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**Chapter 32**

**Directions: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.**

1. **Describe the gains made by women and ethnic minorities in the 1960s and early 1970s and what accounted for those gains.** Women and ethnic minorities made significant progress in the 1960s and early 1970s. Feminism was accepted by women as a movement that aimed to deconstruct the long-standing religion of female domesticity, which had been in existence since the 1950s. Friedan and other feminists founded the National Organization for Women in 1966. (NOW). NOW began by fighting gender discrimination in the workplace, then went on to spearhead efforts to legalize abortion and gain federal and state financing for child-care centers. NOW increased from a thousand members in 1967 to over 40,000 in 1974. In the early 1970s, members of Congress, the Supreme Court, and NOW all advocated for gender equality. Many individuals termed the 1970s the "She Decade." As a result of labor shortages during WWII, the defense sector offered Hispanic Americans with their first considerable access to skilled-labor professions. Service in the military during the war years increased Hispanic Americans' sense of belonging to the United States and spurred their desire for equal rights and opportunities, just as it did for African Americans. Cesar Chavez formed the United Farm Workers (UFW), which assisted Mexican American workers in gaining new rights.
2. **What were the core issues of the New Left movement during the 1960s?** During the 1960s, the New Left's main concerns were political reforms, racial equality, and workers' rights. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), an organization primarily influenced by the tactics and ideas of the civil rights movement, was founded by two University of Michigan students, Tom Hayden and Al Haber. In 1962, Hayden and Haber convened a gathering in Port Huron, Michigan, of sixty activists who all shared a desire to reform the United States into a more democratic society. Hayden argued that college students had the capacity to restore "participatory democracy" by seizing "management of the educational process from the administrative bureaucracy" and building linkages with other dissident movements, inspired by African American action in the South. He and others invented the phrase "New Left" to separate their grassroots democracy movements from the Old Left's orthodox Marxism of the 1930s. They were anxious to make changes to campus life when they returned for the fall semester after participating in Freedom Summer, which had aroused their idealism and activity.
3. **Detail the “black power”, “brown power” and “red power” movements.** The movements of "black power," "brown power," and "red power" were all extremely similar. The Black Power movement aimed to instill pride in being black, as well as a sense of black nationalism. Malcolm X was one of the most well-known black power activists. Instead of appealing to white America's moral conscience, he tried to appeal to its fear of social change. While supporters of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. sang "We Shall Overcome," followers of Malcolm X sang "We Shall Overrun." Malcolm X inspired thousands of blacks who had never identified with Martin Luther King's vision of peaceful civil disobedience. Cesar Chavez was significantly responsible for the brown power movement. The United Farm Workers (UFW) was created by Cesar Chavez to represent Mexican American migrant workers. The UFW organized a grape strike that had a significant impact on the business. They signed legal contracts recognizing the UFW, and migrant workers across the West began to benefit from Chavez's hard efforts. Wages and working conditions have both improved in recent years. In 1975, the California state legislature passed a statute mandating growers to interact collectively with the elected representatives of agricultural workers. The American Indian Movement, founded by George Mitchell and Dennis Banks in 1963, was largely responsible for the Red Power movement. AIM leaders occupied San Francisco Bay's Alcatraz Island in 1969, claiming the island "by right of discovery." They were successful in obtaining significant settlements in Alaska, Maine, South Carolina, and Massachusetts, which provided legal recognition of their tribal rights as well as financial compensation that improved the standard of living on several reservations.
4. **Explain how Watergate led to Nixon’s resignation.** Nixon resigned as a result of Watergate because he was about to be ousted from office anyhow. Nixon was a key figure in the Watergate cover-up, using his presidential powers to discredit and hinder the investigation and directing aides on how to lie when questioned. Worst of all, the Watergate heist turned out to be only a small part of a wider system of corruption and criminality sanctioned by the Nixon administration. Nixon and his White House advisers attempted to cover up the Watergate break-in. They secretly paid the burglars to keep quiet while they awaited prosecution. After they were found guilty, he pondered pardoning them. Nixon's counselors are accused of erasing evidence of not only the Watergate break-in, but also other White House-ordered dirty tricks. By January 1973, when the burglars were convicted, the cover-up appeared to have worked, but the plot unraveled over the next few months as various people, including John Dean, the president's legal counsel, began to collaborate with Senate investigators and eventually Justice Department prosecutors. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of the Washington Post chased the story and its money trail at the same time. It got much more problematic in 1973, when the FBI's acting director, L. Patrick Gray, resigned after admitting to seizing and burning some incriminating papers. Nixon resigned as a result of all of this.
5. **Discuss the rise to power of “unelected president” Gerald Ford and assess his presidency.** At the time of Nixon's resignation, Gerald Ford was Vice President. As a result, he was elevated to the office of president. As president, he was completely out of his depth. Ford was elected by persuading the nation that the long nightmare was over. Restoring national cohesion, on the other hand, was not that straightforward. Tensions over racial and gender issues generated ongoing battles over divisive topics such as gay rights, affirmative action, school busing to achieve integration, religious convictions, and abortion. Ford exacerbated the wounds of Watergate by pardoning Richard Nixon only a month into his term. When it came to Nixon's nefarious acts, many Americans were unconcerned. The announcement that Nixon had been pardoned by Ford triggered a barrage of condemnation. By refusing to cut taxes and increase federal expenditure, he aided the faltering economy into the worst recession since the Great Depression. In 1975, unemployment was at 9%, annual inflation was in the double digits, and the federal budget deficit hit a new peak the next year. To summarize, he was not a particularly good president, and his ignorance had a detrimental impact on the country.
6. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **Cesar Chavez** - Cesar Chavez was the founder of the United Farm Workers of America. Chavez, the son of Mexican immigrants, was born in Yuma, Arizona, in 1927 and moved to California with his family in 1939. They joined thousands of other migrant farmworkers who went from job to job in tents, vehicles, and makeshift cottages. After enlisting in the navy during WWII and working as a migrant laborer, Chavez began a long struggle to organize migrant farm laborers. His fledgling United Farm Workers organization gained national notice in 1965 when it went on strike against corporate grape growers in California's San Joaquin Valley. Chavez's zeal and Catholic devotion, his commitment to nonviolent tactics and reliance on college students as volunteers, and his skillful partnership with organized labor and religious groups garnered widespread notice and support, establishing him as a key figure.
   2. **American Indian Movement (AIM)** - George Mitchell and Dennis Banks, both Chippewas, created the American Indian Movement. They wanted to spread the word about red power. In 1973, AIM led a group of 200 Sioux in occupying Wounded Knee, South Dakota, where the Seventh Cavalry massacred a Sioux hamlet in 1890. The organizers were incensed by the light sentences handed to a group of local whites who murdered a Sioux in 1972, and they wanted to draw attention to the plight of the reservation's Indians. Over 80% of the children had dropped out of school, and half of the families relied on government aid. There was widespread alcoholism. After the militants seized eleven people, federal marshals and FBI officers surrounded the campsite. For ten weeks, the two sides were stuck in a tense standoff. When AIM leaders attempted to bring in food and supplies, a gunfight erupted, with one Indian killed and another wounded. The tense stalemate ended soon after, with the government agreeing to revisit Indian treaty rights, making AIM important.
   3. **Henry Kissinger** - Henry Kissinger, a well-known Harvard political scientist who was educated in Germany and served as national security adviser before becoming Secretary of State in 1973, was a well-known Harvard political scientist who was trained in Germany. During the Nixon administration's diplomatic strategy, Kissinger rose to become one of the most respected and well-known members of the White House staff. Kissinger had boundless confidence, and he didn't take fools lightly.
   4. **Stagflation** - Stagflation was a phrase used to describe a hitherto unknown condition that defied economic laws. At the same time, the economy was in a slump, and inflation was on the rise. The unique mix of a stagnating economy and soaring prices surprised experts. There were no easy solutions or quick fixes. Stagflation was significant because it described a period in the economy that was both distinct and unusual.
   5. **Vietnamization** - The arming and training of South Vietnamese soldiers and airmen to take over combat tasks from Americans was known as Vietnamization. US combat forces were gradually withdrawn at a regular rate from a peak of 560,000 in 1969, almost closely mirroring the increase from 1965 to 1969. By 1973, only 50,000 troops remained in Vietnam. In 1969, Nixon established a draft lottery system, which eliminated many inequities and clarified the likelihood of being drafted: only nineteen-year-olds with low lottery numbers would be required to serve—and in 1973, Nixon shrewdly abolished the draft entirely by establishing an all-volunteer military.
   6. **My Lai Massacre** - Lieutenant William Calley, who ordered the murder of 347 Vietnamese villagers in the town of My Lai in 1968, was the subject of a horrific story that broke in the news, revealing his gruesome story to the entire country for two years. Only Calley was found guilty of involvement in the massacre and cover-up, and Nixon eventually granted him parole. Only Calley was convicted of participating in the massacre and subsequent cover-up. Twenty-five army commanders were charged of complicity in the massacre and subsequent cover-up. The My Lai Massacre was noteworthy in that it shifted public perceptions of the Vietnam War.
   7. **Nixon’s Southern Strategy**  - Nixon's Southern Strategy was one of the most important factors in his victories in 1968 and 1972. The South had traditionally been the country's most conservative region. The majority of white southern voters were religious and patriotic, adamantly anti-Communist, and suspicious of federal welfare programs. For nearly a century, the "Solid South" has dependably voted for Democrats in national elections. The alienation of many blue-collar whites from the Democratic party's liberalism, as well as demographic trends in the sunbelt states, created a pleasant opportunity for the Republican party, which Richard Nixon seized.
   8. **Pentagon Papers** - The Pentagon Papers were a set of documents leaked by Daniel Ellsberg. They confirmed what many war critics had suspected for a long time: Congress and the public were not given the full story about the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1964, and contingency plans for American entry into the war were being developed while President Johnson promised that combat troops would never be sent to Vietnam. Furthermore, there was no plan in place to end the battle if the North Vietnamese persisted. Despite the fact that the Pentagon Papers only covered events up to 1965, the Nixon administration blocked their release, alleging that they posed a national security threat and would prolong the fight. By a 6 to 3 margin, the Supreme Court decided against the administration. Newspapers around the country began publishing the contentious documents the next day. The Pentagon Papers were crucial because they swayed public opinion about the Vietnam War as well.
   9. **Détente** - Détente was a treaty between the US and the Soviet Union that promised less aggressive competition between the two superpowers. Since 1969, Nixon and Brezhnev had signed agreements at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and Nixon and Brezhnev had inked agreements there. The SALT agreement did not put an end to the arms race, but it did limit each country's nuclear-weapons-carrying missiles and prevented the development of anti-ballistic missile systems. The Soviets were allowed to keep a bigger number of missiles with more destructive capabilities, but the United States maintained its lead in overall warheads. New weapons systems were not prohibited, but all parties agreed to work toward a permanent moratorium on all nuclear weapons. It was crucial because it helped to de-escalate tensions between the two nations.
7. **Analyze Richard Nixon’s handling of the protests against the Vietnam Conflict. What impact did those protests and the revelation of the “Pentagon Papers” have on bringing an end to the war?** Nixon's handling of anti-Vietnam War demonstrations was appalling. The revelations of atrocities committed by US soldiers in Vietnam shook even the most ardent supporters of the war. The gruesome story of Lieutenant William Calley, who ordered the murder of 347 Vietnamese villagers in the village of My Lai in 1968, was exposed in the news late in 1969, exposing the country to the gruesome tale of Lieutenant William Calley, who ordered the murder of 347 Vietnamese villagers in the village of My Lai in 1968. Despite the fact that twenty-five army officials were charged, only Calley was found guilty of participating in the killing and subsequent cover-up. He was eventually granted parole by Nixon. Many people were outraged that he would release someone like Calley. The Pentagon Papers confirmed that Congress and the public were not given the full story about the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incident, and contingency plans for American entry into the war were being developed while President Johnson promised that no combat troops would be sent to Vietnam. Furthermore, as long as the North Vietnamese continued to fight, there was no plan to end the conflict. Despite the fact that the Pentagon Papers only covered events from 1945 to 1965, the Nixon administration blocked their release, arguing that they would threaten national security and prolong the war. The 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which had granted President Lyndon B. Johnson a clean check to battle socialism in Vietnam, was repealed by Congress, but Nixon simply ignored the largely symbolic legislative move.