[**Chapter 39 The Stalemated Seventies**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864990728/chapter-39-the-stalemated-seventies)

1.             One reason for the decline of American workers’ productivity during the 1970s was the general shift in the economy from manufacturing to services.

2.             By the early 1970s, the post-World War II economic boom had crested as a result of all of the following except the economic recovery of Japan and Germany.

3.             The high inflation rate of the 1970s stemmed primarily from Lyndon Johnson’s refusal to raise taxes for spending on social-welfare programs and the Vietnam War.

4.             The Nixon Doctrine proclaimed that the U.S. would honor its existing defense commitment, but that in the future its allies would have to fight their own wars without large numbers of American troops.

5.             Perhaps Nixon’s most valuable asset as he began his presidency in 1969 was his expertise in foreign affairs.

6.             President Nixon’s policy of “Vietnamization” of the war in Vietnam called for a gradual handover of the ground war to the South Vietnamese.

7.             Richard Nixon’s Vietnam policy included all of the following *except*increased American troop commitments.

8.             The American armed forces in Vietnam were composed largely of the least privileged young Americans.

9.             The (26th) Amendment (lowered) the voting age to (18)

10.          The Pentagon Papers, published in 1971, documented the North Vietnamese attack in the Gulf of Tonkin.

11.          President Nixon’s chief foreign-policy adviser was Henry Kissinger.

12.          Richard Nixon’s policy of détente ushered in an ear of relaxed tensions between the U.S. and the two leading communist powers, China and the Soviet Union.

13.          The decisions of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren reflected its deep concern for the individual.

14.          In*Griswold vs. Connecticut*, the Supreme Court upheld a married couple’s right to use contraceptives based on the right to privacy.

15.          Critics of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren complained that the Court was ignoring the Constitution in favor of its own social values.

16.          When it came to welfare programs, Richard Nixon supported significant expansion in many areas.

17.          Richard Nixon’s Philadelphia Plan required construction trade unions to establish timetables and goals for hiring black apprentices.

18.          The difference between Lyndon Johnson’s affirmative action programs and those of Richard Nixon was that Johnson intended to help individuals, but Nixon conferred privileges on groups.

19.          All of the following are legacies of Richard Nixon’s presidency *except*the Food Stamp program.

20.          To control creeping inflation in the early 1970s, President Nixon imposed a ninety-day wage-and-price freeze.

21.          As president, Richard Nixon succeeded in implementing the Supplemental Security Income program.

22.          George McGovern, the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1972, alienated the traditional working-class backbone of the Democratic party by appealing to racial minorities, feminists, and youth.

23.          George McGovern, the Democratic party’s presidential nominee in 1972, appealed most strongly to the antiwar movement.

24.          The Watergate scandals caused by the actions of Richard Nixon’s staff in the 1972 presidential campaign involved all of the following *except*ballot stuffing.

25.          As part of the cease-fire agreement in Vietnam in 1973, the U.S. was to withdraw all of its troops from Vietnam.

26.          Vice President Spiro Agnew was forced to resign in 1973 after being accused of accepting bribes.

27.          During the Senate Watergate hearings, one of the most damaging revelations for Richard Nixon was that his conversations in person and on the telephone had been recorded on tape.

28.          The 1973 War Powers Act required the president to report to Congress any commitment American troops.

29.          As a result of Richard Nixon’s aerial bombing of neutral Cambodia in 1973, the Cambodian economy was ruined and its politics revolutionized.

30.          As a result of U.S. support for Israel in 1973 when it was attacked by Egypt and Syria, Arab nations placed an embargo on oil to America.

31.          In an effort to counter OPEC, the U.S. took the lead in forming the International Energy Agency.

32.          Nixon tried to resist giving his taped conversations to the special prosecutor and the Congress by claiming that he had executive privilege (confidentiality).

33.          The most controversial action of Gerald Ford’s presidency was pardoning Nixon for any known or unknown crimes he had committed during the Nixon presidency.

34.          The Helsinki accords, signed by Gerald Ford and leaders of thirty-four nations, pledge signatories to guarantee certain basic human rights.

35.          The people of the U.S. had provided just about everything for South Vietnam *except*the will to win the war.

36.          In the Vietnam conflict, the U.S. lost respect in the eyes of foreigners, confidence in its military prowess, economic power, and the war

37.          The one major social movement born in the 1960s that regained and gathered momentum in the 1970s and after was the feminist movement.

38.          Title IX was passed by Congress in 1972 to prohibit sex discrimination in any federally funded education program or activity.

39.          The proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), passed by Congress in 1972 and eventually ratified by 35 states, stated the following: “Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on the basis of sex.”

40.          The Supreme Court case of *Roe v. Wade* declared state laws prohibiting abortion were unconstitutional because they violated a woman’s constitutional right to privacy in her own person.

41.          The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) failed to be ratified by the needed 38 states largely because an antifeminist backlash led by Phyllis Schlafly stirred sufficient opposition to stop it.

42.          The most explosive racial controversy of the 1970s was over busing.

43.          The effect of the Supreme Court ruling in *Milliken vs. Bradley* that integration did not have to take place across school district lines was to reinforce the division between poorer, minority inner city schools and nearly all white suburbs.

44.          The Supreme Court in the *Bakke* case held that racial quotas were unconstitutional but race could be taken into account as one factor in college admissions.

45.          American Indian activists brought attention to their cause in the 1970s by seizing Alcatraz Island and Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

46.          The major goal successfully pursued by Indian civil rights activists in the 1970s was a recognition of the semi-sovereign status of the various Indian tribes under American law.

47.          The first wave of Vietnamese refugees who came to the United States in the immediate aftermath of the Vietnam War were first forced into “assimilation cams” scattered across the country.

48.          A primary goal of both the first and second wave of Vietnamese refugees was to keep their large extended families together.

49.          James Earl (Jimmy) Carter enjoyed considerable popularity when he won the presidency because his emphasis on honesty contrasted with the corruptions of Watergate.

50.          The guiding principle of President Carter’s foreign policy was human rights.

51.          President Jimmy Carter’s most spectacular foreign policy achievement was the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt.

52.          President Carter believed that the fundamental problem of the American economy in the late 1970s was U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

53.          The term “second wave feminism” refers to those like Betty Friedan who revived feminism in the 1960s and 1970s as a broad movement for women’s rights and opportunities

54.          Moderate and radical feminists differed over all the following issues *except* women’s right to choose abortion

55.          The SALT II Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States died in the Senate when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan.

56.          Boycotting the 1980 Olympic Games was one measure taken by President Carter in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

57.          In chronological order: Arab oil embargo, fall of Saigon, Iranian hostage crisi, invasion of Afghanistan.