CHAPTER 32

Rebellion and Reaction: The 1960s And 1970s

- I. The roots of rebellion
  - A. Youth revolt
    - 1. The maturing baby boom generation
    - 2. The beginnings of the youth revolt
  - B. The New Left
    - 1. Students for a Democratic Society
      - a. Founded by Tom Hayden and Al Haber
      - b. The Port Huron Statement
    - 2. Free-speech movement
      - a. Origins at Berkeley
      - b. Program and tactics
    - 3. Role of Vietnam War in radicalizing youth
    - 4. Increased college protests
    - 5. The 1968 Democratic Convention
    - 6. The breakup of the New Left
  - C. The counterculture
    - 1. Origins and philosophy
    - 2. Communal living
    - 3. Woodstock and Altamont
    - 4. Downfall of the counterculture
  - D. Feminism
    - 1. Betty Friedan’s *The Feminine Mystique*
    - 3. Legal gains
    - 4. Divisions within the movement
    - 5. Changes in traditional sex roles
  - E. The sexual revolution and the pill
  - F. Minorities
    - 1. Hispanics
      - a. Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers
      - b. Growth of Hispanic population
II. Nixon and Middle America

- A. Nixon’s cabinet
- B. Domestic affairs
  - 1. Civil rights
    - a. Nixon’s “southern strategy”
    - b. Supreme Court decisions on busing and quotas
  - 2. Social programs
    - a. Nixon’s domestic program characterized
    - b. Social legislation of the Democratic Congress
- C. Economic malaise
  - 1. Effects—stagflation
  - 2. Causes
    - a. Holdover problems from Johnson’s administration
    - b. International competition
    - c. Oil embargo
    - d. Increasing workforce
  - 3. Wage and price controls
- D. Environmental protection
  - 1. Increased understanding of limited nature of resources
  - 2. Creation of Environmental Protection Agency
  - 3. Few people willing to sacrifice

III. Nixon and Vietnam

- A. Nixon and the “silent majority”
B. Gradual withdrawal
   1. Immediate withdrawal of troops rejected
   2. Nixon’s Vietnam policy
      a. American demands at the Paris peace talks
      b. Quell domestic unrest by gradual withdrawal of troops
      c. Expanded air war

C. Divisions at home
   1. Decline in military morale
   2. My Lai Massacre
   3. Nixon’s Cambodian “incursion”
      a. Kent State
      b. Many Americans support National Guard
   4. Publication of Pentagon Papers

D. War without end
   1. Peace talks
      a. Shifts in American negotiating position
      b. Christmas bombings
      c. Peace agreement signed
   2. South Vietnam’s collapse
   3. The legacy of Vietnam

IV. Nixon triumphant
   A. Nixon and the new multipolar world
   B. China
      1. Official recognition
      2. Effects
   C. Détente
      1. Nixon’s visit to Moscow
      2. SALT agreement
      3. Wheat deal
D. Shuttle diplomacy
- 1. Problems in Middle East
- 2. Kissinger’s role in seeking peace

E. The 1972 election
- 1. Wallace’s shooting
- 2. Democrats nominate McGovern
- 3. Landslide victory for Nixon

• V. Watergate
- A. The original break-in and arrests at the Watergate
- B. Uncovering the cover-up
  - 1. Previous incidents of “dirty tricks”
  - 2. Developments in the Senate committee hearings
  - 3. The Saturday Night Massacre
  - 4. The Supreme Court’s ruling on the tapes
  - 5. Nixon’s resignation
- C. Effects of Watergate
  - 1. Cynicism over Ford’s pardoning of Nixon
  - 2. Legislative responses
  - 3. Deep public disillusionment

• VI. An unelected president
  - A. The Ford years
    - 1. Conservative domestic philosophy
      - a. Role of the federal government
      - b. The economy
    - 2. Foreign policy
      - a. Arms talks
      - b. Middle East
      - c. The Collapse of South Vietnam
      - d. Cambodian Communists and the Mayaguez incident
  - B. The 1976 election
    - 1. Republicans nominate Ford
    - 2. Democrats nominate Carter
    - 3. Carter victory