III. Nixon and Watergate
      1. Vietnamization and the Nixon Doctrine
         • Nixon’s secretary of defense, Melvin Laird, responded to the antiwar sentiment with “Vietnamization,” __________________________ as fast as possible without undermining the South Vietnamese government.
         • In July 1969, the president announced the “Nixon Doctrine.” The policy substituted __________________________ for ________.
      2. The secret war against Cambodia
         • The secret war against Cambodia culminated on April 30, 1970 with an __________________.
         • The Cambodian “incursion” extended the military stalemate in Vietnam to United States policy. In December 1970, Congress repealed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and __________________________ outside South Vietnam.
   B. Nixon and the Wider World
      1. The first walk on the moon
         • On July 20, 1969 the lunar lander Eagle detached from the command module circling the moon and landed on the level plain known as the ___ ____________. Six hours later, ___________________ was the first human to walk on the moon.
      2. Playing the China card
         • China was increasingly isolated within the Communist world. In 1969, it almost __________________________.
         • In April 1971 secret talks led to an easing of the __________________________ begun in 1950 and a tour of China by a U.S. table tennis team.
         • Playing the “________________” helped improve relations with Soviet Union.
         • The Soviets __________________________ with the United States and a counterweight to China, the United States was looking for help in getting out of Vietnam, and both countries wanted to __________________________.
      3. Détente
         • Diplomats used the French word détente, meaning __________________________, to describe the new U.S. relations with China and the Soviet Union.
         • It facilitated travel between the United States and China. It allowed U.S. farmers to __________________________.
C. Courting Middle America
1. General Revenue Sharing
   - The centerpiece of his ______________________ was General Revenue Sharing (1972).
   - By 1980, it had transferred more than $______________ from the federal treasury to the states and more than $___________ to local governments.

2. Courting Southern Whites
   - Nixon pursued the southern strategy through ____________________ of Southerners Clement Haynsworth of Florida and G. Harrold Carswell of Alabama. The nominations gave Nixon a reputation as a ___________ __________________________.

D. Oil, OPEC and Stagflation
1. Inflation
   - One of the causes was LBJs decision to fight in Vietnam _______________ ________________ until 1968. An income tax cut in 1969, supported by both parties, __________________________.
   - Inflation eroded the value of ____________________________.

2. The Arab oil embargo
   - The shortages eased when the embargo ended, but the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (_____________) had challenged the ability of the industrial nations to _______________________________.
   - After ___________________________, the United States could no longer dominate the world economy.
   - In 1971, ____________ was the new term to describe the painful combination of inflation, ____________________________, and flat economic growth that matched no one’s economic theory but everyone’s daily experience.

E. Americans as Environmentalists
1. Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring
   - After the booming 1950s, Americans had started to pay attention to the damage that advanced technologies and ____________________ did to __________________________.
   - Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring in 1962 described the side effects of DDT and other ____________________________.
   - In her imagined future, spring was silent because all the ______________ of pesticide poisoning.
2. **Earth Day**
   - On _______________, children in ten thousand schools and 20 million other people took part in _______________, an occasion first conceived by Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson.

3. **The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
   - Nixon had already signed the National Environmental Policy Act on January 1, 1970, and later in the year created the Environmental Protection Agency (_______) to ___________________________.
   - The rest of the Nixon years brought legislation on ____________, ____________, pesticides, hazardous chemicals, and endangered species that made __________________________________ part of governmental routine.

F. **From Dirty Tricks to Watergate**

1. **The Pentagon Papers**
   - The chain of events that undermined Nixon’s presidency started with the _________________.
   - The documents showed that the country’s leaders had planned to ______ the war even while they claimed to be looking for a _____________.
   - In June 1971, one of the contributors to the report, Daniel Ellsberg, leaked it to the _________________.

2. **The role of the “plumbers”**
   - The White House compiled a list of journalists and politicians who _________________. The president’s men would then “use the available _______________ [Internal Revenue Service, FBI] to screw our political enemies.”
   - Former CIA employees E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy became the chief “plumbers,” as the group was know because its job was to _________________.
   - The plumbers cooked up schemes to _______________________ and ransacked the office of Ellsberg’s psychiatrist.

3. **The Watergate break-in and Nixon’s cover-up**
   - On June 17, 1972, ________________ hired with CREEP funds were caught breaking into the Democratic National Committee office in Washington’s _____________________________.
   - Nixon initiated a _______________. On June 23, he ordered his assistant H.R. Haldeman to warn the FBI off the case with the excuse that ________ ____________ was involved.
   - Nixon compounded this obstruction of justice by arranging a $400,000 bribe to _________________________.


4. **The 1972 presidential election**
   - Nixon’s opponent in the 1972 election was South Dakota Senator George McGovern, an impassioned ____________________________.
   - An assassination attempt that took George Wallace out of national politics helped Nixon ____________________.

5. **The hearings of the Senate’s Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities**
   - In the ______________________________, attention shifted to the televised hearings on the Senate’s Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities.
   - A parade of White House and party officials described their own pieces in the affair, ____________________________ and revealing the plumbers and ____________________.
   - A mid-level staffer told the committee that Nixon made ________________ of his White House conversations. Nixon ______________________________.
   - In April 1974, he finally issued edited transcripts of the tapes, with foul language deleted and ____________________________.

6. **Nixon’s resignation**
   - In Congress, Republicans joined Democrats in voting ______________________________: for hindering the criminal investigation of the Watergate break in, for ______________________________ by using federal agencies to deprive citizens of their full rights, and for ignoring the committee’s subpoena for the tapes.
   - On August 8 he ____________________________, effective the next day.

7. **The lessons of Watergate**
   - On one level, _____________________________. Nixon and his cronies who wanted to win so badly they repeatedly broke the law.
   - On another level, ______________________________. The separation of powers allowed Congress and the courts to rein in a president who had spun out of control.

G. **The Ford Footnote**
1. **Ford’s presidential pardon**
   - Gerald Ford was the first president who had been elected _____________ to president nor vice president.
   - On September 8, Ford ____________________________ for “any and all crimes” committed while president.

2. **The Helsinki Accords**
   - American diplomats joined the Soviet Union and thirty other European nations in the capital of Finland to sign the ________________, which
called for increased commerce between Eastern and Western blocs and _______________________.

- They also legitimized the national boundaries that had been set in _______ _______________________.

IV. Jimmy Carter: Idealism and Frustration in the White House

A. Carter, Energy and the Economy
   1. Carter’s political style
      - Carter was refreshingly ______________. His approach to politics reflected his training as an engineer. He was ______________, logical, and given to breaking a problem into its component parts.
      - He didn’t seem to _______________________ of Washington politics. He and his cabinet officers developed policies and made appointments _______________________ key congressional committee chairs.

   2. Economic Recession
      - The biggest domestic problem remained the _____________, which slid into another recession in ________.

   3. The energy crisis
      - Another jump in petroleum prices helped make ______________ the worst years for _____________ in the postwar era.

B. Closed Factories and Failed Farms
   1. The emergence of the Rustbelt
      - Communities whose workers had made products in high volume for mass markets found that _____________________ made them ____________.
      - Critics named the old manufacturing region of the Northeast and Midwest the Rustbelt in honor of its _________________________.

   2. The Department of Energy
      - Carter asked Americans to make energy conservation the moral equivalent of war – to accept _____________ for the _____________.
      - Congress created the Department of Energy but refused to raise taxes on _______________________ to reduce consumption.
      - The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (1978) did encourage alternative energy sources to _______________________________.
      - ______________ research prospered. Breezy western hillsides sprouted “___________” to wring electricity out of the air.
      - Antinuclear activism blocked one obvious alternative to fossil fuels. A ______________ at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania in March 1979 stalemated efforts to _______________________ capacity.
C. Building a Cooperative World

1. A moral approach to foreign relations
   - Despite troubles on the home front, Carter’s first two years brought foreign policy success that reflected a ___________________________.
   - Carter’s moral convictions were responsible for a new concern with __________________________ around the globe.

2. The Camp David Agreement
   - The triumph of new foreign policy was the Camp David Agreement between __________________________.
   - A formal treaty signed in Washington on March 26, 1979 normalized relations between Israel and its most powerful neighbor and led to Israeli ____________________________.

D. New Crises Abroad

1. The failure of SALT II
   - Carter inherited negotiations for SALT II – ___________________________ treaty that would have reduced both the American and Soviet nuclear arsenals – from the ____________________________.
   - SALT II met stiff resistance in the Senate. Opponents claimed it would create a “______________________” in the 1980s that would invite the Soviets to launch a ____________________________.

2. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
   - Hopes for SALT II vanished on December 24, 1979, when ____________.
   - Muslim tribespeople unhappy with modernization had attacked Afghanistan’s ____________________________, which invited Soviet intervention.

3. The Iranian hostage crisis
   - Since ______, the United States had strongly backed Iran’s monarch, ________________.
   - U.S. aid and oil revenues helped him build a vast army, but the Iranian middle class ____________________________, and Muslim fundamentalists opposed modernization. Revolution __________________________ at the start of 1979.
   - After the United States allowed the exiled Shah to seek medical treatment in New York, a mob stormed the __________________________ in Tehran on November 4, 1979, and took more than __________________________ hostage.
   - The United States and Iran finally reached agreement on the eve of the ________________. The hostages gained their freedom after ______________ at the moment Ronald Reagan took office as the new president.