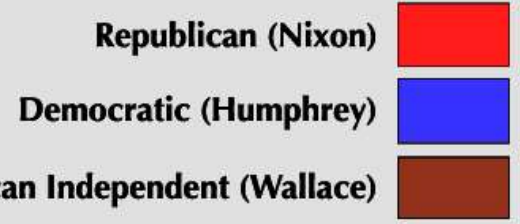
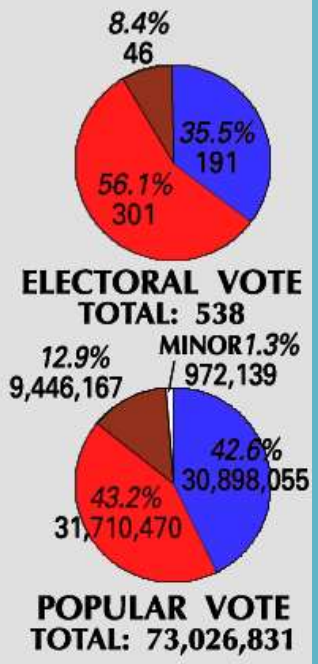
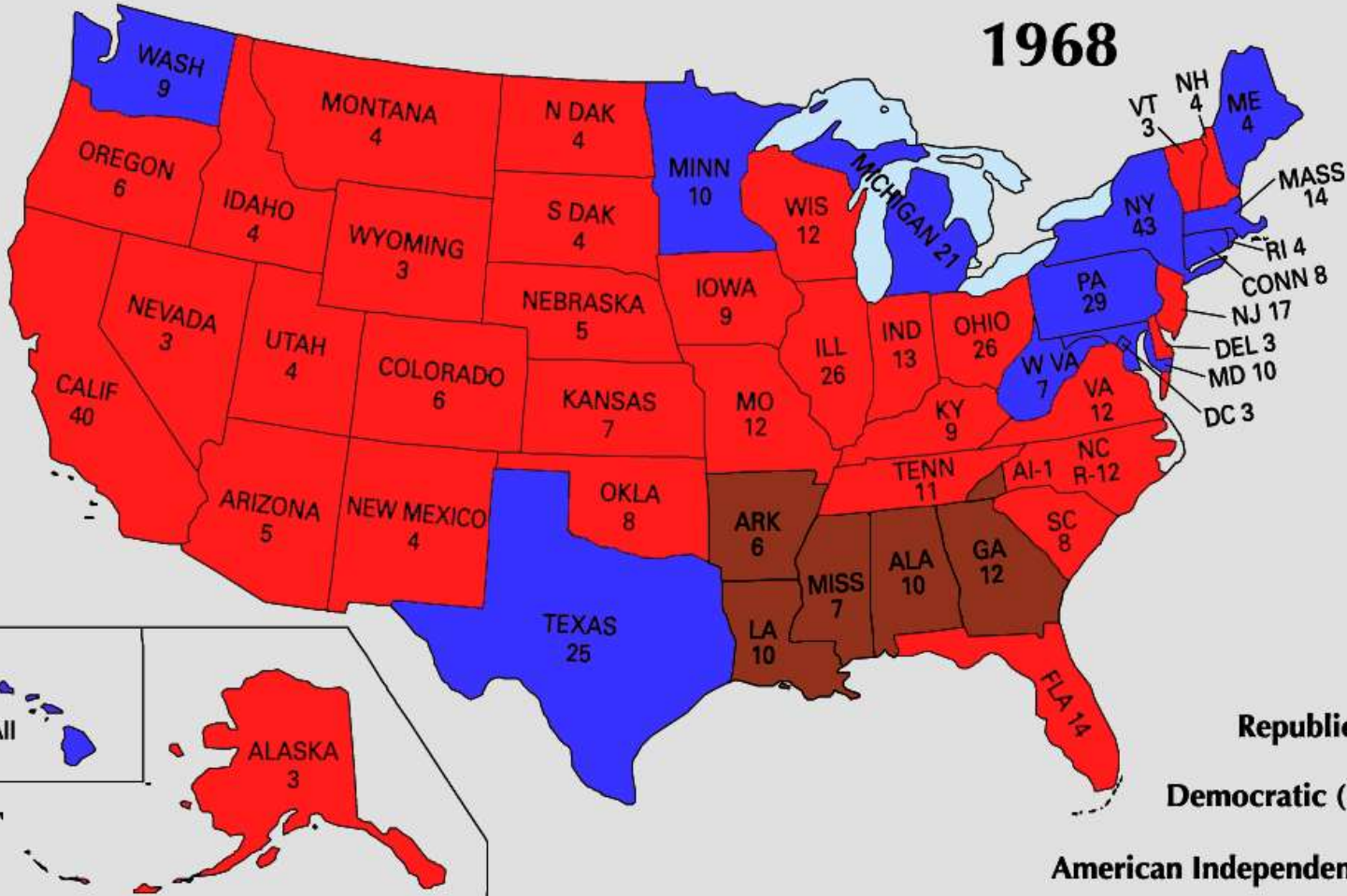




**THE
MODERN
ERA**

1968-1992

1968



RICHARD NIXON

- In 1968 conservative Richard Nixon became President.
- One of Nixon's greatest accomplishments was his 1972 visit to communist China.
- Visit opened China to American markets and highlighted a shift in American policy towards communism.



WATERGATE

- In 1972, Nixon ran for re-election. He was paranoid that he would lose the race.
- Workers from his campaign were caught breaking in to the Democratic National Headquarters located in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C.
- They were looking to steal the Democrats' "game plan" for the election.



WATERGATE



(c)1974 Philip Lief and Marcel Feigel. All rights reserved.

- The Nixon administration attempted to cover-up to break in and distance themselves from the burglars.
- A Congressional investigation ensued.
- Nixon was found guilty of trying to cover-up the break-in after the discovery of taped interviews between him and his staff members at the White House.

NIXON RESIGNS

- Due to mounting public pressure and a threat of impeachment, Nixon chose to resign from office.
- Nixon officially announced his resignation in August 1974.
- This made Richard Nixon the first and so far only President to ever voluntarily leave office.
- The Watergate scandal caused many Americans to lose confidence and trust in a government they viewed as corrupt and untrustworthy.



NIXON RESIGNS

HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

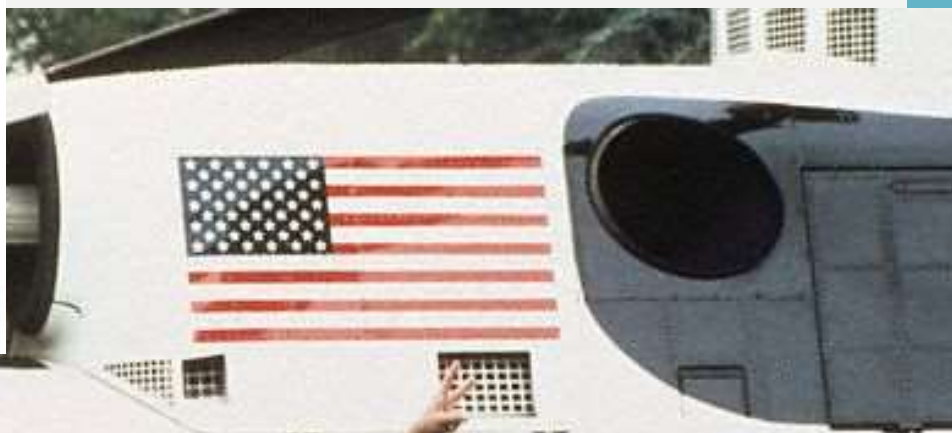
'Ford' Is Praised;
Nixon Urges to Remain



The 37th President
Is First to Quit Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Richard Nixon today announced his resignation as president of the United States, becoming the first to do so while still in office. He said he would resign at 12:01 p.m. today, and would be succeeded by Gerald R. Ford, who will take office at that time. Nixon said he would remain in the White House until the end of the week, and would then travel to his home in California. He said he would be accompanied by his wife, Pat, and their children. Nixon said he would be leaving the White House at 12:01 p.m. today, and would be succeeded by Gerald R. Ford, who will take office at that time. Nixon said he would remain in the White House until the end of the week, and would then travel to his home in California. He said he would be accompanied by his wife, Pat, and their children.

POLITICAL SCENE *Rise and Fall* UNIVERSAL ASSESSMENT
STABLY ALTERED Appraisal of Nixon Career IDEAL WATSON



GERALD FORD

- After Nixon resigned VP Gerald Ford became President.
- Ford oversaw America during a time of severe economic recession.
- Victim of two assassination attempts.
- His reputation was further tarnished when he pardoned former President Nixon for any wrong doing in the Watergate scandal.



SUPREME COURT DECISIONS OF THE 1970'S

- Two landmark decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court in the 1970's.



ROE V. WADE (1973)

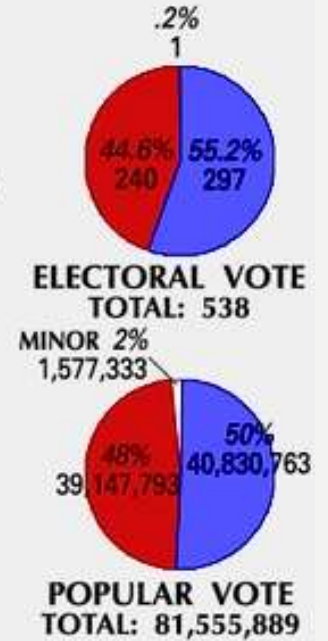
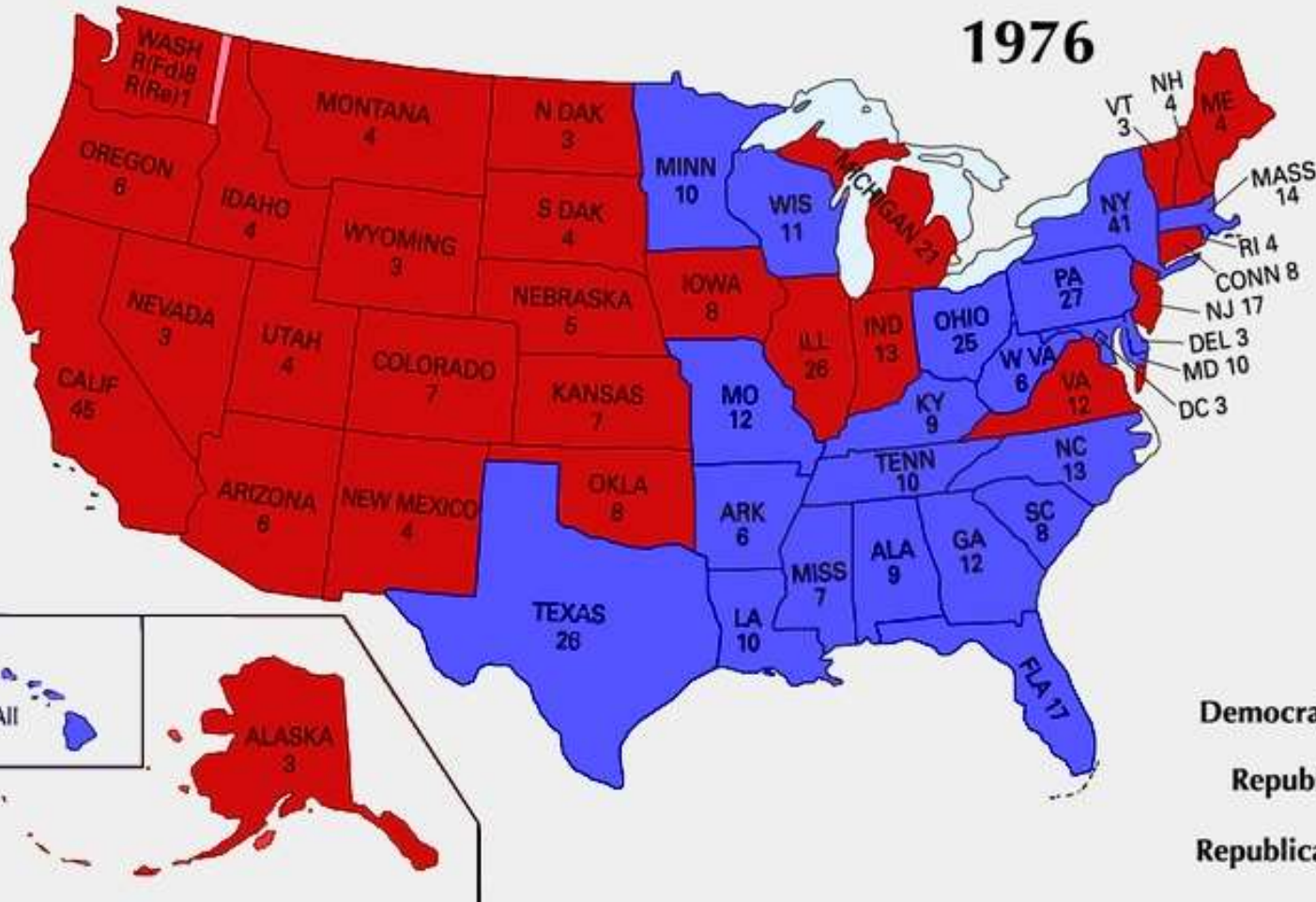
- In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court decided that women had the right to privacy in determining whether or not to have an abortion.
- The health of the mother and “viability” of the child to survive outside the womb were taken into consideration in the decision





REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA V. BAKKE (1978)


- Affirmative action – law set in place that allows race to be a deciding factor in college admission policies including specific quotas for each racial group
- Allan Bakke applied to the University of California medical school but was rejected based on his “age” despite having high academic scores.
- Bakke did more research and discovered that many minorities were admitted to the university with significantly lower test scores than Bakke.
- Bakke took his case all the way to the Supreme Court and the court decided:
 - 1. to end the quota system used in college admissions
 - 2. endorsed affirmative action that gave equal opportunities for minorities, not special privileges

1976



Democratic (Carter) 

Republican (Ford) 

Republican (Reagan) 

JIMMY CARTER

- In 1976 Georgia Democratic Governor Jimmy Carter beat Ford for the presidency.
- Carter's administration was heavily influenced by international issues.
- One highlight was the Camp David Accords, a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel in 1978.
- The Camp David Accords were the first signed peace agreement between the nations of the Middle East.





IRANIAN REVOLUTION

- Through much of the 20th century, the Middle Eastern country of Iran had been an ally of the United States.
- In 1979, Muslim leaders led a revolution that led to the overthrow of the Shah (king) of Iran while he was out of the country.
- Revolutionaries wanted their nation to be ran by a strong, religious leader called the Ayatollah.





ARGO

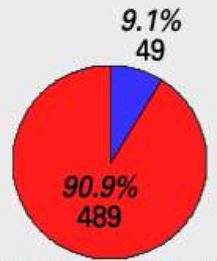
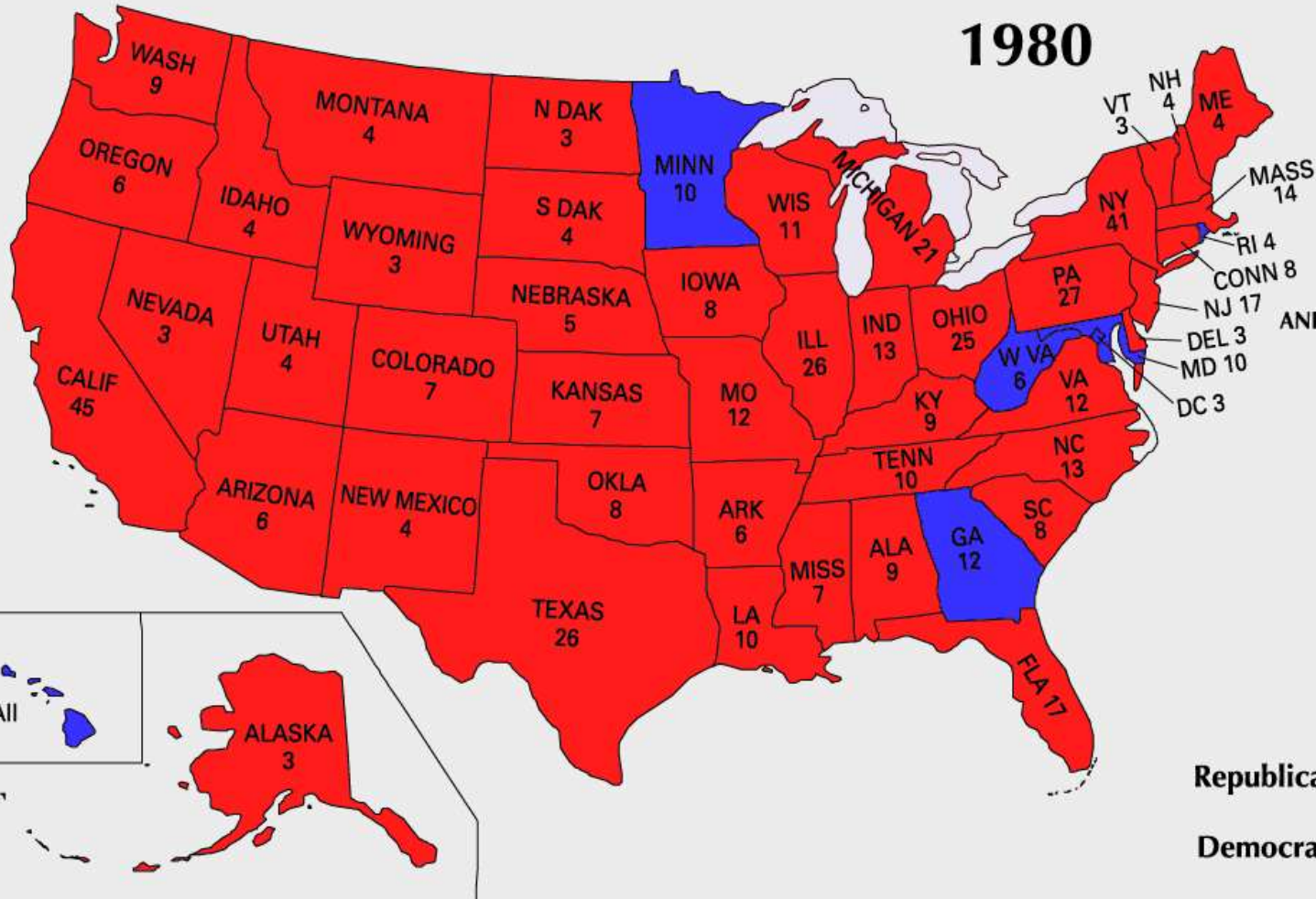


IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS



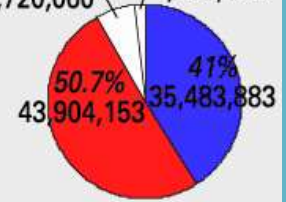
- In response to President Carter's refusal to send the Shah back to Iran, Islamic revolutionaries stormed the US embassy in the Iranian capital of Tehran.
- 52 Americans were held hostage for 444 days.
- Hostages were finally released on January 20, 1981 when Carter left office and Ronald Reagan was sworn in.
- Event only served to strengthen the anti-American sentiment in the Middle East.

1980



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 538

ANDERSON 6.7% 5,720,060
MINOR 1.6% 1,407,125



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 86,515,221

Republican (Reagan) 
Democratic (Carter) 

RONALD REAGAN

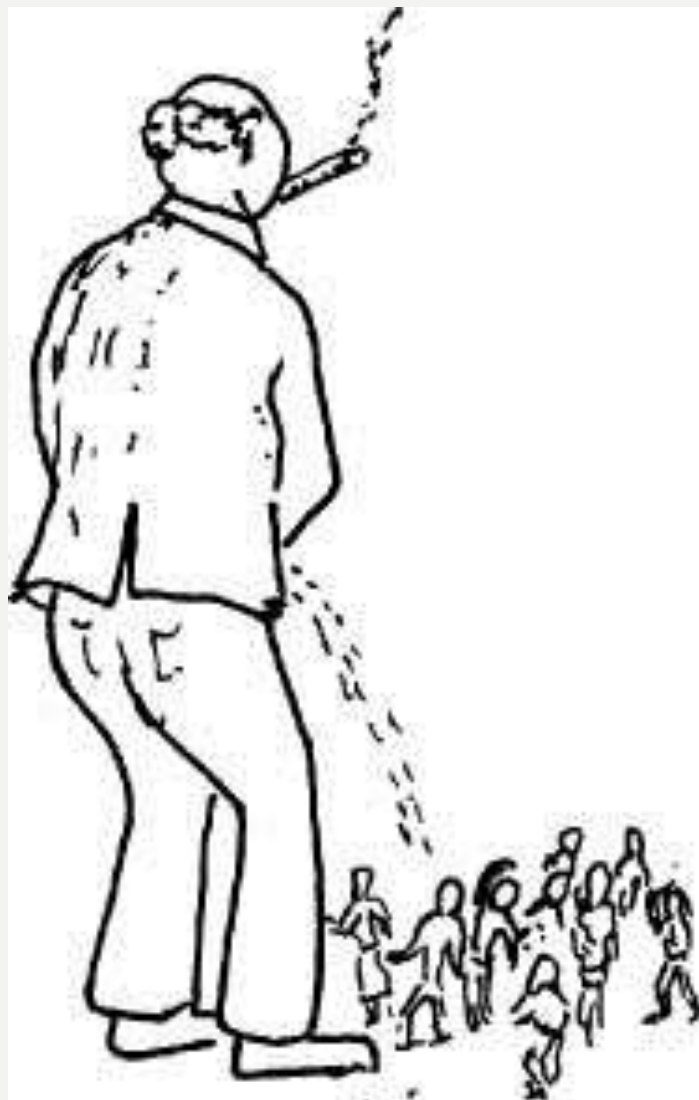
- Ronald Reagan, former governor of California elected President in 1980.
- As a conservative, Reagan believed that the federal government should have a smaller role in American life.
- Pursued an economic policy critics called “Reaganomics”; included tax breaks and budget cuts.
- “Reaganomics” (sometimes referred to as supply-side economics or “trickle-down” economics) is generally thought to have benefitted wealthier Americans while penalizing the poor.



Trickle-Down Economics



Chattanooga Times Free Press Bennett



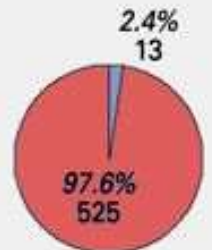
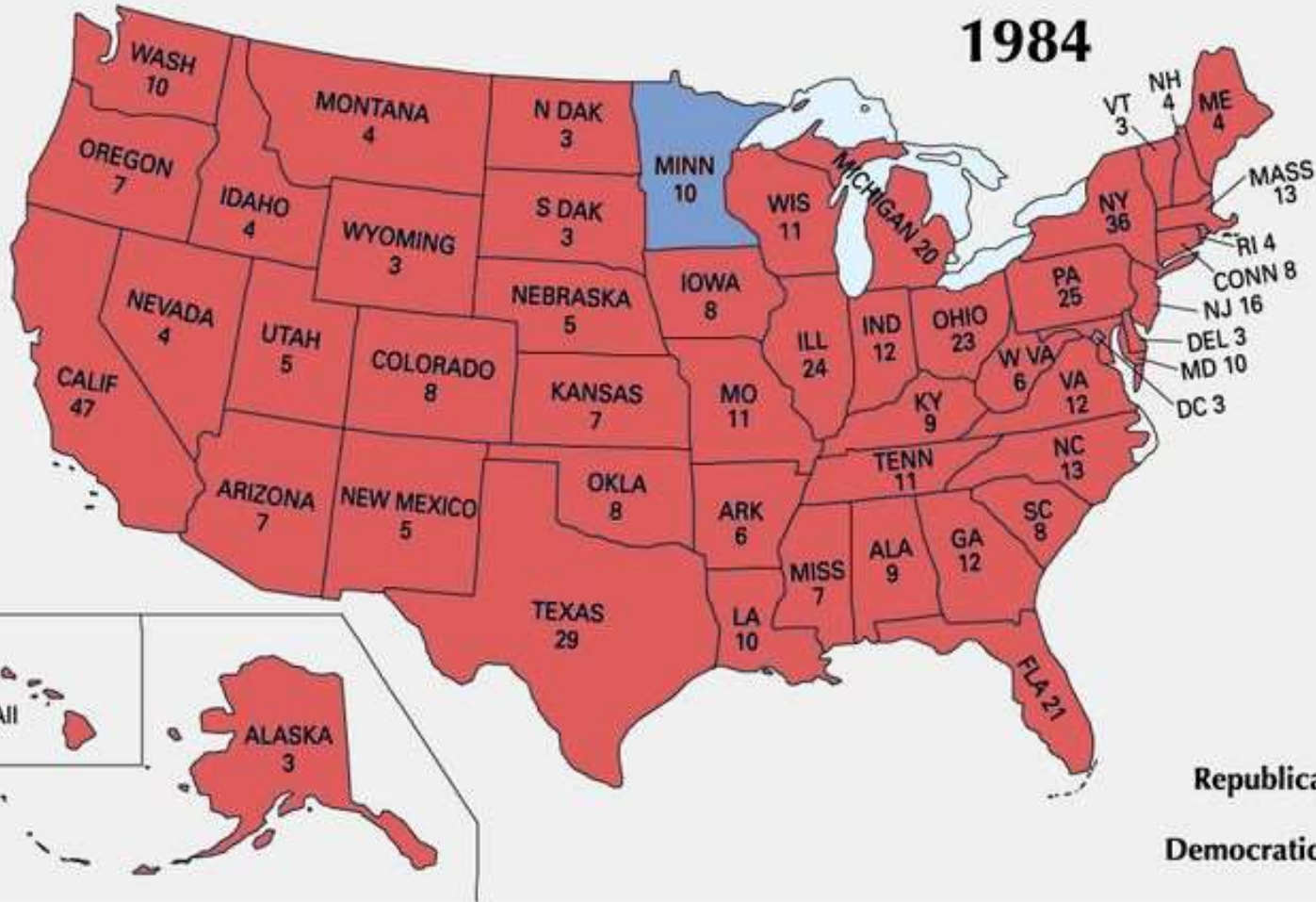
"TRICKLE DOWN" - THE PRACTICE.



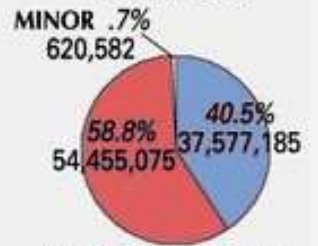
REAGANOMICS

"We told them the wealth would 'trickle down!'"



1984



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 538



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 92,652,842

Republican (Reagan) 
Democratic (Mondale) 

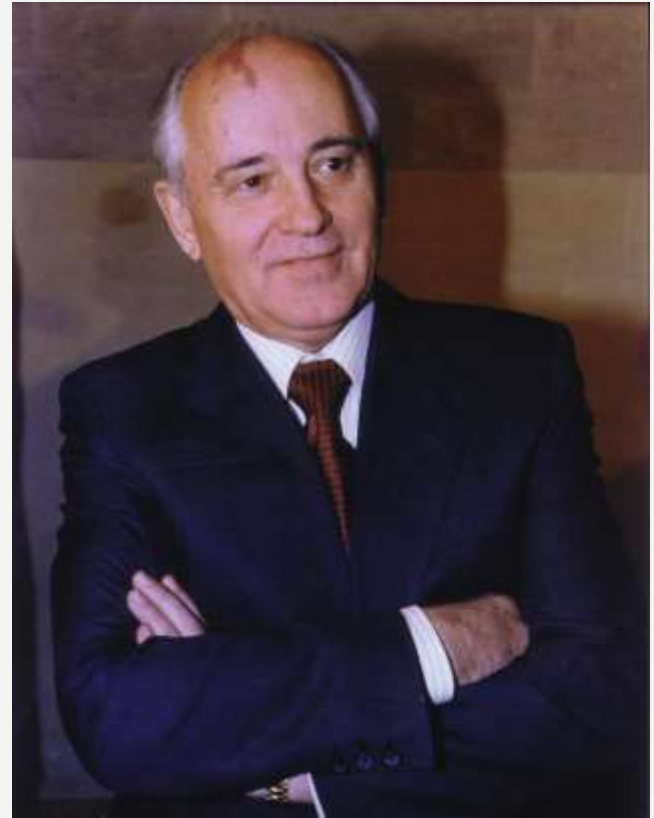
IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL

- During Reagan's second term, a scandal involving the sale of weapons tarnished his administration.
- In an attempt to free 7 American hostages from Iran, Reagan's administration offered to sell Iran weapons for the hostage's release.
- This money would in turn be used to fund the rebellion of anti-Communist fighters (called "Contras") in the Latin American country of Nicaragua.
- Both the sale of arms to Iran and the funding of the Nicaraguan Contras violated acts of Congress.



COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

- One highlight of Reagan's presidency is the fall of the communist Soviet Union.
- Reagan is credited with pursuing a foreign policy of pressuring Soviet leaders to grant more individual freedoms to its citizens.
- Reagan, while decreasing domestic spending, increased military spending.
- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev (right) instituted the policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* that led to economic changes in the communist nation.



FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL

- Reagan famously encouraged Soviet leader Gorbachev to end Soviet control of its satellite nations.
- “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”
- October 1989 – Berlin Wall torn down
- Reunification of communist East Germany and capitalist West Germany

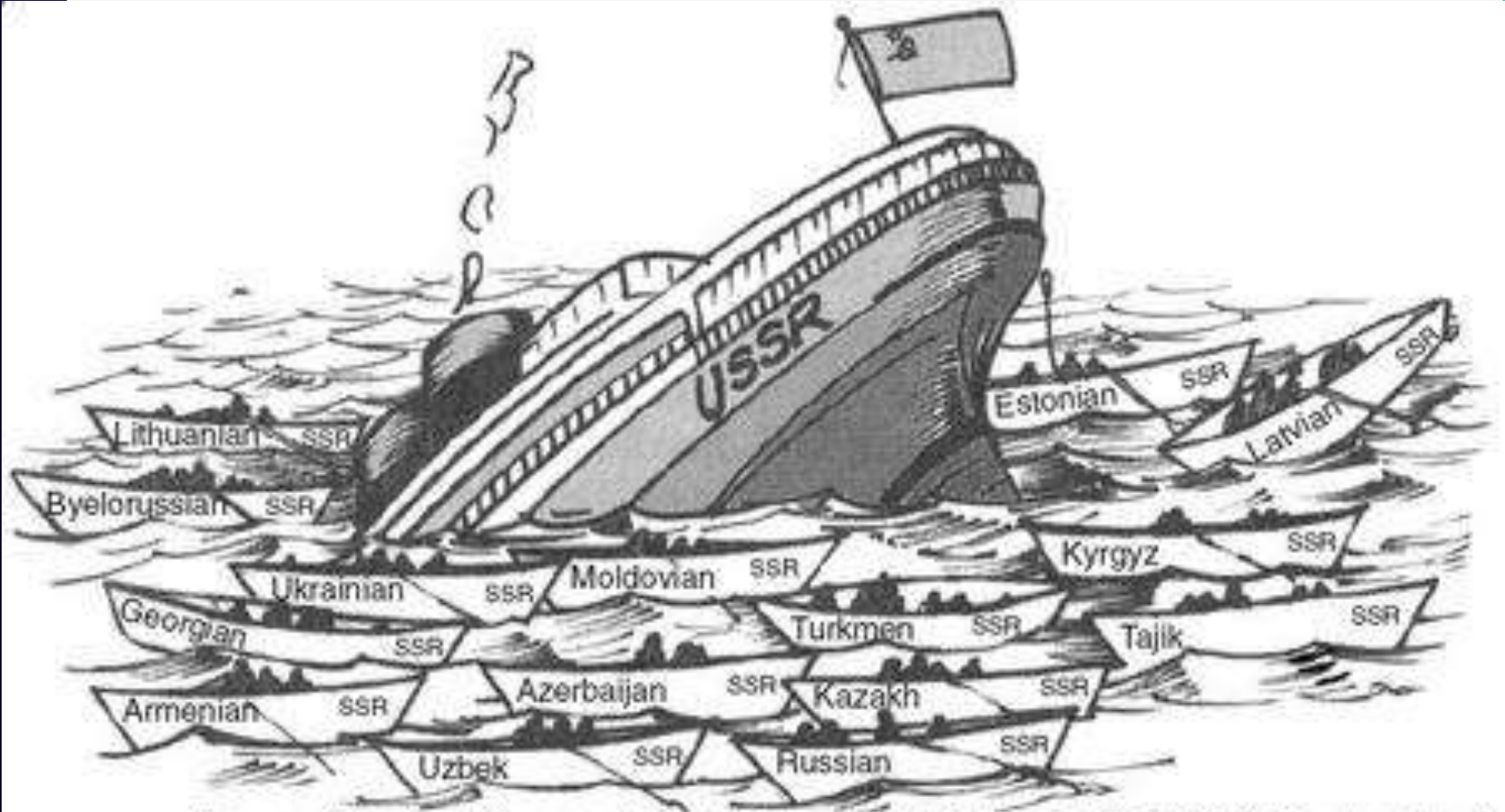


COLD WAR COMES TO AN END

- On Christmas Day in 1991, Gorbachev resigns as leader of the Soviet Union.
- The Soviet Union is dissolved into 15 individual republics including Russia, the Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.
- The collapse signified the over 50 year standoff between the US and the Soviet Union known as the Cold War.



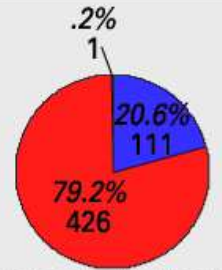
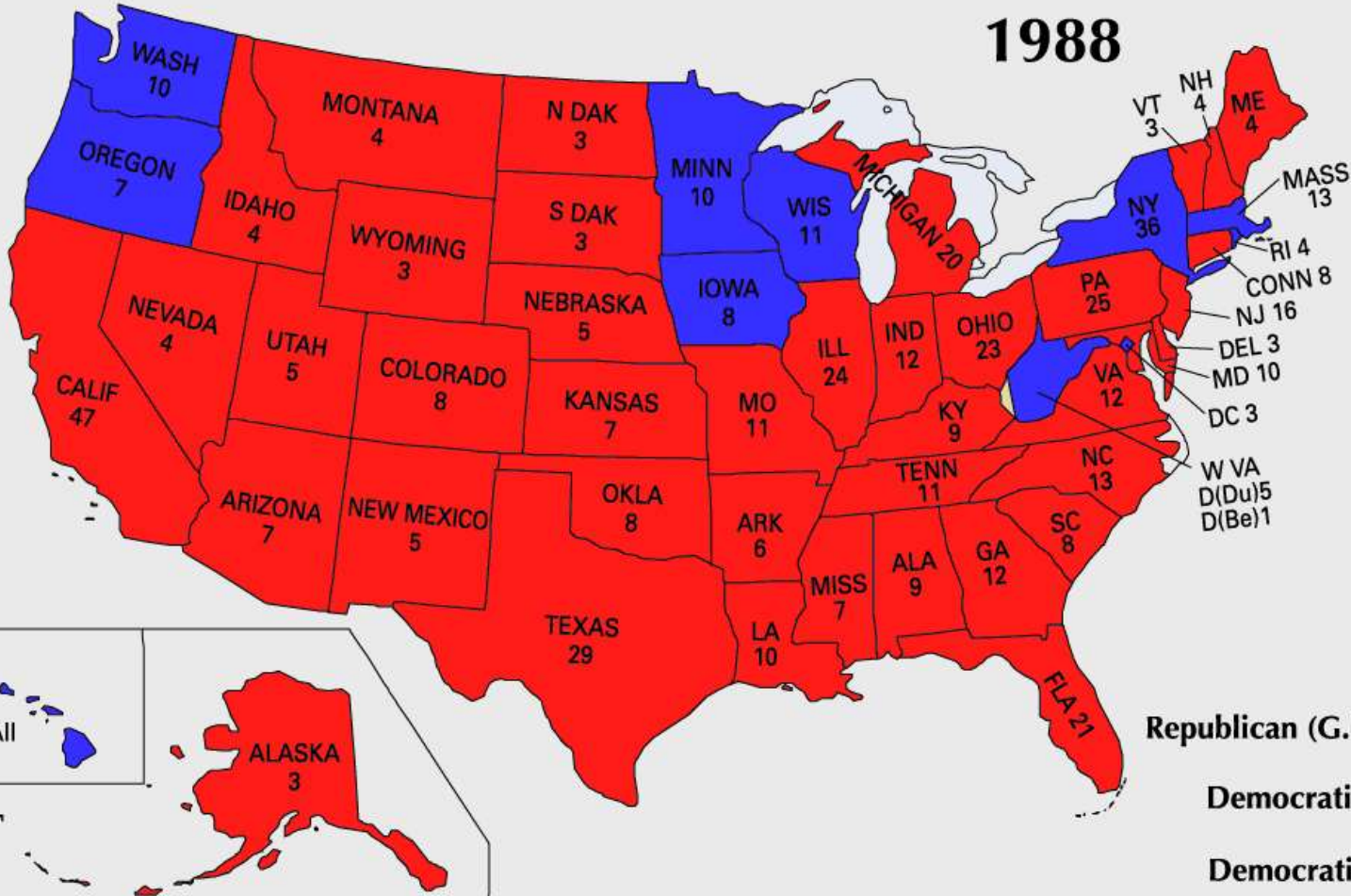




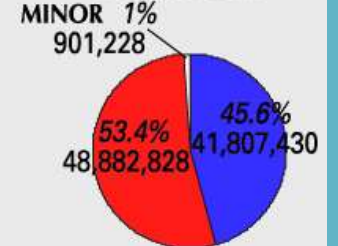
Source: Sue Ann Kime and Paul Stich, *Global History*, N & N Publishing (adapted)



1988



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 538



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 91,591,486



GEORGE H. W. BUSH



- Reagan's VP George H.W. Bush wins the presidency in 1988.
- Remembered mostly for guiding the US through the Persian Gulf War (the 1st Iraqi War).
- August 1990 – Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi army invade neighboring Kuwait
- US sends in troops to turn back the approaching Iraqi Army and liberate Kuwait.







**THE
CLINTON
AND
BUSH (43RD)
YEARS**

1993-2009

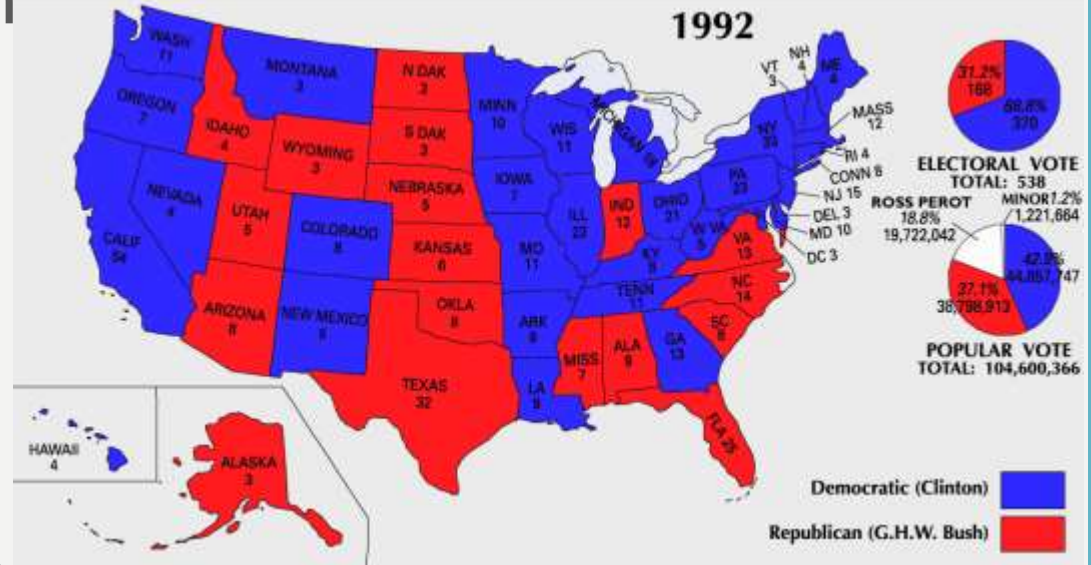
- **SSUSH25 The student will describe changes in national politics since 1968.**
- e. Explain the relationship between Congress and President Bill Clinton; include the North American Free Trade Agreement and his impeachment and acquittal.
- f. Analyze the 2000 presidential election and its outcome, emphasizing the role of the electoral college.
- g. Analyze the response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States, the war against terrorism, and the subsequent American interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, what new threats did Americans end up facing at the turn of the 21st century?

CLINTON/GORE VICTORIOUS IN 1992

- Democrats Bill Clinton and VP Al Gore easily defeat George H.W. Bush in '92 election.
- Third party candidate Ross Perot heavily impacted election.



NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)



- In 1994, the nations of Canada, the US and Mexico signed an agreement known as NAFTA.
- NAFTA eliminated tariffs on imports and exports (hence the term “free trade”) amongst the three nations.

CLINTON IMPEACHED FOR PERJURY

- In 1998, Clinton's affair with a White House intern, Monica Lewinsky, became a national scandal.
- Clinton confessed under oath that he "did not have sexual relations with that woman, Ms. Lewinsky."
- Further investigation proved he was lying. The House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for perjury.
- The Senate however failed to vote for impeachment and Clinton was subsequently acquitted.



AMERICA'S NEW THREAT: DOMESTIC TERRORISM



- In 1995, Timothy McVeigh bombed the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people.
- In 1999, two student gunmen opened fire on Columbine High School in Colorado, killing 12 students and a teacher.



2000 ELECTION: BUSH V. GORE

- The 2000 Presidential Election became one of the most controversial in US history.
- VP Al Gore won the popular vote, but lost the electoral vote.
- A legal struggle broke out after accounts of voter fraud and intimidation left disputed results in the state of Florida.
- The Florida Supreme Court agreed to a recount of the states votes.
- However the US Supreme Court stepped in, stopping the recount and awarding Florida's electoral votes to G.W. Bush ultimately giving him the election.
- Questions remained as to whether or not the Electoral College was still relevant and if the system should stay.



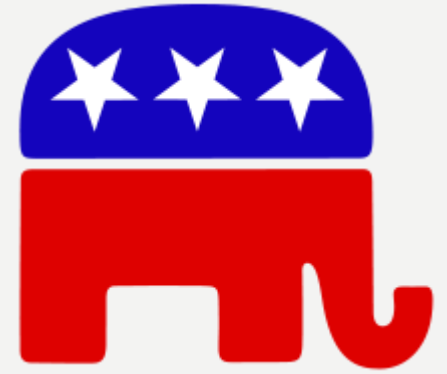
OFFICIAL BALLOT, GENERAL ELECTION
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 7, 2000

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT (A vote for the candidates will actually be a vote for their electors.) (Vote for Group)	(REPUBLICAN)	3 ➔
	GEORGE W. BUSH - PRESIDENT DICK CHENEY - VICE PRESIDENT	
	(DEMOCRATIC)	5 ➔
	AL GORE - PRESIDENT JOE LIEBERMAN - VICE PRESIDENT	
	(LIBERTARIAN)	7 ➔
	HARRY BROWNE - PRESIDENT ART OLIVIER - VICE PRESIDENT	
	(GREEN)	9 ➔
	RALPH NADER - PRESIDENT WINONA LaDUKE - VICE PRESIDENT	
(SOCIALIST WORKERS)	11 ➔	
JAMES HARRIS - PRESIDENT MARGARET TROWE - VICE PRESIDENT		
(NATURAL LAW)	13 ➔	
JOHN HAGELIN - PRESIDENT NAT GOLDHABER - VICE PRESIDENT		

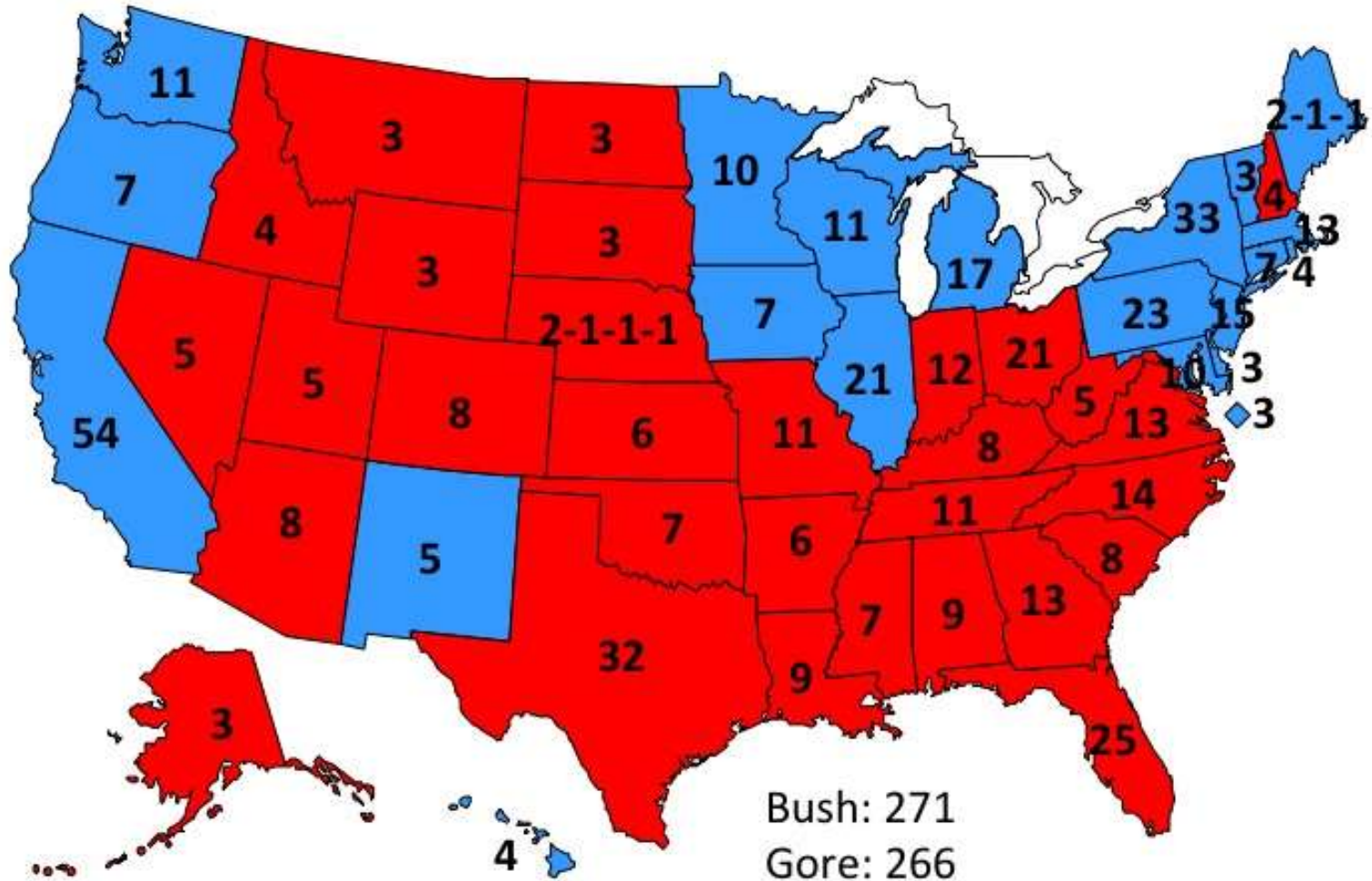
OFFICIAL BALLOT, GENERAL ELECTION
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 7, 2000

4 ←	(REFORM)
	PAT BUCHANAN - PRESIDENT EZOLA FOSTER - VICE PRESIDENT
6 ←	(SOCIALIST)
	DAVID McREYNOLDS - PRESIDENT MARY CAL HOLLIS - VICE PRESIDENT
8 ←	(CONSTITUTION)
	HOWARD PHILLIPS - PRESIDENT J. CURTIS FRAZIER - VICE PRESIDENT
10 ←	(WORKERS WORLD)
	MONICA MOOREHEAD - PRESIDENT GLORIA La RIVA - VICE PRESIDENT
	WRITE-IN CANDIDATE To vote for a write-in candidate, follow the directions on the long stub of your ballot card.

TURN PAGE TO CONTINUE VOTING ➔



2000 Presidential Election



THE BUSH PRESIDENCY

- George Walker Bush served as the 43rd President of the United States.



AMERICA'S NEW THREAT: INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

- September 11th, 2001 – World Trade Center and Pentagon attacked by Islamic fundamentalist using airplanes.
- A fourth plane crashed in a field in PA after passengers fought hijackers for control. Plane allegedly heading for White House.
- The international terrorist organization AL QAIDA eventually takes responsibility for the attacks.
- AL QAIDA headed by Osama bin Laden – enemy to all Western, capitalist societies.



SEPTEMBER 11, 2001



- The September 11 attacks were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by al-Qaeda upon the United States
- 19 Islamist terrorists affiliated with al-Qaeda hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

- The hijackers intentionally crashed two of the airliners into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City.
- Both buildings collapsed within two hours, destroying at least two nearby buildings and damaging others.



SEPTEMBER 11, 2001



- The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

- The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania.
- The crash happened after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected toward Washington, D.C.



BUSH'S WAR ON TERRORISM

- In response to the 9/11 attacks, the US declares war on terrorist group the Taliban whose stronghold exists in Afghanistan.
- Al-Qaida had been known to help support and fund terrorist activities of the Taliban throughout the world.
- October 2001 – American troops invade Afghanistan to rid the country of the Taliban.



THE WAR ON TERROR

- After September 11, Bush announced a global War on Terrorism.
- Bush ordered the invasion of Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban regime.
 - The invasion was called Operation Enduring Freedom.
 - On October 7, 2001, U.S. and Australian forces initiated bombing campaigns.
 - The United States is still involved in Afghanistan to this day.
- The invasion of Iraq commenced on March 20, 2003 and the Iraqi military was quickly defeated.
 - The United States withdrew from Iraq in 2011, but conflict and insurgency continues in Iraq

BUSH INVADES IRAQ



- March 2003 – President Bush asks Congress to declare war on Iraq for a 2nd time citing Saddam Hussein's ties to Al-Qaida and their possession of weapons of mass destruction.
- War becomes a polarizing subject in the nation. Many feared US involvement in Iraq was for economic purposes and not part of the War on Terrorism.
- May 2003 – Bush delivers a speech on aircraft carrier declaring "Mission Accomplished" in Iraq; however war drug on for another 8 years costing billions of dollars and thousands of American soldiers' lives.

TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, what new threats did Americans end up facing at the turn of the 21st century?