

Richard Nixon

1968-1974 (resigned)



Objectives:

- Explain how Pres. Nixon's personality affected his presidency.
- Identify and describe the main components of Pres. Nixon's domestic policy.
- Identify and describe the main components of Pres. Nixon's foreign policy.

Domestic Policies

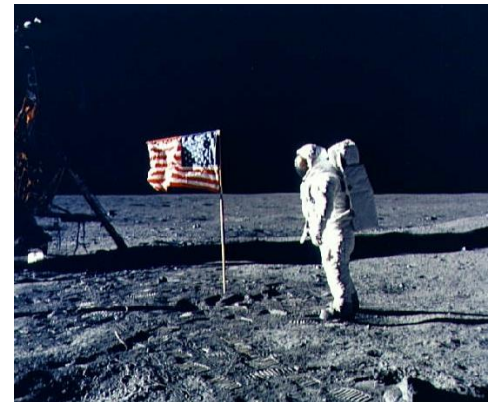
- Wanted to cut back on social welfare programs, but could not.
 - Remove "Welfare cheaters" and excess government "waste"
- New Federalism
 - Giving states more responsibility for their citizens
 - Gave federal money to state governments to help
- Lack of Civil Rights support
 - Received little support from African Americans, so he tried to keep the white southern support
 - Slowed integration
 - Opposed to changing the Voting Rights Act of 1965



Apollo 11

- Neil Armstrong became the first man on the moon on July 20, 1969
- Fulfilled JFK's dream of having a man on the moon before the end of the decade
- The Eagle and its crew stayed on the moon for 21 hours and 36 minutes.

*"That's one small step for man,
one giant leap for mankind."*



Oil Embargo

- Yom Kippur War
 - 1973 - Egypt and Syria lead Arab attack on Israel
 - US supplies cargo planes, tanks, and intelligence to Israel, which is a huge US ally.
 - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) responds by cutting all petroleum exports to the US.

Effects of the Oil Embargo

- As a result of the Embargo, gas prices go from .25 cents a gallon to over \$1.
- Long lines develop to get gasoline.
- Rationing starts, people can only go and get gas every other day based upon their license plates.
- This sends the US economy into a recession, because of the high cost of transporting goods.



Nixon's Foreign Policy

- Henry Kissinger – Secretary of State for Pres. Nixon.
 - *Realpolitik* – “practical politics.”
- Successfully negotiated the end of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War – 1973.
- Relaxed tensions with China – Nixon felt he could use friendship with China as leverage with the USSR – gave Nixon a political boost at home.
- SALT treaty – 1972
 - Agreement with USSR that froze the number of ICBM's at 1972 levels – eased growing concerns surrounding the Cold War arms race



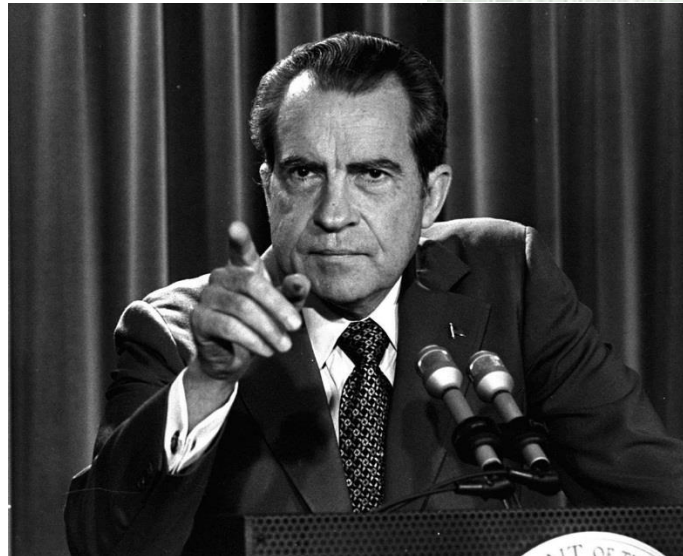
Watergate

- Office buildings that housed the Democratic National Committee
- 5 men were arrested for repairing wiretapping equipment in the middle of the night on June 17, 1972.
 - Trying to gain damaging information about Democratic delegates
 - The men were quickly linked to the White House and suspicions arose
- People associated with President Nixon's campaign quickly began a cover-up story
- Nixon advisors tried to “bribe” their way out of the scandal
- All men tried were either found guilty or pleaded guilty
- Nixon's administration was in jeopardy because of the links to the scandal
- Congress began deliberating if they had enough grounds to impeach Nixon
 - House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach him
 - Charges: obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and refusal to obey a congressional order
- August 9, 1974, President Nixon resigned



Nixon's Resignation

- August 9, 1974
- First and only president to resign.
- Gerald Ford issued Nixon a presidential pardon.
 - Ford was Nixon's successor
 - Ford excused any crime Nixon committed while he was president.



Gerald Ford

1974-1976

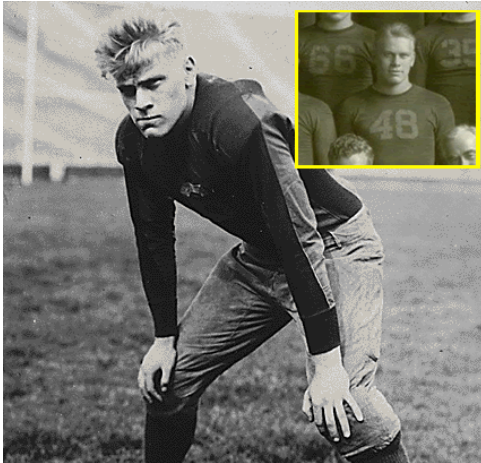
Objectives:

- Explain how Pres. Ford came into the presidency.
- Identify and describe the main components of Pres. Ford's domestic policy.
- Identify and describe the main components of Pres. Ford's foreign policy.



Before the Presidency

- University of Michigan football player and coach at Yale University
- **Representative** from Michigan for 25 years
 - House of Representatives Republican Minority Leader for 8 years
- Became **Vice President** in 1973 after the resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew
 - Agnew resigned from office because of a bribery and conspiracy scandal



25th Amendment

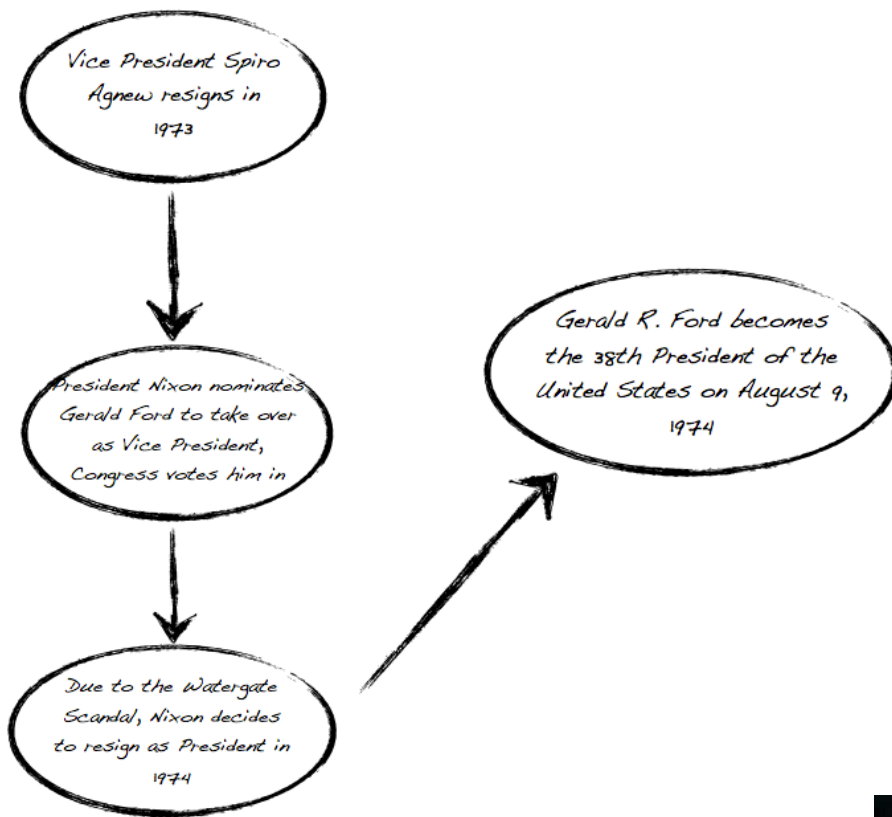
- Adopted February 23, 1967
- If the President cannot fulfill duties as President, the Vice President becomes President
- If the Vice President is unable to fulfill duties, the President will nominate someone and Congress must confirm with a majority vote

Twenty Fifth Amendment To The Constitution Of The United States Presidential succession

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

President, but how?



Nixon's Pardon

- Ford pardoned (excused) his predecessor, Nixon, from any presidential crime he committed while President.



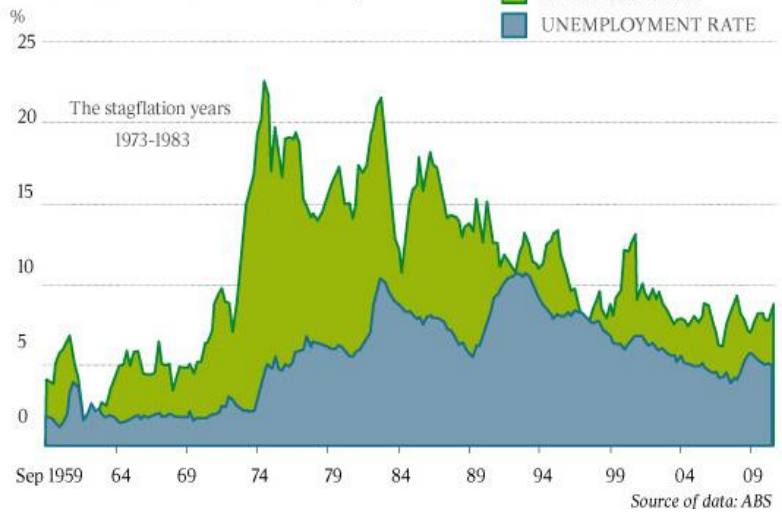
Domestic Policies

- **Stagflation**-the economy wasn't doing anything
 - Unemployment was rising, inflation was rising
- America was in the worst recession since the Great Depression.
 - Job layoffs, unemployment, stocks dropped, etc.
- Ford believed in limiting government control, Congress wanted a more hands on approach.
 - Vetoes many bills that would have increased government spending



Inflation Rates for the US Economy between 1970 and 1982		
Year	Inflation Rate	Loss of Purchasing Power Starting From \$100 in 1969
1970	5.84%	\$ 94.48
1971	4.30%	\$ 90.59
1972	3.27%	\$ 87.72
1973	6.16%	\$ 82.63
1974	11.03%	\$ 74.42
1975	9.20%	\$ 68.15
1976	5.75%	\$ 64.44
1977	6.50%	\$ 60.51
1978	7.62%	\$ 56.23
1979	11.20%	\$ 50.56
1980	13.58%	\$ 44.52
1981	10.35%	\$ 40.34
1982	6.16%	\$ 38.00

The Index of Economic Misery



Foreign Policies

- *War Powers Act*-limited the president's ability to send troops overseas and declare war
- *Helsinki Accords*-1975 meeting in Finland.
 - United States, Canada, Soviet Union, and about 30 other European countries agreed to:
 - Cooperate economically
 - Respect existing national boundaries
 - Promote human rights
 - Soviets promised to grant free elections in Europe, has been seen as a major concession to ensure peace by the Soviets
 - Resulted in *Détente* (an easing of strained relations) especially between the U.S. and Soviets



Jimmy Carter

1976-1980

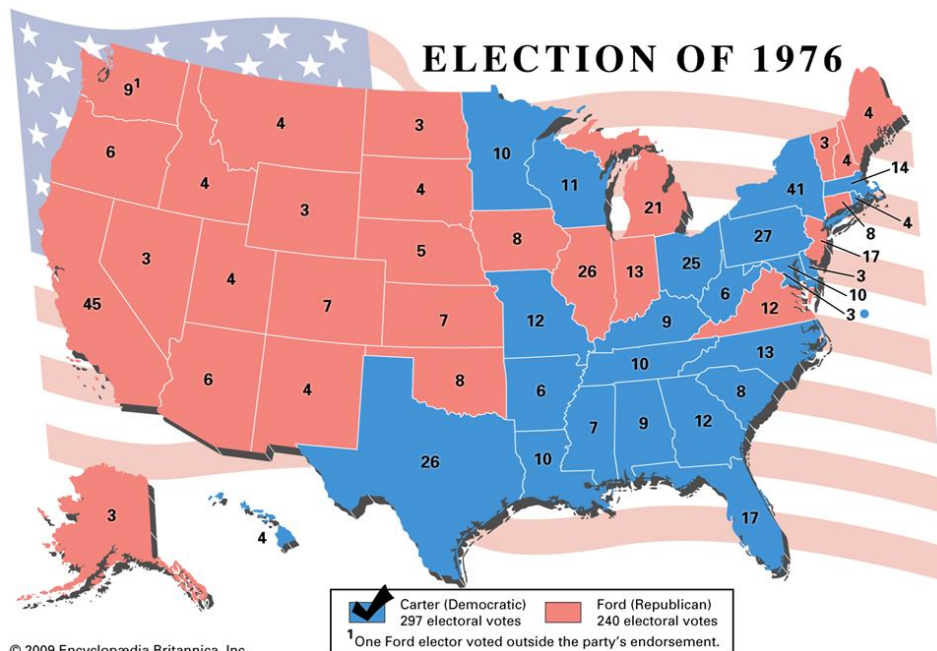


Objectives:

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1976 Presidential Election

- Defeated the **incumbent** President (Gerald Ford) by a small margin in the 1976 election.
- Carter presented himself political outsider, uncorrupted by Washington



Economy

- Took over when the economy was still bad.
 - First...he increased government spending (deficit spending), raised interest rates, inflation raised.
 - Inflation rose to over 10%.
 - Then...he cut government spending (social welfare programs), liberals got angry.
 - This economic slowdown increased unemployment and led to business failures.
 - Bond prices fell, interest rates rose even more.
 - **Deregulation** – the reduction or removal of government controls in several industries.
 - Pres. Carter argued that government regulations hurt competition and increased consumer costs.



Domestic Policies

Jimmy Carter's Foreign and Domestic Policies.

Salt II

Attempted to reduce tensions and nuclear weapons in the USSR. Failed when USSR invaded Afghanistan. US then boycotted Summer Olympics in Moscow and made a grain embargo on the USSR.

Camp David Accords

Was a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. It said Israel would withdraw from the territories they took during the Yom Kippur War.

US Department of Energy

Dealt with federal programs designed to find alternative sources of energy and conservation.

US Department of Education

Gave the federal government more involvement with education. Many claim it is a total failure.



Carter also tried to negotiate with Iran after they took hostages from the American embassy in Tehran. He failed to negotiate and rescue them.

Airline Deregulation

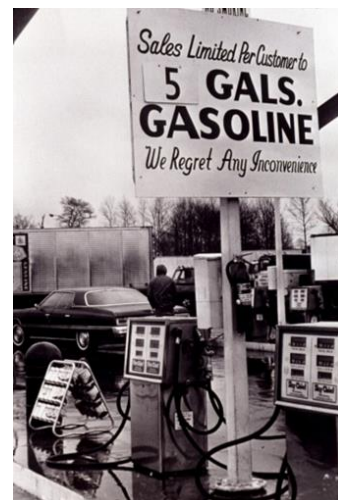
Free market competition for airlines.

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Energy

- Energy Proposals
 - OPEC was raising price of oil, Carter proposed an energy program
 - Asked people to drive less and use less heat and air conditioning
 - Created the Department of Energy to promote conservation and research new energy sources
 - States that produced oil and gas opposed energy plan, but passed in 1978
 - The National Energy Act of 1978:
 - Taxed “gas guzzling” car sales
 - Funded new alternative fuel – nuclear energy?
 - Three Mile Island (PA) – nuclear power plant accident in 1979



Civil Rights/Human Rights

- Jimmy Carter is considered one of the most moral presidents – good guy, moral values
 - Granted *amnesty* (a general pardon) to men who escaped the draft
 - Appointed many African Americans, Women, and Hispanics to his administration
 - Believed everyone had a right to basic rights
 - Transferred to his foreign policy in supporting Soviet *dissidents* (activists who criticized the actions of their government)



Camp David Accords

- President Carter was committed to finding ethical solutions to complicated problems - Peacemaker
 - 1977, Egypt's President visited Israel to begin negotiations to try to solve the problems between the Arab World (Middle East) and Israel.
 - President Carter invited the leaders to Camp David so they could come to an agreement
 - Israel would withdraw troops from certain places
 - Egypt would recognize Israel as a nation
 - Did not solve all problems in the Middle East, but it was a step in the right direction
 - “Human Rights Diplomacy”



Where's the Middle East?



Iran Hostage Crisis

- US had supported the leader of Iran for many years, even though the people of Iran did not like him
- January 1979 Iranian revolution broke out led by Muslim fundamentalists who wanted Iran to be traditional again
- November 4, 1979-revolutionaries took over the US Embassy and held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days.
- April 1980, President Carter authorized a mission to rescue the hostages
 - It failed—helicopters broke down, aircrafts collided
 - Carter's popularity dropped even more
- The 52 hostages were released on the day President Ronald Reagan took the Oath of Office, a sign the Iranians were happy Carter was no longer President

