

Guided Reading & Analysis, Chapter 29:
Limits of a Superpower, 1969-1980, pp 625-640

Directions:

1. **Skim:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Question:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read as well as any questions that it raises.*
3. **Read:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Record:** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided; you may complete these digitally.
5. **Reflect:** Answer the processing questions **after** completing the middle column; some students may wish to complete this section at a later time.



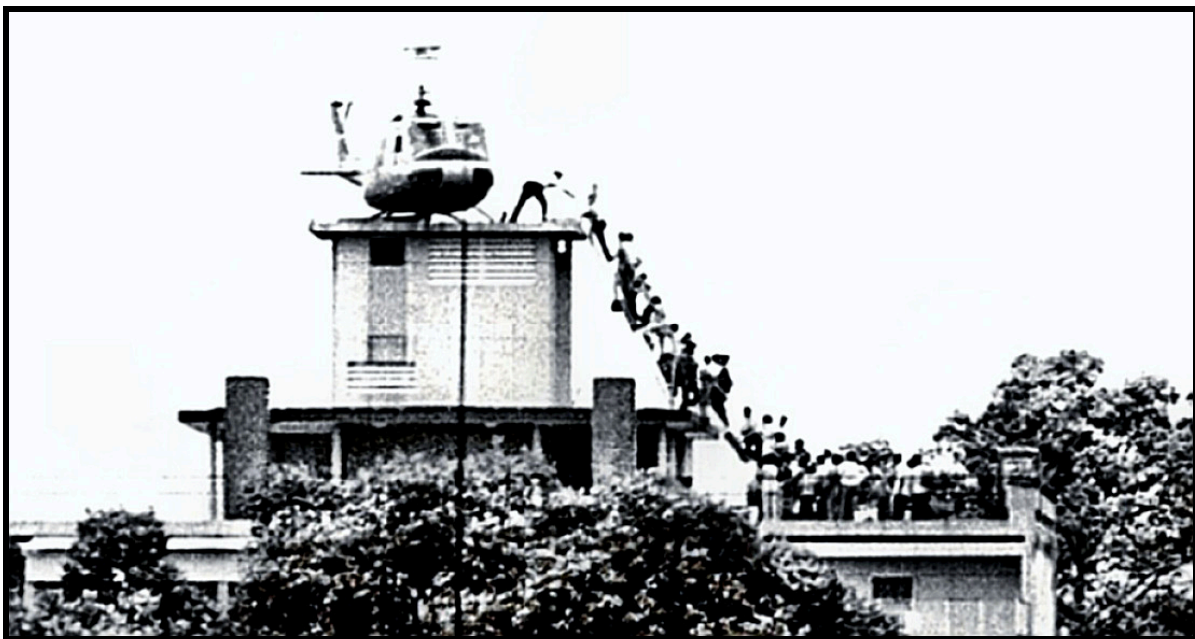
Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 8:

Key Concept 8.1: The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

Key Concept 8.2: New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

Key Concept 8.3: Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture

Section 1: Period Perspectives, p 1



This is one of the most famous photos of the evacuation of Saigon...yet it and many other iconic images from the Vietnam war are rarely ever featured in American History textbooks...WHY?

SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp

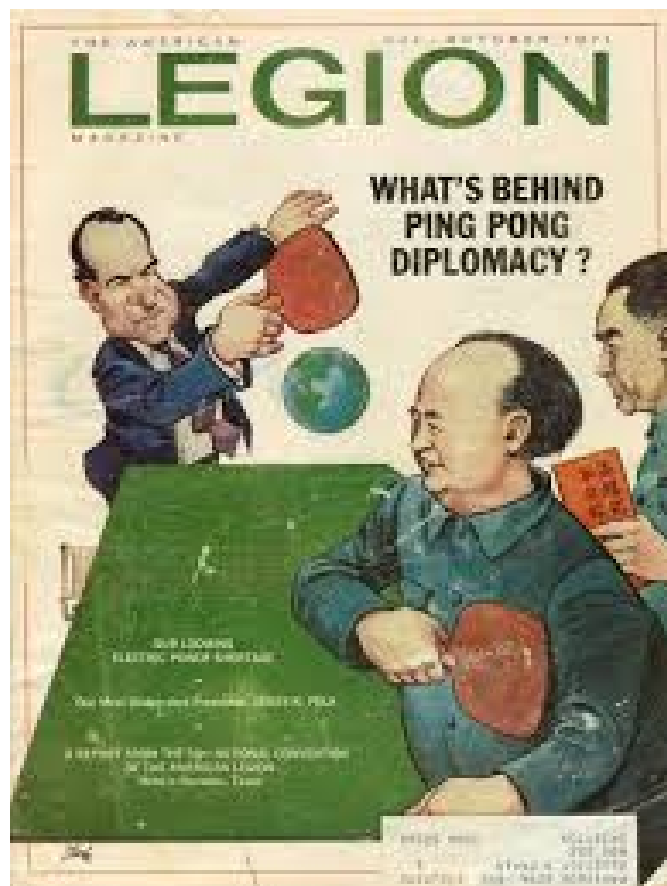
As you read the chapter, take notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the **selected Key Concepts** presented in the left column. When you finish **reading** the section and **recording** notes, **reflect** on what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

1. Richard Nixon's Foreign Policy, pp 625-627

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.1, II, B. Although anticommunist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated, and sometimes led to violence</p>	<p>Richard Nixon's Foreign Policy</p> <p>Vietnam</p> <p>"Vietnamization"</p> <p><i>Nixon Doctrine</i></p> <p>Opposition to Nixon's War Policies</p> <p><i>Kent State and Jackson State</i></p> <p><i>My Lai Massacre</i></p> <p><i>Pentagon Papers</i></p> <p>Peace Talks, Bombing Attacks, and Armistice</p>	<p>How is Schlesinger's characterization of Richard Nixon as an "imperial president" similar to characterizations of Andrew Jackson and Franklin Roosevelt? Explain.</p> <p>Why was Congressional support for Nixon so different than 1964 support for Johnson?</p> <p>What was the economic impact of the Vietnam War?</p> <p>What was the cultural impact of the Vietnam War?</p> <p>Although Nixon is remembered most for the Watergate scandal and resignation, his foreign policy is often assessed as successful. Support or refute (with evidence) the assertion that President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's foreign policy was successful.</p>

Richard Nixon's Foreign Policy, pp 625-627, continued

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
	<p>Détente with China and the Soviet Union</p> <p>Visit to China</p> <p>Arms Control with the U.S.S.R.</p>	



2. Nixon's Domestic Policy, The Burger Court, and Watergate, pp 627-629

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.2, III C. In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies</p> <p>F. The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.</p>	<p>Nixon's Domestic Policy</p> <p>The New Federalism</p> <p>Nixon's Economic Policies</p> <p>Southern Strategy</p> <p>The Burger Court</p> <p>(busing) <i>Swann v Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education...</i></p> <p>Roe v Wade</p> <p>The Election of 1972</p>	<p>Define federalism.</p> <p>Explain the reasoning behind Nixon's efforts to reduce the impact of the New Deal and Great Society.</p> <p>Although Nixon did not support forced busing, he did enforce the ruling in <i>Swann</i>. He also implemented the Philadelphia Plan which was the first significant federal affirmative action program. Considering this, do you think his Southern Strategy was more about exploiting racism for votes or about fighting for federalism?</p> <p>Was <i>Roe v Wade</i> a victory for liberalism or conservatism?</p> <p>What role did George Wallace have on the outcome of the elections of 1968 and 1972?</p> <p>1968...</p> <p>1972...</p>

Nixon's Domestic Policy, The Burger Court, and Watergate, pp 627-629, continued

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.2, III, E. Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.</p> <p>Key Concept 8.1, II C. Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the military-industrial complex, and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.</p> <p>D. Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.</p>	<p>Watergate</p> <p>White House Abuses</p> <p>CREEP</p> <p>"plumbers"</p> <p>"enemies list"</p> <p>Watergate break in</p> <p>Watergate Investigation</p> <p><i>The key to this investigation is that Nixon denied knowledge, and then refused to hand over his tape recordings claiming executive privilege. The Supreme Court ordered he turn them over in U.S. v Nixon, 1974).</i></p> <p>Other Developments in 1973...</p> <p>War Powers Act</p> <p>October War and Oil Embargo</p> <p>Resignation of a President</p> <p>Significance</p>	<p>Why did Nixon replace Vice President Spiro Agnew with Gerald Ford?</p> <p>When Congress first tried to limit the power of the presidency by repealing the Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions in 1970, it failed to pass. Why did the War Powers Act not only pass in 1973 but pass over Nixon's veto?</p> <p>Explain the impact of U.S. policy toward Israel on the American economy and culture.</p> <p>Explain the similarities and differences between the resignation of President Richard Nixon and the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.</p>

3. Gerald Ford in the White House, pp 632-634

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.2, III, E. Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.</p>	<p>Gerald Ford in the White House</p> <p>Pardoning of Nixon</p> <p>Investigating the CIA</p> <p>Failure of U.S. Policy in Southeast Asia</p> <p>Fall of Saigon</p> <p>Genocide in Cambodia</p> <p>Future of Southeast Asia</p> <p>Additional information: The Helsinki Accords (July 1975) were attended by Gerald Ford. They officially ended World War II by legitimizing the boundaries of Eastern Europe.</p> <p>The Economy and Domestic Policy</p> <p>Bicentennial Celebration</p> <p>The Election of 1876</p> <p>Emergence of Jimmy Carter</p>	<p>Explain the similarity of the alleged "Corrupt Bargain" of 1824 to that of 1974.</p> <p>Did the domino theory play out? Explain your answer.</p> <p>What was the cultural impact of the fall of Saigon?</p> <p>Was the Helsinki Accords consistent with Nixon's policy of détente? Explain.</p> <p>To what degree was WIN successful?</p> <p>What caused the inflation of the 1970s?</p>

6. Jimmy Carter's Presidency, pp 634-636

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.2, III, E. Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.</p>	<p>Jimmy Carter's Presidency</p>	<p>Explain the impact Watergate had on the election of 1976.</p>
	<p>Foreign Policy</p>	<p>What would President Theodore Roosevelt think about Carter's Panama Canal Treaties?</p>
	<p>Human Rights Diplomacy</p>	
	<p>Panama Canal</p>	<p>The Camp David Accords Carter's greatest achievements. Considering current events in the Middle East, is that assessment still valid? Explain.</p>
	<p>Camp David Accords (1978)</p>	
	<p>Iran and the Hostage Crisis</p>	<p>What is the key difference between SALT I and SALT II?</p>
	<p>Cold War</p>	<p>Explain why many Americans were afraid of Russians in Afghanistan?</p>

Jimmy Carter's Presidency, pp 634-636, continued

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7. American Society in Transition p.636-640

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 8.3, I, C. Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965</p> <p>Key Concept 8.2, II, B. Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices.</p> <p>Key Concept 8.2, II, A. Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality.</p>	<p>American Society in Transition</p> <p>Growth of Immigration</p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <p>Demands for Minority Rights</p> <p>Hispanic Americans</p> <p>American Indian Movement</p> <p>Asian Americans</p> <p>Gay Liberation Movement</p>	<p>Explain how the United States looked different demographically in the 1970s?</p> <p><i>Regionally...</i></p> <p><i>Racially...</i></p> <p><i>Age...</i></p> <p>Explain the impact LBJ's Immigration Act of 1965 on 1970s demographics.</p> <p>What did Cesar Chavez and Martin Luther King have in common?</p> <p>How was the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 different from the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?</p> <p>To what extent are casinos on Indian reservations the "ultimate revenge?" Explain your answer.</p> <p>Which had the greatest impact on tolerance for homosexuality, end of psychological categorization as mental illness, end of Civil Service ban, or "don't ask don't tell." Explain your reasoning.</p>

American Society in Transition p.636-640, continued

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Additional information and analysis

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

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

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

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

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

In a recent New York Times article, Ross Douthat explained why the American presidency has become increasingly "imperial." He wrote, "Across the last century, the presidency's powers have increased in a symbiosis with changing public expectations about the office. Because Congress is unsexy, frustrating and hard to follow, mass democracy seems to demand a single iconic figure into who desires and aspirations and hatreds can be poured. And so the modern president, the Cato Institute's Gene Healy has written, is increasingly seen as "a soul nourisher, a hope giver, a **living American talisman** against hurricanes, terrorism, economic downturns and spiritual malaise."

In current events, President Barack Obama recently issued an executive action reforming immigration policy. He defended this action as necessary because Congress was unable or unwilling to accomplish immigration reform. Below is a list of executive actions. Highlight each one that you feel threatens the Constitution and federalism by bestowing "too much" power to the president, thus creating an **"imperial president."**

Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves in all Confederate states. (they didn't number executive orders back then)

Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 establishing internment camps for many Japanese-Americans, German-Americans, and Italian-Americans.

Lyndon Johnson's Executive Order 11130 which created the **Warren Commission** to investigate the assassination of president Kennedy.

Richard Nixon's Executive Order 11478 which **Prohibited discrimination** based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, or age in the armed forces and federal contractors.

George W. Bush's executive order allowing the government to monitor, without search warrants, the phone calls, Internet activity (Web, e-mail, etc.), text messaging, and other communication **among suspected terrorists.**

Barack Obama's executive "actions" to **halt the deportation of millions of illegal immigrants.**

BTW... the top three executive order presidents are FDR with 3,721! Woodrow Wilson comes in second with 1,803, and Theodore Roosevelt with 1,081. Lincoln had 48, LBJ had 325, Nixon had 346, George W. Bush had 291. Barack Obama currently has 228. As of March, 2019, Trump has 98

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Sources include but are not limited to: 2018 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Wikipedia.org, College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, writing strategies developed by Mr. John P. Irish, Carroll High School, 12th edition of *American Pageant*, USHistory.org, Britannica.com, LatinAmericanHistory.about.com, and other sources as cited in document and collected/adapted over 20 years of teaching and collaborating.