 **THIS IS A TRADITIONAL ASSIGNMENT.**

**PRINT AND COMPLETE IN INK.**

**LIMITS OF A SUPERPOWER,**

**The Seventies: 1969-1980**

**From the College Board Content Outline for Period 8**

**Key Concept 8.1:** The United States responded to an uncertainand 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 liberalefforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

**Key Concept 8.3:** Postwar economic and demographic changeshad far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

**Guided Reading, Limits of a Superpower, 1969-1980, pp 625-640**

**Remember (from your last reading) that 1969 is right after 1968… A tumultuous year which witnessed the Tet Offensive.. and, as popular news anchorman, Walter Cronkite, put it: the war is “unwinnable,” the Chicago police “riot” during the Democratic National Convention highlighting war protesters and police brutality, the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy, the *Pueblo* was captured by North Korea, an American B-2 Bomber crashed near Greenland which dispersed radioactive waste from its 4 nuclear bombs, war and race riots occurred across the nation including at Columbia University (the government starts a new riot control center in the Pentagon), riots in Paris, Mexico City, and many other international sites, income taxes increased 10%, Western Europe experiencing economic troubles and labor strikes, Arab terrorists attack an Israeli jetliner… Israel responds by destroying 13 Arab planes (U.N. condemns Israel’s retaliation; America supports Israel)… etc. This is the year Richard Nixon was elected to office, and he took his oath and began work as President in 1969. Was 1969 better than 1968? As far as the space race was concerned… sure! President Kennedy pledged to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade, and NASA succeeded in doing just that.**

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

**2. Richard Nixon’s Foreign Policy, pp 625-627**

1. **Resignation of a President, page 633**

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| **Main Idea** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **Conservatives and liberals clashed over many new social issues, the power of the presidency and the federal government, and movements for greater individual rights.** | **Resignation of a President…**  **Significance…**  **Gerald Ford in the White House…**  **Pardoning of Nixon…**  **Investigating the CIA…** | **Explain the**  **similarities and**  **differences between**  **the resignation of President Richard Nixon and the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.**  **Explain the similarity of the alleged “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824 to that of 1974.** |

1. **Failure of U.S. Policy in Southeast Asia, page 633**

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures, including military engagements in Vietnam.** | **Failure of U.S. Policy in Southeast Asia…**  **Fall of Saigon…**  **Genocide in Cambodia…**  **Future of Southeast Asia…**    **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. | **Did the domino theory play out? Explain your answer.**  **What was the cultural impact of the fall of Saigon?**  **Was the Helsinki Accords consistent with Nixon’s policy of détente? Explain.** |

1. **Gerald Ford in the White House (continued), pp 633-634**

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **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.** | **The Economy and Domestic Policy…**  **Bicentennial Celebration…**  **The Election of 1876…**  **Emergence of Jimmy Carter…** | **To what degree was WIN successful?**  **What caused the inflation of the 1970s?** |

1. **Jimmy Carter’s Presidency, pp 634-636**

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **Americans debated the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.** | **Jimmy Carter’s Presidency…** | **Explain the impact Watergate had on the election of 1976.** |

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **Americans debated the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.**  **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.**  **Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.** | **Foreign Policy…**  **Human Rights Diplomacy…**  **Panama Canal…**  **Camp David Accords (1978)…**  **Iran and the Hostage Crisis…**  **Cold War…**  **Domestic Policy: Dealing with Inflation…**  **Troubled Economy…**  **Loss of Popularity…** | **What would President Theodore Roosevelt think about Carter’s Panama Canal Treaties?**  **The Camp David Accords Carter’s greatest achievements. Considering current events in the Middle East, is that assessment still valid? Explain.**  **What is the key difference between SALT I and SALT II?**  **Explain why many Americans were afraid of Russians in Afghanistan?**  **To what extent were President Carter and Chairman Paul Volcker successful in dealing with stagflation (stagnant economy with inflation)?** |

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| **Main Ideas** | **Definitions/Explanations/Notes** | **Analysis** |
| **As federal programs expanded and economic growth reshaped American society, many sought greater access to prosperity even as critics began to question the burgeoning use of natural resources.**  **Responding to the abuse of natural resources and the alarming environmental problems, activists and legislators began to call for conservation measures and a fight against pollution.** | **The Environmental Movement…**  **Protective Legislation…**  **Conservative Shift…** | **Although Nixon’s motives may have been more about politics than genuine concern for the environment, he was instrumental in many key developments regarding conservation.**  **National Environmental Policy Act ,**  **Created the EPA,**  **Clean Air Act,**  **Marine Mammal Protection Act,**  **Safe Drinking Water Act,**  **Endangered Species Act**  **Why is Nixon remembered more for Watergate and detente?**  **List three causes of growing environmental concern in the 1970s.**  **1)**  **2)**  **3)** |