Chapter 27 Lessons

Use *The American Republic Since 1877* to complete the worksheets on slides 2-10.

After you complete all of the work contained in this module, proceed to the following website, [http://www.breathitt.kyschools.us/admin/olc/folder.aspx?id=19450&cid=7300&s=37](http://www.breathitt.kyschools.us/admin/olc/folder.aspx?id=19450&cid=7300&s=37), and complete the quiz over Chapter 27.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the term that best completes each sentence. Write the correct term in the space provided. Then answer the question at the bottom of the page on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>transcendental meditation</th>
<th>Department of Energy</th>
<th>détente</th>
<th>gurus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>executive privilege</td>
<td>summit</td>
<td>revenue-sharing</td>
<td>impounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Campaign Act</td>
<td>impeached</td>
<td>disco</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. To avoid being formally charged with misconduct in office, or _____________, Richard Nixon resigned as president.

2. The _____________ was created under the Carter administration to help deal with the energy crisis.

3. Nixon became the first American president to visit the Soviet Union and participate in a _____________, or diplomatic meeting of heads of state.

4. The Beatles helped popularize the technique of _____________, which taught the daily repetition of a spiritual mantra as a way of achieving harmony and health.

5. Popular 1970s dance music known as _____________ was characterized by hypnotic rhythms, repetitive lyrics, and electronically produced sounds.

6. Nixon was one of several presidents to use _____________, the principal that communications of the executive branch should remain confidential to protect national security.

7. Under the Nixon administration, Congress passed a series of _____________ bills that granted federal funds to state and local agencies to use as they saw fit.

8. A number of new religions in America in the 1970s centered on the teachings of religious leaders known as _____________.

9. President Nixon used a policy called _____________ to relax tensions between the United States and its two major Communist rivals: China and the Soviet Union.

10. The _____________ Amendments limited campaign contributions and established an independent agency to administer stricter election laws.

11. Nixon sought to increase the power of the executive branch, sometimes refusing to release, or _____________, funds appropriated by Congress.

12. Describe the economy of the 1970s using the following terms: inflation, embargo, and stagflation.
The Watergate Scandal

DIRECTIONS: Use the information on the time line to fill in the blanks below.

The Watergate scandal gets its name from the (1) ________ where five men were arrested for burglarizing the offices of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) in June 1972. Despite this incident, Richard Nixon was re-elected in (2) ________ by one of the largest margins in U.S. history.

In (3) ________, James McCord and Gordon Liddy, members of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, were convicted. In March 1973, McCord implicated White House counsel (4) ________ in the cover-up of the burglary. In (5) ________, Nixon fired John Dean. In May, (6) ________ was named Watergate special prosecutor. That same month, the (7) ________ began nationally televised hearings.

In July 1973, former White House staffer Alexander Butterfield testified about a secret (8) ________ that recorded conversations in the White House. However, President Nixon refused to turn over the tapes. In July 1974, the (9) ________ ruled that Nixon must turn over the tapes. The House then passed the first of three (10) ________. In August 1974, Nixon became the first president to (11) ________ from office.

Scandal and stagflation marred the 1970s. The Arab-Israeli War led to a domestic energy crisis when OPEC imposed an embargo on nations supporting Israel. The economy stalled and inflation soared. The Watergate events shook the nation’s confidence in politicians.

**DIRECTIONS:** Describe the significance of the following domestic and foreign events or policies that occurred during the presidencies of Nixon, Ford, and Carter.

### Significance of Events/Policies of the 1970s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nixon</th>
<th>Ford</th>
<th>Carter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Domestic event: Stagflation</td>
<td>2. Foreign policy: Détente</td>
<td>5. Domestic event: “Malaise” speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Domestic event: Nixon pardon</td>
<td>6. Foreign event: Iran hostage crisis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Foreign policy: Helsinki Accords</td>
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7. **Critical Thinking**  The oil embargo emphasized the need for energy conservation. Name two or three steps you are taking to conserve energy and natural resources.
"She Wants to Try"

The revival of the women’s movement in the 1960s and 1970s brought about many important legal gains for women in the United States. Among them were the Equal Pay Act of 1963 that requires equal pay for men and women doing the same work, and Title VII of the Civil Right Act of 1964 prohibiting job discrimination on the basis of sex as well as on the basis of color, race, national origin, and religion. Although this legislation has helped women, true equality is still a goal of the women’s movement.

DIRECTIONS: Read the excerpt below from Shirley Chisholm to the House of Representatives on May 21, 1969. Then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

Mr. Speaker, when a young woman graduates from college and starts looking for a job, she is likely to have a frustrating and demeaning experience ahead of her. If she walks into an office for an interview, the first question she will be asked is, “Do you type?”

There is a calculated system of prejudice that lies unspoken behind that question. Why is it acceptable for women to be secretaries, librarians, and teachers, but totally unacceptable for them to be managers, administrators, doctors, lawyers, and Members of Congress?

The unspoken assumption is that women are different. They do not have executive ability, orderly minds, stability, leadership skills, and they are too emotional.

More than half of the population of the United States is female. But women occupy only 2 percent of the managerial positions. They have not even reached the level of tokenism. No women sit on the AFL-CIO council or Supreme Court. There have been only two women who have held Cabinet rank, and at present there are none. Only two women now hold ambassadorial rank in the diplomatic corps in Congress, we are down to one Senator and 10 Representatives.

Considering that there are about 3 1/2 million more women in the United States than men, this situation is outrageous.

It is obvious that discrimination exists. Women do not have the opportunities that men do. And women that do not conform to the system, who try to break with the accepted patterns, are stigmatized as “odd” and “unfeminine.” The fact is that a woman who aspires to be chairman of the board, or a Member of the House, does so for exactly the same reasons as any man. Basically, these are that she thinks she can do the job and she wants to try....

Questions to Consider

1. What reason does Chisholm give for women not landing higher level jobs typically held by men?

2. Why does Chisholm think it is outrageous that women do not occupy managerial and government positions?

3. According to Chisholm, what happens to women who do not “conform to the system”?

4. GO A STEP FURTHER: Has the status of women in today’s workplace changed since Shirley Chisholm made this speech? Justify your response with examples.
Tribulations of the Auto Industry

THEN

The mid-1960s through the 1970s brought major changes to the automobile industry. U.S. automakers had been operating mostly free of government regulation. In 1965 the book Unsafe at Any Speed, by Ralph Nader, revealed serious safety concerns with cars. Public pressure caused lawmakers to take a closer look at the industry.

In 1966 Congress enacted the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, requiring carmakers to add safety features. The 1965 Motor Vehicle Air Pollution and Control Act was the world’s first law aimed at reducing the harmful fumes cars produce. The Clean Air Act of 1970 made vehicle-emission limits even stricter.

The oil shortage caused by the 1973 OPEC oil embargo led Congress to pass a law requiring manufacturers to make cars more fuel-efficient. The 1974 cars averaged 14 miles per gallon. The law required new cars to average 27 1/2 miles per gallon by 1985.

Meanwhile, long lines at the gas pumps and sharply higher prices turned consumers’ interest away from large American cars to smaller, more fuel-efficient imported cars. Japanese cars began to make an impact in the American market. By 1980 imported cars had captured more than 25 percent of the U.S. market. About 80 percent of those sales were Japanese cars. In 1980 Japan surpassed the United States as the world’s largest car supplier. Chrysler, one of the largest U.S. automakers, plunged into financial trouble. It needed $1.5 billion in government-backed loans to survive.

NOW

In some ways American consumers have not learned the lessons of the 1970s. Gas-guzzling sport utility vehicles (SUVs) are the most common vehicle on the road these days. Because they sit on a truck frame, SUVs are classified as light trucks, which have more lenient fuel-efficiency standards than do passenger cars. With so many SUVs now on the road, vehicle-produced pollution has increased. A push is now underway to require SUVs to meet the same emissions standards as passenger cars.

Also, recent studies have revealed serious safety concerns with SUVs. Because of their large size, they tend to crush smaller cars in accidents. Also, most are top-heavy, causing them to roll over too easily in an accident, often resulting in deaths.

Japanese carmakers are again leading the way in environmentally-friendly innovations. In 2000 Honda, followed shortly by Toyota, introduced a new breed: the hybrid car. Hybrids have both a gasoline engine and an electric motor. The results are reduced emissions and many more miles per gallon than traditional gas-powered cars. After many years in development, these cars are finally inexpensive enough for consumers to afford. As gas prices rise, sometimes hovering around $2 a gallon, more Americans are considering hybrids. The Honda can get close to 70 miles per gallon. U.S. automakers have several hybrids on the drawing board. In fact, Ford plans to offer a hybrid SUV in 2003.

CRITICAL THINKING

Directions: Answer the questions below on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Determining Cause and Effect How did the 1973 oil embargo affect the U.S. auto industry?

2. Making Inferences Why do you think consumers today are buying SUVs?

3. Analyzing Information What might cause more consumers to buy hybrid cars?
DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. The presidential candidate in 1968 who appealed to many frustrated citizens was ____________, a Republican.
2. Nixon's principal opponent was Democrat ____________, who had served as vice president under Lyndon Johnson.
3. To gain Southern support, Nixon had met with powerful South Carolina senator ____________.
4. Nixon's ____________ dismantled a number of federal programs and gave more control to state and local governments.
5. Critics of the nation's welfare system, ____________, argued that the system was structured so that it was actually better for poor people to apply for benefits than to take a low-paying job.
6. Both Nixon and Henry Kissinger believed that the United States could not abandon the war in Vietnam without ____________, and thus they worked toward a ____________.
7. Both men also believed in shaping a new style of ____________, one rooted in practical approaches rather than ____________.
8. Both men also believed that ____________ and ____________ with the Communists offered a better way for the United States to achieve its international goals.
9. Nixon was a staunch anticommunist, but he rejected the notion of a ____________, in which the superpowers confronted each other.
10. With Kissinger's help, Nixon fashioned an approach called ____________, or relaxation of tensions between the United States and ____________ and ____________.
11. Nixon began to improve relations with China when he lifted ____________ and withdrew the Seventh Fleet from ____________.
12. In making a trip to China in 1972, Nixon hoped not only to strengthen ties with the Chinese, but also to encourage the Soviets to ____________.
13. When Nixon flew to Moscow on May 22, 1972, he became the ____________.
14. During the historic Moscow summit, the two superpowers signed the first ____________, or ____________, a plan the two nations had been working on for years to ____________.
I. The Roots of Watergate
   A. The scandal known as Watergate originated from the ____________ administration’s attempts to cover up its involvement in the break-in at the ____________ headquarters.
   B. Seeking to gain an edge in every way they could, Nixon’s re-election team engaged in a host of tactics, from ____________ to ____________.
   C. Although Nixon may not have ordered the break-in, he did order the ____________.

II. The Cover-Up Unravels
   A. In June 1973, ____________ testified that former Attorney General ____________ had ordered the Watergate break-in.
   B. On July 16, 1973, White House aid ____________ testified that Nixon had ordered a ____________ installed in the White House to ____________ to help him ____________ after he left office.
   C. Nixon refused to turn over the tapes, pleading ____________—the principle that White House conversations should remain confidential to protect ____________.
   D. Meanwhile, ____________, the vice president, was forced to resign for having taken bribes both as governor of Maryland and while serving in Washington.
   E. Several days after Nixon handed over the tapes, the ____________ voted to recommend three articles of ____________, or official charges of presidential misconduct.
   F. On August 9, 1974, Nixon ____________.

III. The Impact of Watergate
   A. The Watergate crisis prompted a series of new laws intended to limit the power of the ____________.
   B. Watergate left many Americans with a ____________, but others saw the affair as proof that in the United States, ____________.
Guided Reading Activity 27-3

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts
Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. What occurrences caused economic troubles to begin to take shape under the administration of Lyndon Johnson?

2. Upon what, more than any other nation on earth, did the United States base its economy?

3. Why did the U.S. support of Israel make American relations with Arab states uneasy?

4. What was the oil embargo of 1973?

5. How did price controls lead to an oil shortage?

6. What was stagflation, and when did it occur?

7. What action of President Gerald Ford aroused fierce criticism and set back his leadership?

8. What turned many Americans against détente?

9. What did the American voters find appealing about Jimmy Carter, and what was the final vote count in the presidential election of 1976?

10. What did Carter feel was the nation’s most serious problem?

11. Who was the first African American ambassador to the United Nations?

12. What did President Carter do to remove a major symbol of U.S. interventionism in Latin America?

13. What were the last few actions of the Soviet Union and the United States that caused the collapse of détente?

14. What was Carter’s greatest triumph in 1978?
DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. **Why** did writer Tom Wolfe label the 1970s the “me decade”?

2. **What** was the main idea embraced by New Age enthusiasts?

3. **How** did New Age enthusiasts try to achieve fuller spiritual awareness?

4. **What** were some of the paths taken by New Agers to transform individuals and society?

5. **Where** did some of the new religions originate?

6. **Who** was Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, and **who** helped bring him to fame?

7. **What** did advocates of transcendental meditation believe?

8. **When** did women aged 25 to 34 have the largest annual percentage growth in workforce participation?

9. **How** did the television show *All in the Family* take risks?

10. **How** did *All in the Family* provide viewers a way to examine their own feelings about issues such as racism?

11. **What** did a member of the rock group Chicago say about music in the 1970s?

12. **Where and when** did the disco craze begin?

13. **What** did dancers like about disco?

14. **When** did disco reach its peak?

15. **What** were some of the fads of the 1970s?