

Chapter 1 : Richard Nixon's Resignation Speech Analysis by Shane Willis on Prezi

Richard Milhous Nixon (January 9, - April 22,) was the 37th President of the United States from until , the only president to resign the office.

They formed a "Committee of " to decide on a candidate, hoping to avoid internal dissensions which had previously led to Voorhis victories. Perry wrote to Nixon in Baltimore. After a night of excited talk between the Nixons, the naval officer responded to Perry with enthusiasm. Nixon flew to California and was selected by the committee. When he left the Navy at the start of , Nixon and his wife returned to Whittier, where Nixon began a year of intensive campaigning. He was part of the Herter Committee, which went to Europe to report on the need for U. Nixon was the youngest member of the committee and the only Westerner. Also by early February , fellow U. Sullivan who by would head domestic intelligence under J. It provided for registration of all Communist Party members and required a statement of the source of all printed and broadcast material issued by organizations that were found to be Communist fronts. On May 19, , the bill passed the House by to 58 but failed to pass the Senate. Under suit for defamation filed by Hiss, Chambers produced documents corroborating his allegations. These included paper and microfilm copies that Chambers turned over to House investigators after having hidden them overnight in a field; they became known as the " Pumpkin Papers ". Eisenhower was nominated for president by the Republicans in He painted himself as a man of modest means his wife had no mink coat; instead she wore a "respectable Republican cloth coat" and a patriot. And our little girlâ€”Tricia, the 6-year-oldâ€”named it Checkers. A tour of the Far East succeeded in increasing local goodwill toward the United States and prompted Nixon to appreciate the potential of the region as an industrial center. He visited Saigon and Hanoi in French Indochina. Eisenhower radically altered the role of his running mate by presenting him with critical assignments in both foreign and domestic affairs once he assumed his office. Because of the collaboration between these two leaders, Nixon deserves the title, "the first modern vice president". These losses caused Nixon to contemplate leaving politics once he had served out his term. Eisenhower was unable to perform his duties for six weeks. The 25th Amendment to the United States Constitution had not yet been proposed, and the Vice President had no formal power to act. In a December meeting, Eisenhower proposed that Nixon not run for reelection in order to give him administrative experience before a presidential run and instead become a Cabinet officer in a second Eisenhower administration. Nixon believed such an action would destroy his political career. When Eisenhower announced his reelection bid in February , he hedged on the choice of his running mate, stating that it was improper to address that question until he had been renominated. Although no Republican was opposing Eisenhower, Nixon received a substantial number of write-in votes against the President in the New Hampshire primary election. In late April, the President announced that Nixon would again be his running mate. In early , Nixon undertook another major foreign trip, this time to Africa. On his return, he helped shepherd the Civil Rights Act of through Congress. The bill was weakened in the Senate, and civil rights leaders were divided over whether Eisenhower should sign it. Nixon advised the President to sign the bill, which he did. In Montevideo , Uruguay, Nixon made an impromptu visit to a college campus, where he fielded questions from students on U. The trip was uneventful until the Nixon party reached Lima , Peru, where he was met with student demonstrations. Nixon went to the campus, got out of his car to confront the students, and stayed until forced back into the car by a volley of thrown objects. At his hotel, Nixon faced another mob, and one demonstrator spat on him. On July 24, while touring the exhibits with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev , the two stopped at a model of an American kitchen and engaged in an impromptu exchange about the merits of capitalism versus communism that became known as the " Kitchen Debate ".

Chapter 2 : The Richard Nixon Presidency

Richard Nixon (), the 37th U.S. president, is best remembered as the only president ever to resign from office. Nixon stepped down in , halfway through his second term, rather than face.

Visit Website Departing from the monarchical tradition of Britain, the founding fathers of the United States created a system in which the American people had the power and responsibility to select their leader. Under this new order, George Washington, the first U. At the time, only white men who owned property could vote, but the 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments to the Constitution have since expanded the right of suffrage to all citizens over Taking place every four years, presidential campaigns and elections have evolved into a series of fiercely fought, and sometimes controversial, contests, now played out in the hour news cycle. The stories behind each electionâ€”some ending in landslide victories, others decided by the narrowest of marginsâ€”provide a roadmap to the events of U. George Washington â€” unopposed The first presidential election was held on the first Wednesday of January in No one contested the election of George Washington , but he remained reluctant to run until the last minute, in part because he believed seeking the office would be dishonorable. Only when Alexander Hamilton and others convinced him that it would be dishonorable to refuse did he agree to run. The Constitution allowed each state to decide how to choose its presidential electors. In , only Pennsylvania and Maryland held elections for this purpose; elsewhere, the state legislatures chose the electors. This method caused some problems in New York , which was so divided between Federalists who supported the new Constitution and Antifederalists who opposed it that the legislature failed to choose either presidential electors or U. Before the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment, each elector cast two votes for president. The candidate with a majority won the presidency, and the runner-up became vice president. Most Federalists agreed that John Adams should be vice president. But Hamilton feared that if Adams was the unanimous choice, he would end in a tie with Washington and might even become president, an outcome that would be highly embarrassing for both Washington and the new electoral system. George Washington â€” unopposed As in , persuading George Washington to run was the major difficulty in selecting a president in Washington complained of old age, sickness, and the increasing hostility of the Republican press toward his administration. The press attacks were symptomatic of the increasing split within the government between Federalists, who were coalescing around Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, and Republicans, forming around Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. James Madison , among others, convinced Washington to continue as president by arguing that only he could hold the government together. Speculation then shifted to the vice presidency. Hamilton and the Federalists supported the reelection of John Adams. Republicans favored New York governor George Clinton, but Federalists feared him partly because of a widespread belief that his recent election to the governorship was fraudulent. In addition, the Federalists feared that Clinton would belittle the importance of the federal government by retaining his governorship while serving as vice president. Only electoral votes are recorded here, because most states still did not select presidential electors by popular vote. Nor was there a separate vote for president and vice president until the Twelfth Amendment took effect in Thomas Jefferson The election, which took place against a background of increasingly harsh partisanship between Federalists and Republicans, was the first contested presidential race. The Republicans called for more democratic practices and accused the Federalists of monarchism. The Republicans sympathized with revolutionary France, but not necessarily with the Jacobins. Republicans favored a decentralized agrarian republic; Federalists called for the development of commerce and industry. State legislatures still chose electors in most states, and there was no separate vote for vice president. Each elector cast two votes for president, with the runner-up becoming vice president. Thomas Jefferson was the Republican standard-bearer, with Aaron Burr as his running mate. Alexander Hamilton, always intriguing against Adams, tried to throw some votes to Jefferson in order to elect Pinckney president. Instead, Adams won with 71 votes; Jefferson became vice president, with 68; Pinckney came in third with 59; Burr received only 30; and 48 votes went to various other candidates. John Adams The significance of the election lay in the fact that it entailed the first peaceful transfer of power between parties under the U. This peaceful transfer

occurred despite defects in the Constitution that caused a breakdown of the electoral system. During the campaign, Federalists attacked Jefferson as an un-Christian deist, tainted by his sympathy for the increasingly bloody French Revolution. Unfortunately, the system still provided no separate votes for president and vice president, and Republican managers failed to deflect votes from their vice-presidential candidate, Aaron Burr. Therefore, Jefferson and Burr tied with 73 votes each; Adams received 65 votes, his vice-presidential candidate, Charles C. Pinckney, 64, and John Jay, 1. This result threw the election into the House of Representatives, where each state had one vote, to be decided by the majority of its delegation. Left to choose between Jefferson and Burr, most Federalists supported Burr. Burr for his part disclaimed any intention to run for the presidency, but he never withdrew, which would have ended the contest. Although the Republicans in the same election had won a decisive majority of 65 to 39 in the House, election of the president fell to the outgoing House, which had a Federalist majority. But despite this majority, two state delegations split evenly, leading to another deadlock between Burr and Jefferson. After the House cast 19 identical tie ballots on February 11, 1801, Governor James Monroe of Virginia assured Jefferson that if a usurpation was attempted, he would call the Virginia Assembly into session, implying that they would discard any such result. After six days of uncertainty, Federalists in the tied delegations of Vermont and Maryland abstained, electing Jefferson, but without giving him open Federalist support. Charles Pinckney The election was a landslide victory for the incumbent Thomas Jefferson and vice-presidential candidate George Clinton Republicans over the Federalist candidates, Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King. The vote was 73 to 30. The election was the first held under the Twelfth Amendment, which separated electoral college balloting for president and vice president. The Federalists alienated many voters by refusing to commit their electors to any particular candidate prior to the election. Jefferson was also helped by the popularity of the Louisiana Purchase and his reduction of federal spending. The repeal of the excise tax on whiskey was especially popular in the West. Charles Pinckney Republican James Madison was elevated to the presidency in the election of 1809. Madison won electoral votes to Federalist Charles C. In the early stages of the election campaign, Madison also faced challenges from within his own party by Monroe and Clinton. The main issue of the election was the Embargo Act of 1807. The banning of exports had hurt merchants and other commercial interests, although ironically it encouraged domestic manufactures. These economic difficulties revived the Federalist opposition, especially in trade-dependent New England. DeWitt Clinton In the contest James Madison was reelected president by the narrowest margin of any election since the Republican party had come to power in 1801. He received electoral votes to 89 for his Federalist opponent DeWitt Clinton, the lieutenant governor of New York. The War of 1812, which had begun five months earlier, was the dominant issue. Opposition to the war was concentrated in the northeastern Federalist states. Clintonians accused Madison, too, of slighting the defense of the New York frontier against the British in Canada. The election proved to be the last one of significance for the Federalist party, largely owing to anti-British American nationalism engendered by the war. Rufus King In this election Republican James Monroe won the presidency with electoral votes, carrying every state except Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware. Federalist Rufus King received the votes of the 34 Federalist electors. Tompkins of New York was elected vice president with electoral votes, his opposition scattered among several candidates. Many Republicans objected to the succession of Virginia presidents and believed Crawford a superior choice to the mediocre Monroe. The caucus vote was 11 to 10. In the general election, opposition to Monroe was disorganized. The Hartford Convention of 1814, growing out of opposition to the War of 1812 had discredited the Federalists outside their strongholds, and they put forth no candidate. To some extent, Republicans had siphoned off Federalist support with nationalist programs like the Second Bank of the United States. In addition, the extension of slavery into the territories became a political issue when Missouri sought admission as a slave state. Maryland, which expanded the power of Congress and of private corporations at the expense of the states. But despite these problems, Monroe faced no organized opposition for reelection in 1817, and the opposition party, the Federalists, ceased to exist. William Plumer of New Hampshire, the one elector who voted against Monroe, did so because he thought Monroe was incompetent. He cast his ballot for John Quincy Adams. Later in the century, the fable arose that Plumer had cast his dissenting vote so that only George Washington would have the honor of unanimous election. Plumer never mentioned Washington in his speech explaining his vote to the other

New Hampshire electors. John Quincy Adams vs. William Crawford The Republican party broke apart in the election. The nomination of candidates by congressional caucus was discredited. Groups in each state nominated candidates for the presidency, resulting in a multiplicity of favorite-son candidacies. By the fall of four candidates remained in the running. William Crawford of Georgia, the secretary of the treasury, had been the early front-runner, but severe illness hampered his candidacy. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts had a brilliant record of government service, but his Federalist background, his cosmopolitanism, and his cold New England manner cost him support outside his own region. Henry Clay of Kentucky , the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee , who owed his popularity to his victory over the British at the Battle of New Orleans , were the other candidates. With four candidates, none received a majority. Jackson received 99 electoral votes with , popular votes The choice of president therefore fell to the House of Representatives. Many politicians assumed that House Speaker Henry Clay had the power to choose the next president but not to elect himself. Clay threw his support to Adams, who was then elected. Calhoun was chosen vice president by the electoral college with a majority of votes. John Quincy Adams Andrew Jackson won the presidency in by a landslide, receiving a record , popular votes 56 percent to , 44 percent for the incumbent John Quincy Adams. Calhoun won the vice presidency with electoral votes to 83 for Richard Rush and 7 for William Smith. The emergence of two parties promoted popular interest in the election. Local party groups sponsored parades, barbecues, tree plantings, and other popular events designed to promote Jackson and the local slate.

Richard Nixon was elected the 37th President of the United States () after previously serving as a U.S. Representative and a U.S. Senator from California. After successfully ending.

Fact 5 Nixon was elected to Congress in and re-elected in Hiss was later sent to prison for perjury. Fact 7 In , Nixon was elected to the U. Fact 8 Presidential candidate, Dwight D. Eisenhower, selected Nixon as his VP running mate in Together, they won by a huge majority and were re-elected in Trade Fair in Fact 11 After losing the election for California Governor in , Nixon moved to New York to join an international law firm. Fact 13 In office, Nixon was determined to achieve peace with honor and end the War in Vietnam. Fact 14 Nixon created the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in to increase business opportunities for minorities in the United States. Fact 16 During his first term as President, Nixon successfully achieved voluntary desegregation of schools in seven Southern states. Fact 17 Nixon radically reoriented the Federal Native American policy, becoming the first President to encourage tribal self-determination. Fact 20 Nixon abolished voter discriminatory tests by extending the Voting Rights Act in Fact 23 In , Nixon signed Title IX, a civil rights law that prohibits gender bias at colleges and universities receiving Federal aid. Fact 25 In February , Nixon issued the U. Fact 29 May 24, Fact 30 Nixon altered U. Fact 33 In , Nixon resigned from the Presidency due to the events surrounding Watergate. Fact 37 President and Mrs. Nixon had two daughters, Tricia and Julie. Tricia married Edward Cox in a beautiful White House wedding. They reside in New York and have one son, Christopher. They reside outside of Philadelphia and have three children: Jennie, Alex and Melanie.

The presidency of Richard Nixon began on January 20, 1969, when Richard Nixon was inaugurated, and ended on August 9, 1974, when he resigned, the first U.S. president ever to do so. A Republican, Nixon took office after the presidential election, in which he defeated Hubert Humphrey, the then- incumbent Vice President.

Visit Website He attended Whittier College, where he excelled as a debater and was elected president of the student body before graduating in 1945. Three years later, he earned a law degree from Duke University, where he was head of the student bar association and graduated near the top of his class. After Duke, he returned to Whittier, California, and began working as an attorney. The couple had two daughters, Patricia and Julie Navy and served as an operations officer in the Pacific. Visit Website Following the war, Nixon launched his political career in 1946 when he defeated a five-term Democratic incumbent to represent his California district in the U. S. As a congressman, Nixon served on the House Un-American Activities Committee and rose to national prominence by leading a controversial investigation of Alger Hiss, a well-regarded former State Department official who was accused of spying for the Soviet Union in the late 1940s. Nixon was re-elected to Congress in 1950 and two years later, in 1952, won a seat in the U. S. In 1952, General Dwight Eisenhower selected the year-old first-term senator to be his vice presidential running mate. A few months after accepting the nomination, Nixon became the target of a negative campaign that raised questions about money and gifts he allegedly received from industry lobbyists. Eisenhower and Nixon won the election of 1952 and were re-elected in 1956. In 1960, Nixon claimed the Republican presidential nomination, but lost one of the closest elections in American history to U. S. The turning point of the campaign came in the first-ever nationally televised presidential debate. During the broadcast, Nixon appeared pale, nervous and sweaty compared with his tan, well-rested and vigorous opponent. He claimed that the media disliked him and had slanted campaign coverage in favor of his handsome and wealthy opponent. Nixon returned home to California, where he practiced law and launched a campaign for governor in 1962. When he lost this election as well, many observers believed that his political career was over. He prevailed in the U. S. Nixon took office at a time of upheaval and change in the U. S. In January 1973, Nixon administration officials reached a peace agreement with Communist North Vietnam. The last American combat troops left Vietnam in March of that year. The hostilities continued, however, and in 1975 North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam and reunited the country under Communist rule. He reduced tensions between these Communist nations and the U. S. Nixon also signed important treaties to limit the production of nuclear weapons. The Watergate Scandal and Beyond While Nixon was running for re-election in 1972, operatives associated with his campaign broke into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate complex in Washington, D. C. Facing impeachment by Congress, Nixon resigned from office on August 9, 1974. He was replaced by Vice President Gerald Ford, who a month later pardoned Nixon for any wrongdoing. A number of administration officials were eventually convicted of crimes related to the Watergate affair. After leaving the White House, Nixon retired to California he and his wife later moved to New Jersey and quietly worked to rehabilitate his image, writing books, traveling extensively and consulting with Democratic and Republican presidents. By the time he died on April 22, 1994, at age 81 in New York City, after suffering a stroke, some people viewed him as a respected elder statesman. Other Americans, however, rejected efforts to paint him as anything but a disgraced criminal. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 5 : Presidential Elections - HISTORY

The president of the United States of America is often said to be one of the most powerful positions in the world. But of all the US presidents accused of abusing that power, only one has left.

Richard Nixon Supreme Court candidates , List of federal judges appointed by Richard Nixon , and Richard Nixon judicial appointment controversies Nixon made four successful appointments to the Supreme Court while in office, shifting the Court in a more conservative direction following the era of the liberal Warren Court. Months after taking office, Nixon nominated federal appellate judge Warren E. Burger to succeed Warren, and the Senate quickly confirmed Burger. Another vacancy arose in after Fortas resigned from Court, partially due to pressure from Attorney General Mitchell and other Republicans who criticized him for accepting compensation from financier Louis Wolfson. Harrold Carswell , but both were rejected by the Senate. Nixon then nominated federal appellate judge Harry Blackmun , who was confirmed by the Senate in Rehnquist would later succeed Burger as chief justice in In addition to his four Supreme Court appointments, Nixon appointed 46 judges to the United States Courts of Appeals , and judges to the United States district courts. Nixon Doctrine[edit] A map of the geopolitical situation in Upon taking office, Nixon pronounced the " Nixon Doctrine ," a general statement of foreign policy. Under the doctrine, the United States would not "undertake all the defense of the free nations. Rather than becoming directly involved in conflicts, the United States would provide military and economic aid to nations that were subject to insurgency or aggression, or that were otherwise vital to U. The Johnson administration had agreed to suspend bombing in exchange for negotiations without preconditions, but this agreement never fully took force. According to Walter Isaacson, soon after taking office, Nixon had concluded that the Vietnam War could not be won and he was determined to end the war quickly. To great public approval, he began phased troop withdrawals by the end of , sapping the strength of the domestic anti-war movement. When news of the leak first appeared, Nixon was inclined to do nothing, but Kissinger persuaded him to try to prevent their publication. In December , Nixon ordered another massive bombing campaign, Operation Linebacker II , and domestic criticism of the operation convinced Nixon of the necessity to quickly reach a final agreement with North Vietnam. The agreement implemented a cease fire and allowed for the withdrawal of remaining American troops; however, it did not require the , North Vietnam Army regulars located in the South to withdraw. The United States and Soviet Union had been the clear leaders of their respective blocs of allies during the s, but the world became increasingly multipolar during the s. The fracture in the so-called " Second World " of Communist states was more serious, as the split between the Soviet Union and China escalated into a border conflict in The United States and the Soviet Union continued to compete for worldwide influence, but tensions had eased considerably since the Cuban Missile Crisis. In this shifting international context, Nixon and Kissinger sought to realign U. I had long believed that an indispensable element of any successful peace initiative in Vietnam was to enlist, if possible, the help of the Soviets and the Chinese. At worst, Hanoi was bound to feel less confident if Washington was dealing with Moscow and Beijing. At best, if the two major Communist powers decided that they had bigger fish to fry, Hanoi would be pressured into negotiating a settlement we could accept. Chinese leaders, meanwhile, were receptive to closer relations with the U. For the first two years of his presidency, Nixon and China each made subtle moves designed to lower tensions, including the removal of travel restrictions. The expansion of the Vietnam War into Laos and Cambodia hindered, but did not derail, the move towards normalization of relations. The visit was carefully choreographed by both governments, and major events took place during prime time to reach the widest possible television audience in the U. Americans received their first glimpse into Chinese life through the cameras which accompanied Pat Nixon, who toured the city of Beijing and visited communes, schools, factories, and hospitals. Nixon recognized Taiwan as part of China , while the Chinese agreed to pursue a peaceful settlement in the dispute with the ROC. Nixon also believed that expanding trade with the Soviet Union would help the U. For their part, the Soviets were motivated by a struggling economy and their ongoing struggle with China. In his first press conference, he noted that the United States would accept nuclear parity, rather than superiority, with the Soviet

Union. Kissinger conducted extensive backchannel talks with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin over arms control negotiations and potential Soviet assistance in negotiations with North Vietnam. Seeking a bargaining chip in negotiations, Nixon funded development of MIRVs , which were not easily countered by existing anti-ballistic missile ABM systems. After over a year of negotiations, both sides agreed to the outlines of two treaties; one treaty would focus on ABM systems, while the other would focus on limiting nuclear arsenals.

Chapter 6 : Richard Nixon: US History for Kids ***

On February 21, , President Richard Nixon arrived in Beijing, China. It was the first time an American President had visited the country. Nixon, his wife, Pat, and his entourage, including National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger, visited China from February 21 to February

Following his resignation, Richard Nixon and family bid farewell to his White House staff. Ford speaks to the Nation upon taking office shortly after Richard Nixon had resigned in disgrace. Two young reporters from the Washington Post, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, then began a dogged pursuit of the facts surrounding the break-in. Perhaps the most notorious dirty trick was a letter planted in a New Hampshire newspaper alleging that leading Democratic presidential candidate, Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, had referred to Americans of French-Canadian descent as "Canucks. His emotional conduct, replayed on television, caused him to drop in the New Hampshire polls shortly before the presidential primary. George McGovern, considered a weaker candidate by Nixon political strategists, eventually won the Democratic nomination and lost the general election to Nixon in a landslide. In February of , the U. March and April of saw the start of the unraveling of the coverup. On March 23, one of the five burglars convicted after the Watergate break-in, James W. District Judge John J. Sirica that he was being pressured to remain silent. Patrick Gray resigned after admitting he had destroyed Watergate evidence under pressure from Nixon aides. Chief of Staff H. The Senate Select Committee began televised hearings on May A month later, former Presidential Counsel John Dean testified there was an ongoing White House coverup and that Nixon had been personally involved in the payment of hush money to the five burglars and two other operatives involved in planning the Watergate break-in. Three weeks later, another Nixon aide revealed the President had ordered hidden microphones installed in the Oval Office in the spring of and had recorded most conversations since then on audio tape. The tapes then became the focus of an intensive year-long legal battle between all three branches of the U. Solicitor General Robert Bork agreed to carry out the order and fired Cox. The minute-by-minute events of the "Saturday Night Massacre" were covered live by stunned reporters on network television starting about 8: Ten days later, impeachment proceedings in the House of Representatives began as the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by Rep. Peter Rodino, started its preliminary investigation. Nixon responded to public outrage by initially agreeing to turn over some of the tapes. However, the White House then revealed that two of the tapes no longer existed and later revealed there was an 18 minute blank gap on a crucial recording of the President and H. Haldeman taped three days after the Watergate break-in. In November of , amid all of the controversy, Nixon made a scheduled appearance before Associated Press managing editors in Florida. During a feisty question and answer period he maintained his innocence, stating, " People have got to know whether or not their President is a crook. But the transcripts caused a national sensation as Americans glimpsed behind closed doors for the first time at a cynical Nixon who frequently used obscene language in the Oval Office, in contrast to his carefully tailored public image. The transcripts also revealed Nixon frequently discussing Watergate including the raising of "hush money" to keep the burglars quiet. On the money, if you need the money you could get that. You could get a million dollars. You could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten. It is not easy, but it could be done. But the question is, Who would handle it? Any ideas on that? On July 24, , the Court unanimously ruled that Nixon had to surrender the tapes. On Saturday, July 27, the House Judiciary Committee approved its first article of impeachment charging President Nixon with obstruction of justice. The following Monday the Committee approved its second article charging Nixon with abuse of power. The next day, the third and final article, contempt of Congress, was approved. Nixon, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment to be exhibited to the Senate: Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, in that: On June 17, , and prior thereto, agents of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President committed unlawful entry of the headquarters of

the Democratic National Committee in Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of securing political intelligence. Subsequent thereto, Richard M. Nixon, using the powers of his high office, engaged personally and through his subordinates and agents in a course of conduct or plan designed to delay, impede and obstruct investigations of such unlawful entry; to cover up, conceal and protect those responsible and to conceal the existence and scope of other unlawful covert activities. The means used to implement this course of conduct or plan have included one or more of the following: In all of this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has repeatedly engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, imparting the due and proper administration of justice and the conduct of lawful inquiries, or contravening the laws governing agencies of the executive branch and the purposes of these agencies. This conduct has included one or more of the following: Lewis Fielding, and the campaign financing practices of the Committee to Re-elect the President. Nixon, contrary to his oath faithfully to execute the office of the President of the United States, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, had failed without lawful cause or excuse, to produce papers and things as directed by duly authorized subpoenas issued by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, on April 11, , May 15, , May 30, , and June 24, , and willfully disobeyed such subpoenas. The subpoenaed papers and things were deemed necessary by the Committee in order to resolve by direct evidence fundamental, factual questions relating to Presidential direction, knowledge or approval of actions demonstrated by other evidence to be substantial grounds for impeachment of the President. In refusing to produce these papers and things, Richard M. Nixon, substituting his judgement as to what materials were necessary for the inquiry, interposed the powers of the Presidency against the lawful subpoenas of the House of Representatives, thereby assuming to himself functions and judgments necessary to the exercise of the sole power of impeachment vested by Constitution in the House of Representatives. In all this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice, and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office. On August 5, , the long sought after audio tapes provided the "smoking gun" which revealed President Nixon had been deeply involved in the coverup and had ordered Haldeman to halt the FBI investigation just six days after the Watergate break-in. That revelation resulted in a complete collapse of support for Nixon in Congress. On Friday, August 9, Nixon resigned the presidency and avoided the likely prospect of losing the impeachment vote in the full House and a subsequent trial in the Senate. He thus became the only U. President ever to resign. Vice President Gerald R. Ford succeeded him and a month later granted Nixon a full pardon for any crimes he might have committed while President. Richard Nixon had served a total of 2, days as the 37th President of the United States. A total of 25 officials from his administration, including four cabinet members, were eventually convicted and imprisoned for various crimes. I think that the Watergate tragedy is the greatest tragedy this country has ever suffered. I see no redeeming features in Watergate.

Chapter 7 : Richard M. Nixon - HISTORY

The major accomplishments and the famous, main events that occurred during the time that Richard Nixon was president began in when Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. year-olds got the right to vote, the SALT Treaty was signed, Detente was established and the Vietnam War ended.

The 37th president of the United States was a crook, a liar, and a raging anti-Semite. Oh, and he did all this while being one of the greatest presidents the US has ever known. Modern political logic dictates that the Democrats are the wishy-washy party of the environment, while the GOP are the party of big oil, logging companies, and clubbing baby seals probably. But 40 years ago, things were very different. Back then, a Republican president could also be the biggest tree-hugging hippie the Oval Office had ever known. In , Nixon became probably the only president in history to whip up cross-party support for new measures designed to save the environment. He was the president who finally ended the draft. Now, thanks to stuff like the GI Bill, the draft did some pretty great things for certain recruits. On the other hand, it also sent them to far-off countries to be blown to bits in futile warsâ€”a downside that pretty heavily outweighed the plus points. In one form or another, it had been operating since World War IIâ€”until the Nixon administration eliminated it in . Apparently, Tricky Dicky felt a volunteer fighting force would be more motivated than one made up of recruitsâ€”although there is a school of thought that suggests he gambled on opposition to the Vietnam War waning when rich kids were no longer forced to go die in Asia. But there is one exception: The War on Cancer has by any measure been a resounding success. Despite failing to find a blanket cureâ€”if such a thing even existsâ€”federal funding for cancer treatment programs has seen cancer death rates plummet over the past 40 years and detection rapidly improve. So, given that you already know the premise of this article, want to guess who launched this cancer-smashing medical assault? Richard Nixon got the ball rolling just in time for Christmas , signing into law the National Cancer Act on the 23rd of December. The new law plowed federal funding into cancer research and is the reason why survival rates are currently sky-high. It may not have been as headline-grabbing as the failed War on Drugs, but the War on Cancer has been an unabashed success. But make no mistakeâ€”to the Nixon administration, this was a terrifyingly large number. So large, in fact, that Nixon was prepared to do something unthinkable to a modern-day Republicanâ€”he declared himself a Keynesian in , and unleashed a bag of economic tricks so overwhelmingly liberal it would make Obama blush. The New Economic Policy changed the course of history. It combined massive stimulus designed to increase employment with an uncoupling of the dollar from the Bretton Woods exchange system, essentially eliminating the link between the dollar and gold. The knock-on effect of this has been enormous. Just like Obamacare, his system would have utilized private employer-sponsored insurance, while extending subsidies to those too old or ill to work. And just like Obamacare, it would have stayed out of the regulation game with hospital budgets. Under a Nixon administration proposal, all families with children were to be guaranteed an income sent by check each month, no questions asked. Simply put, this could have changed everything. Families in the notoriously welfare-stingy South would have been catapulted out of poverty. Those in the more generous North would have suddenly gained an incredible degree of autonomy, allowing them to sink or swim away from the rigid confines of the welfare system. But still, it was probably the single most radical welfare shakeup an American president had devised since the creation of welfare, and for six months in , it looked almost guaranteed to pass. How would life be different for our modern poor if Nixon had gotten those all-important votes? We can only speculate. Well, as CNN pointed out , that insane logic applied to something more fundamentally important than even alcohol until . Prior to the Nixon administration, you could legally drive a car, live on your own, and get sent to Vietnam to die an agonizing death without ever being allowed a say in who ran the country. That all changed with the 26th Amendment, a law Nixon not only signed but championed all the way. However, Tricky Dick really believed that lowering the voting age would make American democracy healthier, more robust, and basically better. And you know what? The old swindler was right. The civil rights movement had prevailed, but vast swaths of the US were still bitterly divided, with racists refusing to hire black people and certain local governors doing seemingly all they could to whip up

interracial tension. There was no doubt that something needed to be done, and in , Nixon took the first small step towards doing it. Construction firms even tried to have the plan declared illegal , ironically using a minor clause in the civil rights legislation. Not bad going for a racist tool. Women were still treated with the level of disdain usually reserved for the stuff you find growing between your toes, and there was nothing to prohibit federal programs from discriminating against someone purely on the basis of their genitals. Although this state-sanctioned sexism manifested itself in all sorts of dumb and unpleasant ways, it was most acute in the field of sport. Signed into law by Nixon on June 23, , Title IX made it illegal for federally funded education programs to discriminate based on sex. That may sound kinda dull, but its effects were nothing short of epoch-shaking. In short, Title IX allowed everyone to benefit. But even he had nothing on some of the Southern states. By , seven states still enforced segregated schoolingâ€”a move that broke two Supreme Court rulings and seemed to set the states on a collision course with the rest of the Union. It seems impossible to imagine now, but back then, it seemed like something as simple as equality might really spark off a kind of guerrilla civil war. People were predicting riotsâ€”blood flowing through the streets, children murdered on their way to school. In short, it could have been a humanitarian disaster. Then Nixon stepped in. Segregation vanished in education and not a drop of blood was spilled. According to The New York Times , closet-racist Nixon probably did more for desegregation than all previous administrations combined, and he did it without sending the country spiraling into civil war. Whether this makes up for his myriad failings is another matter entirely.

Chapter 8 : Presidency of Richard Nixon - Wikipedia

Nixon took away the power of the president to control information in the executive branch by holding that the courts had power and jurisdiction to order the president to disclose information in.

April 22, Date of Richard Nixon Presidency: Tricky Dicky The nickname of President Richard Nixon provides an insight into how the man was viewed by the American public during his presidency. The meaning of the nickname "Tricky Dicky" originally referred to allegations of dirty tricks during the US Senate race in California. The "Tricky Dicky" nickname resurfaced following the conspiracy and cover-up of the Watergate Scandal. Character and Personality Type of Richard Nixon The character traits of President Richard Nixon can be described as serious, forceful, introverted intellectual, diligent, devious and evasive. Richard Nixon also suffered from low self-esteem with feelings of inadequacy. A strong, reserved, independent and character. Richard Nixon Personality type: Richard Nixon was one of the nine US Presidents who were in office during the dangerous period in history known as the Cold War in which the US adopted the policy of Containment to restrict the spread of communism abroad. Stagflation was a combination of economic stagnation, rising prices and inflation. President Richard Nixon failed to curb stagflation and the worst recession since the Great Depression continued into the presidencies of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter until the economy finally began to recover during the administration of Ronald Reagan. There were four US presidents during the Vietnam War: On April 30, President Nixon announced that he had extended the Vietnam War into Cambodia, requiring the need to draft , more U. Richard Nixon for kids - Vietnamization Summary of Vietnamization: The first Earth Day was established following the disastrous Santa Barbara oil spill. It was organized by Gaylord Nelson and held on Wednesday, April 22, as a large-scale demonstration on behalf of the environment which came to be known as "Earth Day". The Supreme Court decision in Roe v Wade declared that all the individual state bans on abortion, during the first trimester, to be unconstitutional. The conspiracy and cover-up of the Watergate Break-in led to the Watergate Scandal. Richard Nixon resigned before he could be impeached. President Richard Nixon Video for Kids The article on the accomplishments of Richard Nixon provides an overview and summary of some of the most important events during his presidency. The following Richard Nixon video will give you additional important history, facts and dates about the foreign and domestic political events of his administration.

Nixon's worked as a respected advisor was praised by four Presidents at the grand opening of the Richard Nixon Library and Museum Fact 36 Nixon wrote ten best sellers on domestic and international affairs, as well as his memoirs.

After eight years in the shadow of Eisenhower and eight more years out of office, Richard Nixon brought to the presidency in rich experience as an observer of foreign affairs and shrewd notions about how a Presidency Nixon won the Republican nomination for president in by putting together a coalition that included Southern conservatives led by Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Humphrey, who as Lyndon B. Had he taken this step earlier, Humphrey might have won the election, as polls showed him gaining rapidly on Nixon in the final days of the campaign. Nixon won the election by a narrow margin, American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Sources: Electoral and popular vote totals based on data from the Office of the Clerk of the U. At left is Gerald R. Ford, then Republican leader of the House of Representatives. AP Nixon, Richard M. Nixon, delivering his First Inaugural Address, January 20, Although Nixon opposed school busing and delayed taking action on desegregation until federal court orders forced his hand, his administration drastically reduced the percentage of African American students attending all-black schools. In addition, funding for many federal civil rights agencies, in particular the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission EEOC , was substantially increased while Nixon was in office. In order to reduce inflation he initially tried to restrict federal spending, but beginning in his budget proposals contained deficits of several billion dollars, the largest in American history up to that time. These policies produced temporary improvements in the economy by the end of , but, once price and wage controls were lifted, inflation returned with a vengeance , reaching 8. At the same time, however, Nixon resumed the bombing of North Vietnam suspended by President Johnson in October and expanded the air and ground war to neighbouring Cambodia and Laos. In the spring of , U. Richard Nixon speaking to the nation on the efforts to negotiate a peace settlement in Vietnam, Vietnam War; Nixon, Richard M. Nixon, announcing the end of the Vietnam War, January 23, It included an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of all American military personnel, the release of all prisoners of war, and an international force to keep the peace. For their work on the accord, Kissinger and Tho were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace though Tho declined the honour. Following a series of low-level diplomatic contacts in and the lifting of U. Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai left and U. Nixon in China, February By the Soviets were more amenable to improved relations with the United States, and in May Nixon paid a state visit to Moscow to sign 10 formal agreements, the most important of which were the nuclear arms limitation treaties known as SALT I based on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks conducted between the United States and the Soviet Union beginning in and a memorandum, the Basic Principles of U. Salvador Allende , elected in In September Allende was overthrown in a military coup led by army commander in chief Gen. Watergate and other scandals Renominated with Agnew in , Nixon defeated his Democratic challenger, liberal Sen. McGovern , in one of the largest landslide victories in the history of American presidential elections: Despite his resounding victory, Nixon would soon be forced to resign in disgrace in the worst political scandal in United States history. The Watergate scandal stemmed from illegal activities by Nixon and his aides related to the burglary and wiretapping of the national headquarters of the Democratic Party at the Watergate office complex in Washington, D. Nixon also obstructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI in its inquiry and authorized secret cash payments to the Watergate burglars in an effort to prevent them from implicating the administration. Several major newspapers investigated the possible involvement of the White House in the burglary. Mark Felt , a top-ranking FBI official at the time of the investigation, revealed himself as the informant in Sam Ervin "was established to look into the Watergate affair. Nixon on April 30, When the tapes were subpoenaed by Archibald Cox , the special prosecutor appointed to investigate the Watergate affair, Nixon refused to comply, offering to provide summary transcripts instead. Cox rejected the offer. Then, in a series of episodes that came to be known as the Saturday Night Massacre , Nixon ordered Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Cox, and Richardson resigned rather than comply. Cox was finally removed by Solicitor General Robert Bork , though a federal district court

subsequently ruled the action illegal. Watergate Scandal; Nixon, Richard M. Nixon, announcing that he would release tapes of White House conversations regarding the Watergate Scandal, November 17, Public Domain Amid calls for his impeachment, Nixon agreed to the appointment of another special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski , and promised that he would not fire him without congressional consent. By that time the House Judiciary Committee had already voted to recommend three articles of impeachment, relating to obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and failure to comply with congressional subpoenas. The smoking gun had finally been found. Public Domain Nixon, Richard M. Nixon, announcing his resignation from the presidency, August 8, Public Domain Faced with the near-certain prospect of impeachment by the House and conviction in the Senate, Nixon announced his resignation on the evening of August 8, , effective at noon the next day. He was succeeded by Gerald Ford , whom he had appointed vice president in after Agnew resigned his office amid charges of having committed bribery, extortion, and tax evasion during his tenure as governor of Maryland. Nixon was pardoned by President Ford on September 8, Nixon giving a farewell speech at the White House, with his daughter Tricia in the background, August 8, The Memoirs of Richard Nixon and several books on international affairs and American foreign policy , modestly rehabilitating his public reputation and earning a role as an elder statesman and foreign-policy expert. Nixon spent his last years campaigning for American political support and financial aid for Russia and the other former Soviet republics. In ceremonies after his death, Pres. Bill Clinton and other dignitaries praised him for his diplomatic achievements. He was buried beside his wife at his birthplace. Cabinet of President Nixon The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of Pres. Cabinet of President Richard M. Nixon January 20, 1969–January 20, 1974, Term 1 State.