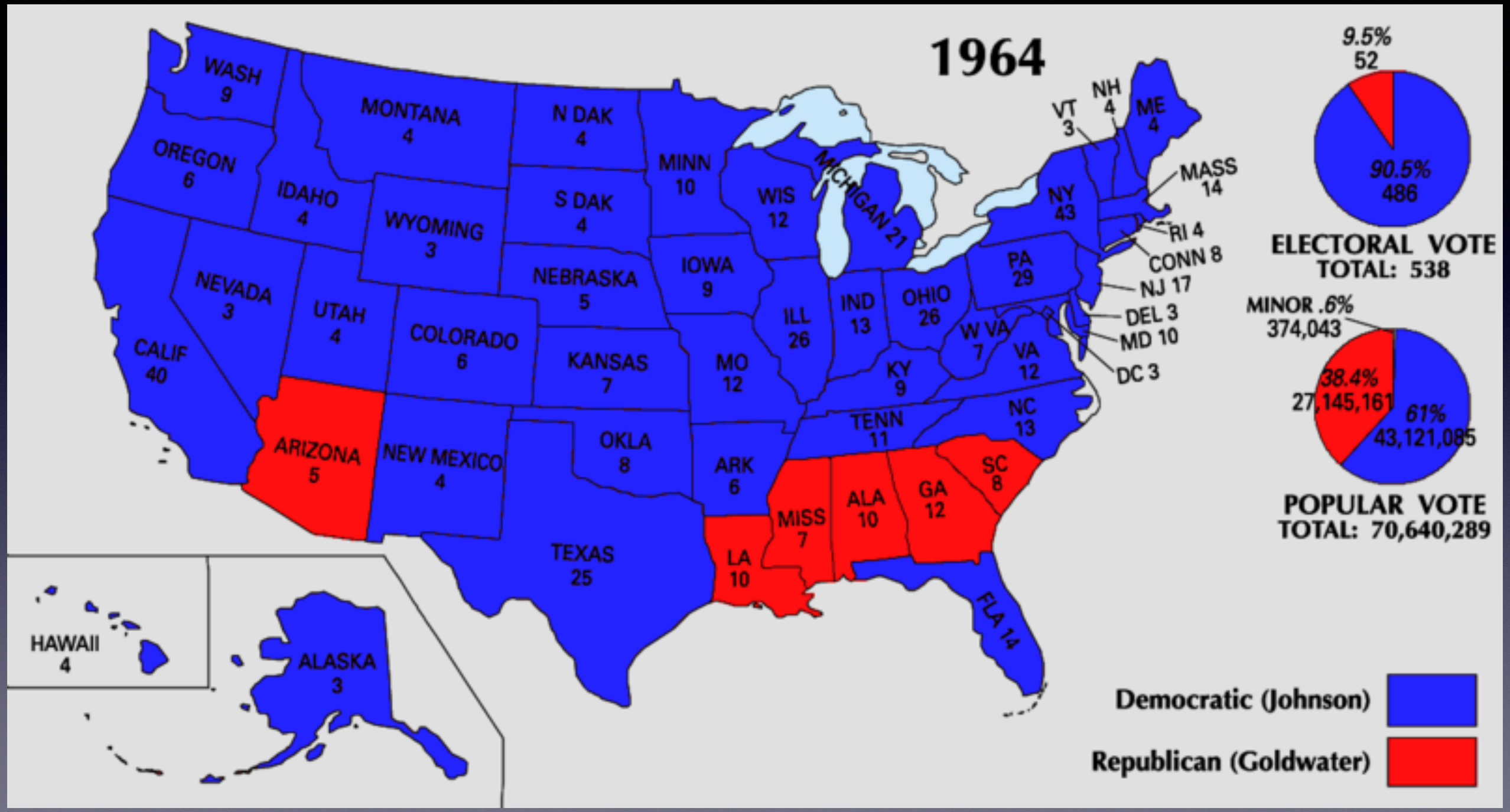
Barry Goldwater

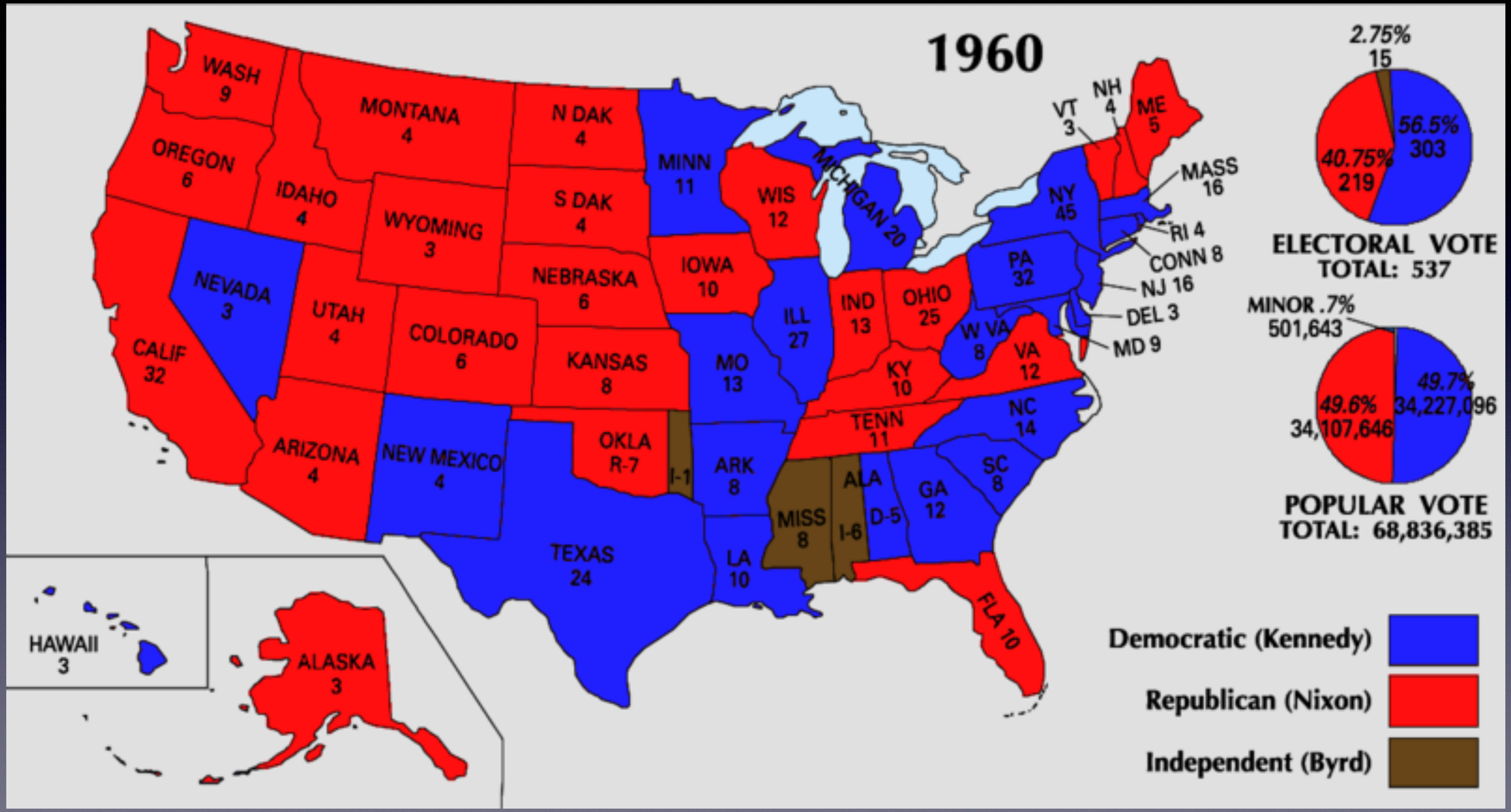
Anti-civil rights for destroying individual liberties

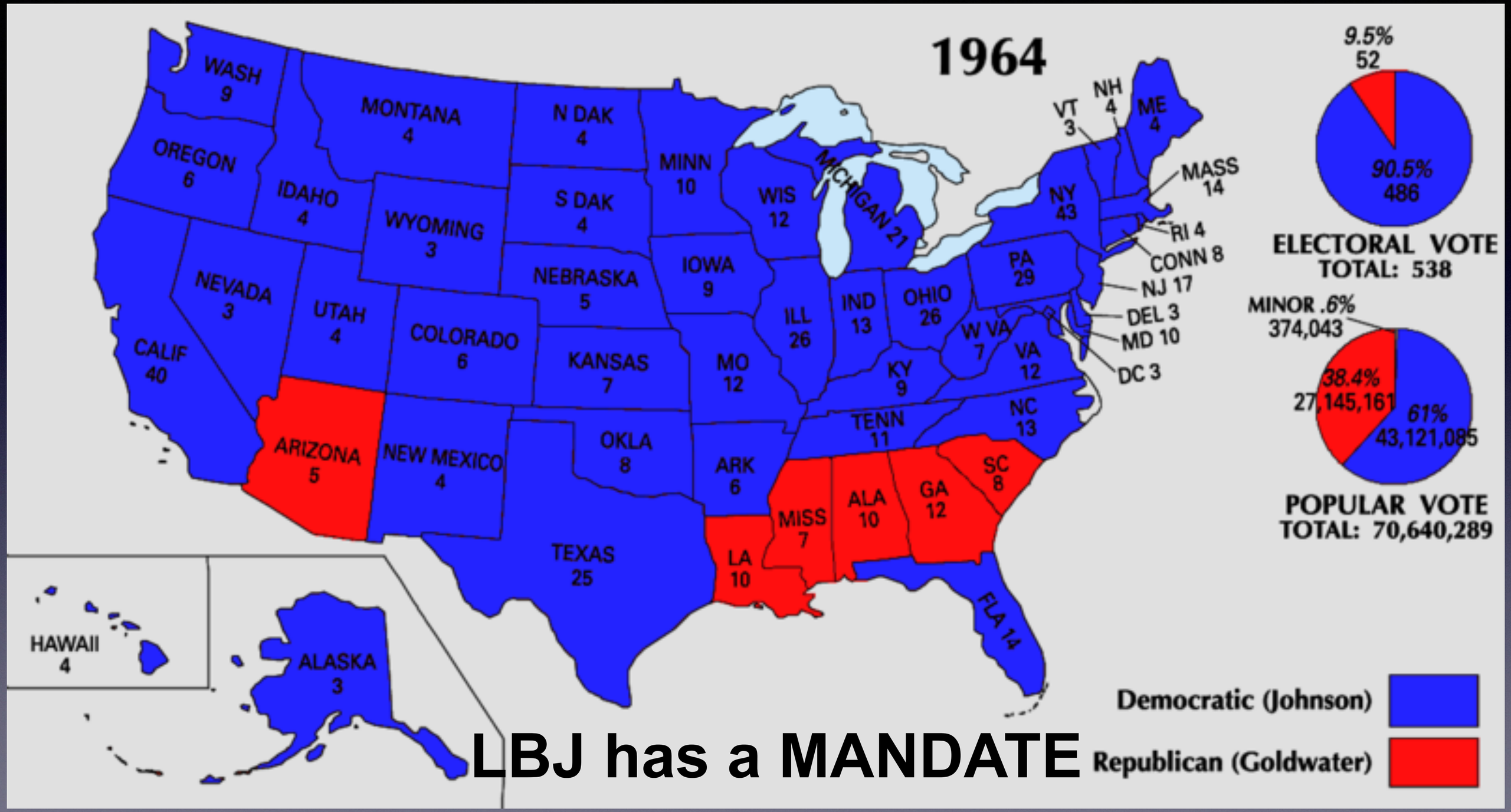
Campaign ads



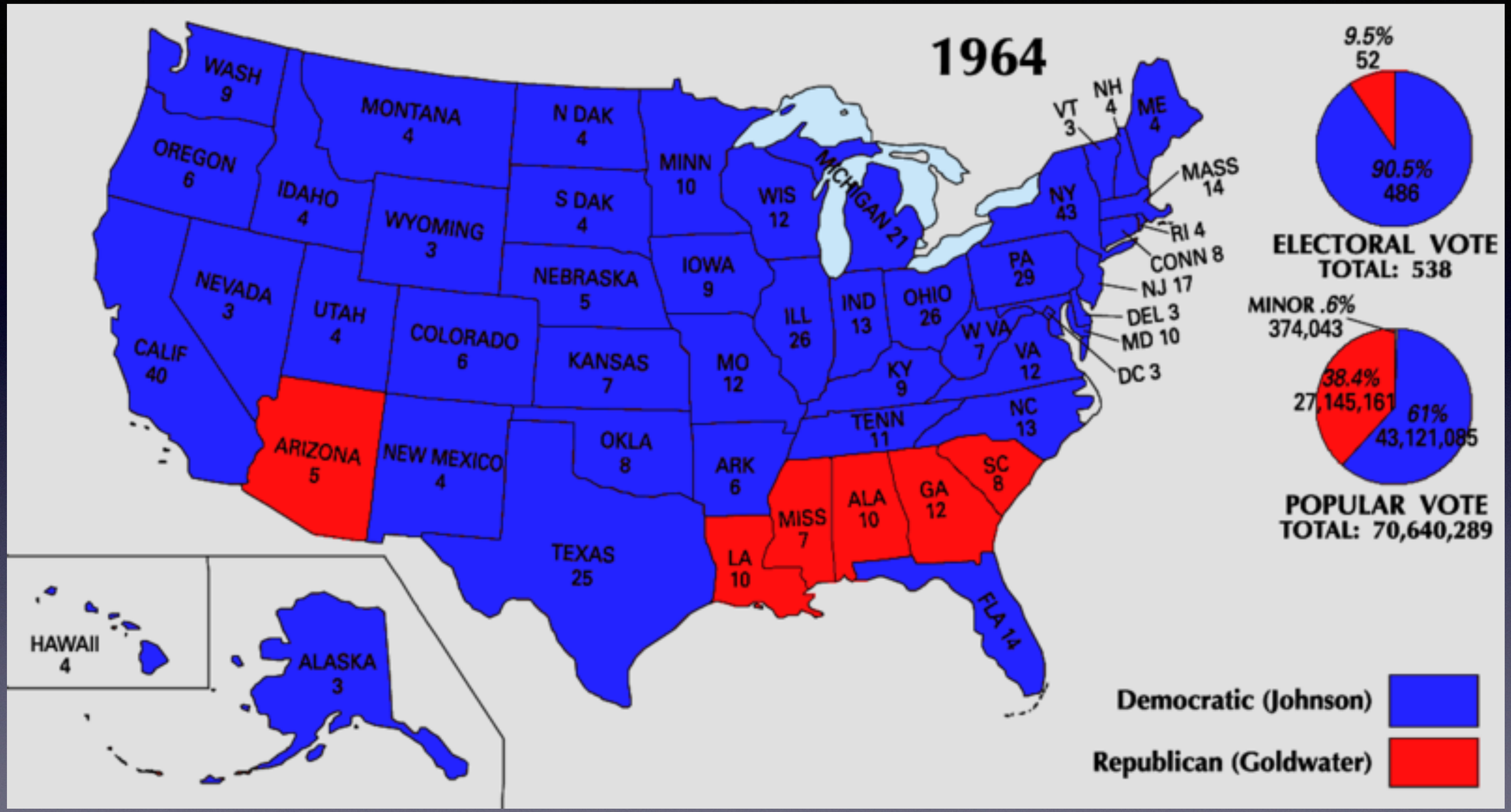



1964
WASH 9
OREGON 6
CALIF 40
IDAHO 4
NEVADA 3
MONTANA 4
WYOMING 3
UTAH 4
ARIZONA 5
COLORADO 6
NEW MEXICO 4
N DAK 4
S DAK 4
NEBRASKA 5
KANSAS 7
OKLA 8
TEXAS 25
MINN 10
IOWA 9
MO 12
ARK 6
LA 10
WIS 12
ILL 26
MICHIGAN 21
MISS 7
ALA 10
GA 12
FLA 14
SC 8
NC 13
TENN 11
KY 9
IND 13
OHIO 26
W VA 7
VA 12
NY 43
PA 29
VT 3
NH 4
ME 4
MASS 14
RI 4
CONN 8
NJ 17
DEL 3
MD 10
DC 3
HAWAII 4
ALASKA 3
9.5%
52
90.5%
486
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 538
MINOR .6%
374,043
38.4%
27,145,161
61%
43,121,085
POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 70,640,289
Democratic (Johnson)
Republican (Goldwater)

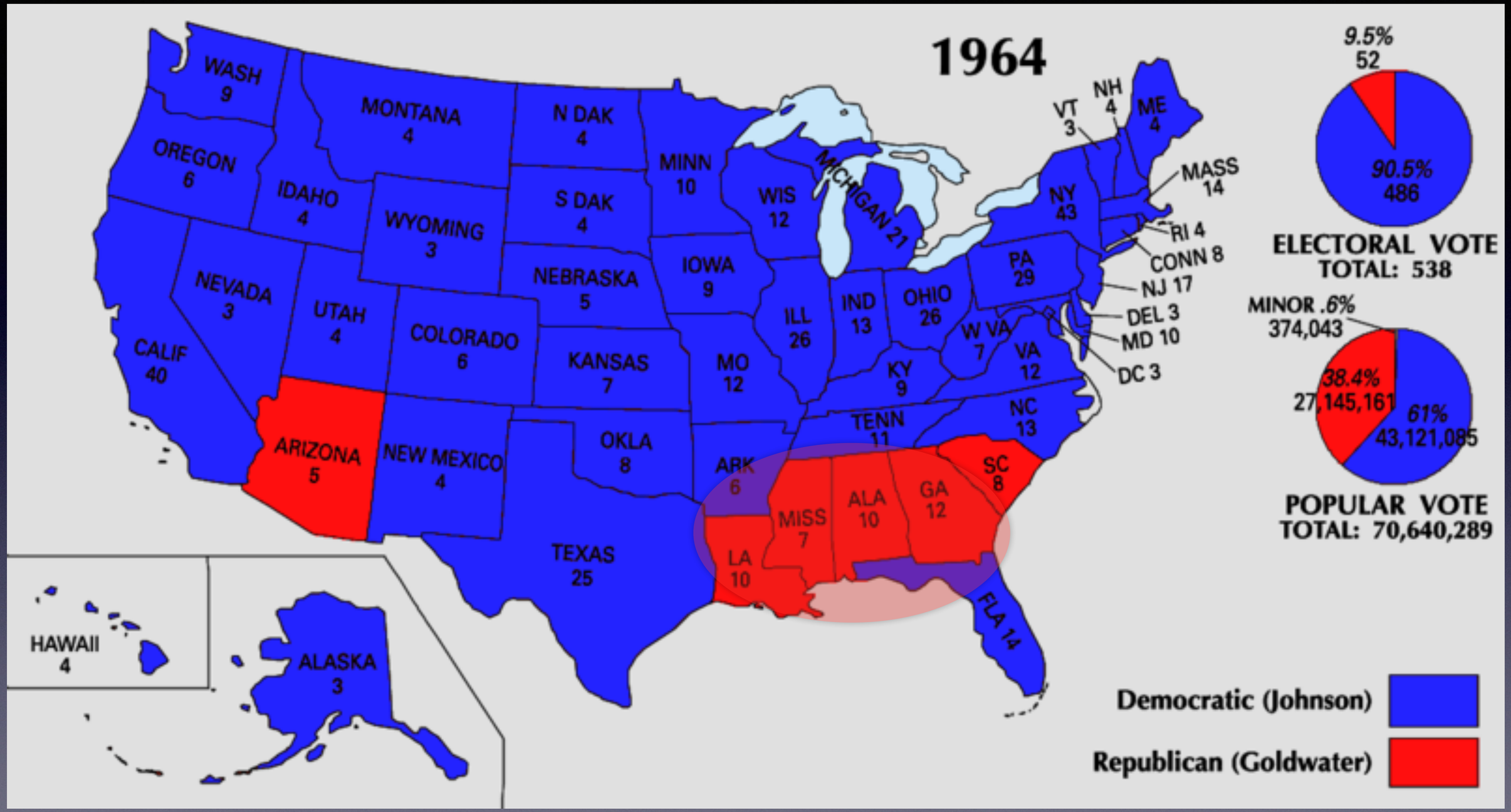

1960
WASH 9
OREGON 6
CALIF 32
IDAHO 4
NEVADA 3
MONTANA 4
WYOMING 3
UTAH 4
ARIZONA 4
COLORADO 6
NEW MEXICO 4
N DAK 4
S DAK 4
NEBRASKA 6
KANSAS 8
OKLA R-7
TEXAS 24
MINN 11
IOWA 10
MO 13
ARK 8
LA 10
WIS 12
ILL 27
MICHIGAN 20
IND 13
OHIO 25
KY 10
TENN 11
MISS 8
I-1
ALA I-6
D-5
GA 12
SC 8
NC 14
VA 12
W VA 8
PA 32
NY 45
VT 3
NH 4
ME 5
MASS 16
RI 4
CONN 8
NJ 16
DEL 3
MD 9
FLA 10
HAWAII 3
ALASKA 3
2.75%
15
56.5%
303
40.75%
219
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 537
MINOR .7%
501,643
49.7%
34,227,096
49.6%
34,107,646
POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 68,836,385
Democratic (Kennedy)
Republican (Nixon)
Independent (Byrd)



LBJ has a MANDATE



Signs of things to come - 5 Southern States voted Republican



Signs of things to come - 5 Southern States voted Republican

Domestic Policy

- Great Society
- "last of the New Deal politicians"



THE GREAT SOCIETY

PICTORIAL ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT'S BLUEPRINT FOR NEW GROWTH

Commentary by Michael Fitzmaurice

NEWS of the DAY

THE GREAT SOCIETY

PICTORIAL ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT'S BLUEPRINT FOR NEW GROWTH

Commentary by Michael Fitzmaurice

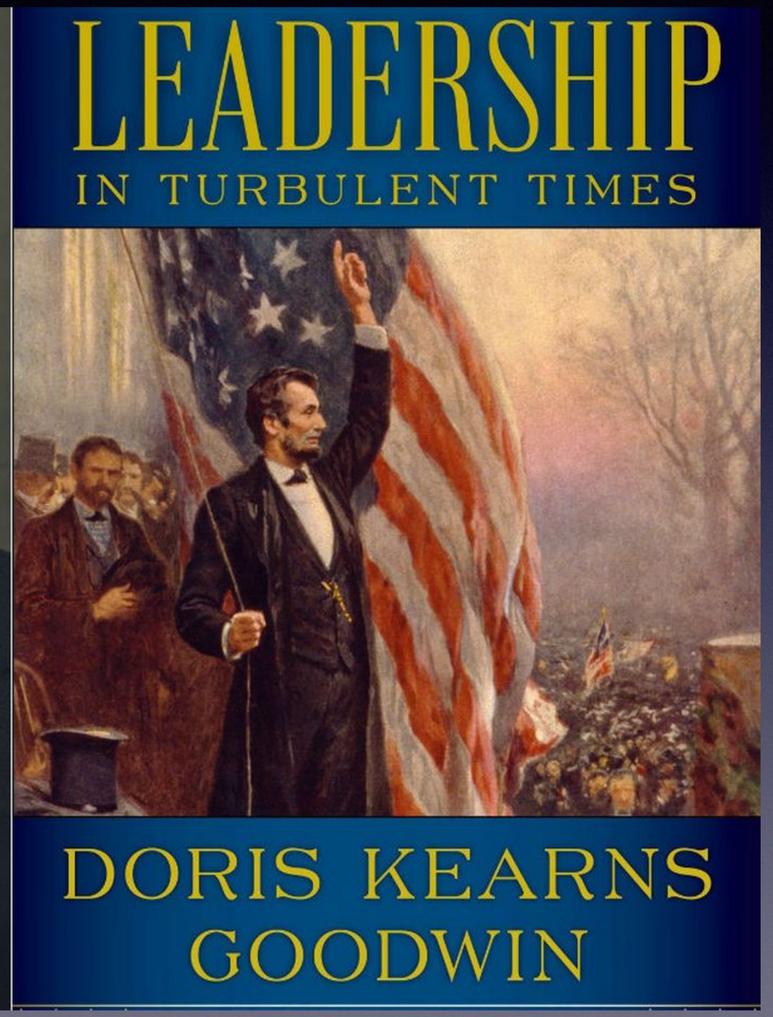
NEWS of the DAY

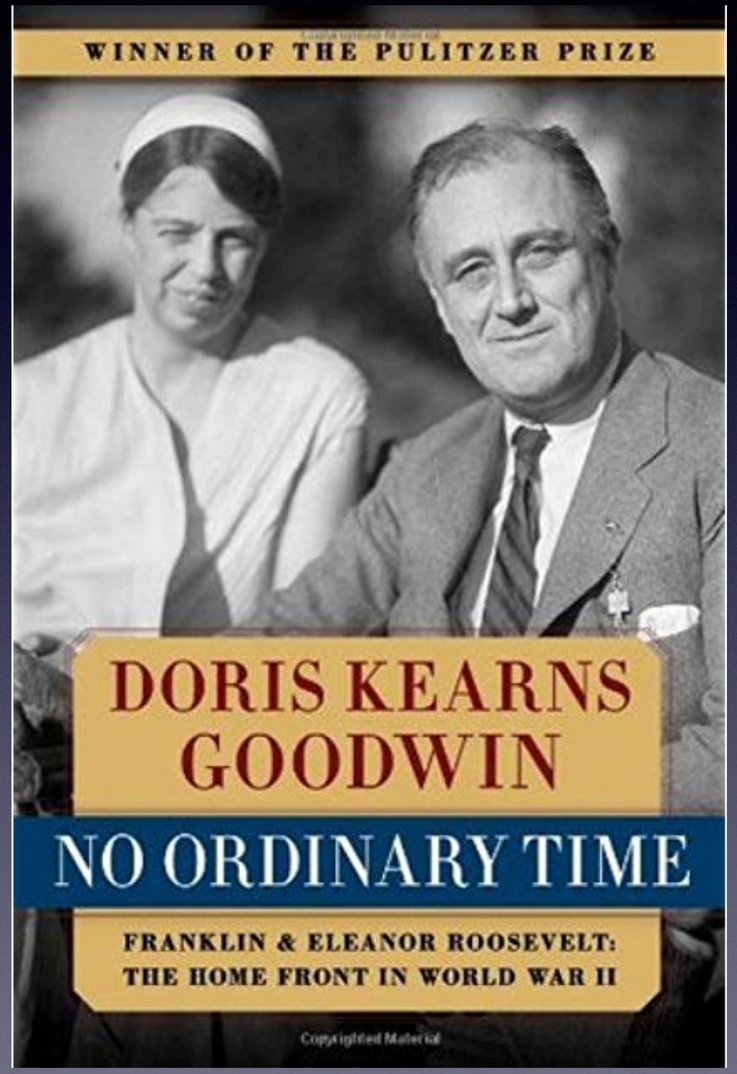
Great Society from the video

- Education - elementary, secondary, college
- Pre school - Head Start
- Conservation - Clean air & rivers
- Highway beautification
- National Parks
- Consumer protection - truth in labeling
- Automobile safety
- Urban renewal & housing
- Public Television (PBS & OPB)
- National Endowment for the Humanities & the Arts
- Medicare

Doris Kearns Goodwin

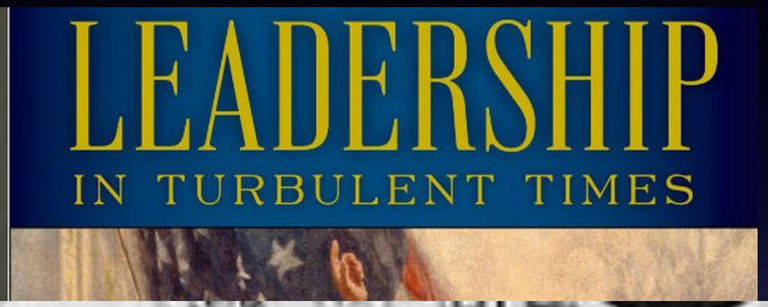






Doris Kearns Goodwin









Do







Great Society Problems

- Further extended Washington's influence (big government vs. local control)

Great Society Problems

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- No administration could satisfy the promise of "victory over poverty"

Great Society Problems

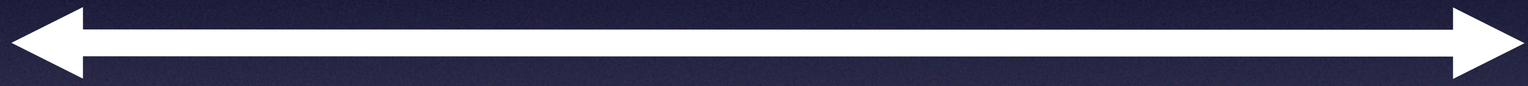
- Further extended Washington's influence (big government vs. local control)
- No administration could satisfy the promise of "victory over poverty"
- Expectation of continued economic growth began to sputter

Great Society Problems

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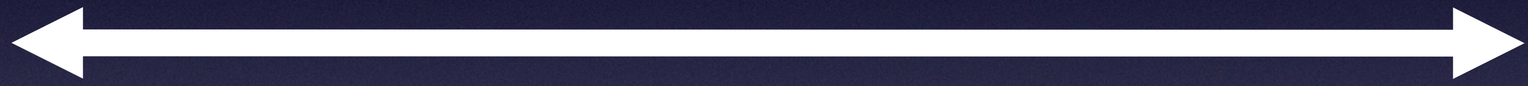
- Textbook - Evaluating the Great Society "…bureaucrats in Washington would waste hard-earned taxpayer dollars on flawed social experiments"

Great Society Criticisms



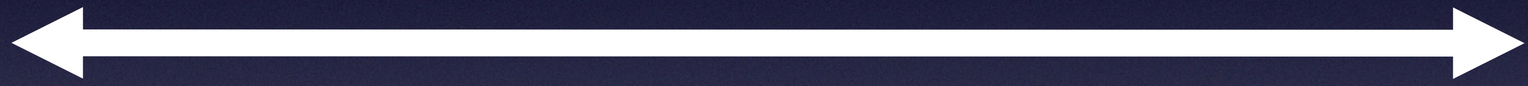
Great Society Criticisms

- From the right - ill-advised social spending undermined personal initiative



Great Society Criticisms

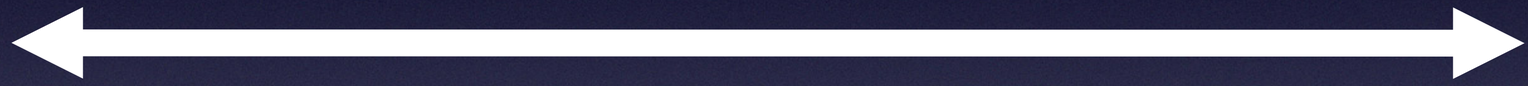
- From the right - ill-advised social spending undermined personal initiative



- From the left - those who blamed the cost of the war in Vietnam, not the Great Society

Great Society Criticisms

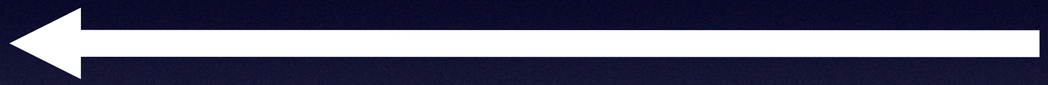
- From the right - ill-advised social spending undermined personal initiative



- From the left - those who blamed the cost of the war in Vietnam, not the Great Society
- Further left - LBJ had failed to revise the tax code to redistribute wealth

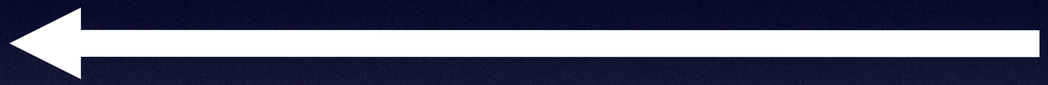
Great Society

- Significant break from the past

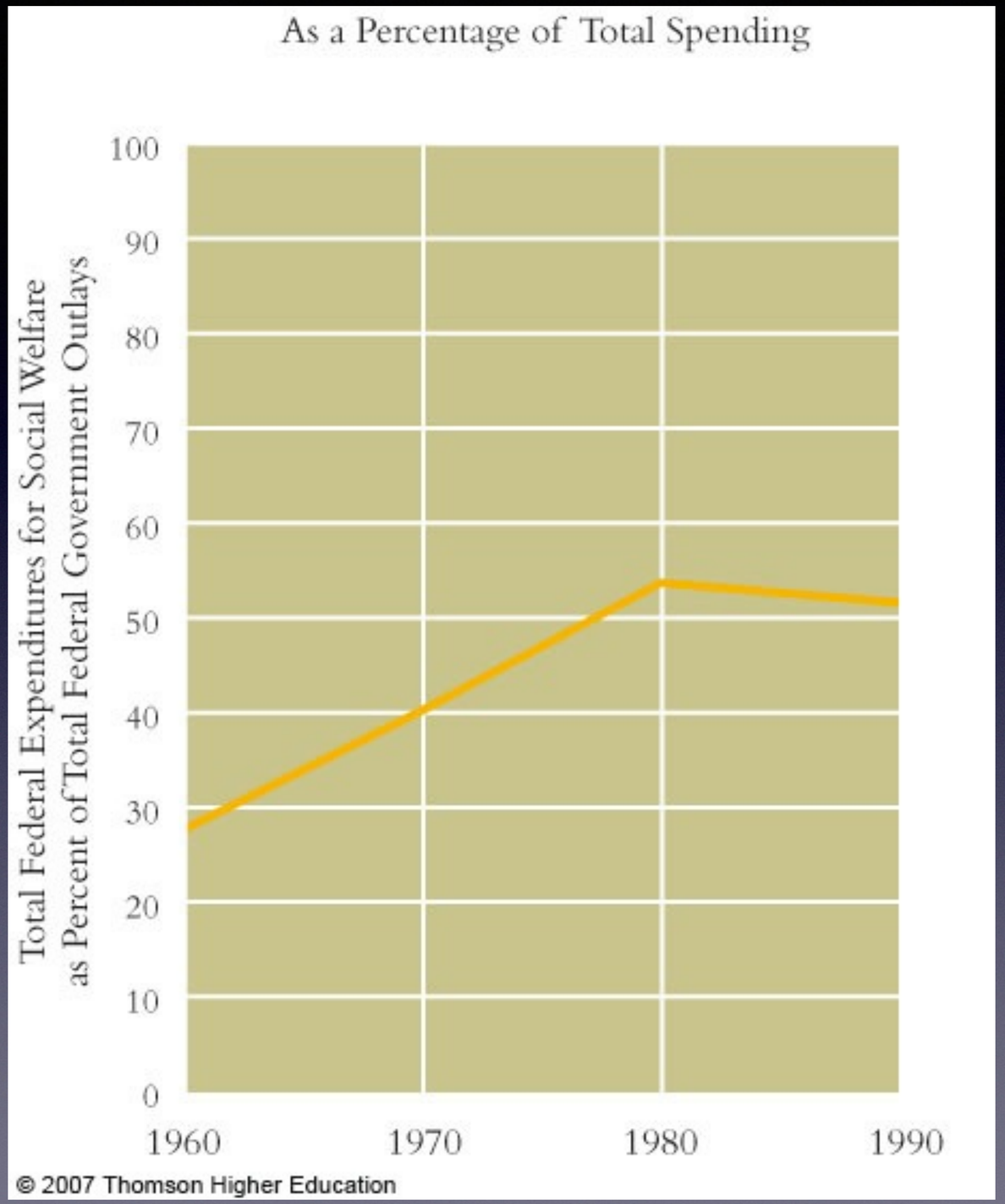


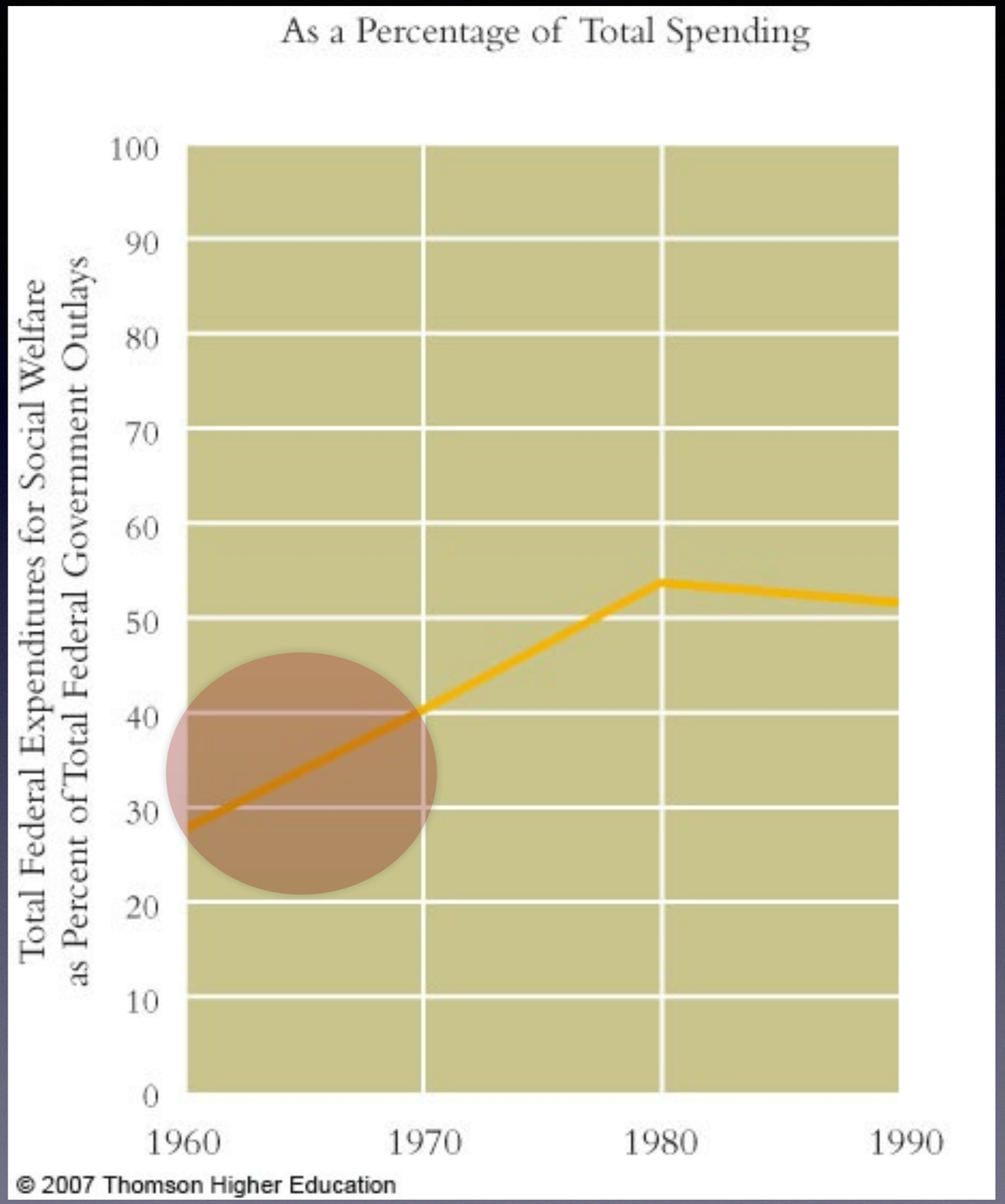
Great Society

- Significant break from the past



- Percent of the federal budget devoted to social programs
  - 1960 - 28%
  - 1970 - 40%


As a Percentage of Total Spending
Total Federal Expenditures for Social Welfare as Percent of Total Federal Government Outlays
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1960
1970
1980
1990
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As a Percentage of Total Spending
Total Federal Expenditures for Social Welfare as Percent of Total Federal Government Outlays
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1960
1970
1980
1990
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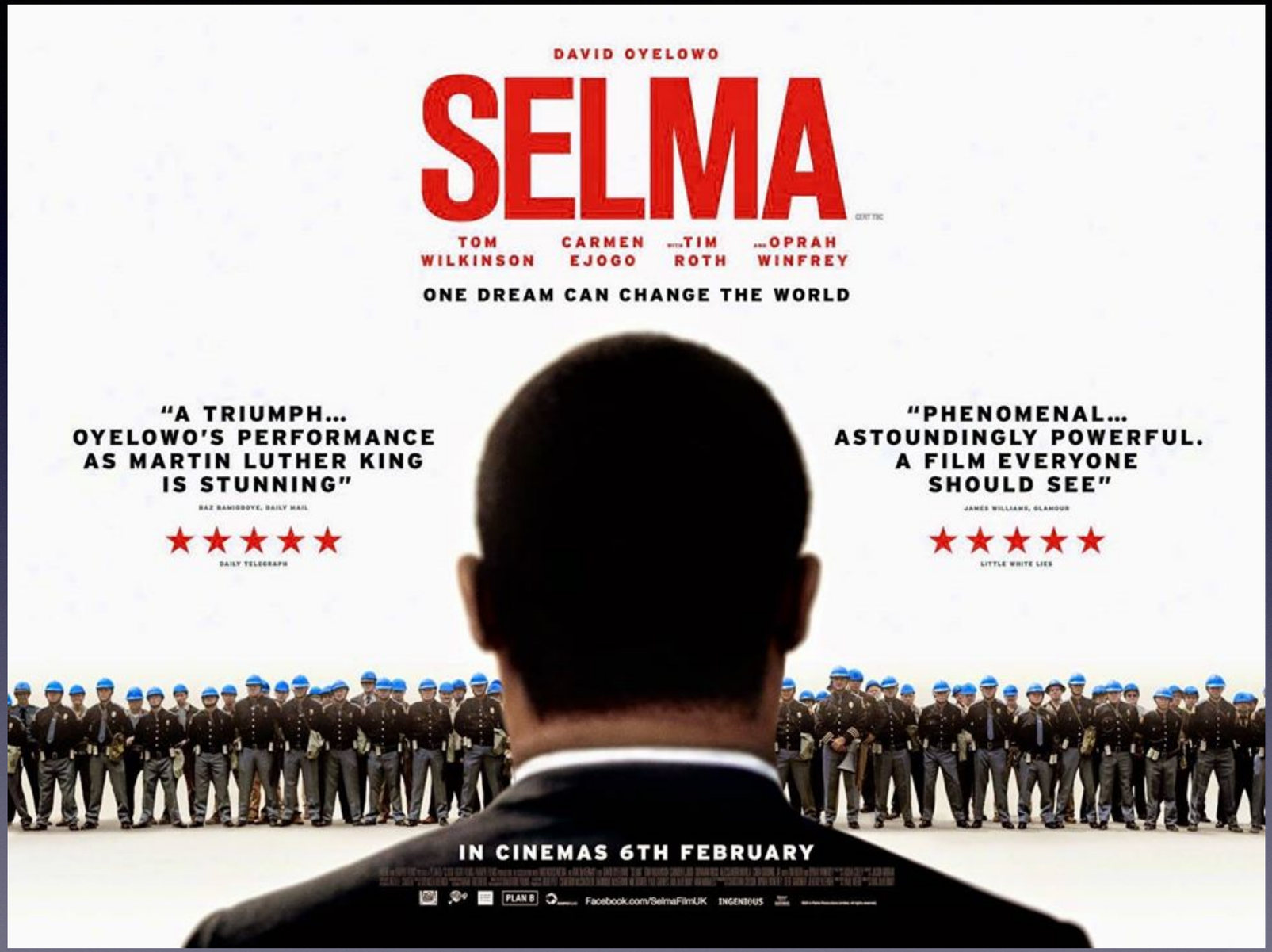
START THURSDAY


JOCKEY BOY
RESTAURANT
Coca-Cola





2014



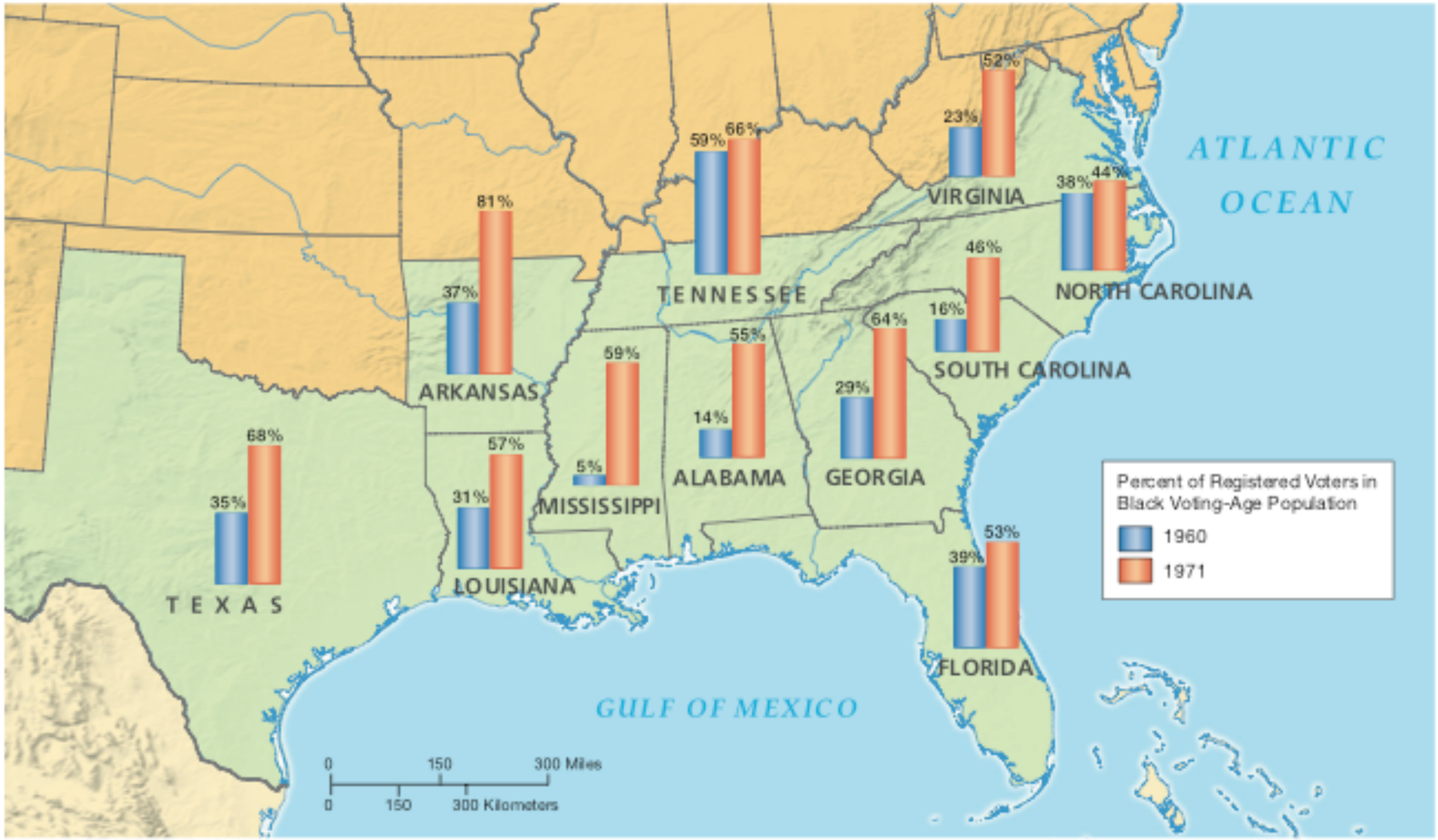
Flawed Movie

Inaccurate

Why? LBJ credit

T162

Impact of the Voting Rights Act of 1965



T166

Urban Uprisings, 1965–68



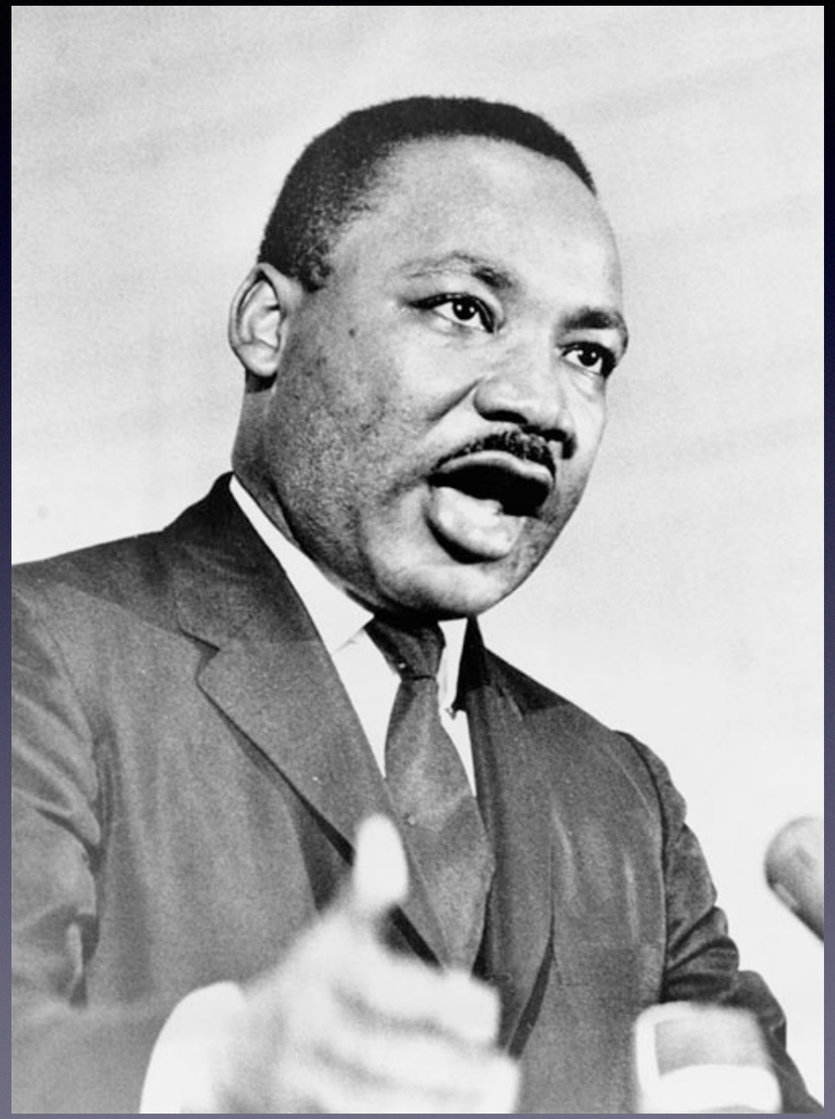
Historical Timing


Roger Wilkins
Johnson Administration

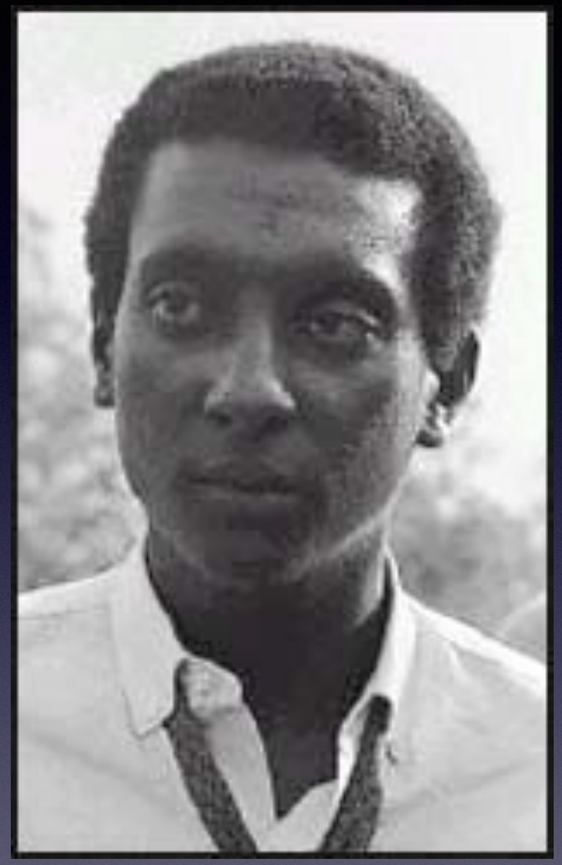

Roger Wilkins
Johnson Administration


NO
LEFT
TURN

Martin Luther King Jr.



Stokely Carmichael



- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Stokely Carmichael





- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- Member of the Black Panther Party.

Stokely Carmichael





- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- Member of the Black Panther Party.
- Initially integrationist, later affiliated with black separatism

Stokely Carmichael





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Malcolm X



- Member of the Nation of Islam

Malcolm X



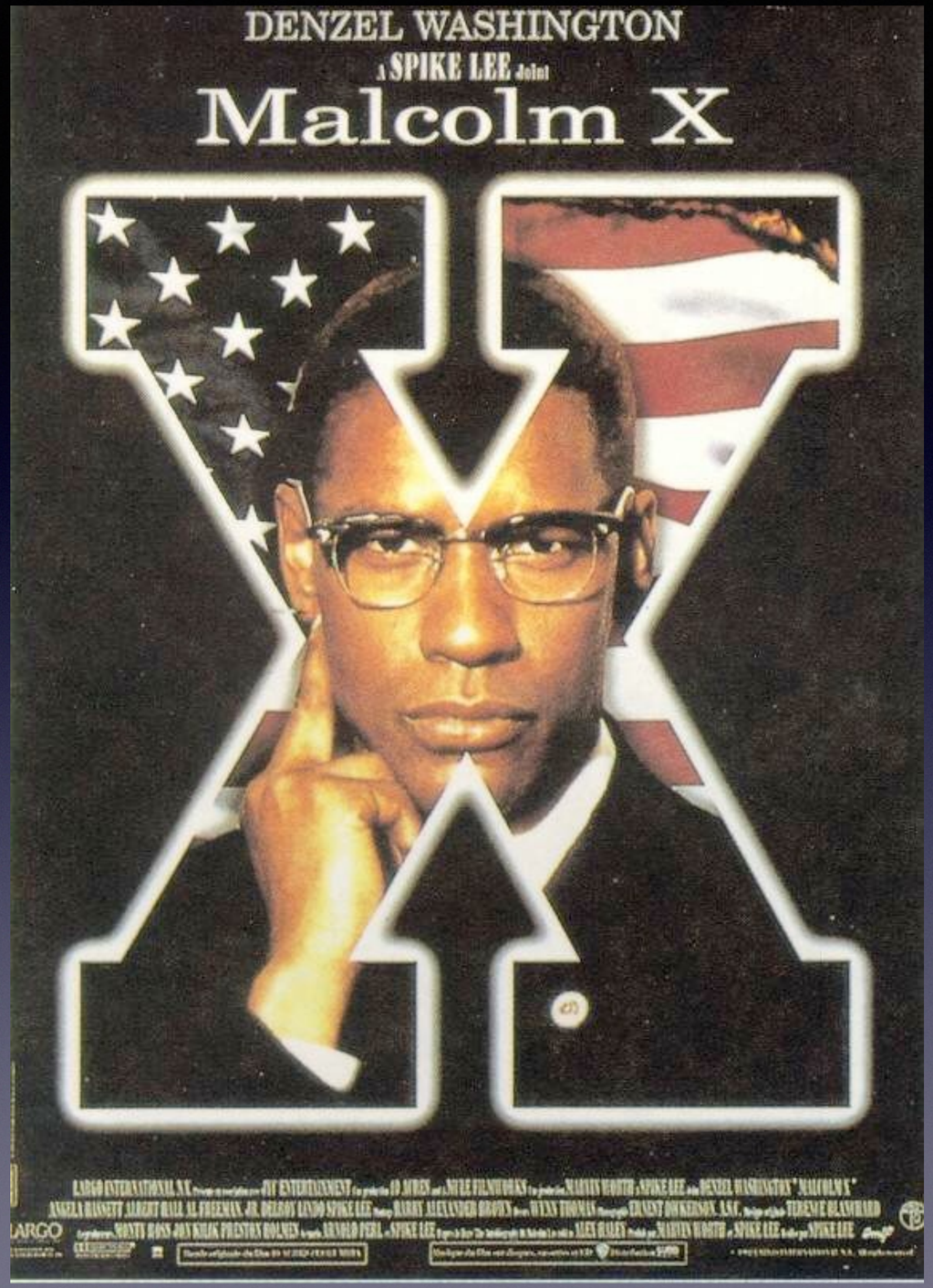
- Member of the Nation of Islam
- Advocated black pride & economic self-reliance

Malcolm X



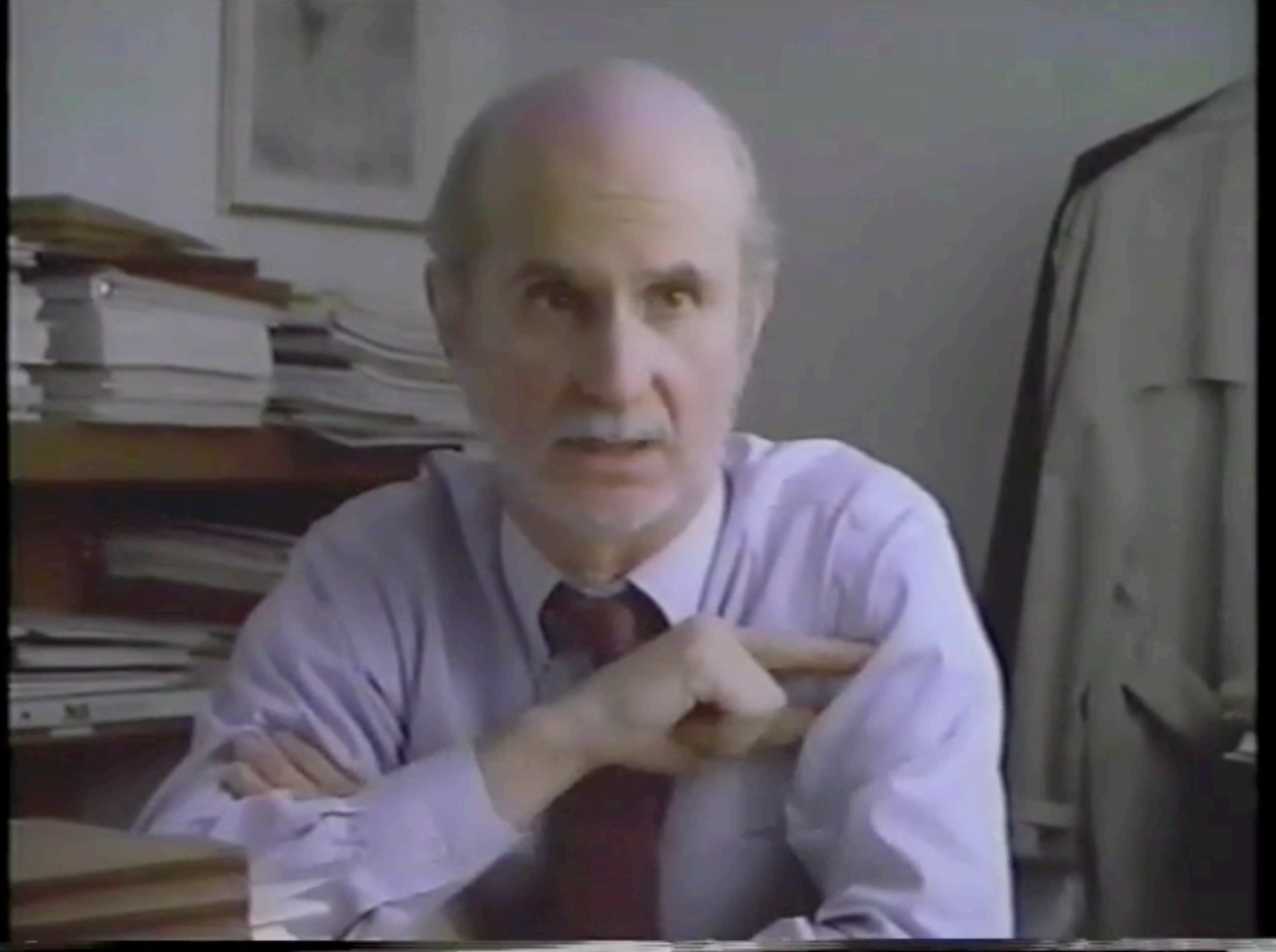
- Member of the Nation of Islam
- Advocated black pride & economic self-reliance
- Assassinated in 1965

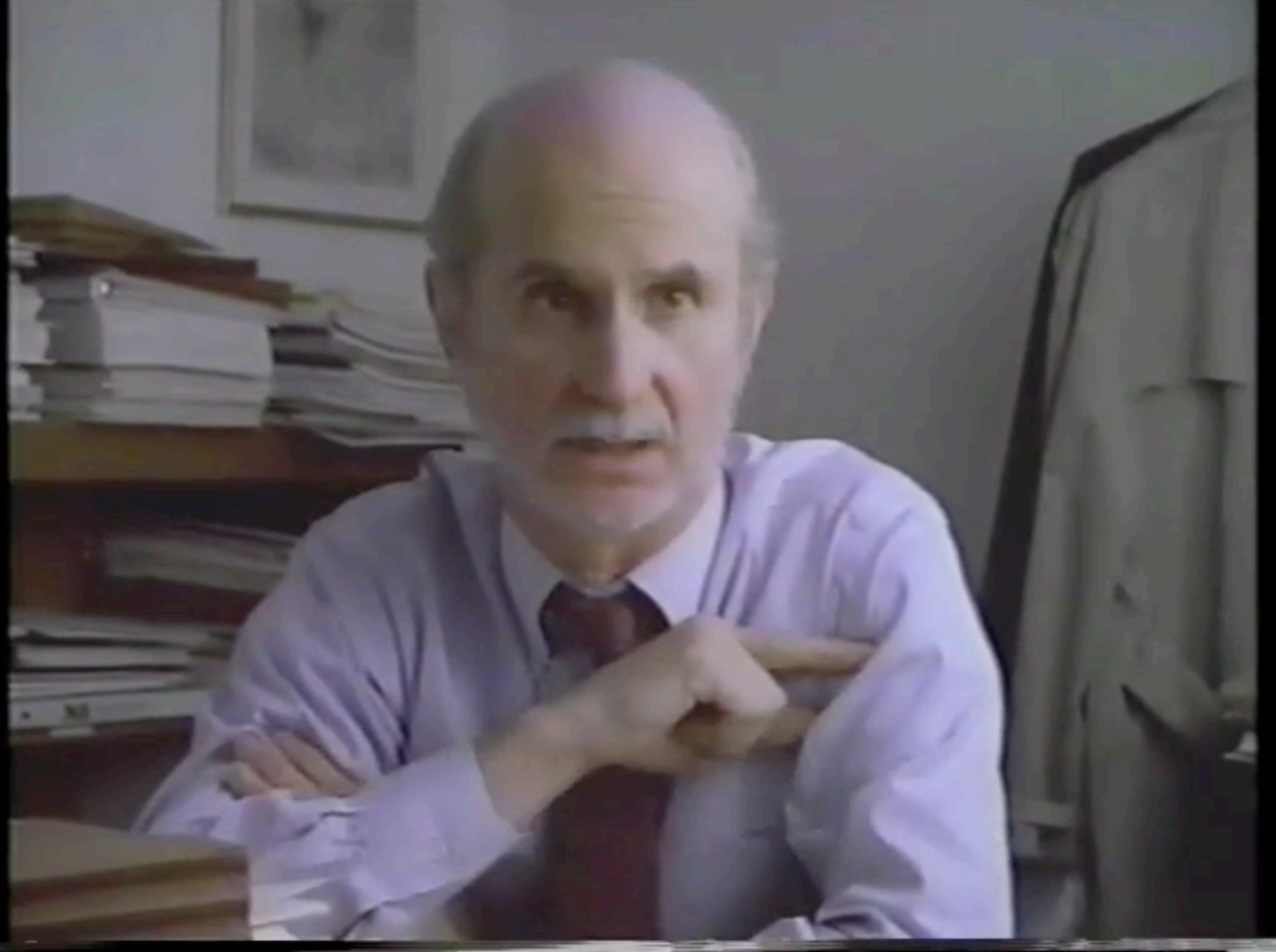
1992





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2015


BRANCO LegalInsurrection.com ©2015
THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
BALTIMORE

2015



The “Backlash” *is coming*

“Law and Order”

“Guns and Butter”

- Describes BOTH foreign and domestic policies
- Vietnam
- Great Society

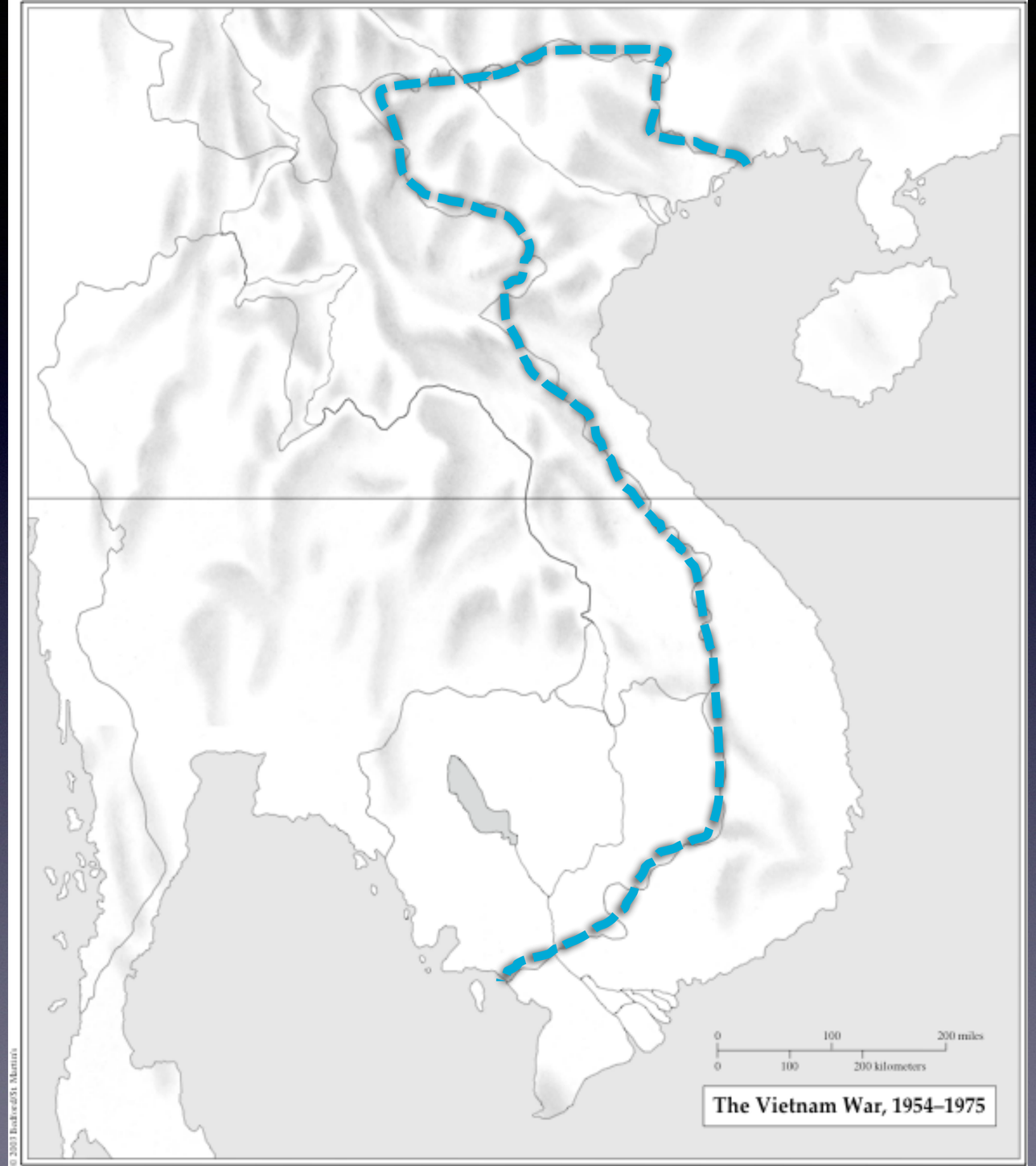


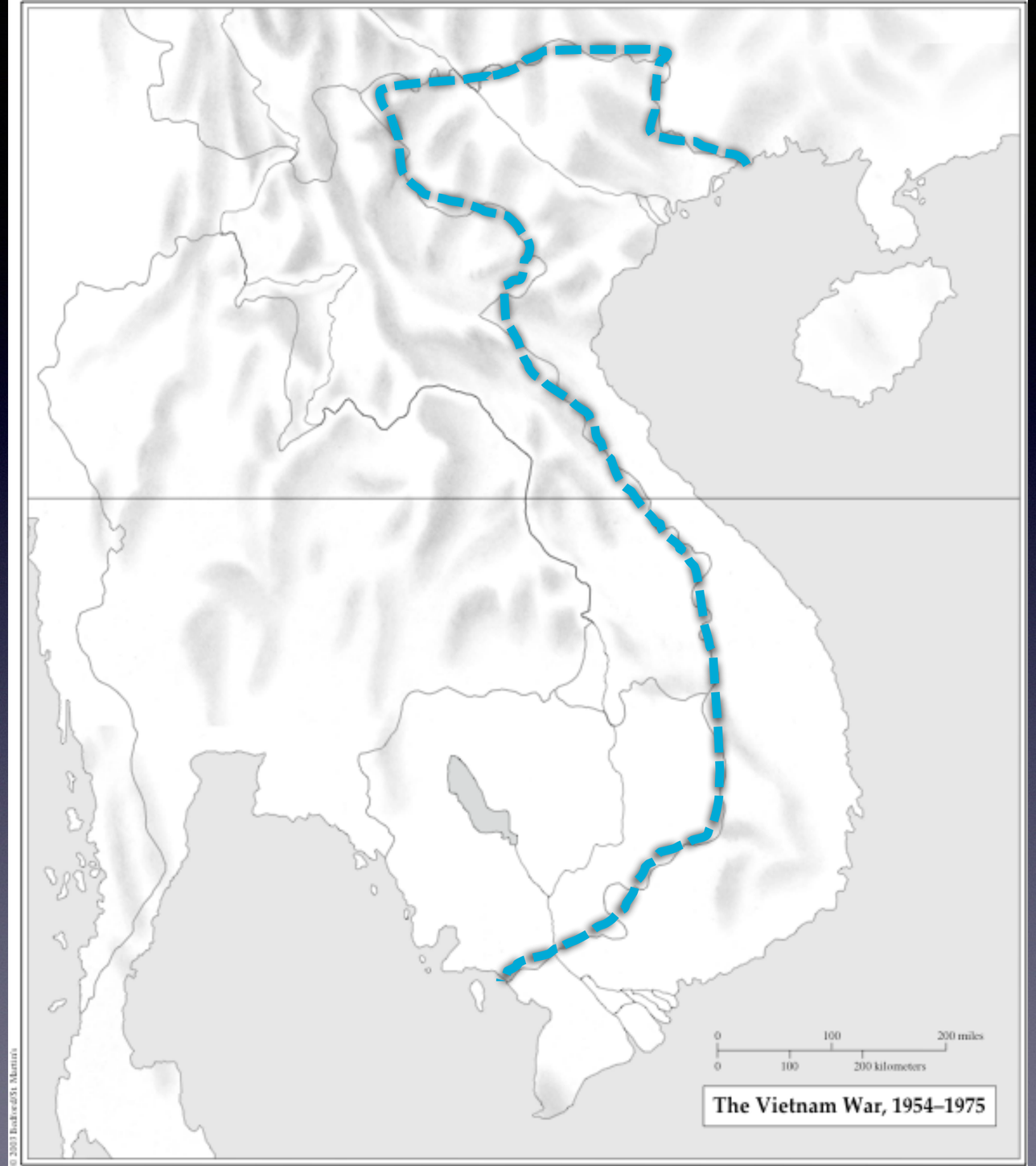
TIME 7_intro online clip

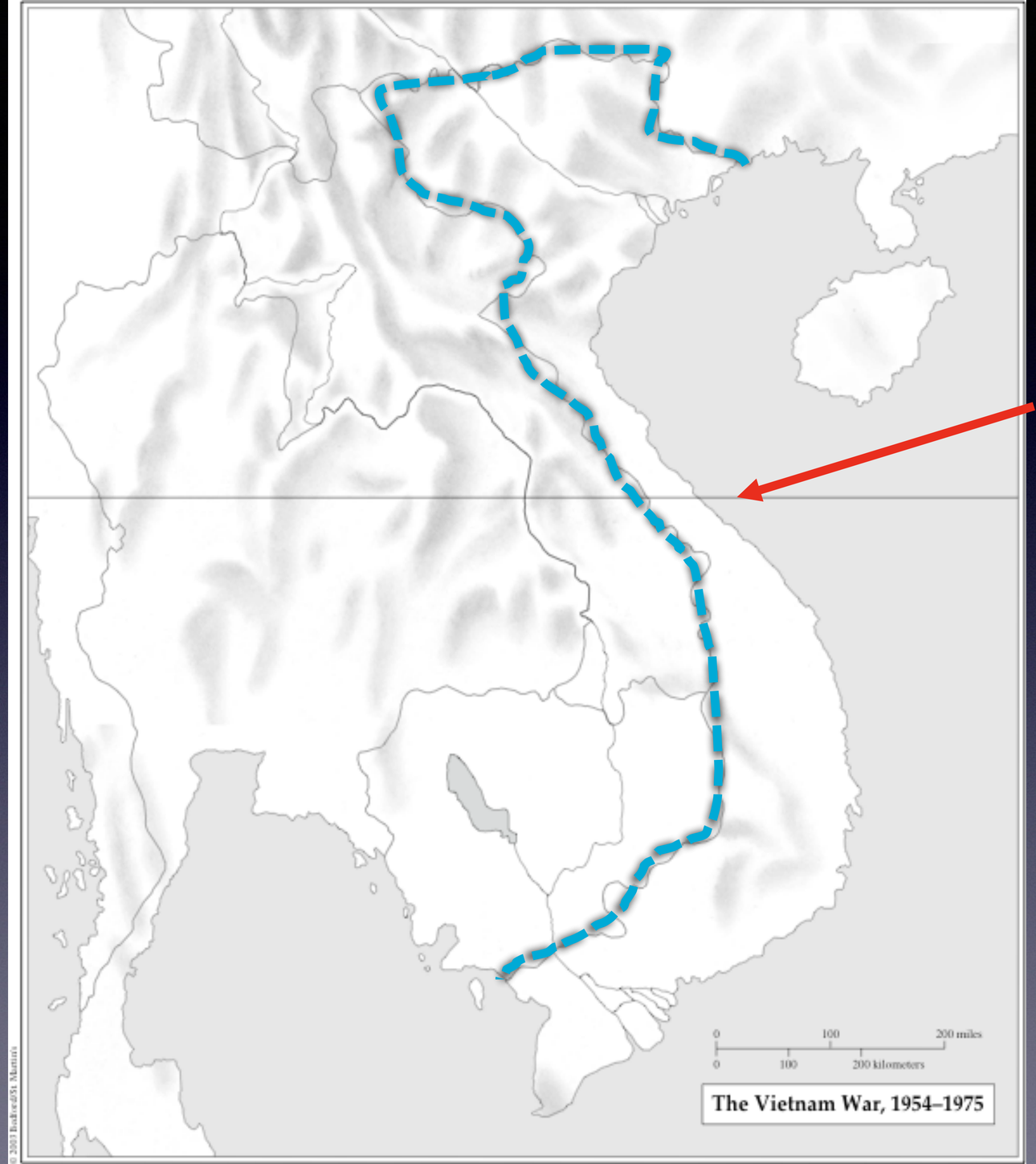

GI'S
AGAINST
THE WAR!


GI'S
AGAINST
THE WAR!

Your Maps


0
100
200 miles
0
100
200 kilometers
The Vietnam War, 1954–1975

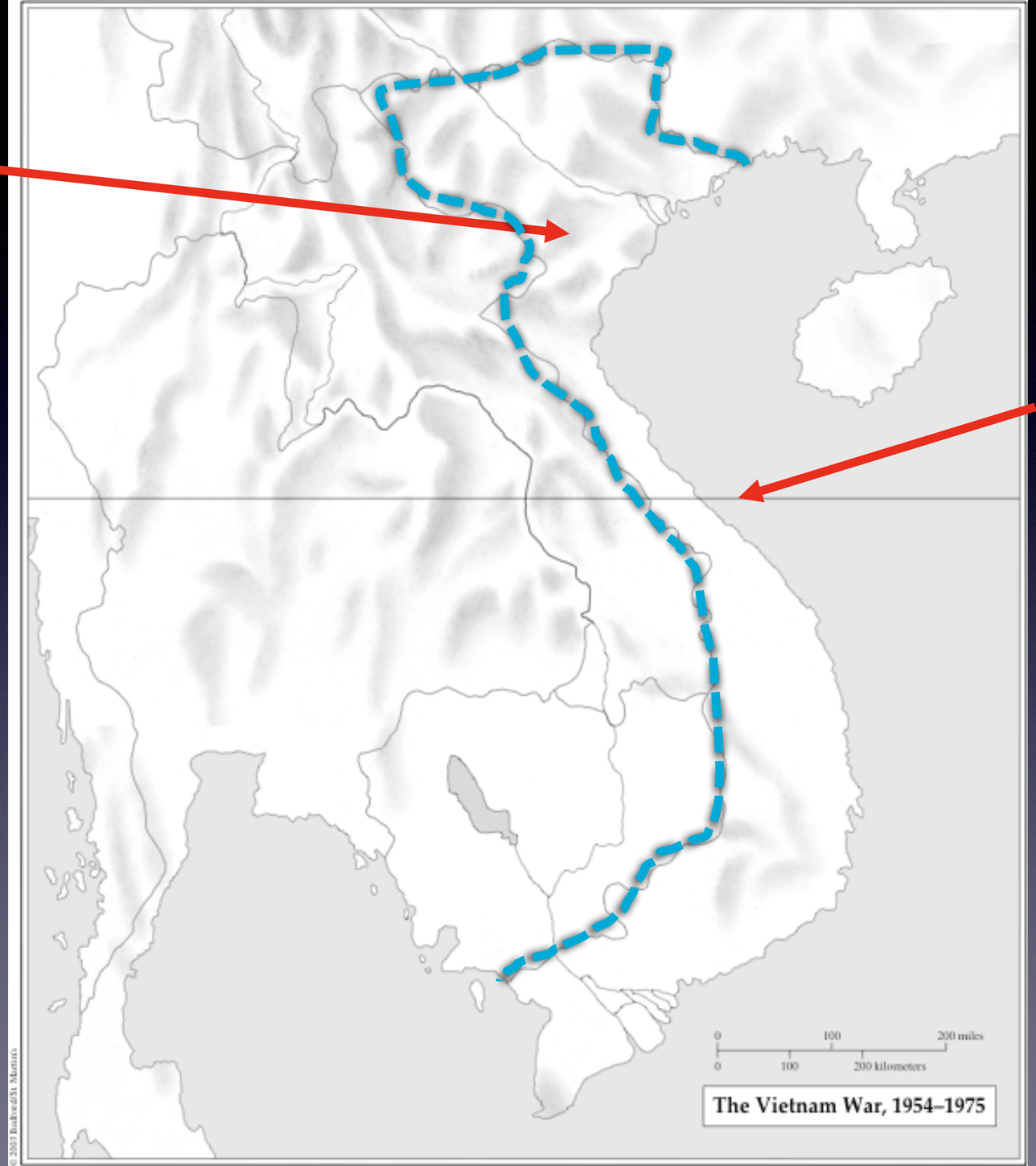

0
100
200 miles
0
100
200 kilometers
The Vietnam War, 1954–1975



17th Parallel

North Vietnam

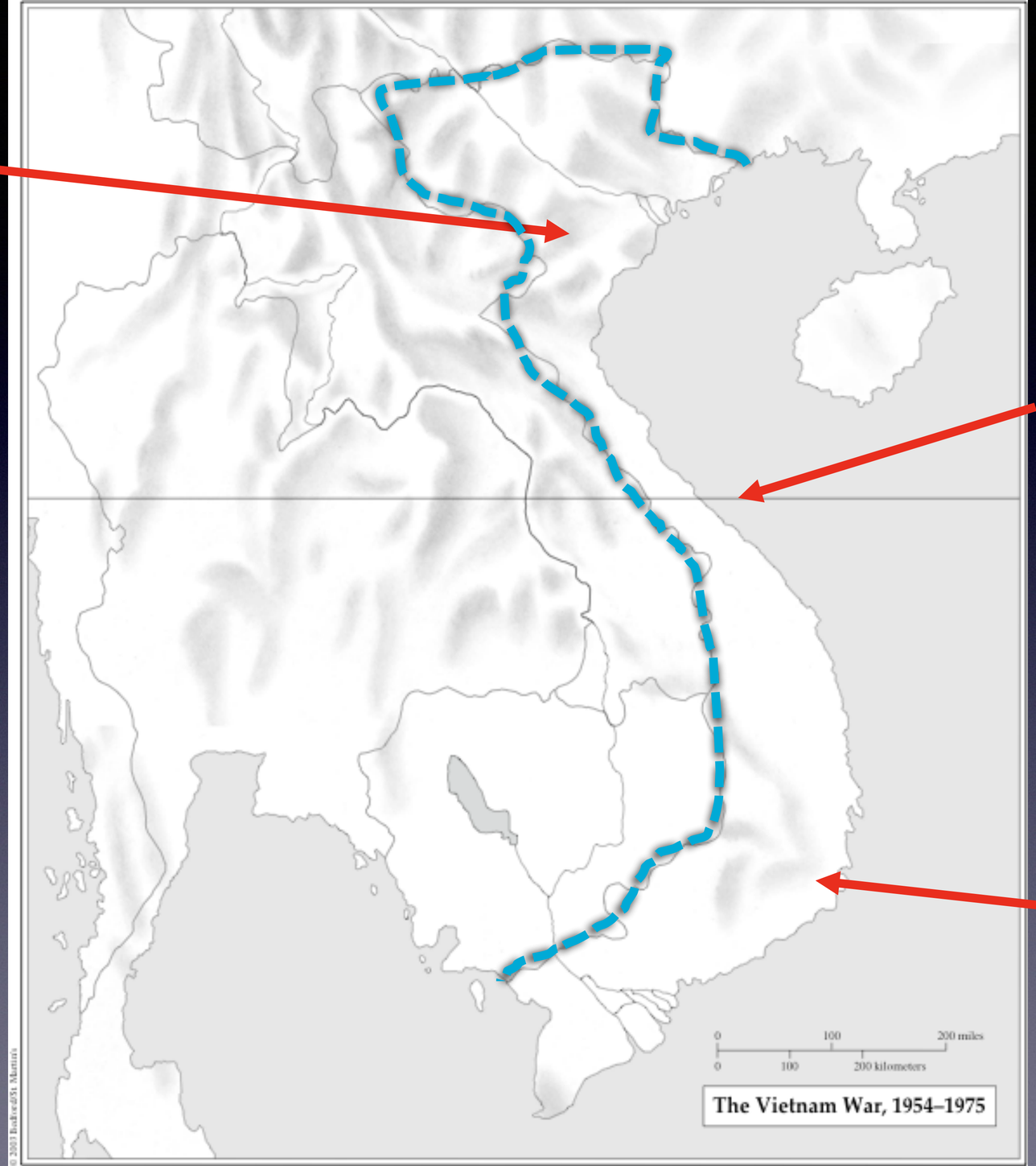
17th Parallel



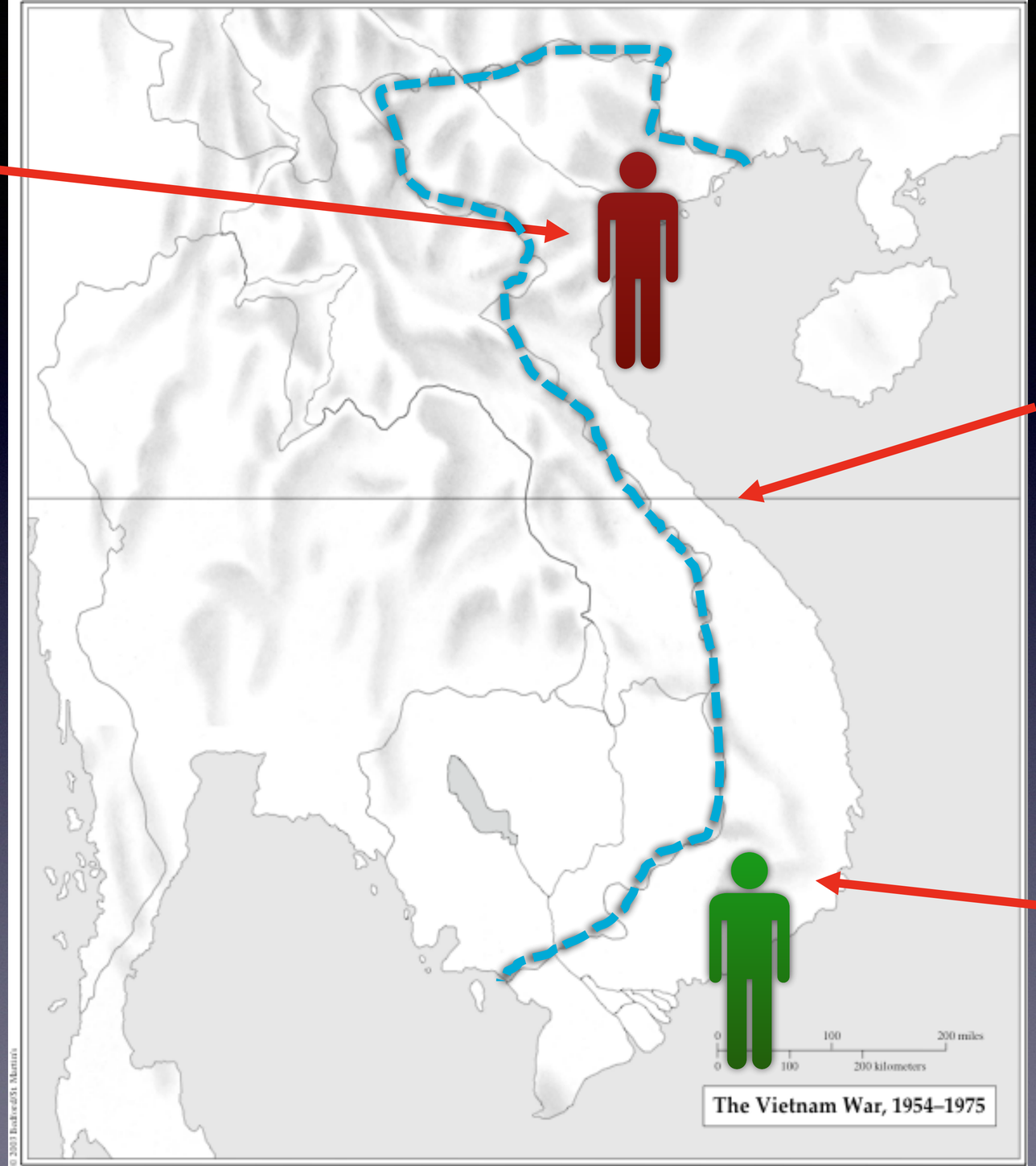
North Vietnam

17th Parallel

South Vietnam



North Vietnam



17th Parallel

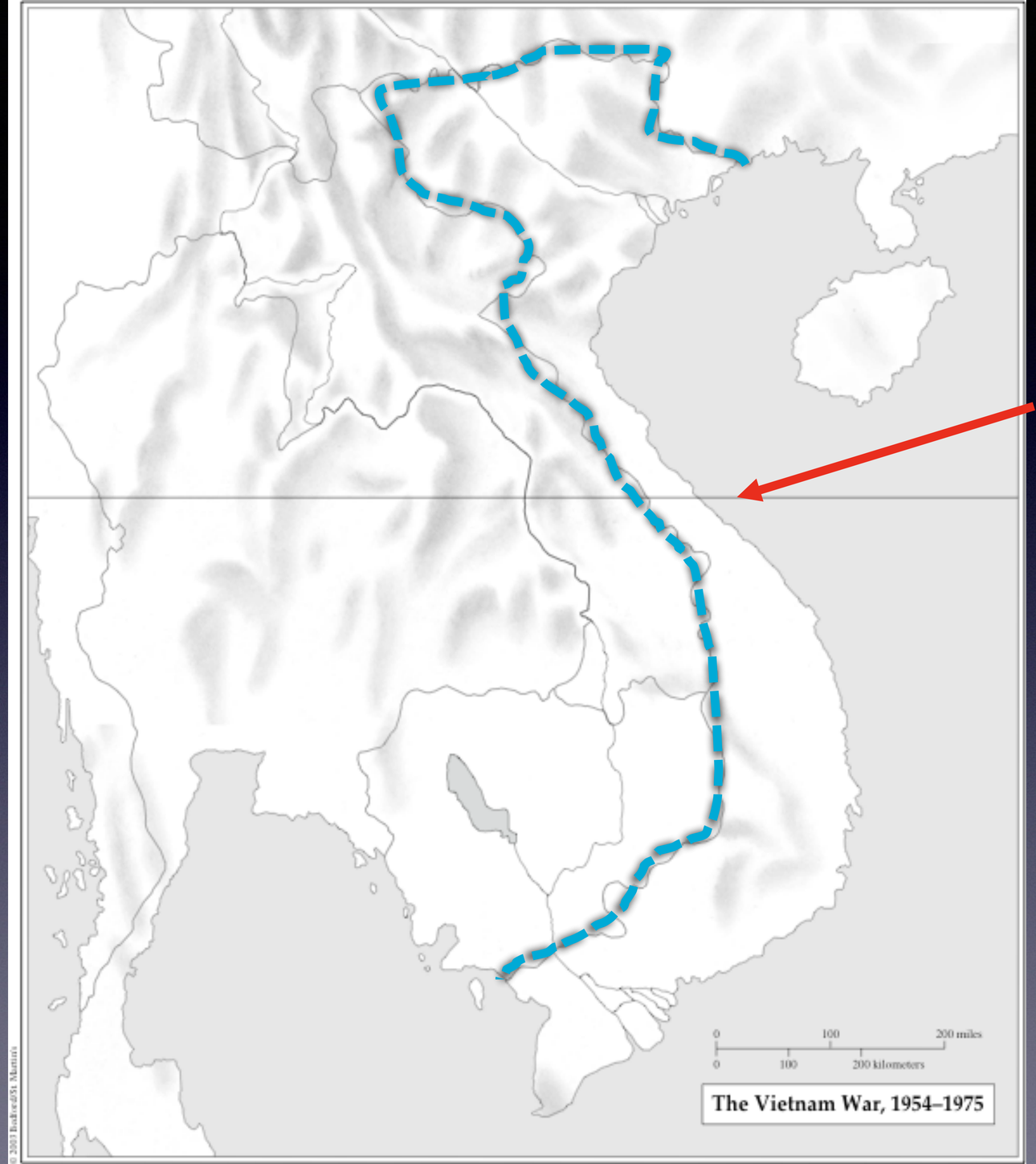
South Vietnam

The United States in Vietnam

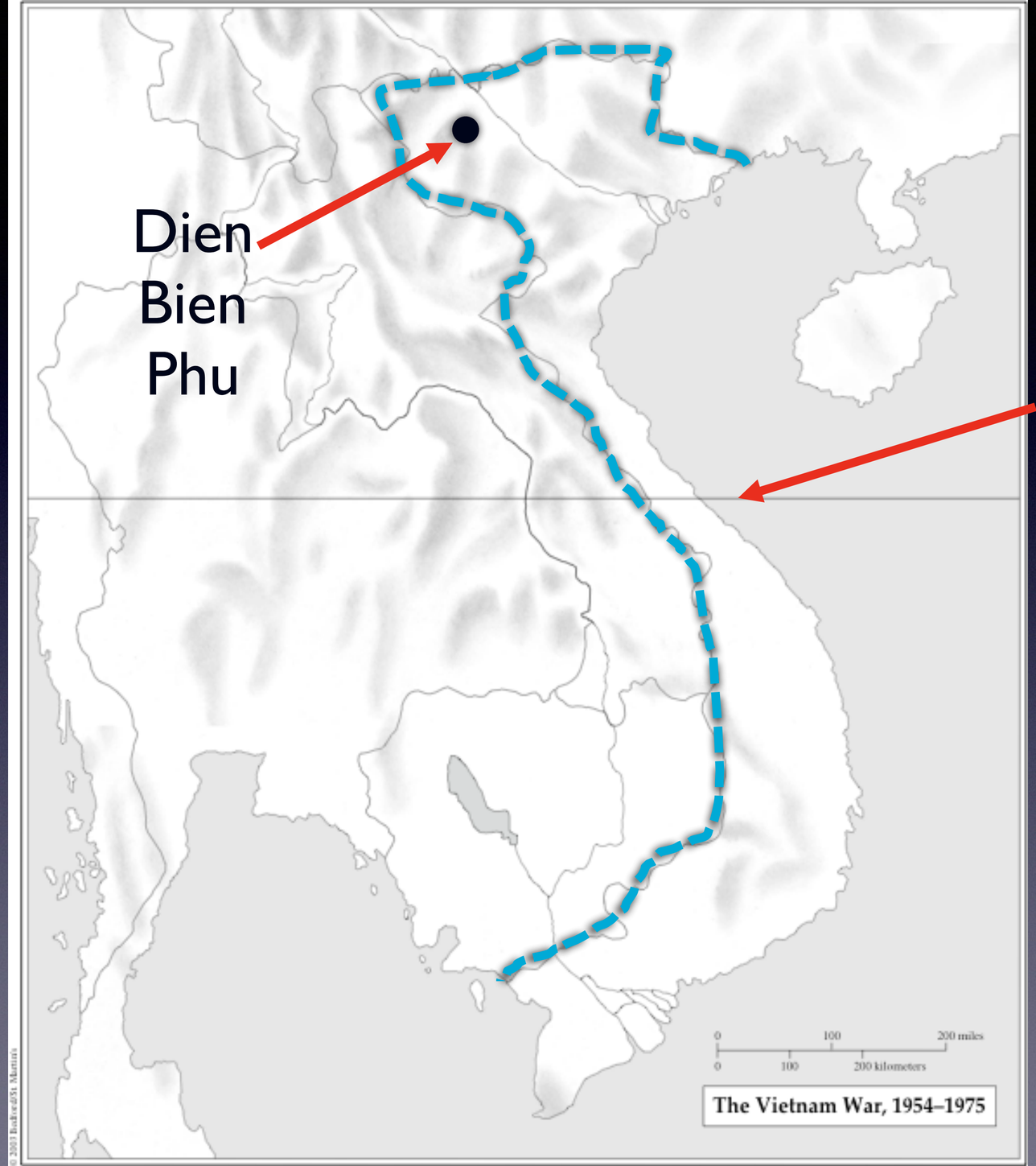
- 1954 - Vietminh defeat French at Dien Bien Phu - U.S. takes France's place (Eisenhower)

The United States in Vietnam

- 1954 - Vietminh defeat French at Dien Bien Phu - U.S. takes France's place (Eisenhower)
- 1954 - Geneva Accords - Vietnam divided at 17th parallel



17th Parallel


Dien
Bien
Phu
17th Parallel
0
100
200 miles
0
100
200 kilometers
The Vietnam War, 1954–1975

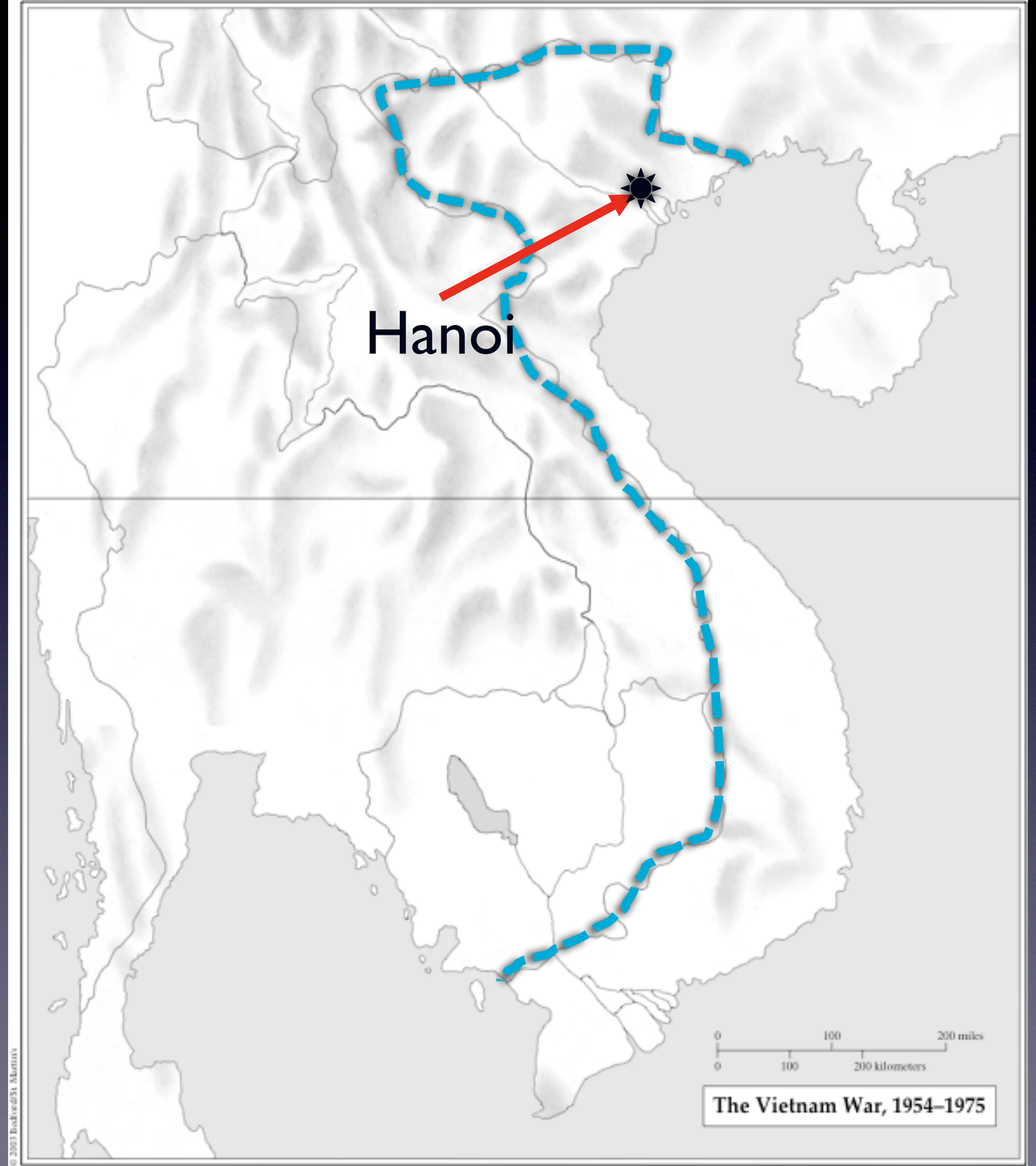
The Vietnam Spectrum



Ho Chi Minh



Ngo Dinh Diem


Hanoi
0
100
200 miles
0
100
200 kilometers
The Vietnam War, 1954–1975


Hanoi
Saigon
The Vietnam War, 1954–1975

The United States in Vietnam

- 1963 - JFK supports military coup of Diem, and is assassinated himself 20 days later

4_6.5_Tet
viewer warning

The United States in Vietnam

- 1963 - JFK supports military coup of Diem, and is assassinated himself 20 days later
- 1964 - Congress passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution LBJ gets a “blank check”

4_6.5_Tet
viewer warning

The United States in Vietnam

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- 1964 - Congress passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution LBJ gets a “blank check”
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4_6.5_Tet
viewer warning

The United States in Vietnam

- 1963 - JFK supports military coup of Diem, and is assassinated himself 20 days later
- 1964 - Congress passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution LBJ gets a “blank check”
- 1965 - U.S. fully joins ground war
- 1968 - Tet

4_6.5_Tet
viewer warning


December 22, 1967


December 22, 1967



Viet Cong communist in South Vietnam



Viet Cong communist in South Vietnam



U.S. supported ARVN (South Vietnam)

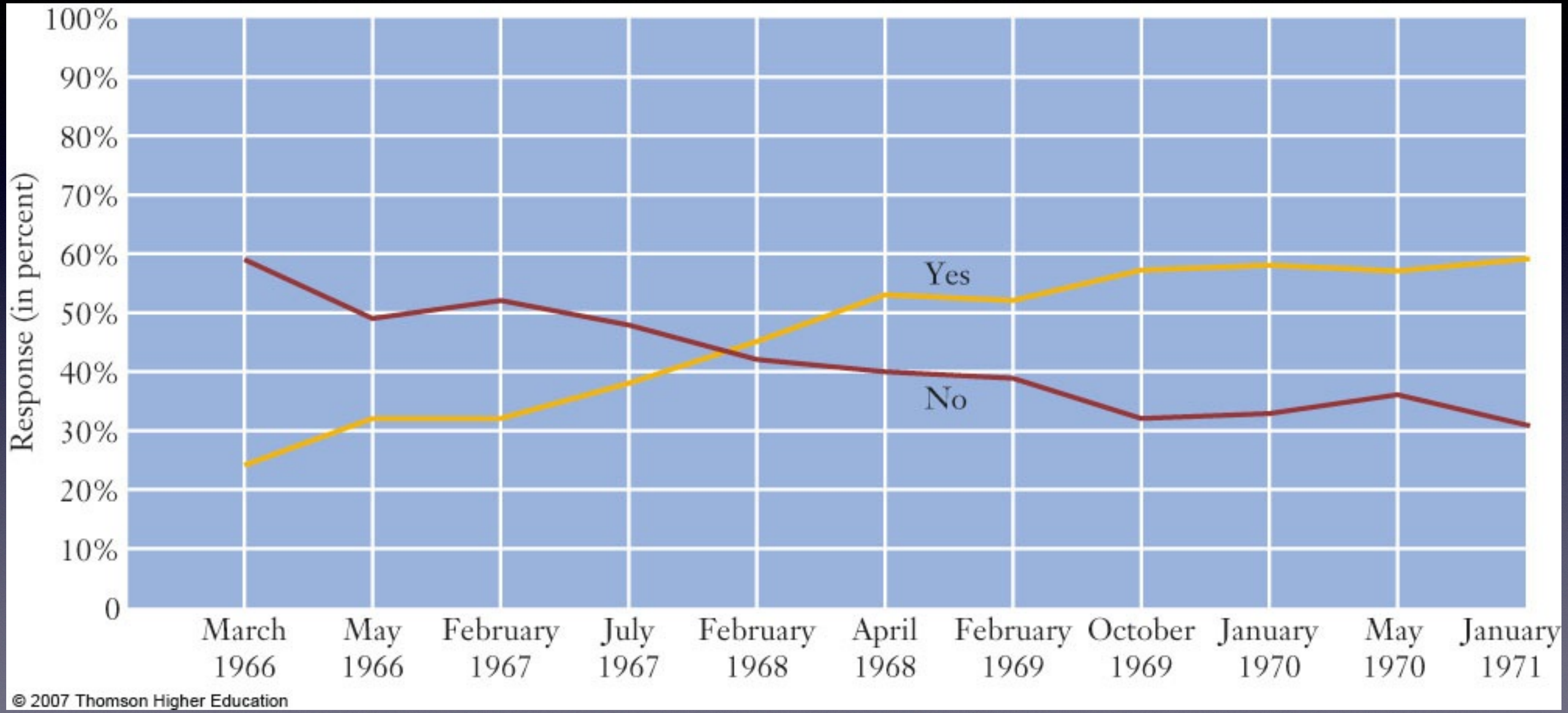
The Southeast Asian War




THAILAND
CAMBODIA
SOUTH VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
GULF OF THAILAND
Demilitarized Zone
Vinh Linh
Quang Tri
Quang Tri Province
Hue
Khe Sanh
Danang
Kham Duc
Chu Lai
My Lai
Quang Ngai
Dak To
Kontum
Ankhe
Quinhon
Pleiku
Tuy Hoa
Nha Trang
Cam Ranh Bay
Phan Rang
Da Lat
Bu Dop
Chalon
Bien Hoa
Long Binh
Saigon
Vung Tau
Ban Me Thuot
Kompong Cham
Communist-Khmer Rouge victory, 1975
Prey Veng
Phnom Penh
Tonle Sap
Angkor Wat
Battambang
Bangkok
Sattahip
Tahli
Don Muang
Nakhon Ratchasima
Ubon Ratchathani
Friendship Highway
Mekong R.
Tan Son Nhut
Chau Duc
Vinh Long
Can Tho
Ca Mau
Ca Mau Peninsula
Mekong Delta
Vietcong-North Vietnamese victory and U.S. withdrawal, 1975
U.S. bases
Major battles of the Tet Offensive, January 1968

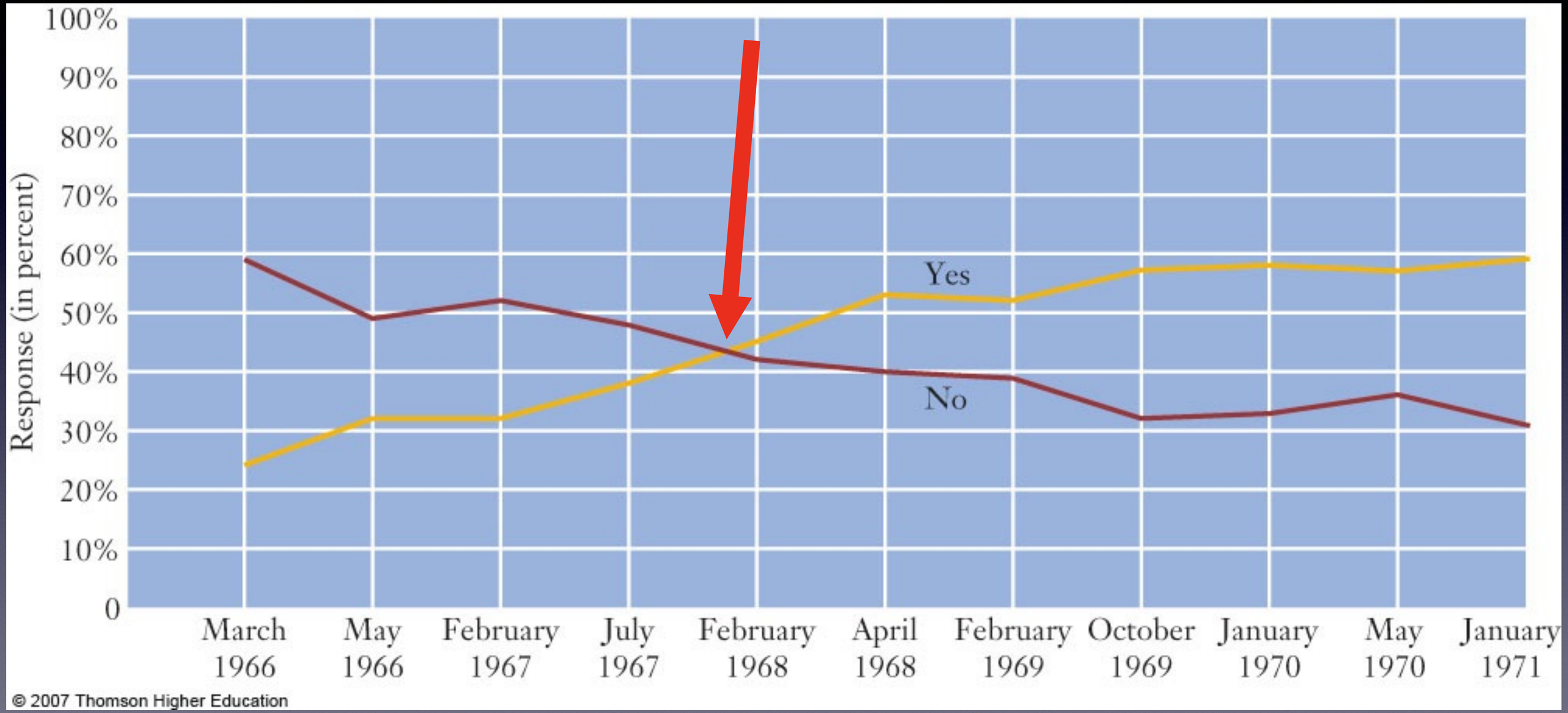

17th parallel
THAILAND
Demilitarized Zone
Quang Tri Province
Vinh Linh
Hue
Khe Sanh
Danang
Kham Duc
Chu Lai
My Lai
Quang Ngai
Dak To
Kontum
Ankhe
Quinhon
Pleiku
SOUTH VIETNAM
Tuy Hoa
Nha Trang
Cam Ranh Bay
Phan Rang
Da Lat
Bu Dop
Chalon
Bien Hoa
Long Binh
Saigon
Vung Tau
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Ca Mau Peninsula
Mekong Delta
Vietcong-North Vietnamese victory and U.S. withdrawal, 1975
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Communist-Khmer Rouge victory, 1975
Prey Veng
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Friendship Highway
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Mekong R.
SOUTH CHINA SEA
GULF OF THAILAND
U.S. bases
Major battles of the Tet Offensive, January 1968

POLL: Do you believe our involvement in Vietnam is a mistake?



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POLL: Do you believe our involvement in Vietnam is a mistake?



© 2007 Thomson Higher Education

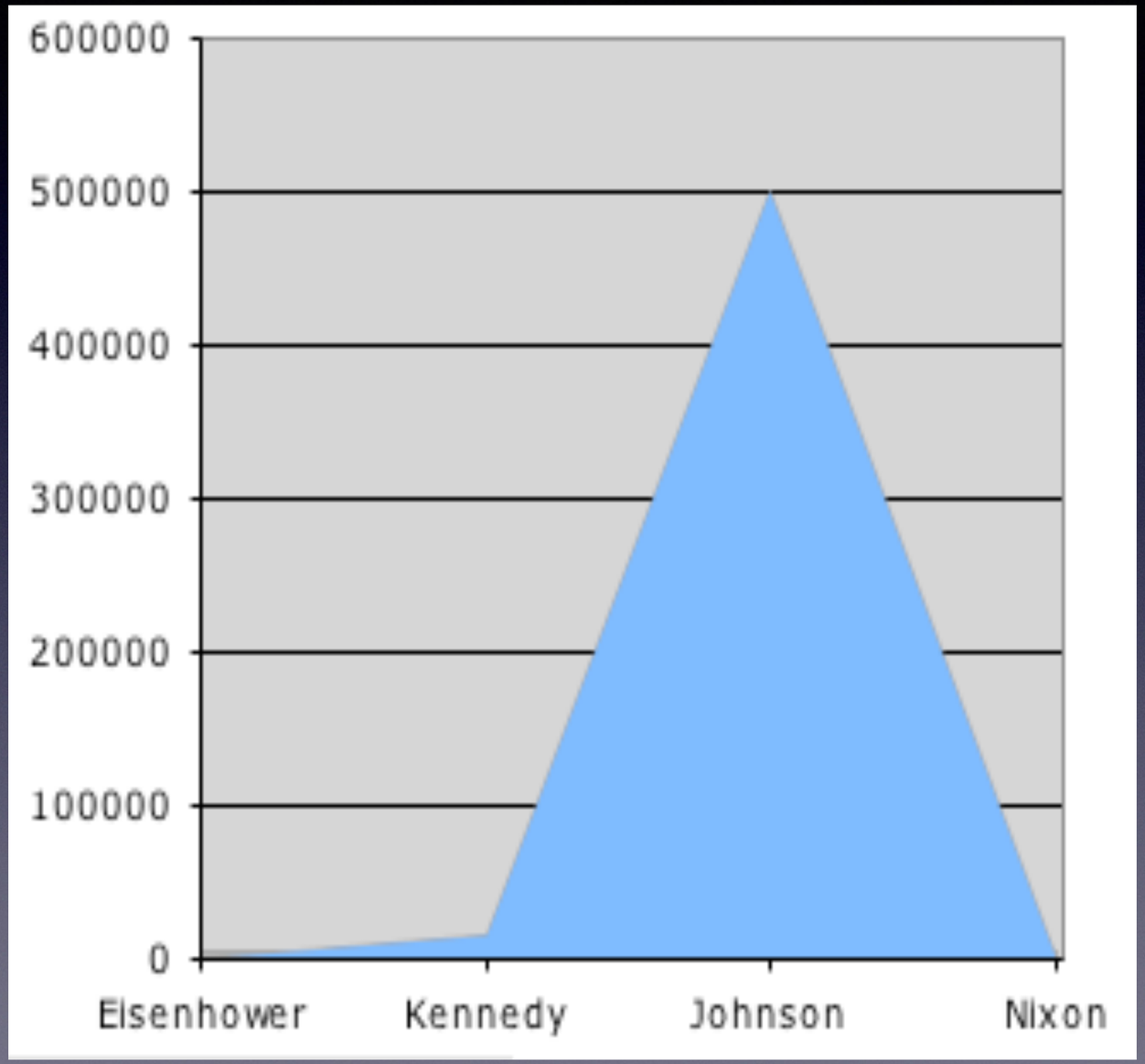
The United States in Vietnam

- 1973 - Nixon withdraws all ground forces from Vietnam

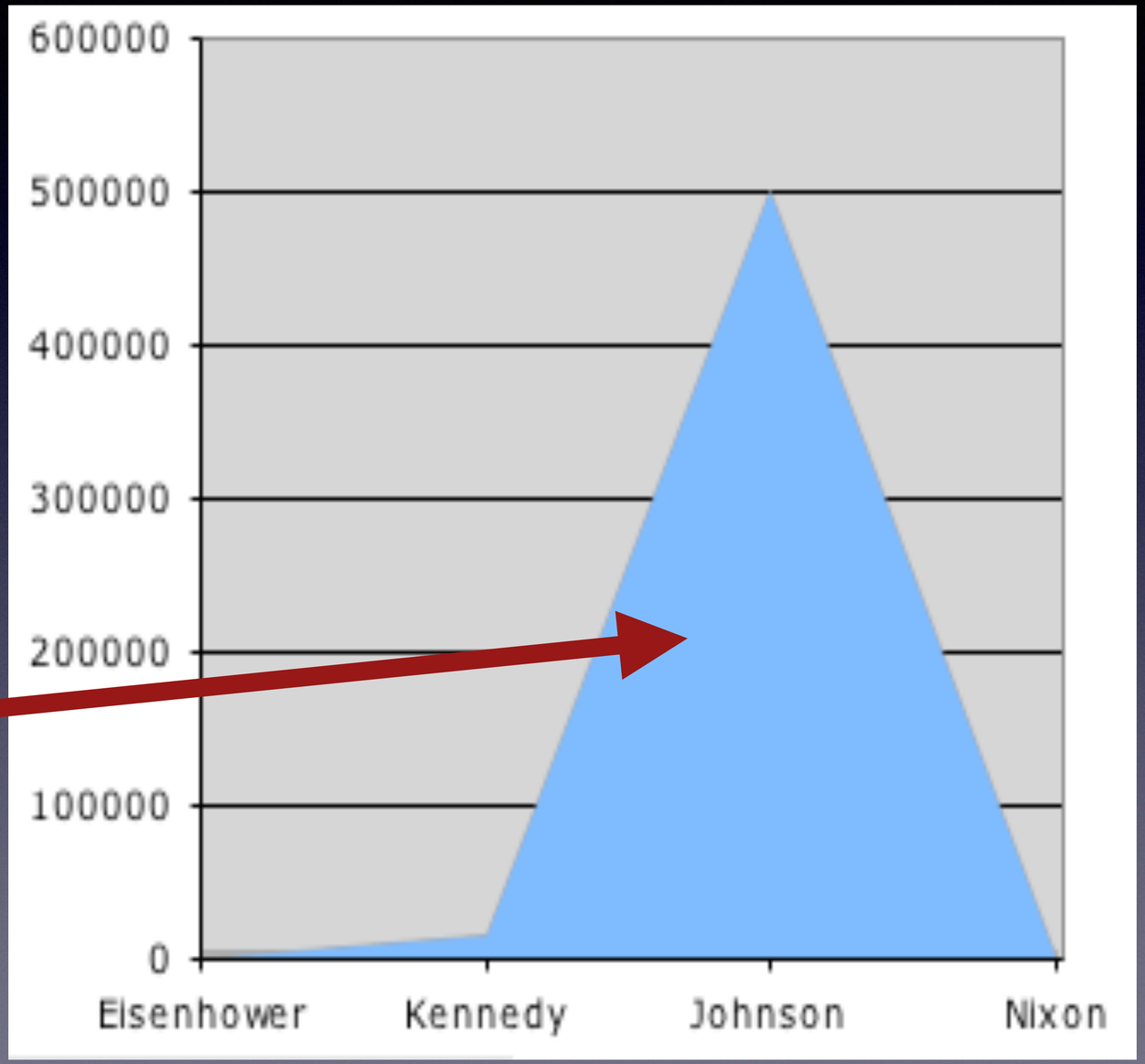
The United States in Vietnam

- 1973 - Nixon withdraws all ground forces from Vietnam
- 1975 - South Vietnam falls to communists

U.S. Soldiers in Vietnam



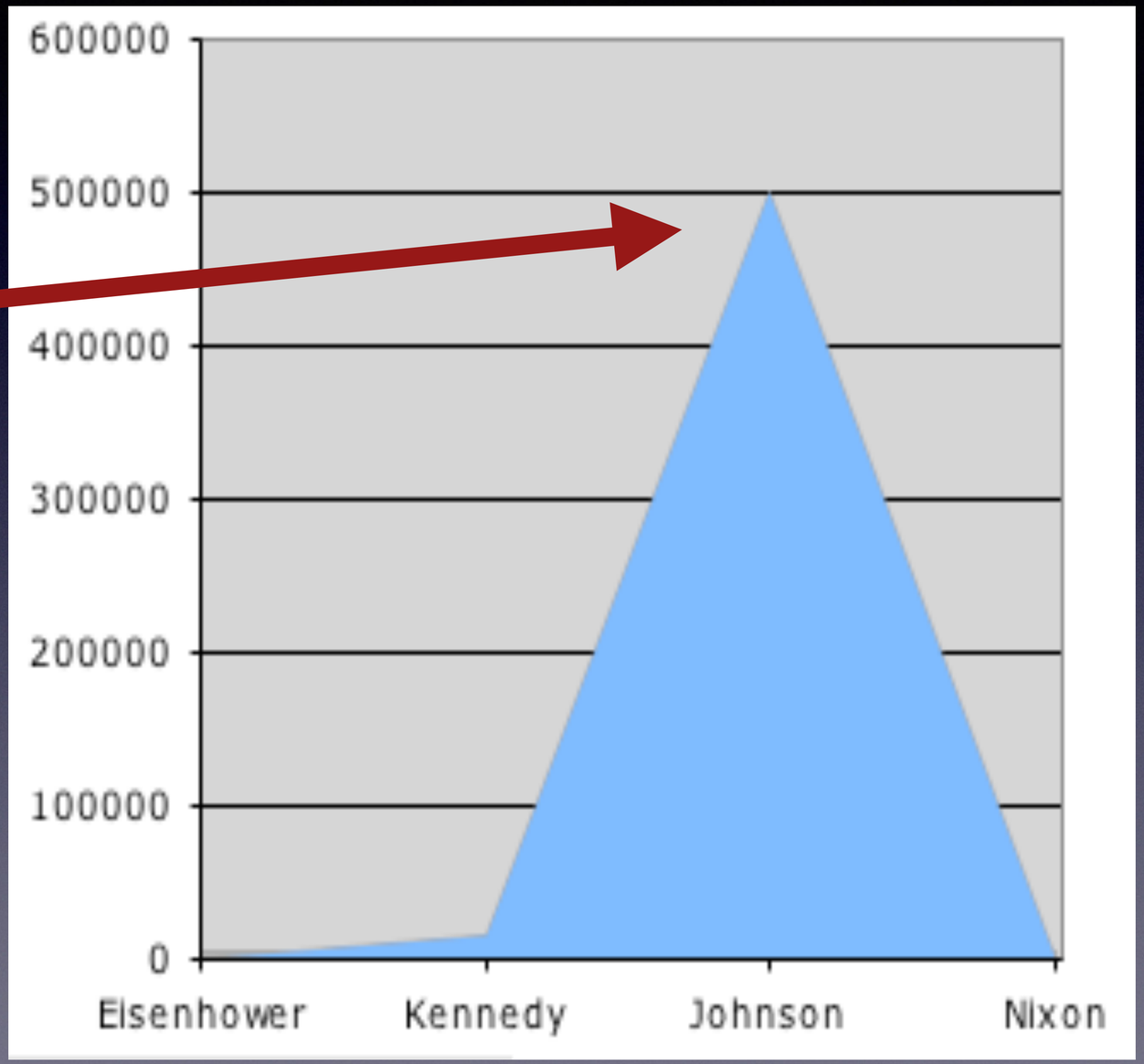
U.S. Soldiers in Vietnam



Democrat Johnson
Americanization

U.S. Soldiers in Vietnam

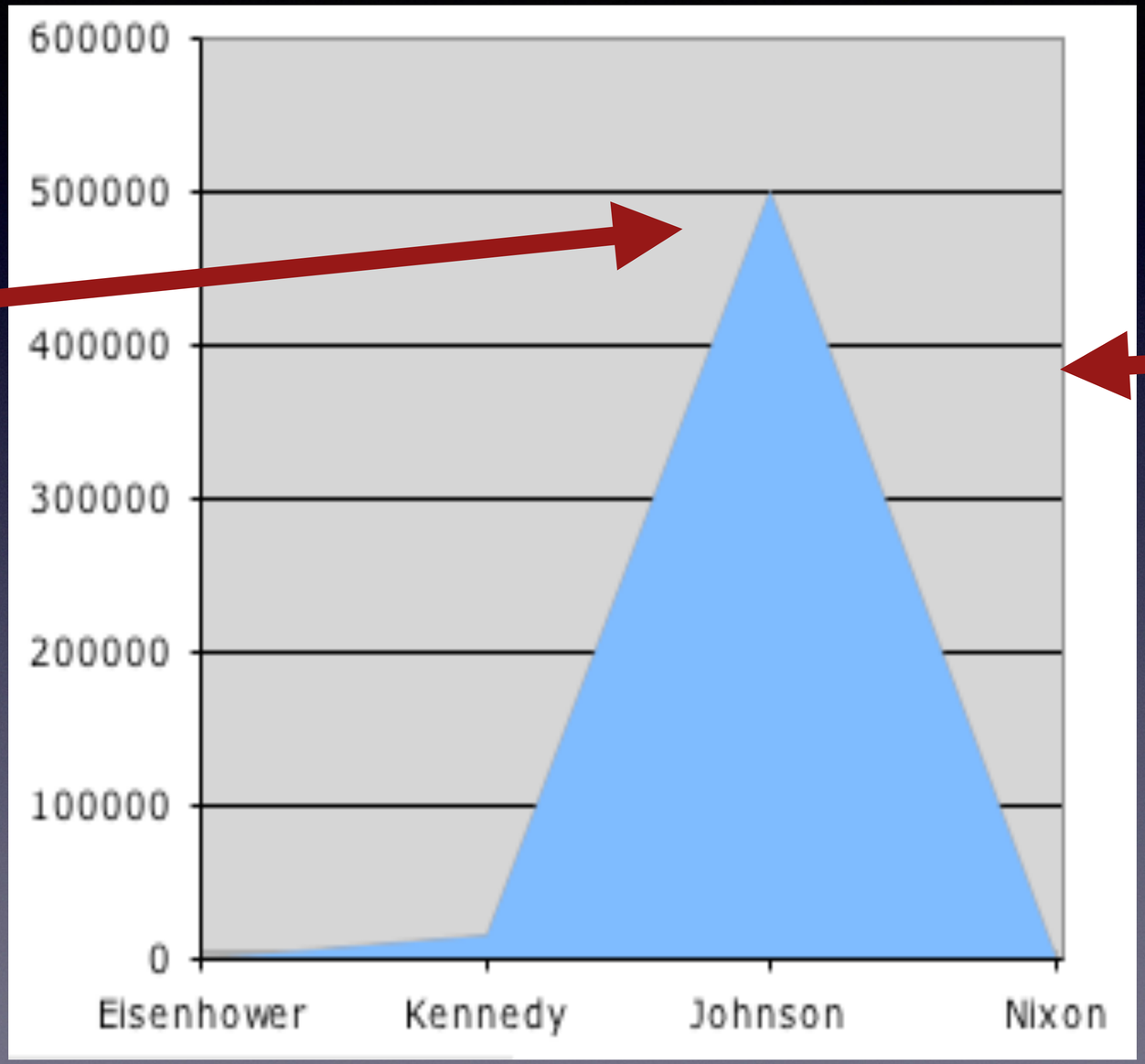
Democrat Johnson
Americanization



U.S. Soldiers in Vietnam

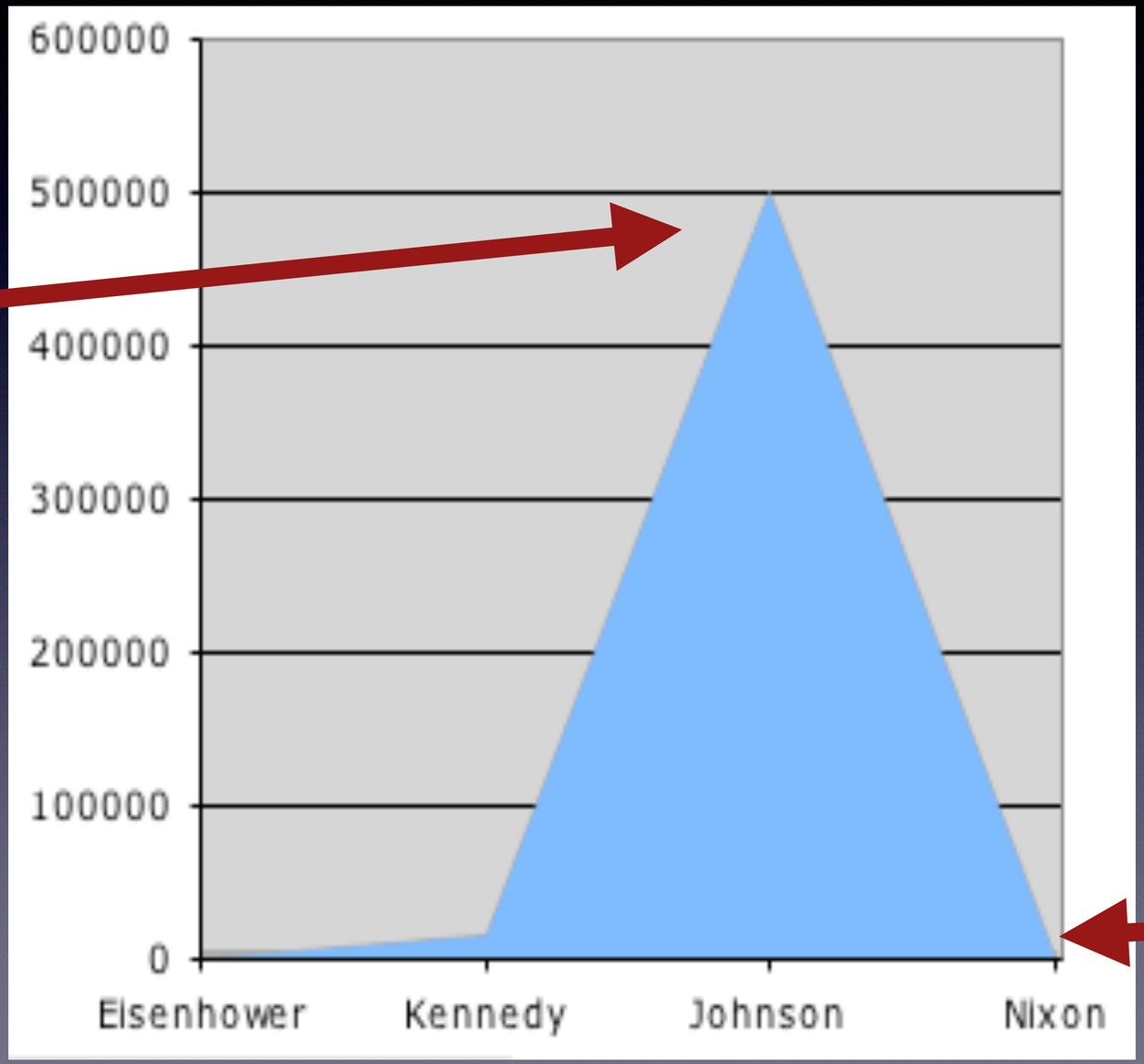
Democrat Johnson
Americanization

Republican Nixon
Vietnamization
of the war



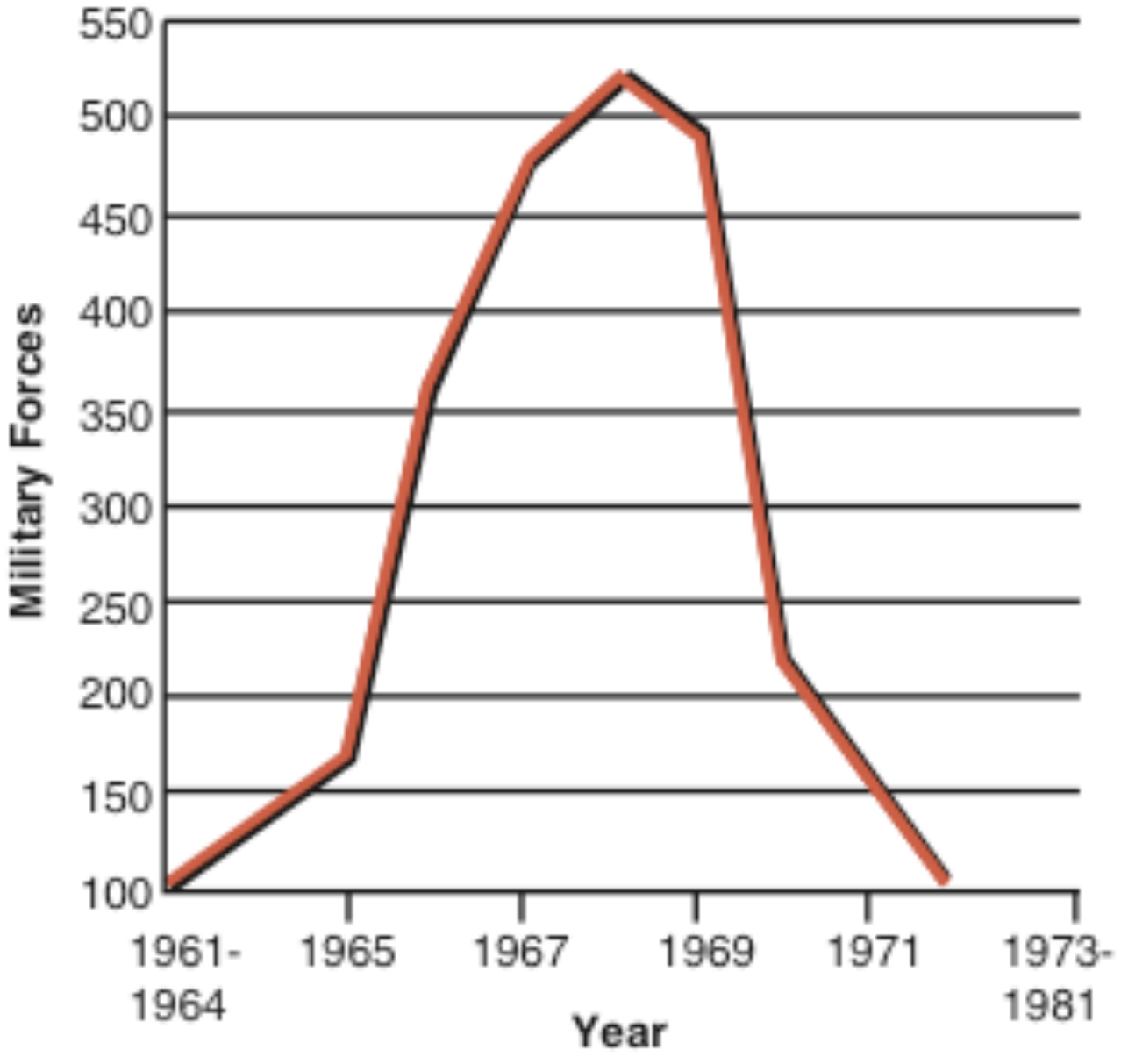
U.S. Soldiers in Vietnam

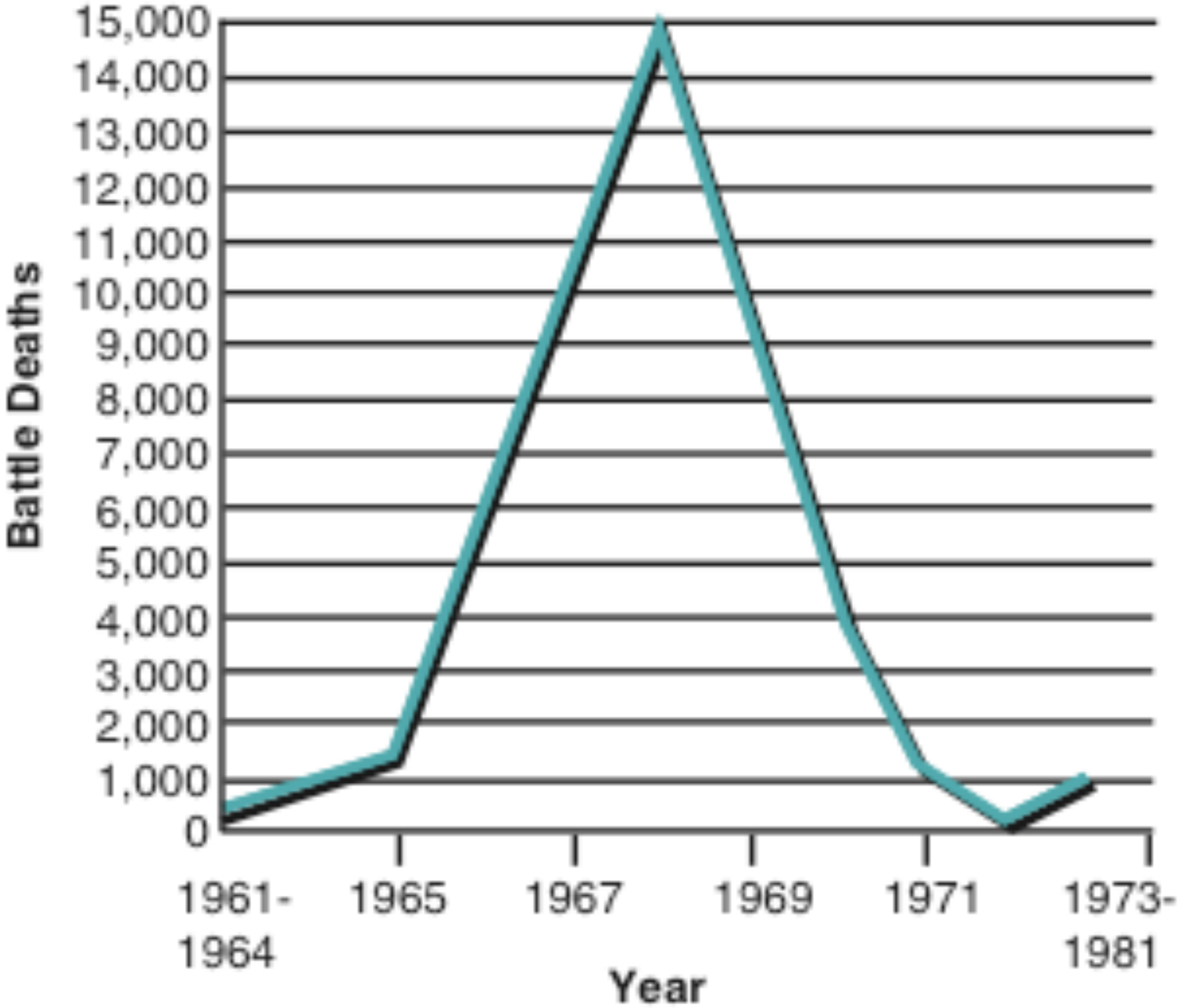
Democrat Johnson
Americanization



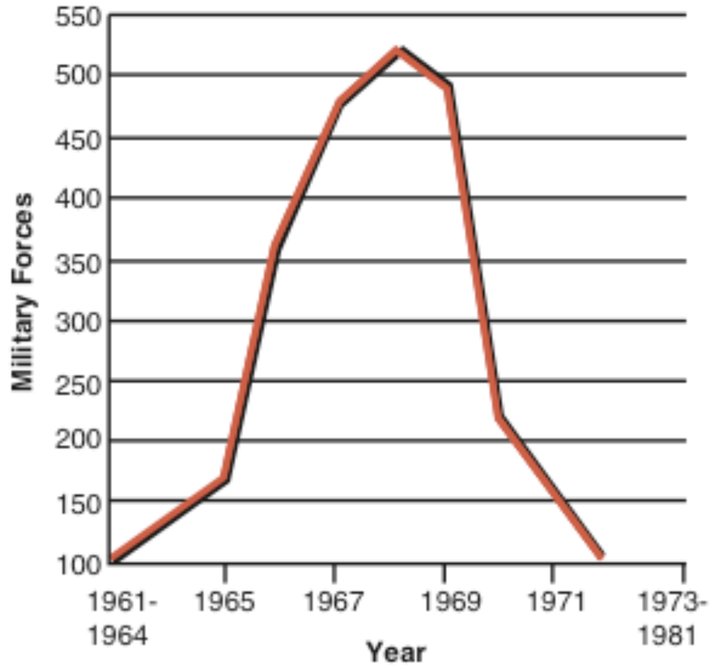
Republican Nixon
Vietnamization
of the war

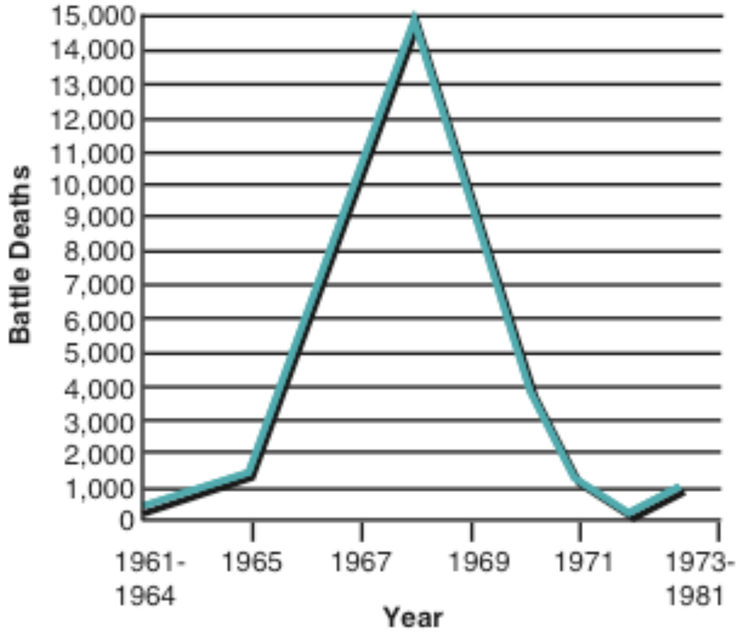
U.S. Military Forces in Vietnam and Casualties, 1961–81

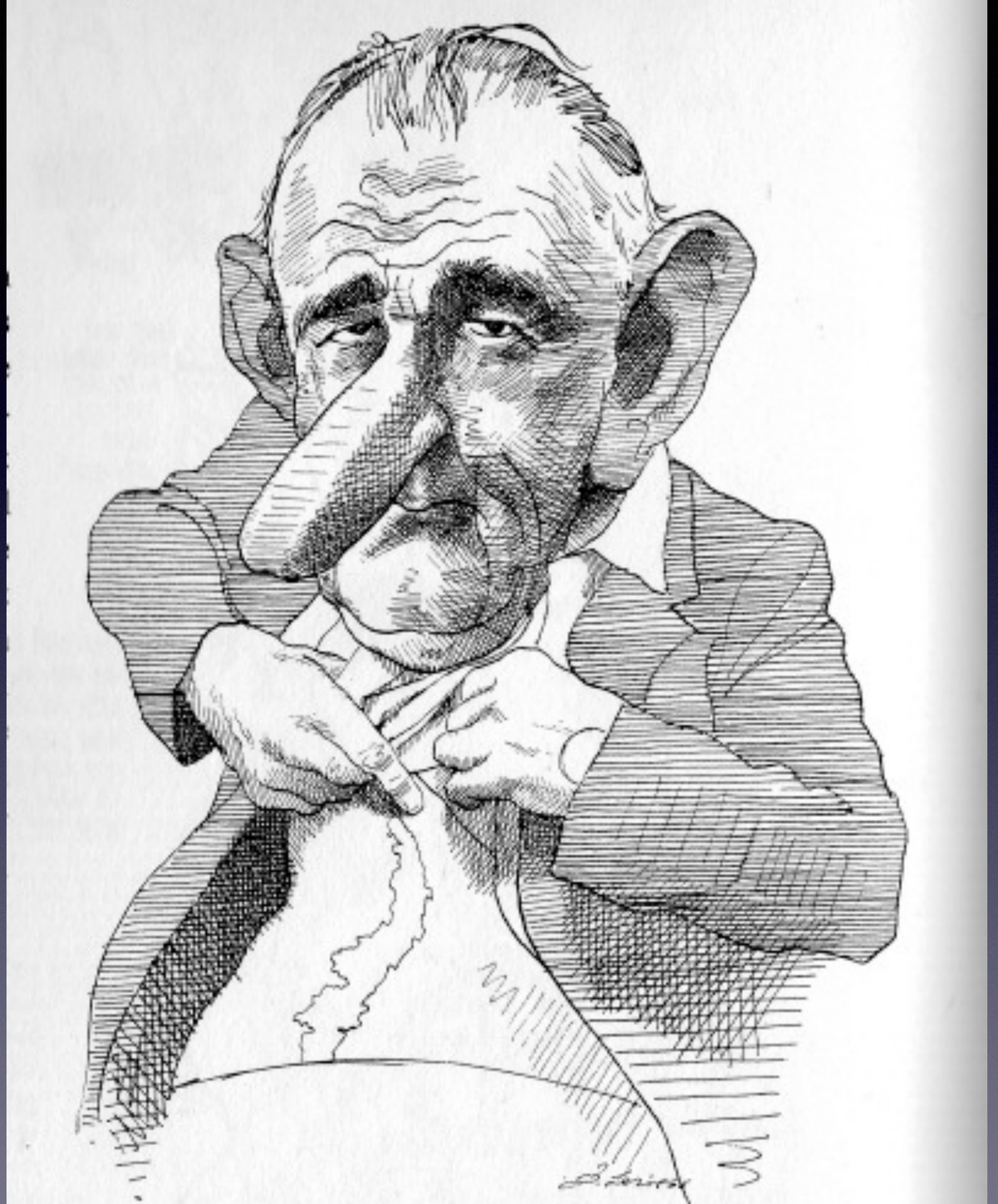



Battle Deaths
15,000
14,000
13,000
12,000
11,000
10,000
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
1961-1964
1965
1967
1969
1971
1973-1981
Year

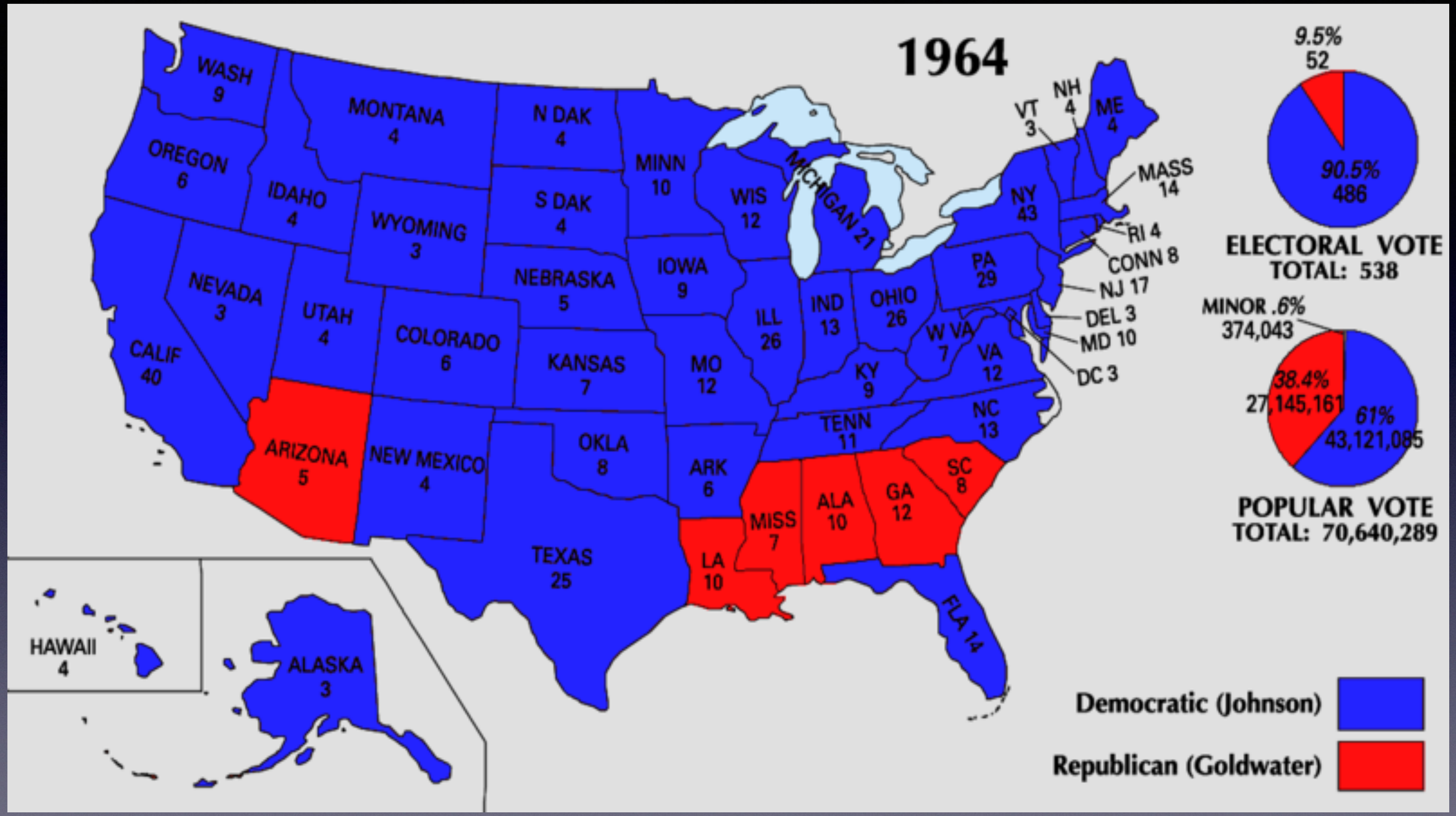
U.S. Military Forces in Vietnam and Casualties, 1961–81











LBJ *HAD* a MANDATE

1968

- Jan - Tet offensive in Vietnam
- March - LBJ will not seek re-election

1968

- Jan - Tet offensive in Vietnam
- March - LBJ will not seek re-election
- April - Martin Luther King assassinated

Assassination 1968



Martin Luther King Jr.



James Earl Ray


Lorraine
MOTEL
CELEBRATION
OCT 23


306
206


306
206


Lorraine
MOTEL

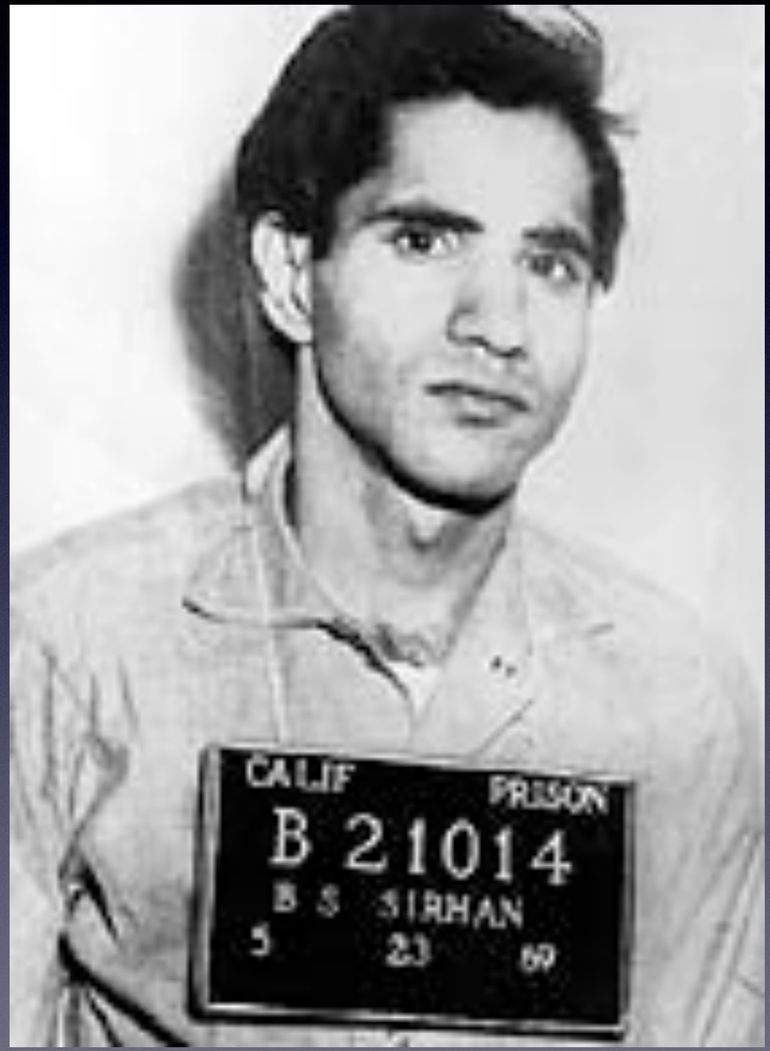
1968

- Jan - Tet offensive in Vietnam
- March - LBJ will not seek re-election
- April - Martin Luther King assassinated
- June - Robert Kennedy assassinated

Assassination 1968



Robert Kennedy

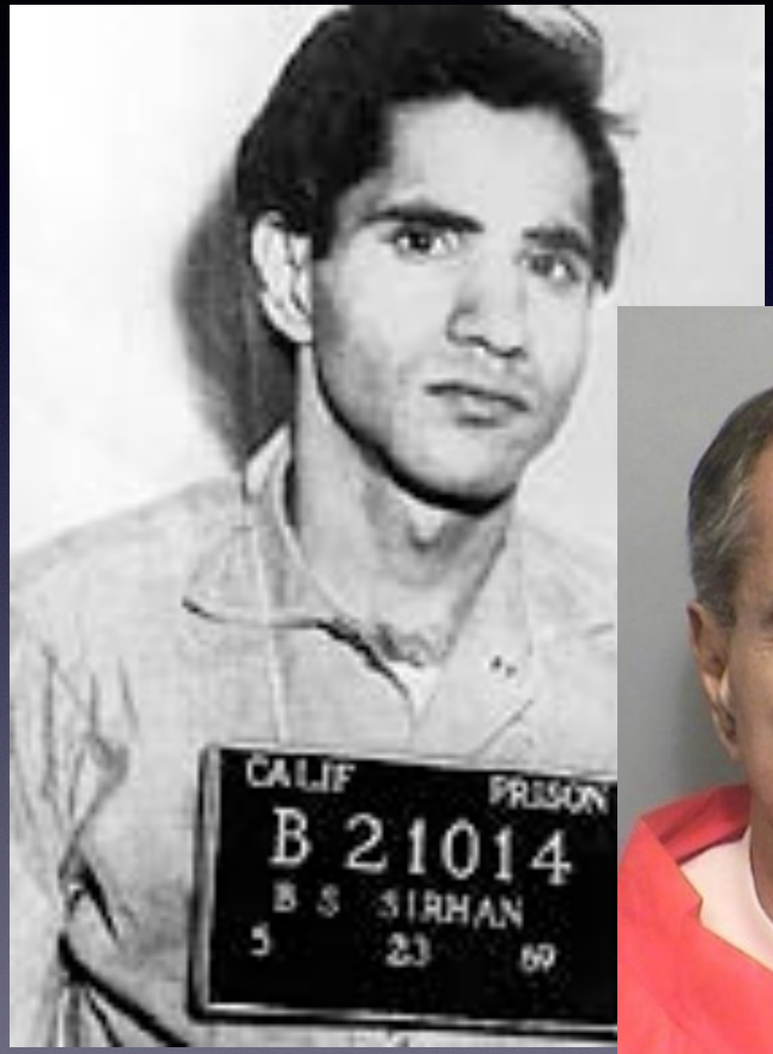


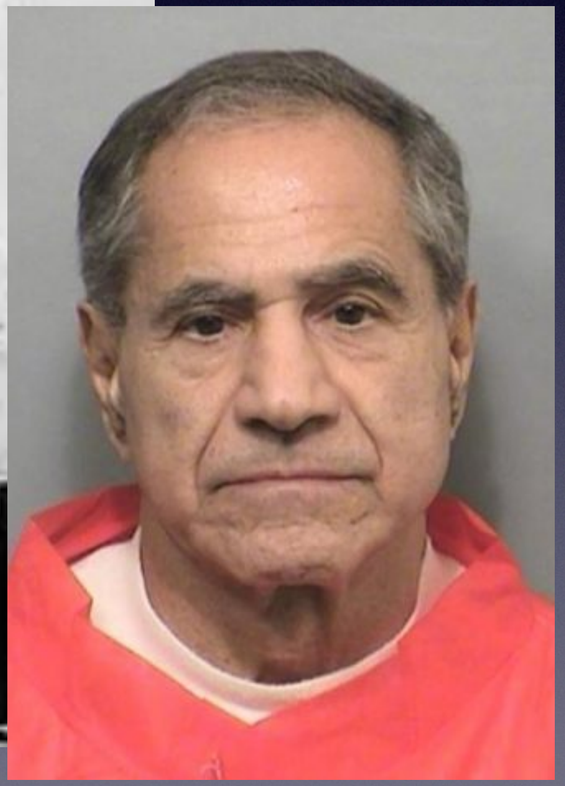
Sirhan Sirhan

Assassination 1968

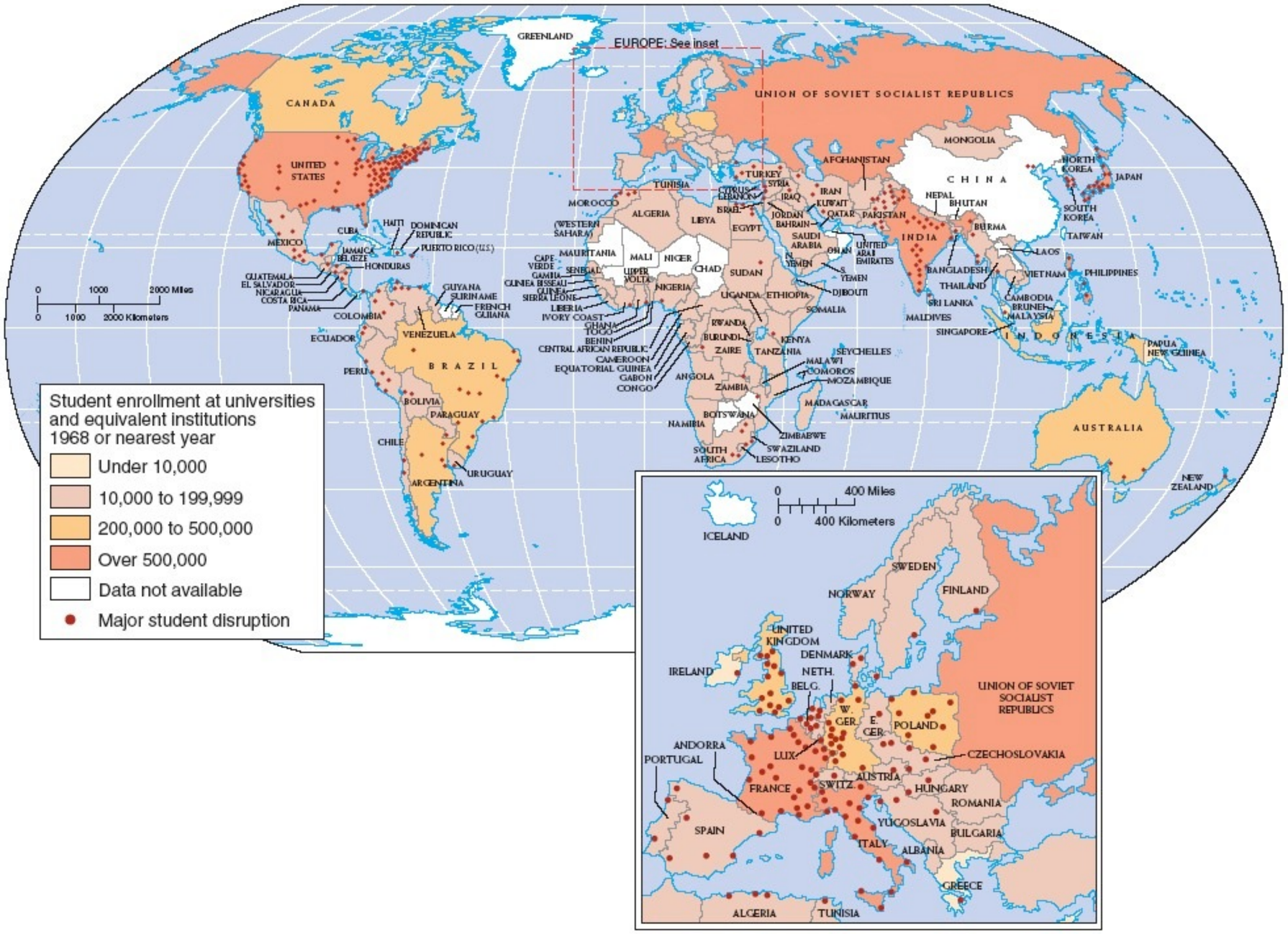


Robert Kennedy





Sirhan Sirhan



Antiwar Protests on College and University Campuses, 1967-1969

T166

Urban Uprisings, 1965–68



Last edition quote p.1124

- …other people interpreted such TV images differently. Growing numbers of people saw direct-action movements for liberty and equality as subversive agitation and demanded a renewed commitment to conventional forms of politics and to measures restoring **law and order**.



"Backlash"
Law & order
Silent majority

The Backlash



Conservative

The Backlash



Conservative

- Nixon appeals to the “silent majority”

The Backlash



Conservative

- Nixon appeals to the “silent majority”
- Restore “law and order”

The Backlash



Conservative

- Nixon appeals to the “silent majority”
- Restore “law and order”
- “people who love their country”

START WEEK 10


That
70s
Show


Wisconsin Examiner


Wisconsin Examiner

Textbook p.976



Conservative backlash

Textbook p.976



Conservative backlash

- forgotten Americans

Textbook p.976



Conservative backlash

- forgotten Americans
- non-shouters

Textbook p.976



Conservative backlash

- forgotten Americans
- non-shouters
- non-demonstrators

1968

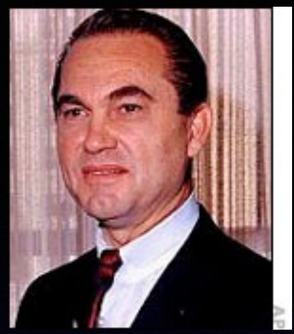
- Jan - Tet offensive in Vietnam
- March - LBJ will not seek re-election
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- June - Robert Kennedy assassinated

- Presidential Election Year

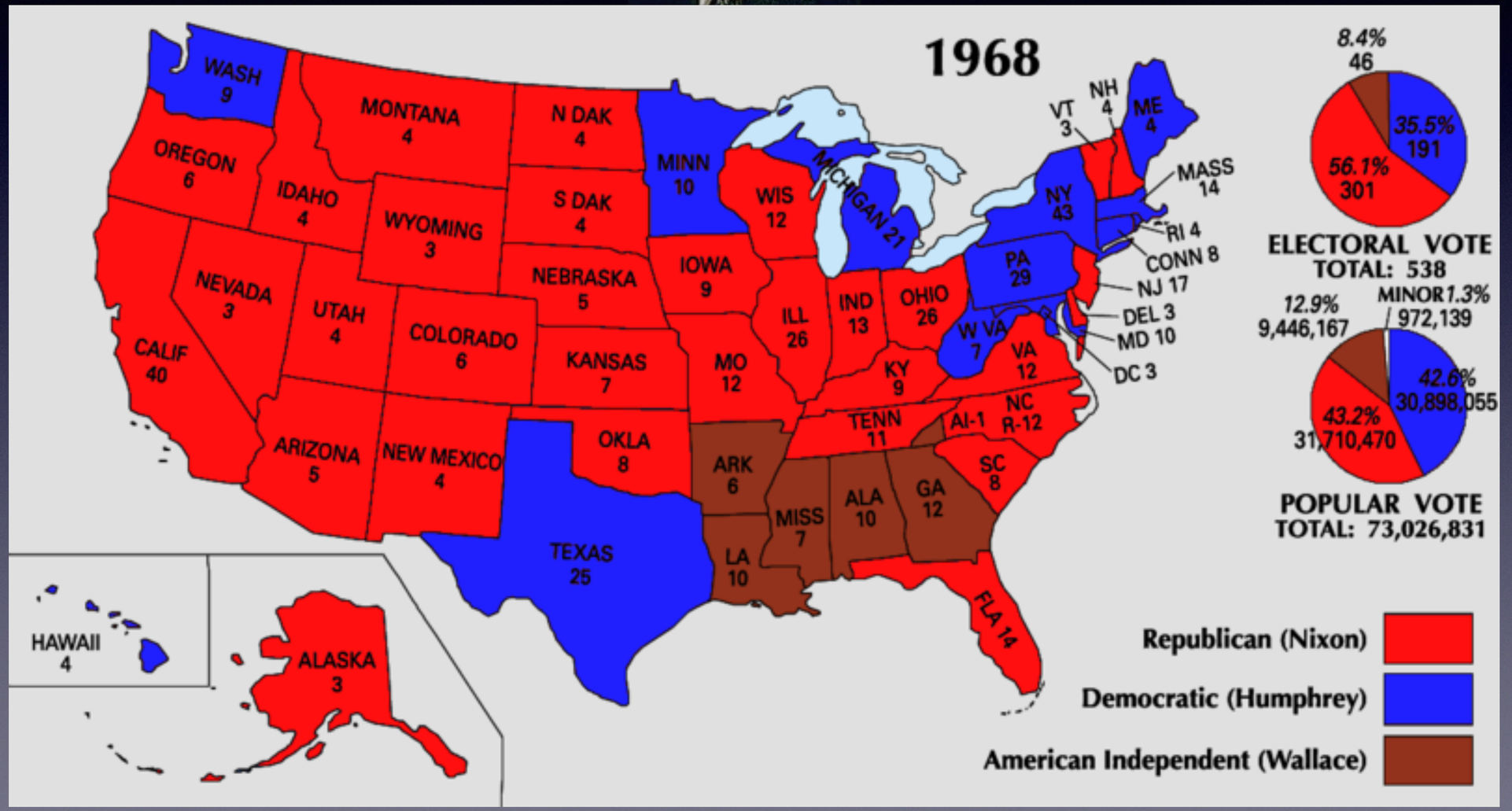

NIXON
FOR
PRESIDENT
WE
LIKE
DICK








WALLACE
for PRESIDENT


1968
WASH 9
OREGON 6
CALIF 40
IDAHO 4
NEVADA 3
MONTANA 4
WYOMING 3
UTAH 4
ARIZONA 5
COLORADO 6
NEW MEXICO 4
N DAK 4
S DAK 4
NEBRASKA 5
KANSAS 7
OKLA 8
TEXAS 25
MINN 10
IOWA 9
MO 12
ARK 6
LA 10
WIS 12
ILL 26
MICHIGAN 21
MISS 7
ALA 10
GA 12
FLA 14
IND 13
OHIO 26
KY 9
TENN 11
W VA 7
VA 12
NC R-12
SC 8
AL-1
PA 29
NY 43
VT 3
NH 4
ME 4
MASS 14
RI 4
CONN 8
NJ 17
DEL 3
MD 10
DC 3
HAWAII 4
ALASKA 3
8.4%
46
35.5%
191
56.1%
301
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 538
12.9%
9,446,167
MINOR 1.3%
972,139
42.6%
30,898,055
43.2%
31,710,470
POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 73,026,831
Republican (Nixon)
Democratic (Humphrey)
American Independent (Wallace)

Domestic Policy

- New Federalism
- certain decision-making powers were returned to the state and local levels of government



Domestic Policy

- New Federalism
  - certain decision-making powers were returned to the state and local levels of government
  - "State's Rights"



Domestic Policy

- New Federalism
  - certain decision-making powers were returned to the state and local levels of government
  - "State's Rights"
  - See 10th Amendment



New Federalism

- “block grants” - $ for states to use

New Federalism

- “block grants” - $ for states to use
- Increased funding for Medicare and Medicaid

New Federalism

- “block grants” - $ for states to use
- Increased funding for Medicare and Medicaid
- Social Security benefits were “indexed”

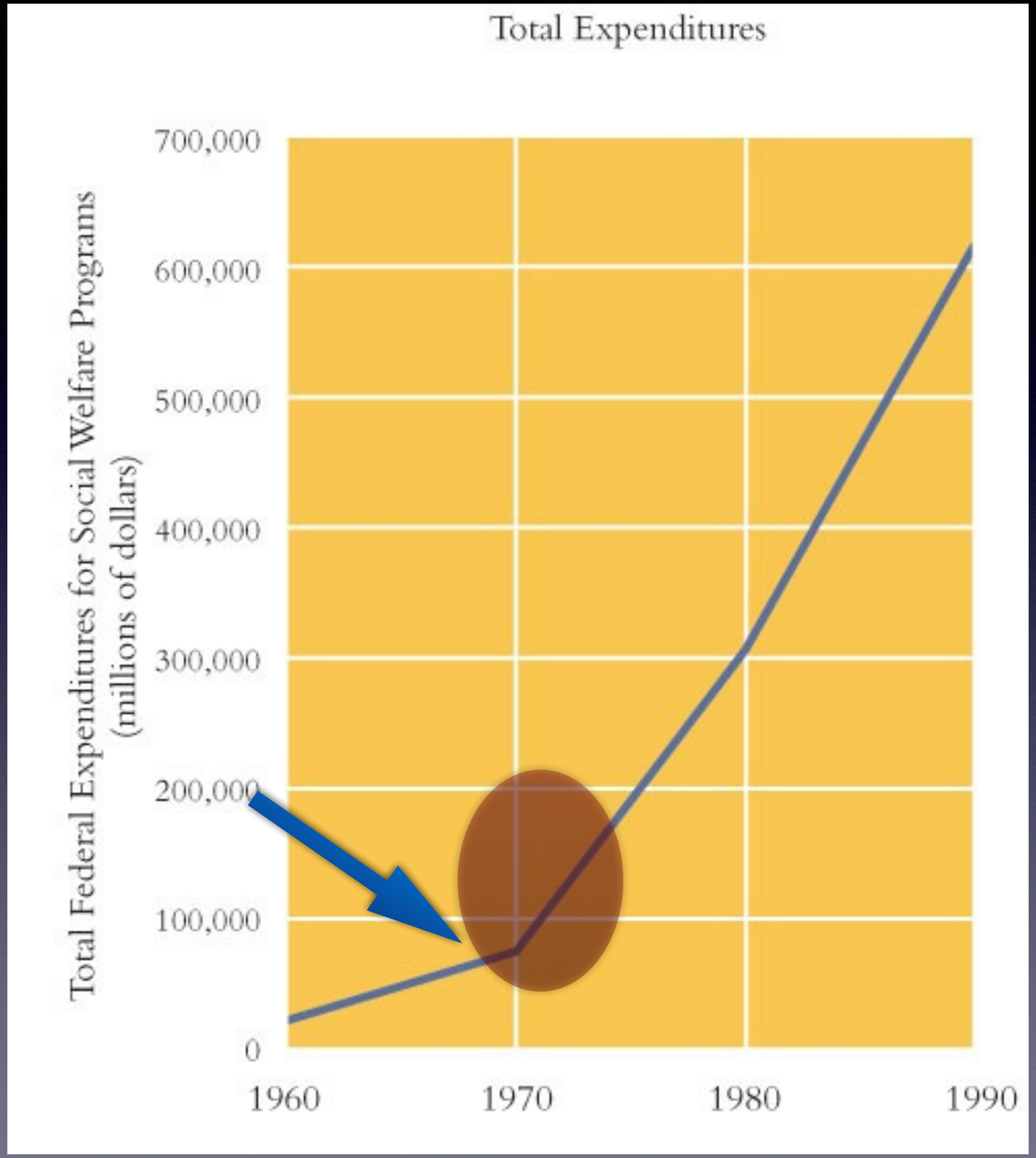
New Federalism

- "block grants" - $ for states to use
- Increased funding for Medicare and Medicaid
- Social Security benefits were "indexed"

- p.978 Federal social welfare programs EXPANDED under Nixon (Republican)

New Federalism

- 50% increase in non-military federal spending between LBJ and Nixon

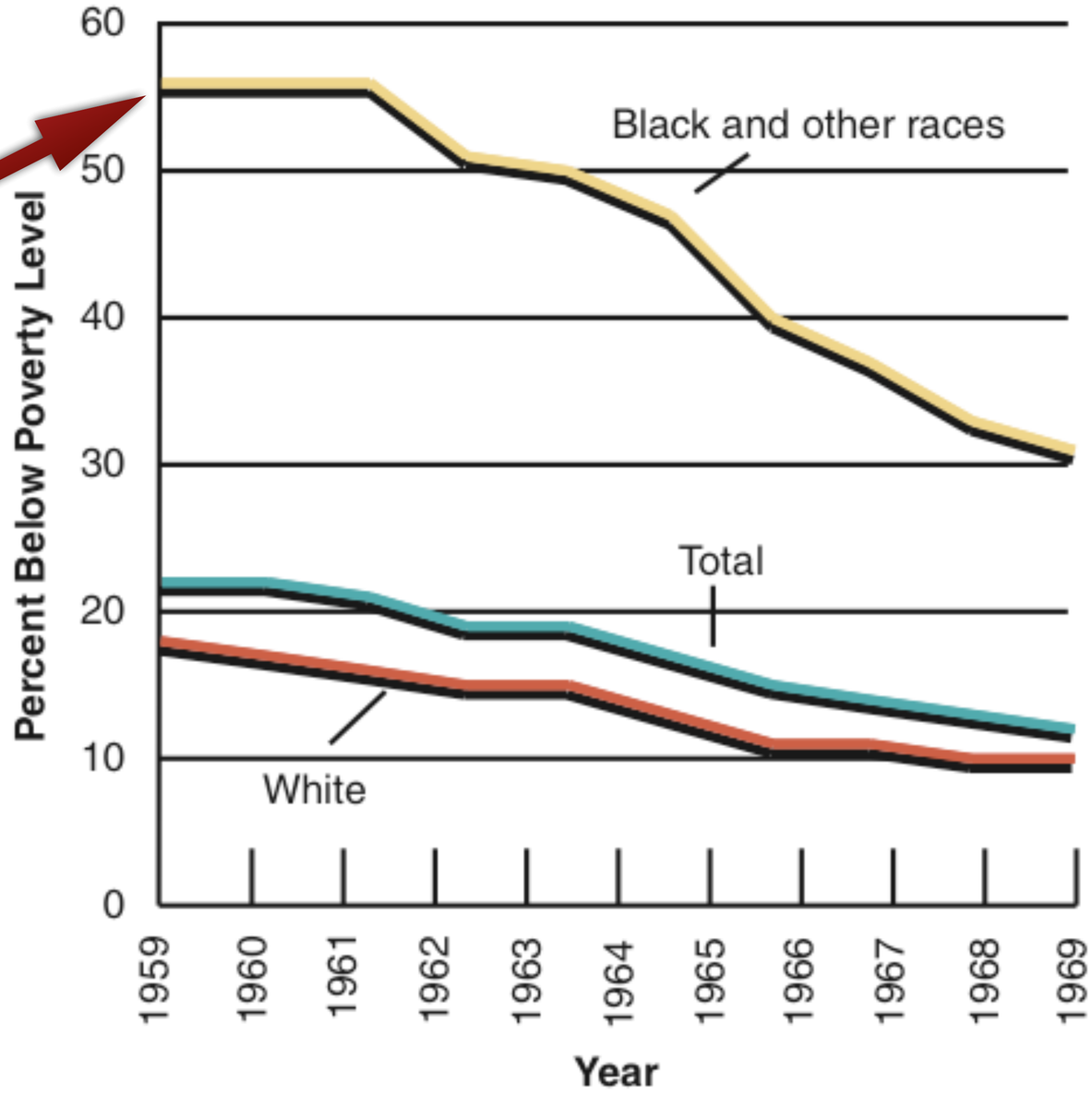


What data goes into a chart

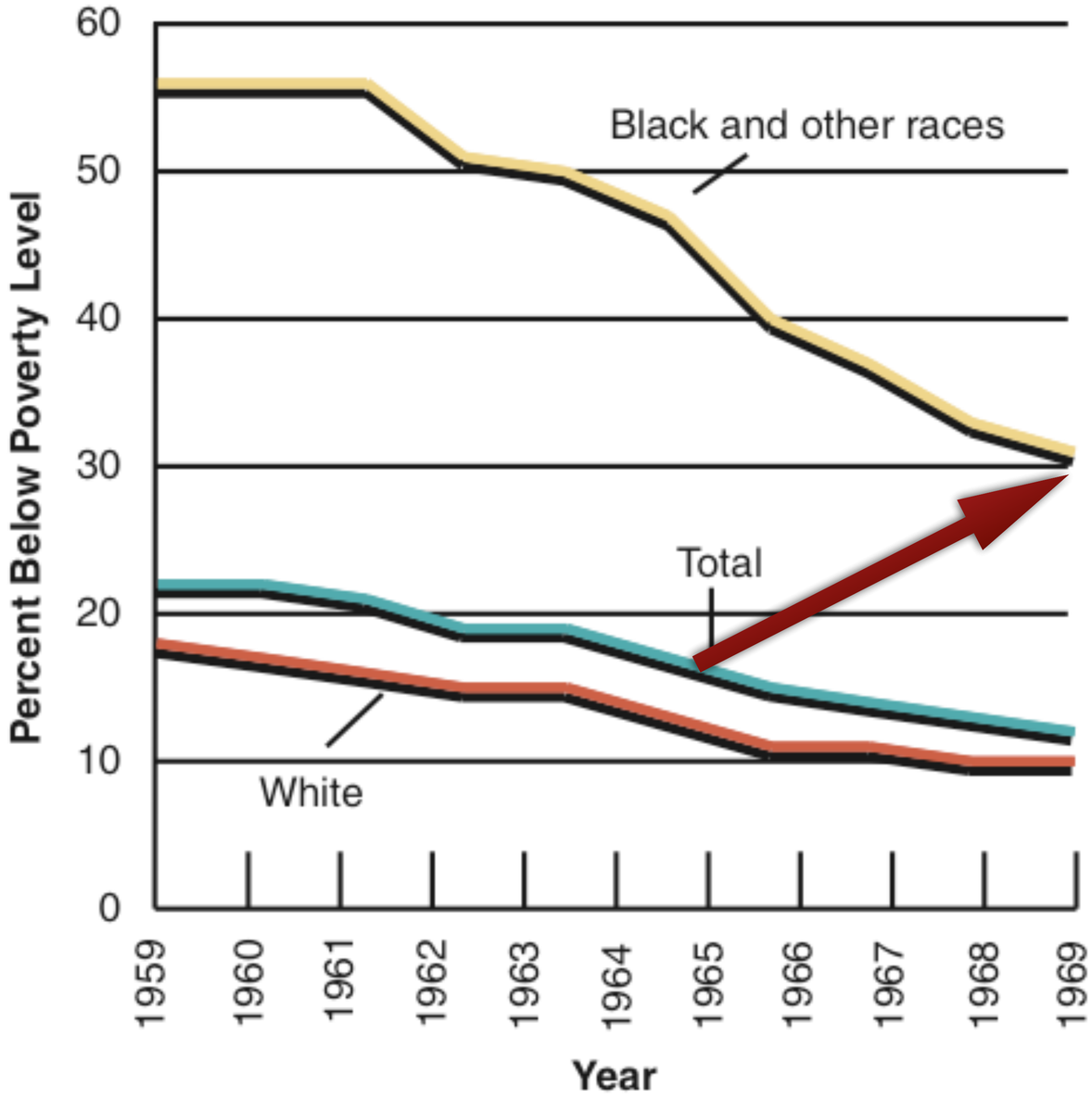
New Federalism

- 50% increase in non-military federal spending between LBJ and Nixon
- Number of people living below the poverty line DROPPED

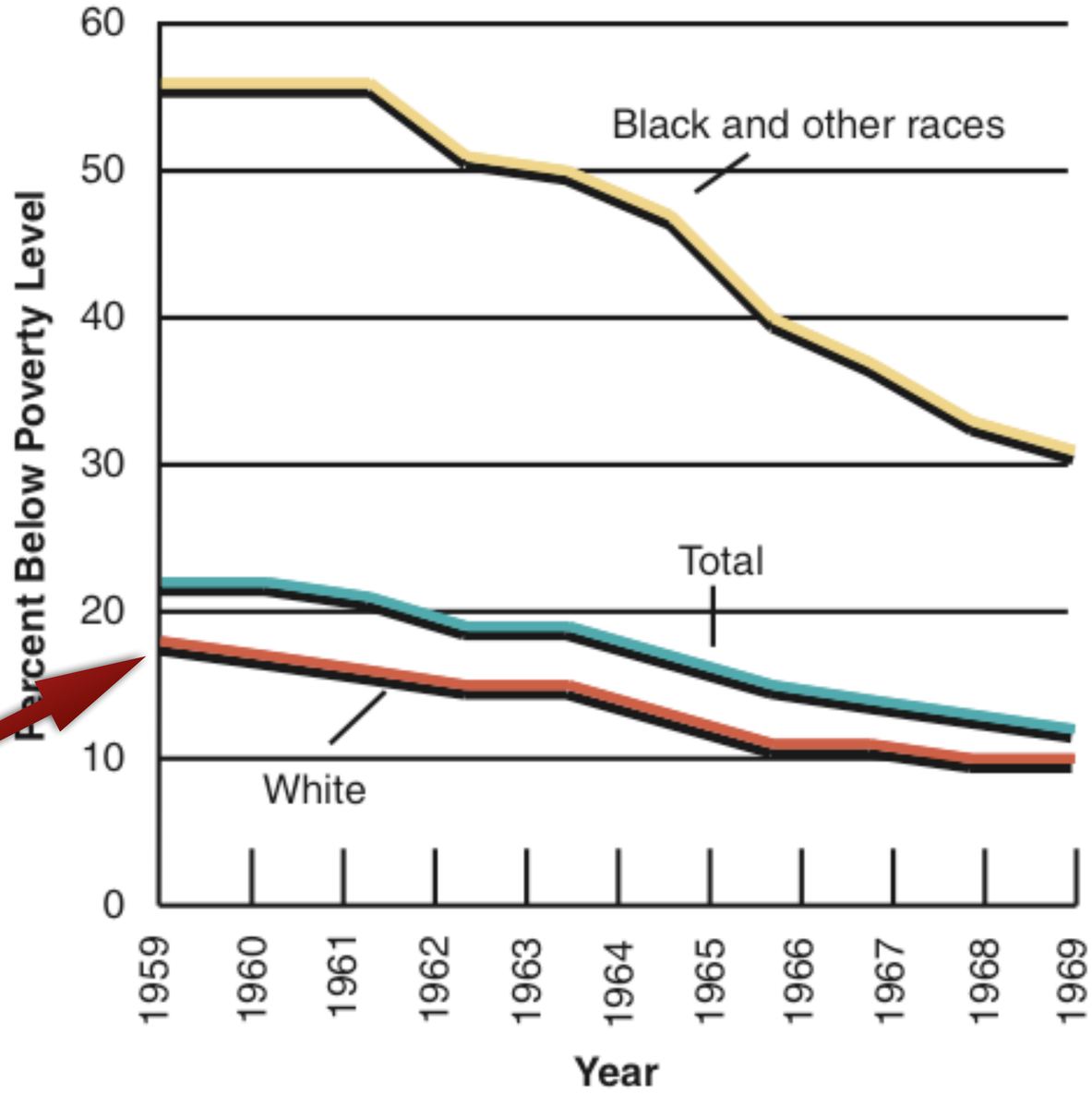
T165 **Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, by Race, 1959–69**



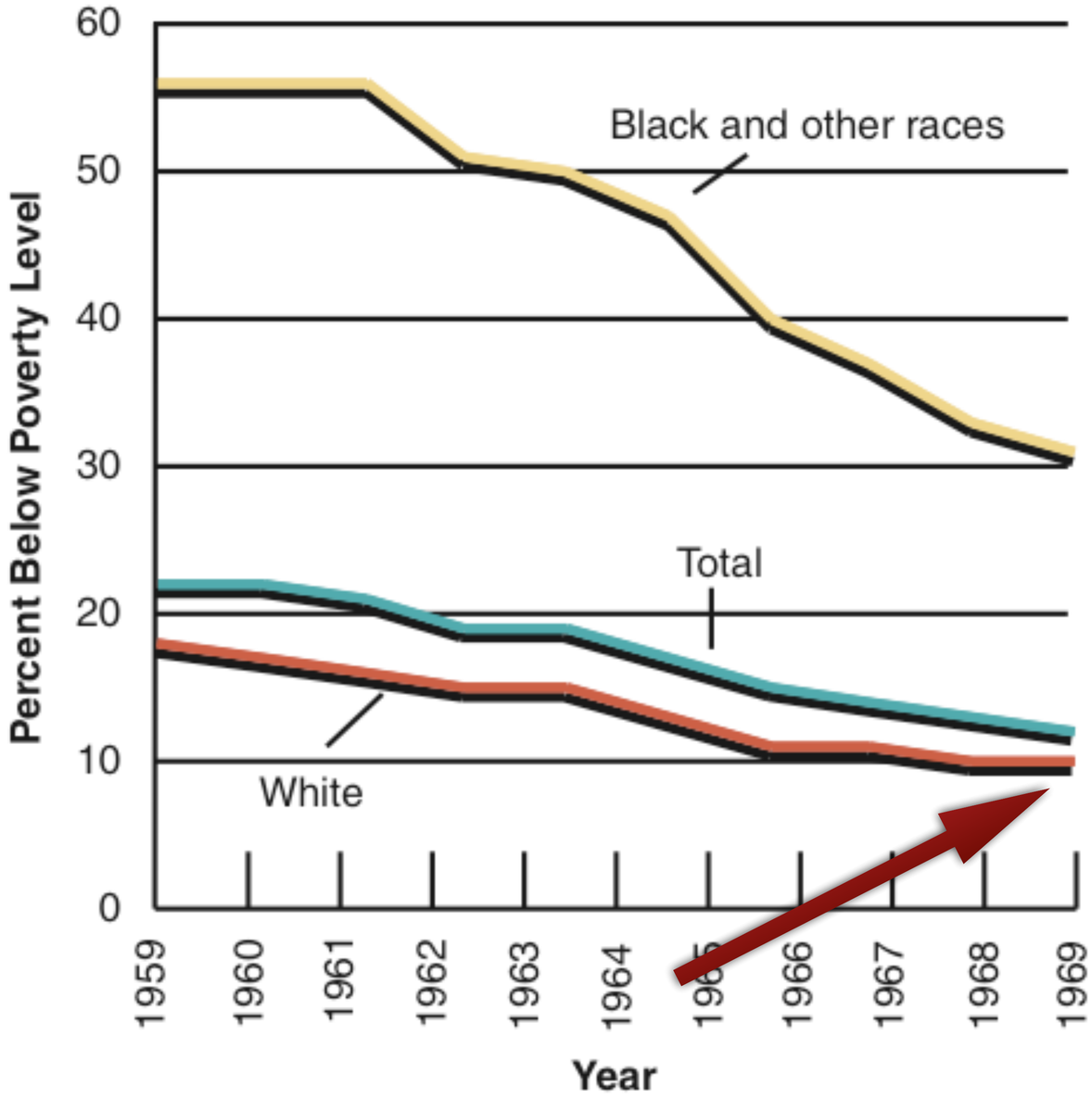
T165 **Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, by Race, 1959–69**



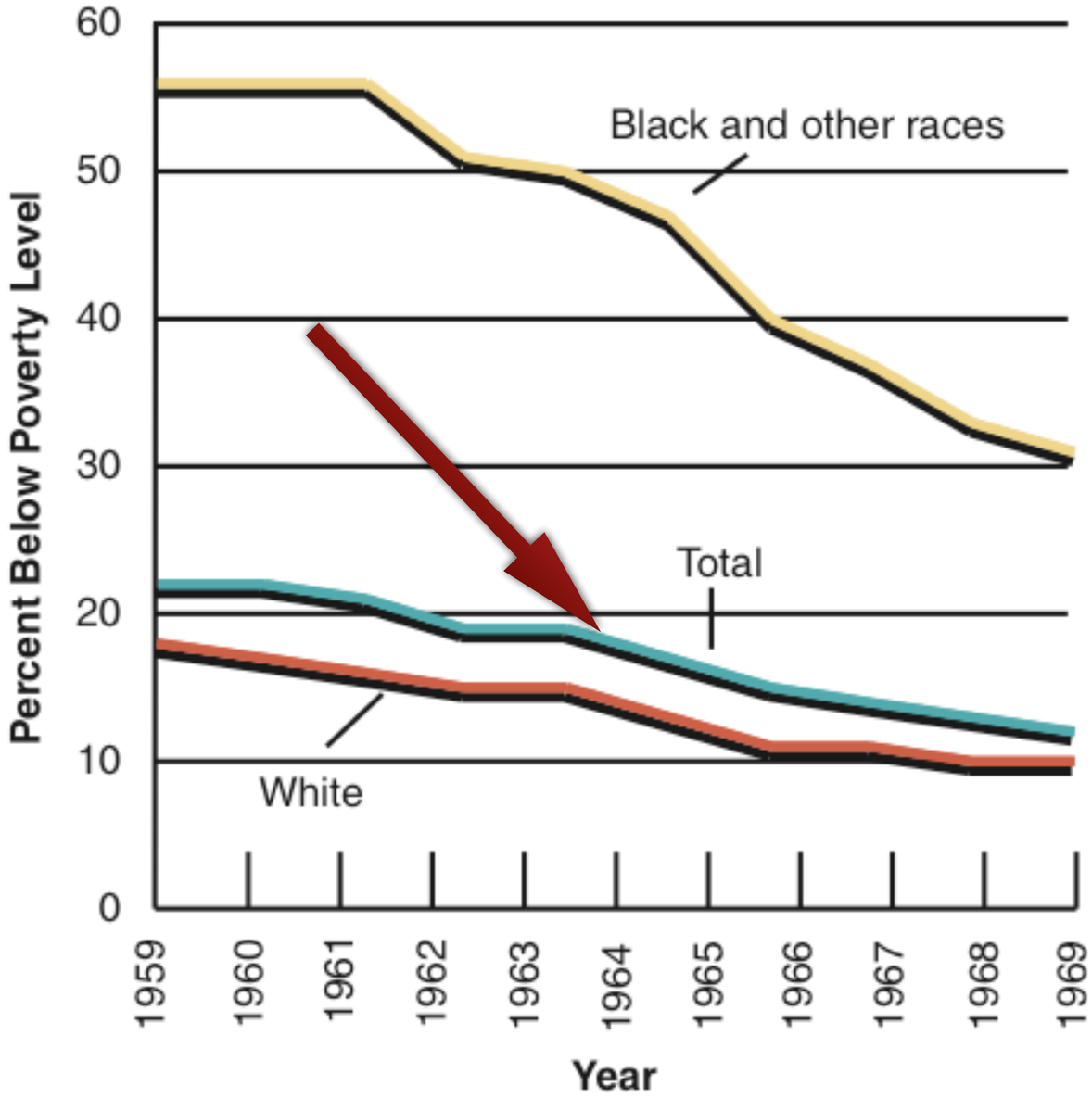
T165 **Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, by Race, 1959–69**



T165 **Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, by Race, 1959–69**



T165 **Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, by Race, 1959–69**



New Federalism

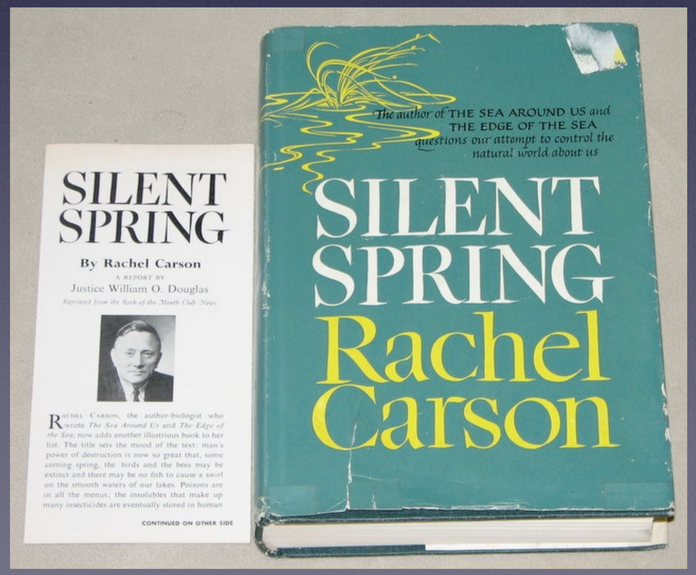
- 50% increase in non-military federal spending between LBJ and Nixon
- Number of people living below the poverty line DROPPED
- last textbook edition p.1140 - Nixon was the "last Democratic President"

Environmentalism



- Rachel Carson

- *Silent Spring* 1962
- EPA created in 1970 - Fed power



DO NOT WRITE

Environmentalism

- Resources Recovery Act
- Clean Air Act
- Water Pollution Act
- Pesticides Control Act
- Endangered Species Act
- “environmental impact statements”

“Hard Hats”



















1.5 hard hats

“Hard Hats”



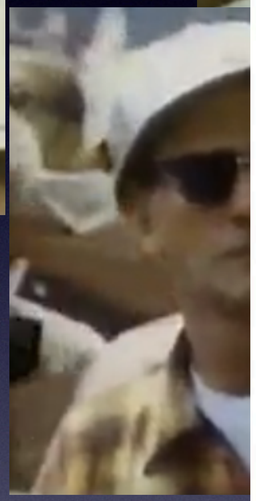


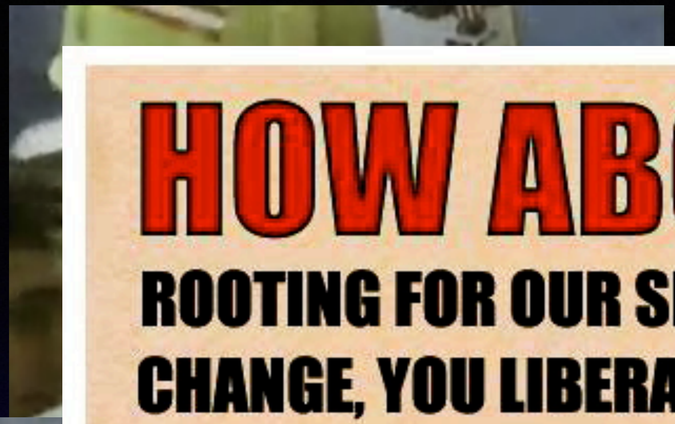


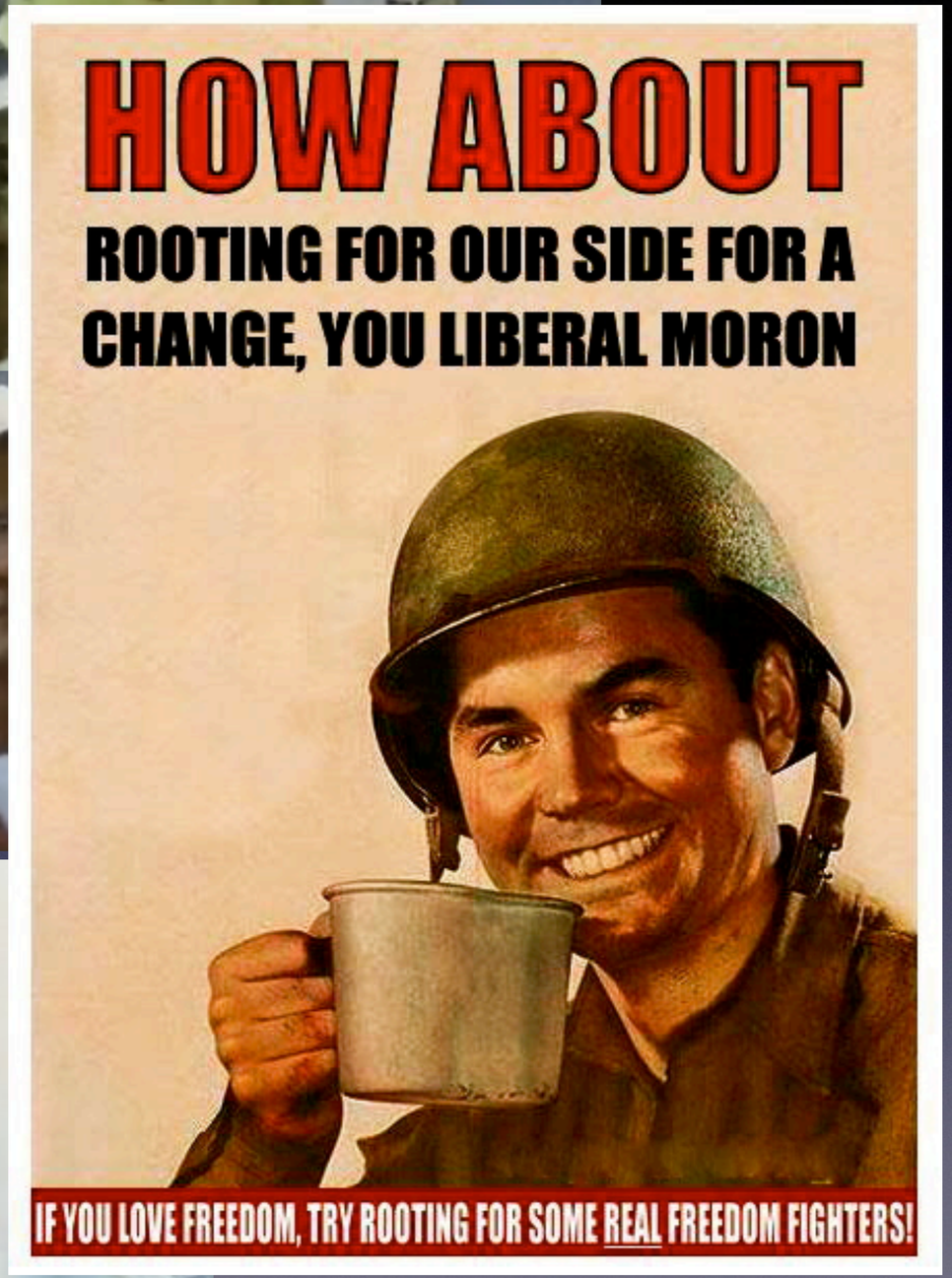












1.5 hard hats

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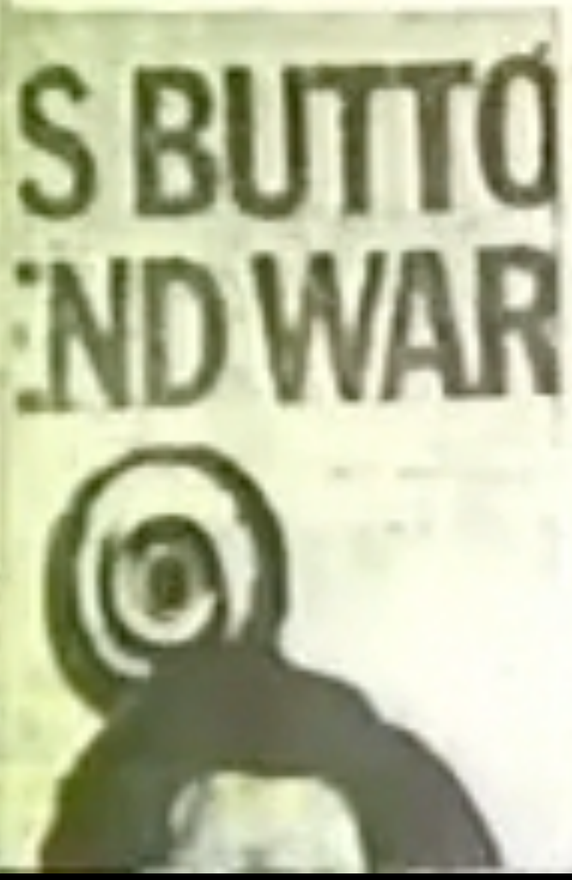
Continued on Page 8, Column 1

...south of Pnompenh, enemy troops were reported to have kidnapped a district chief, his deputy and eight regional militiamen in a raid on the town of Mareng.

Military sources said that a

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Vietnam Moratorium Committee Is Disbanding



By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 13—After nearly a year of trying to mobilize Americans against the war in Vietnam, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee announced today that it was disbanding.

The committee of former volunteers in the 1968 Democratic Presidential campaigns of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy and the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy organized the nationwide antiwar demonstra-

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They also acknowledged that President Nixon's troop withdrawal policy had loosened the legs from under the nonradical peace movement.

The four national coordinators—Sam Brown, David Hawk, David Mixner and Marge Sklencar—said they planned to continue antiwar activities on their own.

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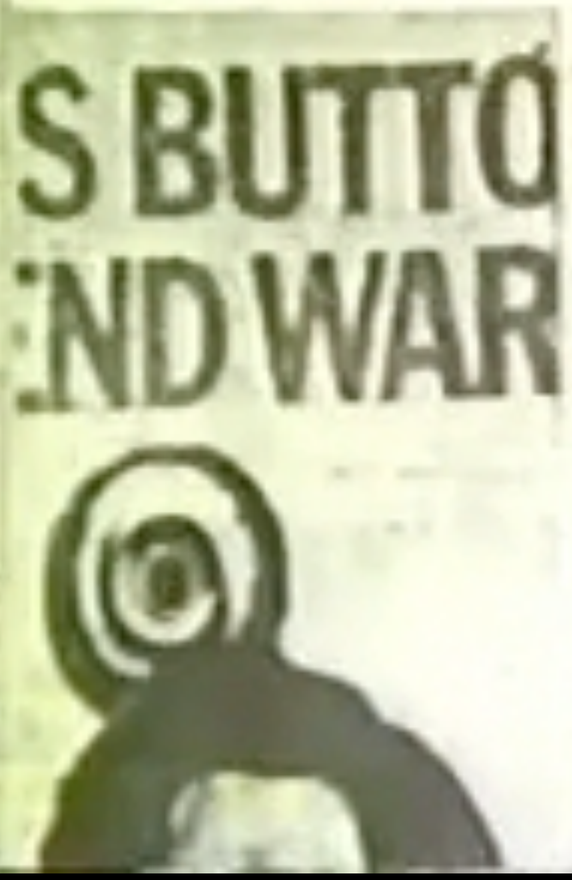
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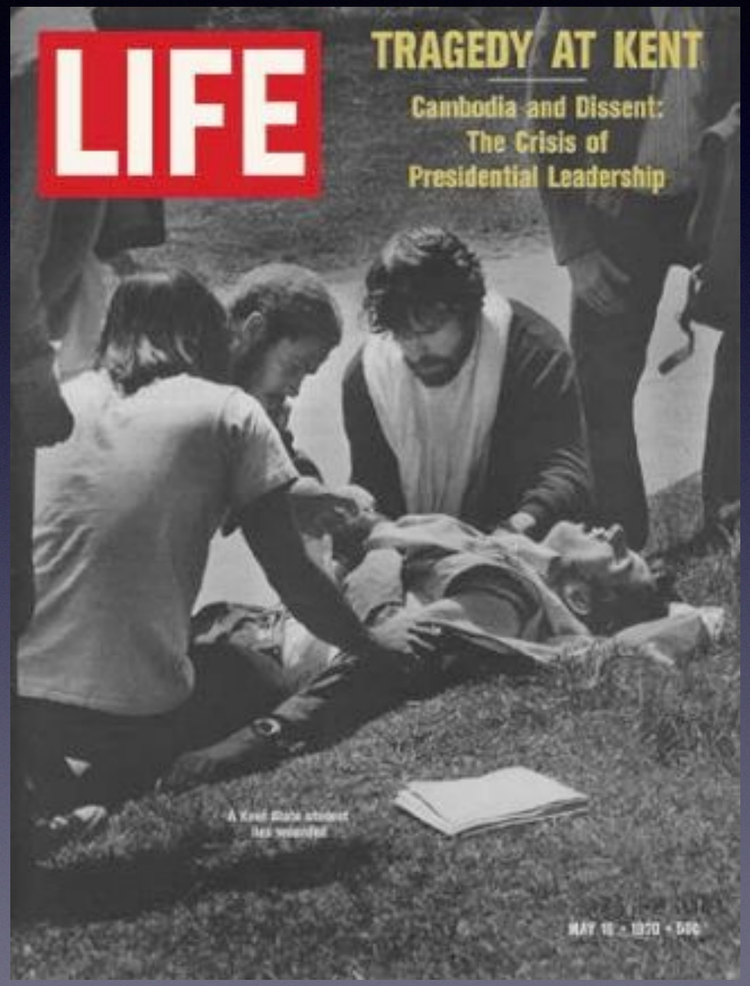

"... But It's Okay Over Here?"
STOP THE BOMBING IN VIETNAM!
POLICE
BILL McCLANAHAN





Burning of the ROTC building on campus

1970 Kent State - web video

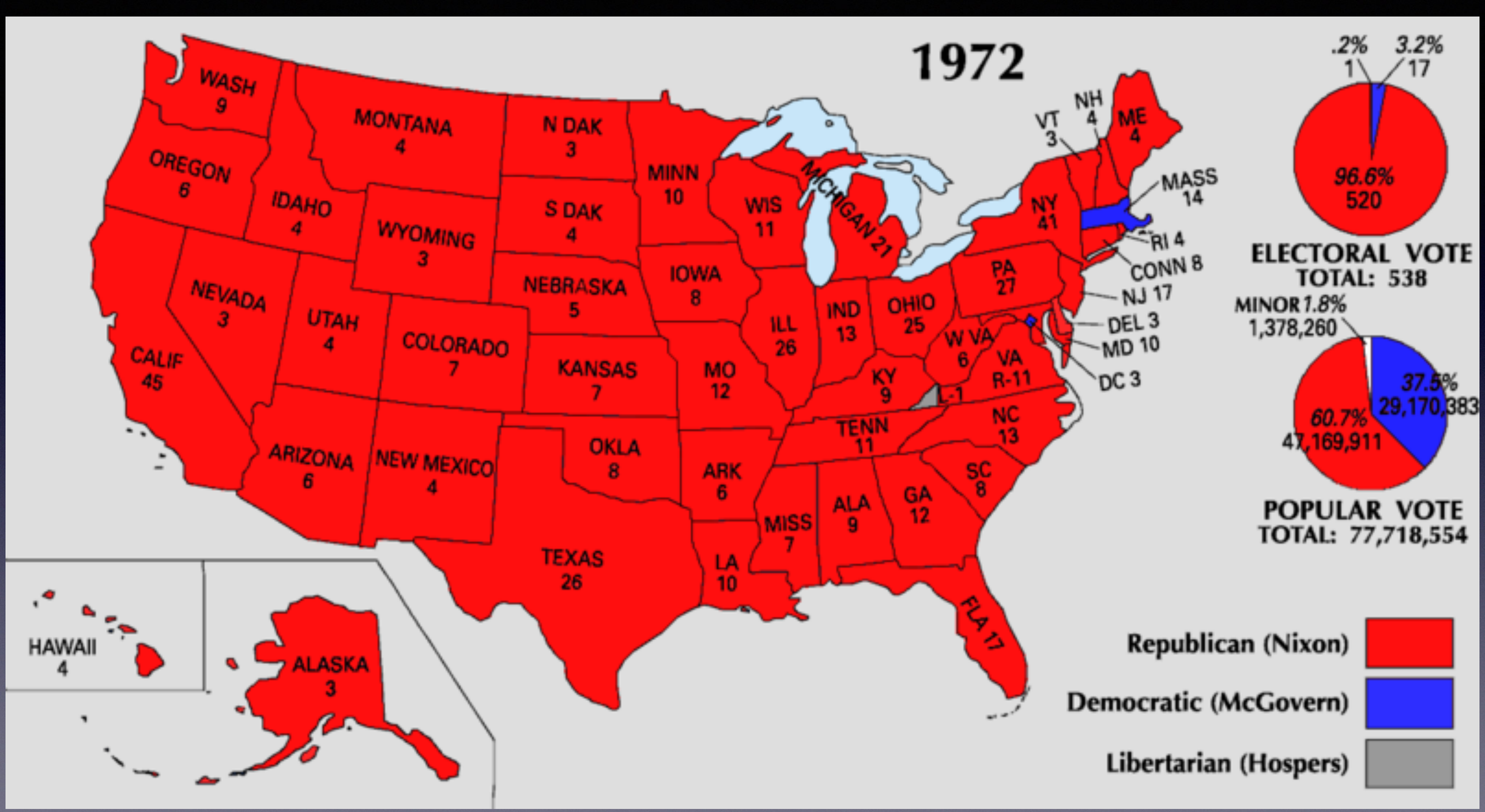




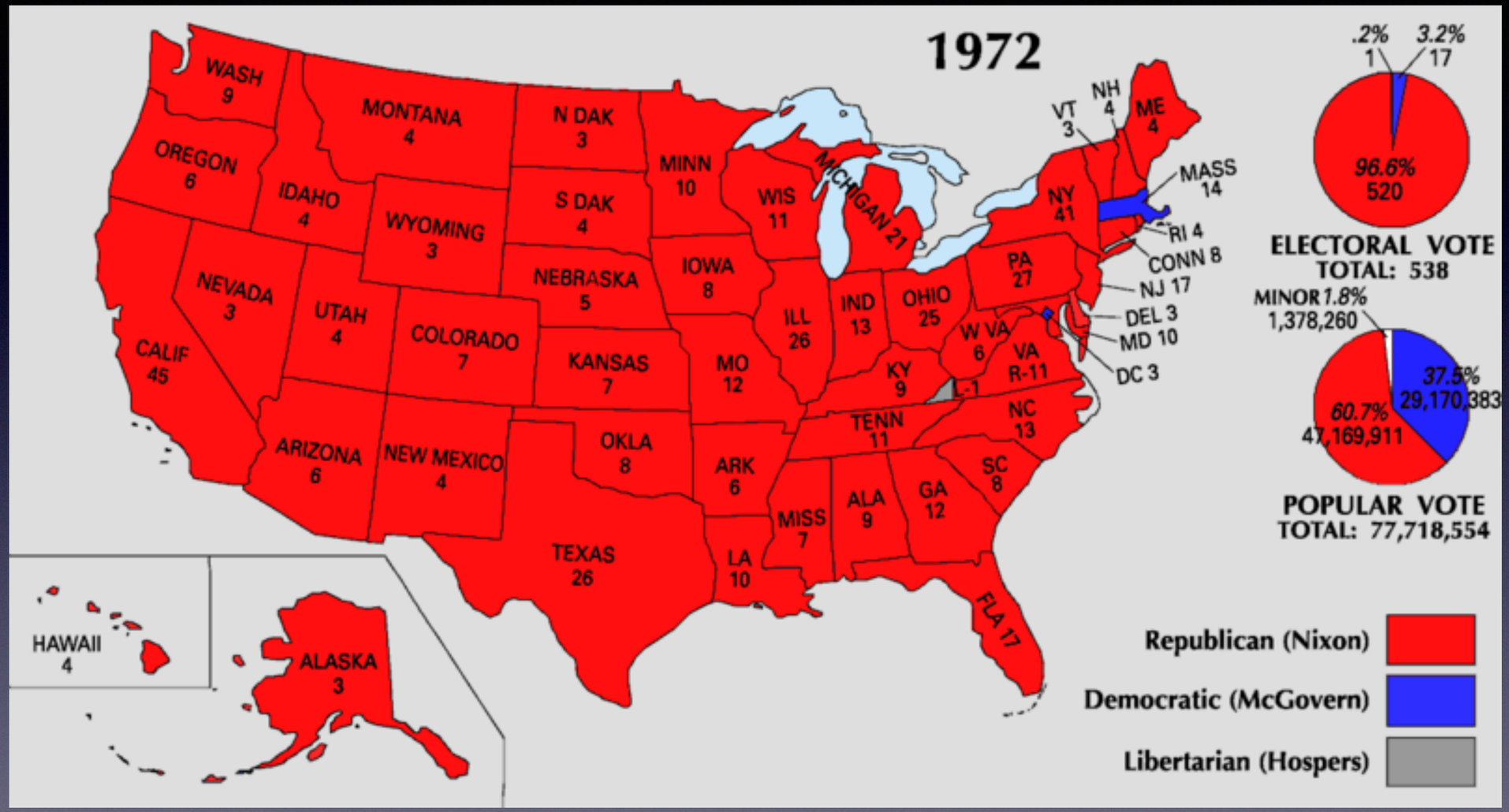
1971 Pulitzer Prize; John Paul Filo
Courtesy: *John Paul Filo*

The Conservative Backlash

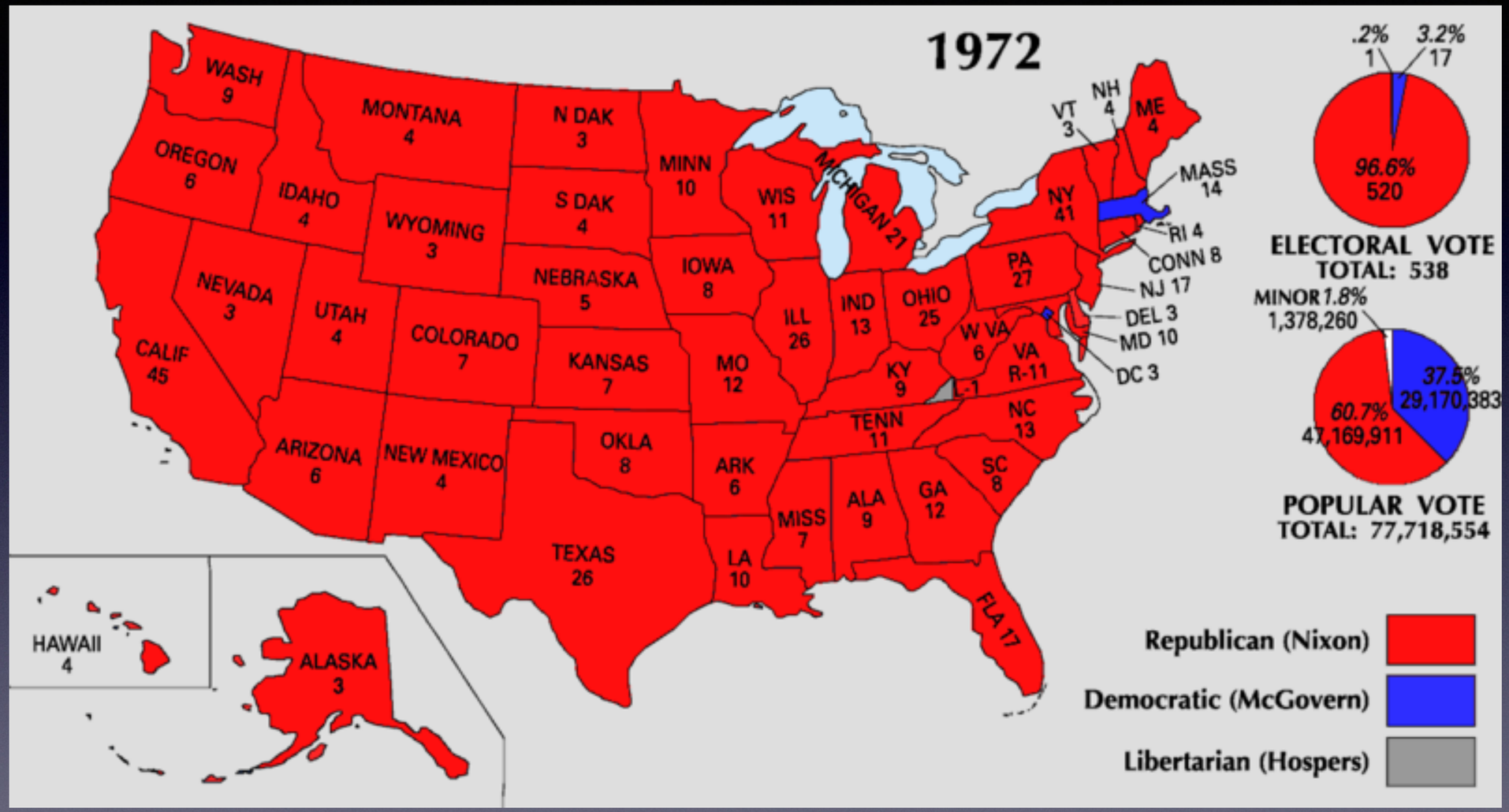
- Was it real?
- Presidential Election 1972….


1972
WASH 9
OREGON 6
CALIF 45
MONTANA 4
IDAHO 4
NEVADA 3
WYOMING 3
UTAH 4
COLORADO 7
ARIZONA 6
NEW MEXICO 4
N DAK 3
S DAK 4
NEBRASKA 5
KANSAS 7
OKLA 8
TEXAS 26
MINN 10
IOWA 8
MO 12
ARK 6
LA 10
WIS 11
ILL 26
MICHIGAN 21
IND 13
OHIO 25
KY 9
TENN 11
MISS 7
ALA 9
GA 12
FLA 17
W VA 6
VA R-11
NC 13
SC 8
L-1
PA 27
NY 41
VT 3
NH 4
ME 4
MASS 14
RI 4
CONN 8
NJ 17
DEL 3
MD 10
DC 3
HAWAII 4
ALASKA 3
.2% 1
3.2% 17
96.6% 520
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 538
MINOR 1.8% 1,378,260
37.5% 29,170,383
60.7% 47,169,911
POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 77,718,554
Republican (Nixon)
Democratic (McGovern)
Libertarian (Hospers)

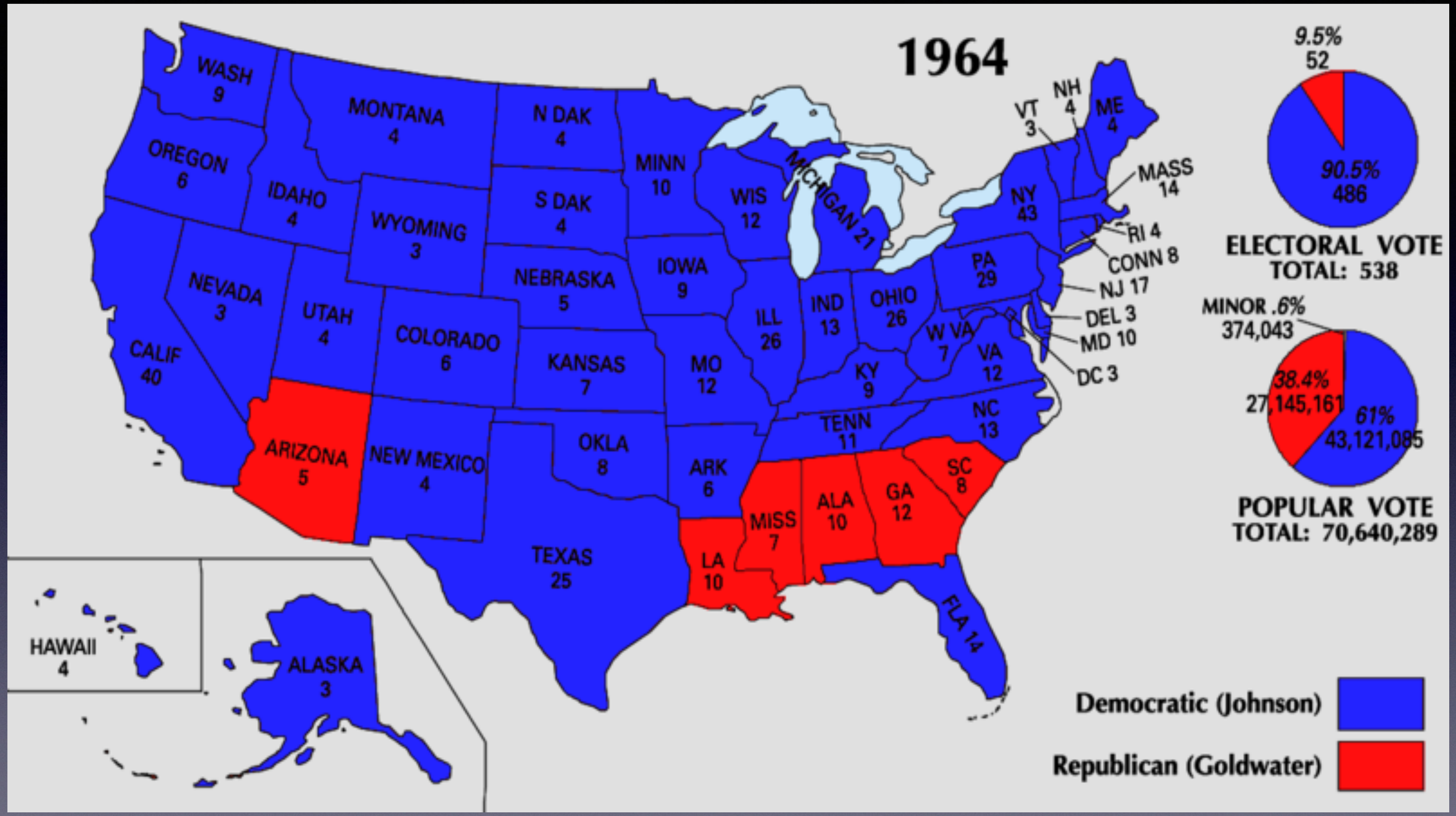
Nixon - Republican



Nixon - Republican

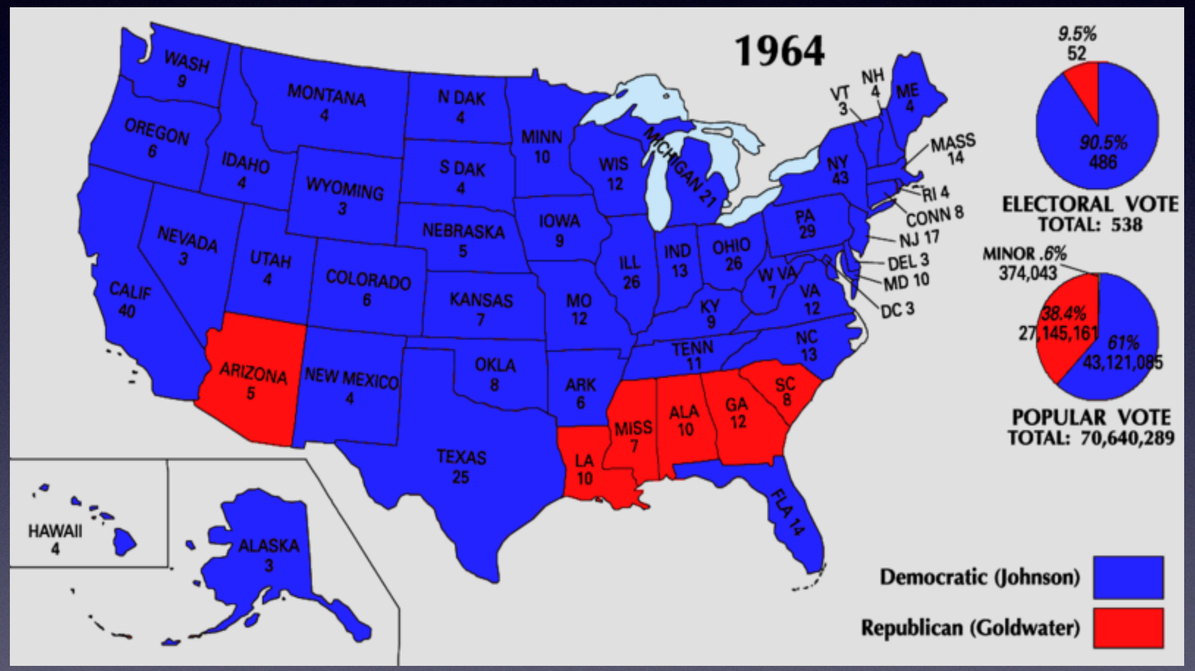


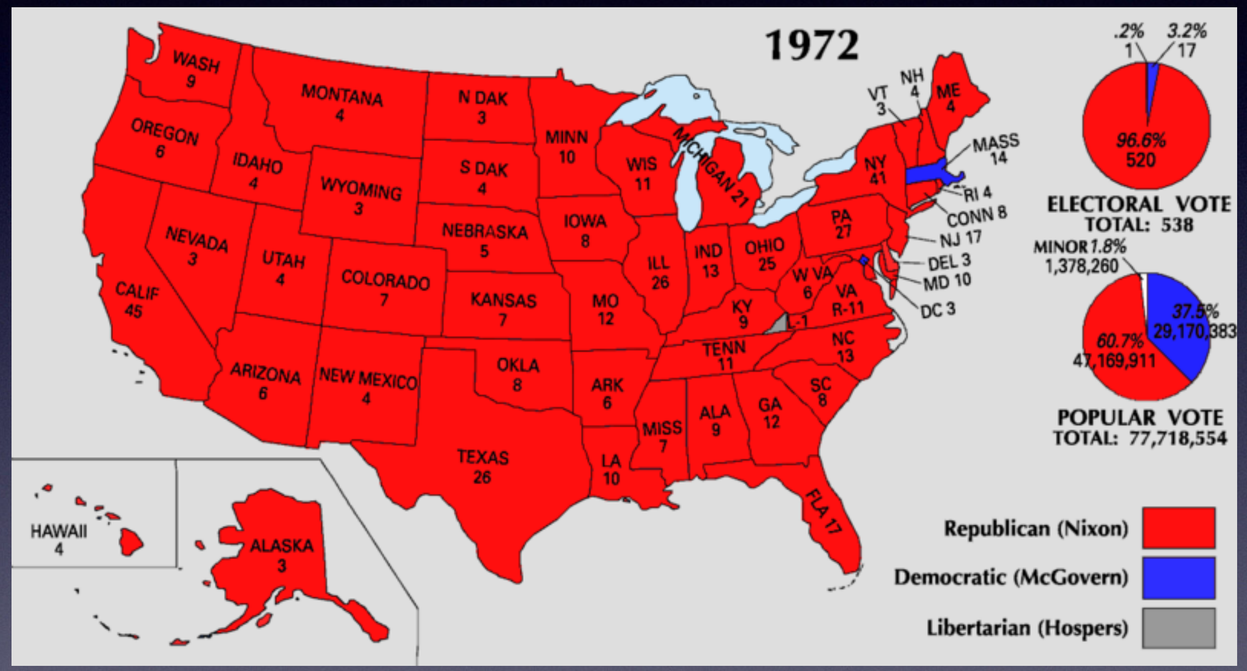
NIXON has a MANDATE



LBJ *HAD* a MANDATE

Liberal to Conservative in **JUST 8 YEARS**





The Spectrum 1969



Leonid Brezhnev



Richard Nixon

Foreign Policy

- Detente



Foreign Policy

- Detente
- relaxation of strained relations between nations, especially among the United States, the Soviet Union, and China in the 1970s



Foreign Policy

- Detente
- relaxation of strained relations between nations, especially among the United States, the Soviet Union, and China in the 1970s
- Vietnamization



Sino-Soviet Split

Mao Zedong



Leonid Brezhnev



Sino-American relations



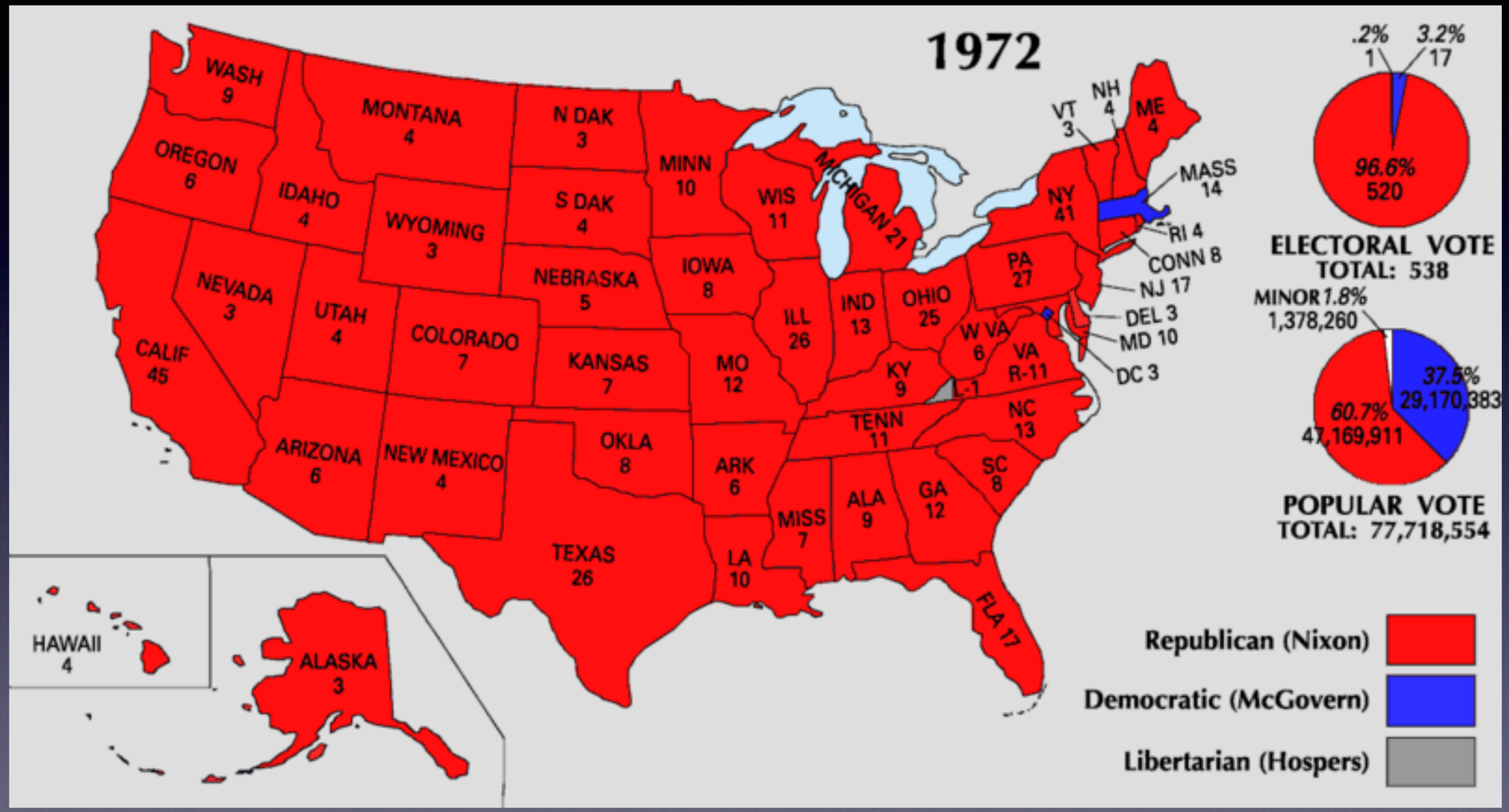
Official recognition in 1972 - (since 1949)


RE-ELECT
NIXON in '72


McGOVERN
for
PRESIDENT in '72



Nixon - Republican





duct tape | janitor






RICHARD NIXON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
O
BASEBALL


BREAK-IN AND EVIDENCE
THE COVER-UP
"Well, they took a...risk, and they have to be paid."
PRESIDENT NIXON ON THE WATERGATE BURGLARS, AUGUST 1, 1972
WHO WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY?
SECOND WATERGATE BREAK-IN AND ARRESTS
JUNE 17 1972 | Magruder and Liddy pressured Hunt's team to break into the Watergate for a second time because the bug on O'Brien's phone did not work and the one placed on Oliver's phone was not producing any usable political intelligence. The Cubans were reluctant, as was Hunt, but the attempt was made. At 1:47 a.m. a building security guard, Frank Wills, noticed that the door from the stairwell into the garage had been taped open. He called the police and the five burglars—Bernard L. Barker, Virgilio R. Gonzalez, Eugenio Rolando Martinez, James W. McCord, Jr., and Frank A. Sturgis—were arrested. Hunt and Liddy, who were following the operation on walkie-talkies from a room in the Watergate Hotel, and Alfred Baldwin, the lookout at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge across the street, fled the scene.
WHO WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY?
THE COVER-UP: EARLY EFFORTS
JUNE 17 TO JULY 16 | The President participates in the evolving cover-up and orders the CIA to obstruct the FBI's investigation. Through the Justice Department, the White House learned that the FBI had already traced the money found in the hotel rooms to checks cashed by burglar Bernard Barker in Miami. Haldeman suggested, citing a recommendation from John Mitchell and John Dean, that the President use the CIA to prevent the FBI from tracing the money from Barker to the re-election campaign. The plan involved ordering the CIA to mislead the FBI into believing that the Watergate break-in was a CIA operation. Haldeman also informed the President that his advisors had implemented a plan to get Hunt out of the country. The President approved the plan to use the CIA and raised no objection to keeping Hunt away from criminal investigators.
H. R. "BOB" HALDEMAN
Bob Haldeman was President Nixon's closest aide. After serving as chief of staff in the 1968 Nixon campaign, Haldeman became White House chief of staff in January 1969. Haldeman was convicted in the Watergate cover-up trial of conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice and perjury. Sentenced to a term of between 2½ and 8 years, he served 18 months in prison.
JOHN W. DEAN III
John Dean became Counsel to the President in July 1970. With the President's approval, Dean was made coordinator of the cover-up. After the Watergate arrests, Dean sought but did not receive immunity from Federal prosecutors. Dean did receive immunity from the Senate and was collapsed. Dean sought but did not coordinator of the cover-up. After the President's approval, Dean was made Watergate arrests, Dean sought but did not receive immunity from Federal prosecutors. Dean did receive immunity from the Senate and was
WHO WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY?
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
JUNE 23 1972 | IN THREE DIFFERENT CONVERSATIONS, THE PRESIDENT APPROVED THE USE OF THE CIA TO OBSTRUCT THE FBI'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. Ehrlichman and Haldeman subsequently told CIA director Richard Helms and his deputy, General Vernon Walters, that the CIA should instruct the FBI to back off its investigation of the source of the burglars' money for national security reasons. Although the CIA had not organized the Watergate break-in, Helms and Walters initially agreed to the presidential request.
"If the CIA could affect the FBI how then, they would literally protect us from the very White House embroiling involving Watergate that I was worried about regarding—not the break-in, but the political activities. And I felt exhilarated for Nixon."
RICHARD HELMS ON THE MEANING OF RICHARD NIXON, 1978
PAYMENTS TO THE BURGLARS
THE COVER-UP: FURTHER EFFORTS
EYES ONLY



resignation





"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CXXIII . . . No. 43,308 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974 15 CENTS

NIXON RESIGNS

HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain

By ANTHONY ROMERO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—I will pledge to you tomorrow that President Ford [illegible] and in the future, my best efforts [illegible] to a cooperative leadership [illegible] and dedication to what's good for America and good for the world," he said.

The Vice President, who [illegible] the nation's highest office and succeeded only [illegible] of seeking a plan for [illegible] term, will be sworn in [illegible] a private ceremony at the White House.

[illegible] will be become the first man to serve as President without [illegible] the American people in an election. [illegible] aides to talk with [illegible] the nation on radio and television. It is expected that he will speak at 9 P.M.

[illegible] the signs of the transition change were in the air, caused by the events that [illegible] Washington.

From all the world's capitals comment on Page 2



Vice President Ford meeting with advisers last night



President Nixon on TV as he announced his resignation

The 37th President Is First to Quit Post

By JOHN HERBERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Richard Milhous Nixon, the 37th President of the United States, announced tonight that he had given up his long and [illegible] fight to remain in office and would resign effective at noon tomorrow.

Gerald Rudolph Ford, whom Mr. Nixon nominated for Vice President last Oct. 12, will be sworn in tomorrow at the same hour as the 38th President, to serve out the 895 days remaining in Mr. Nixon's second term.

Less than two years after his landslide re-election victory, Mr. Nixon, in a conciliatory address to [illegible]

Text of the address will be found on Page 8

[illegible] admission, said that he was [illegible] and told a group of [illegible] that the departure would start a "process of healing that is so desperately needed in America."

He spoke of [illegible] only "mistakes" [illegible] in the course of the events that led to his decision." He acknowledged that some of his judgments had been wrong.

The 61-year-old Mr. Nixon, appearing calm and resigned [illegible] to his face as a result of the Watergate scandal, became the first President in the history of the Republic to resign from office. Only 10 months earlier he had [illegible] Vice President, again [illegible] became the first man to resign the Vice Presidency.

Common in Tone and Content

Mr. Nixon, speaking from the Oval Office, where he [illegible]

SPECULATION RIFE ON VICE PRESIDENT

Some Ford Associates Say Selecting a Successor Could Take Weeks

POLITICAL SCENE SHARPLY ALTERED

Rise and Fall Appraisal of Nixon Career

JAWORSKI ASSERTS NO DEAL WAS MADE

Watergate Significances - negative

- public cynicism towards politicians & the system

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- weakened Republican Party

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- public cynicism towards politicians & the system
- weakened Republican Party
- scandal = blot on American political record


Different Animals
Same $#!T

Watergate Significances - positive

- freedom of the press worked (1st Amendment)

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- checks and balances worked
  - Congress impeached/Sup Ct. ruled against executive privilege
- government by law worked (no one above the law)

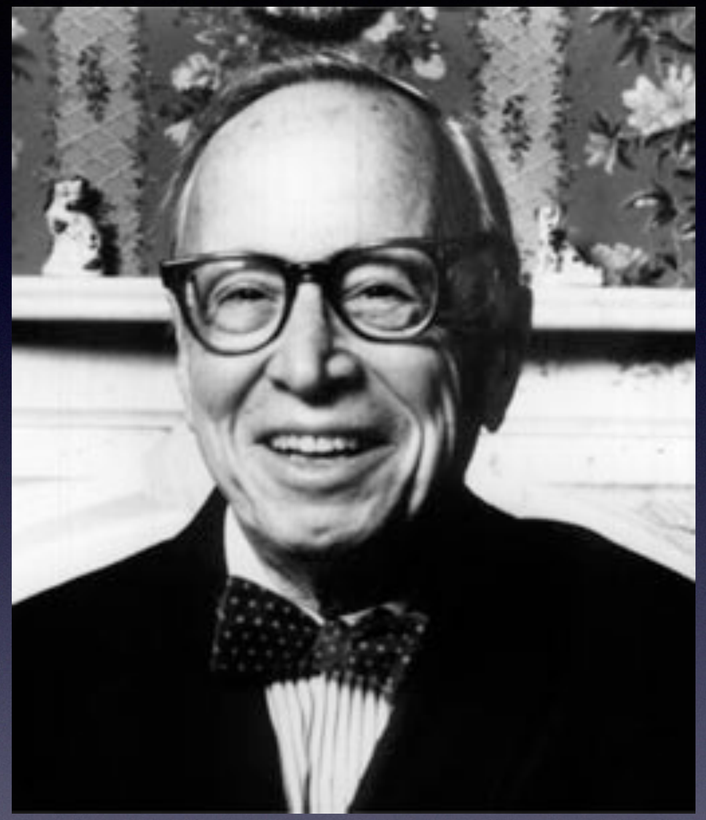





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DANGER
KEEP AWAY

The Imperial Presidency

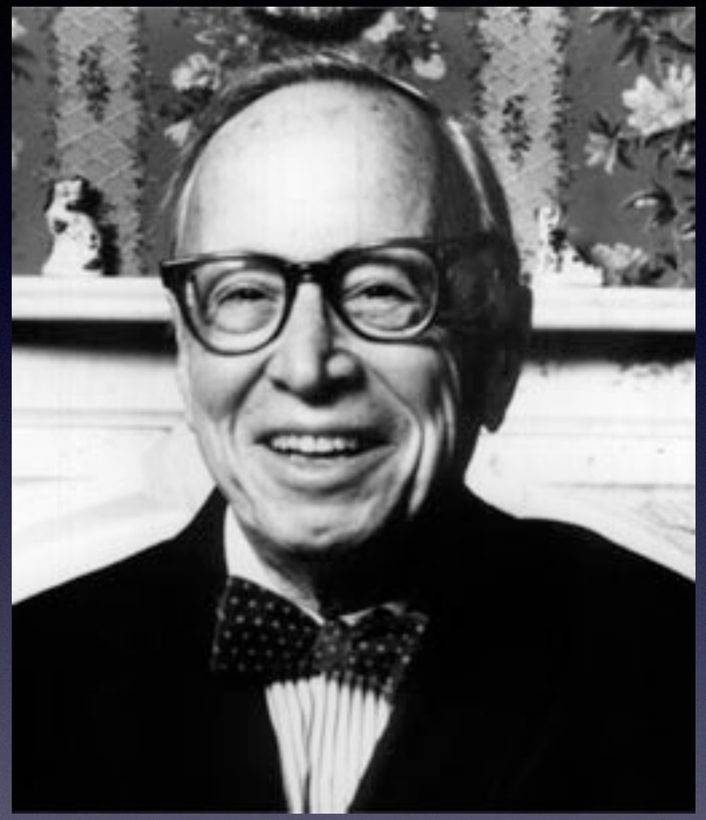
- Historian Arthur M. Schlesinger
- Height = late 60's early 70's
- Watergate brought an end to it



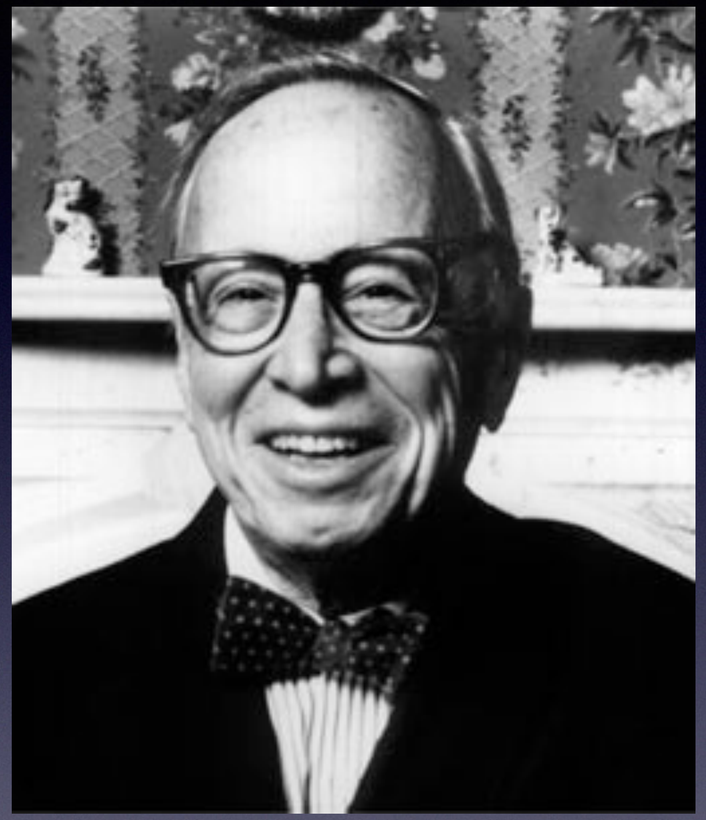
The Imperial Presidency

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- It did **not** come about through any changes in the Constitution



The Imperial Presidency



- Historian Arthur M. Schlesinger
- Height = late 60's early 70's
- Watergate brought an end to it

- It did **not** come about through any changes in the Constitution
- It **did** come about through actions of various presidents who made use of their position and built up a vast amount of power

REASONS

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- federal gov't involvement in economy & social problems

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- responsibility for foreign policy, esp. superpower and Cold War
- military Commander-in-Chief (Korea & Vietnam)
- press and television - president = leader of the USA

Textbook

- on forgetting about Watergate

  Another reason for fading memories may be the media's habit of attaching the Watergate label to nearly every political scandal of the post-Nixon era. The suffix -gate became affixed to grave constitutional episodes and to obviously trivial political events.

Scandals Since

Don't Write

- Ford - pardoning Nixon
- Carter - Iranian hostages
- Reagan - Iran-Contra Affair
- Bush Sr. - knowledge of Iran-Contragate denied during election, and pardons, read my lips - no new taxes
- Clinton - Lewinsky scandal and impeachment - obstruction of justice
- Bush - Weapons of mass destruction
- Obama - fast and furious (guns/drugs), IRS & conservative groups, Benghazi attack controversy

Chapter Conclusion

This growth of government power prompted **divisive** debates that **polarized** the country. The hopes of the early 1960s—that an active national government could promote liberty and equality both at home and throughout the rest of the world—ended in **frustration**. Many Americans became **skeptical**, many even **cynical**, about expanding the power of the federal government in the name of expanding liberty and equality.

CHAPTER 30

Uncertain Times

1974 - ~~1992~~ 1989

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Chapter Intro

Events of the 1960s and early 1970s, particularly Vietnam and Watergate, however, shook faith in government. Secrecy, corruption, and economic problems bred further disillusionment. During the 1970s and 1980s Americans debated how to respond to an aging industrial economy, a ballooning federal deficit, and a beleaguered social welfare system. **Did the country need new governmental programs, or might conditions improve if Washington reduced its role?**

Chapter Intro

During these years, the **polarization** of American politics that had become so evident during the Vietnam War and Watergate eras **deepened and broadened**, sparking new controversies over issues such as abortion, taxation, affirmative action, and environmental regulations.