**THE 1970’s**

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# Overview of the 1970’s

The 1970’s was a time of shifting ideas in the United States. The decade began with the US still involved in Vietnam, and then invaded Cambodia and bombed it, due to the belief that Soviets were going through Cambodia to South Vietnam. The Kent State massacre and the Hard Hat Riots followed in anger of the war. The US had to deal with rising gas prices when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries put forth an oil embargo in protest if the United States supporting Israel in the Yom Kippur War. President Richard Nixon was dealing with the Watergate scandal - a case in which he was accused of helping cover up a break-in at the DNC where several files were stolen and changed- which changed the way the American people view the president. At about this same time, Cesar Chavez, was leading more protests to gain rights for migrant and agricultural workers. *Roe v Wade*, a landmark Supreme Court case in 1973 that ruled that every women has the right to an abortion; the case has come up a lot in recent politics. Other women’s rights movements were popping-up all over the country, and the court case of *Reed v Reed* demonstrated the right to equal rights among all people. Several negotiations between world powers took place (primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union) such as SALT I and SALT II, which placed restrictions on the types and amounts of weapons that each side could possess. Three Mile Island -a nuclear power station situated in Pennsylvania- experienced a partial meltdown, causing many people to worry about the Arms-race tensions and the reliability and safeness of nuclear power. The decade ended with the beginning of the Iran Hostage Crisis. This shocked the world when 52 Americans were held hostage in the US Embassy in Tehran for 444 days by a group of radical students who were upset by the Iran-American relations.

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Quiz

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# Document 1

On November 25, 1973, President Richard Nixon wrote an address to the nation about the energy crisis and what further steps needed to be taken in order to deal with the issue. The 1973 OPEC Oil Embargo caused a ripple effect which leaked into world economics, politics, and society. But the most issues were the socio-economic effects. Nixon’s address to the nation about petroleum changed the economics of the country, as less gasoline had to be produced in order for more heating oil to be produced. Rations of oil on the local, state, and national level were dramatic and inconvenient, but were extremely necessary. For example, Nixon proposed that gas stations be closed between nine p.m. and midnight sunday so that the country as a whole could use the excess petroleum to make heating oil. Also, Nixon states that the American people become more conscientious in their use of electricity. President Nixon was doing what was needed so that the country would not suffer from a sudden drought in petroleum, which would have devastating effects on the economy and everyday lives of Americans.

We chose this article as a significant primary source of the 1970s as it details oil issues and crisis, something all Americans need, even so through present day. To keep America running at its quick, developmental pace, industries, consumers, government institutions, schools, health care, and many other aspects of life needs electricity and petrol.

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# Document 2

The 1970s were an incredible time of social reform and progress, which mostly branched off of movements of the 1960s. This document is an excerpt of pages from a newspaper article written in 1971. This article details what the United Women’s Contingent is planning for a large protest day, why they are protesting, and explaining their reasons for being anti-war.

According to the article, “Seven thousand women die every year of illegal abortions. Millions of dollars in profit is made every year by paying women less than men in the exact same job.” The gender wage gap is still as extreme today as it was back then, maybe even worse. Even though the Equal Pay Act banned discrimination in wages for equal work based on gender back in 1963, this article that was written ten years later exemplifies that women still had much more work to get done. “Recent polls show that 78% of women in this country want to end the war”, reads a heading of a paragraph of the article. If women had more control and were allowed to have more authority opportunities, they could actually come to a peace agreement much faster. Lastly, feminist organizations of this time like the Women’s Liberation Movement “want a country that is life producing, not life destroying.” It is evident that in order for the Vietnam War to end, people needed to hear the voices of over half the country. Some women and men of the time believed that marches, strikes, and other protests were influential in letting their voices be heard under the strong body of the central government and military.

We chose this newspaper article because women’s rights- *human rights*- are very important and are still lacking reformation in areas of equal pay and equal job opportunities, particularly in different demographics of American women.

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# Document 3

This primary source is a transcription of a televised address delivered by President Nixon on April 30, 1973 regarding the Watergate scandal and its investigations. In the beginning of his speech, he explains the information that he knows so far -who has resigned, who has been tried, etc.. He describes the manner in which the case has been and is being handled, as well as his opinion on the case. He states that “I was determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter, and that the truth should be fully brought out -no matter who was involved,” conveying his point that all must be done to seek justice. He also states that “In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility, therefore, belongs here, in this office. I accept it.” This means that he will take upon himself to solve the case as he is above all, but this technically does not render him guilty. He continues on and later expresses his thoughts on other highly-looked-at problems, such as the relations with the Soviet Union and the limitation of nuclear arms. He lists towards the end of his speech his goals for his second term, and then later says his feelings about his country.

This document has an mostly political but also social impact on American society. His speech emphasizes his feelings towards current political events of the time -relations with the Soviet Union, etc.- and he states his current situation -second term and scandal. The impact itself of this document/speech is that the American people can recognize and understand what is going on. Also, its social impact is that people will probably have mixed feelings even with his assurance that all will be solved.

We chose this primary source as this speech details some of the main points about the issue at Watergate. Although this is not a legal document of the case, this speech given to the American people highlights the scandal and his involvement which is important to analyze, because his presidency is mostly regarded by that scandal. We agreed that the scandal must be in one of the primary sources, because it changed the way people saw the president.

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# Document 4

This primary source consists of the legal court documents of the *Roe v. Wade* case of 1973. This source describes the circumstances of the case as well as the arguments presented by each side. Jane Roe, an unmarried pregnant woman living in Texas wanted a safe and legal abortion. But upon seeing a physician she was denied her right under the Texas statutes that stated that the woman had to be in danger of her life for an abortion to be done. She sued the District Attorney and the case was eventually brought to the Supreme Court. Roe argued that the Texas laws were “unconstitutionally vague” and that they denied her rights as written in the constitution. She states that she was suing “’on behalf of herself and all other women’ similarly situated”. In the end, the court ruled 7-2 that abortions are federally legal throughout the United States, but states can put restrictions on this rule.

This document has an equally split social and political impact. It deals with ethics and morals, which must find a place in the world of law and society. This case was highly controversial and is still discussed today. It has divided people into “pro-life,” “pro-choice,” religious groups, feminists, and other groups, and it has been discussed among politicians and lawmakers. Generally, there are two groups: one against abortion; one for abortion. The social divide is one of the most dramatic because a human-right is denied or allowed in certain places.

We chose this primary source for analysis as it was one of the most influential and controversial cases of not only the 1970’s, but of the 20th century. It has been debated between state lawmakers as well as presidents in previous elections. We agreed that this document is one of the most important of its time, but it also has a lasting impact into our current day society.

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# Document 5

This primary source is a photograph from Kent State University on May 4, 1970. Many students gathered there to protest the US invasion of Cambodia, ordered by President Nixon about a week before, as well as the presence of The Ohio National Guard on their campus. The Ohio National Guard was there to watch over the protests. Although the students were mostly protesting peacefully -apart from the rocks being thrown at the guards- about 29 guards fired on the crowd killing four and injuring nine other students. The photograph was taken by John Filo showing one student kneeling over the dead body of Jeffrey Miller. The emotions captured evoked a lot of feelings of anger towards the war, even from those who supported the war effort and the invasion. This image was printed all over the country and all over the world, depicting the effects of the war on society- especially the home-front.

This image has a social and political impact on society, as it shows the direct effects on the Vietnam War on society. When the American people saw this image in the news, they were outraged. These guards fired on innocent civilians who were protesting peacefully. In response to this horrible tragedy, hundreds of colleges, high schools, and universities closed and a protest in Washington DC took place a few days later. Politically, not much changed, but the incident did shine light on the fact that there was a huge divide between the people and the federal government.

We selected this primary source for analysis as it marks an important event of the 1970’s -attempts to get government attention and end the war. The idea that a picture is worth a thousand words reigns true for this photograph, as this image depicts the domestic effects of the Vietnam War on American society well. We found this primary source to be one of the most influential social-political documents of its time.

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# Document 6

This primary source is a news broadcast made by ABC new on March 30, 1979, just two days after the beginning of the partial meltdown a Three Mile Island- keeping its viewers informed on the incident. It contains interviews with Dr. Harold Denton of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a few people who were working there -one of which was Jack Sipe who was present when the first burst of radiation escaped- and some residents who were fleeing in fear of radiation. This news broadcast was made to reassure people that there was little to no risk and that there was no need for an evacuation. Despite the reassurance, many people left anyway fearing nuclear radiation and not trusting the media.

This video had political, economic, but mostly social impacts on the United States. It caused anxiety about the dangers of living with nuclear power, and caused a lot of people to join the environmentalists in protest of the accident. It cost millions of dollars to repair the broken pieces of the plant and safely cool the core down, and there was a very slight increase in the amount of cancer patients soon thereafter. Legislative changes were made to restrict the amount of plants and more money was funded into keeping watch over the operation of the plant.

We chose this document because of its effect on american society. Living in a country caught up in an Arms-race with another, it often created tension among the people. After seeing a catastrophe, many americans thought that nuclear power was something to fear.

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# Document 7

The 1972 Title IX of the Higher Education Act states in Section 1681 (a) that: “... No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance…” There were many exceptions to the ruling, like religious organizations, educational institutions for the training of military, fraternities and. sororities, and many other things. That being said, even though women were legally entitled to the same educational opportunities as men, there were many instances where men would try to coax women out of things, or threaten things to women so that they would feel forced to drop out of classes that were considered to be “manly” (woodshop vs. home ec). Women in present day are much more encouraged to go into men-dominated careers, like STEM jobs. Another way that people would work around Title IX was that even though they would provide a women's group for every men's group, they would underfund the women’s group so that their program would struggle.

In Section 1688 (Neutrality with Respect to Abortion) details that “... Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to permit a penalty to be imposed on any person or individual because the person or individual is seeking or has received any benefit or service related to a legal abortion.” Abortion mentioned in here is significant as it helps people become more aware of abortions and helps women become very less singled out because of one’s want to get an abortion. Roe v Wade was not decided until a year after Title IX.

Title IX has been debated even until today, especially due to the increase of overall awareness that some people are transgender. Title IX does protect those who are transgender, even though not specifically. Although our current legislation has leaned a bit more towards repealing Title IX, many educational facilities are supporting and enforcing the act evermore.

We chose Title IX as a document because sexual discrimination has been a dire issue that is still in need of reform to this day. Title IX has continued to be upheld in New Paltz, which we are very grateful for.

# Vocabulary Terms

1. 20 Point Position Paper- As the caravan follow the Trail of Broken Treaties across the country, they wielded the “Twenty Point Position Paper” which was used in an attempt to confirm the sovereignty of the Indian Nations. It contained laws and proposals to give the native-American people more rights.
2. 26th Amendment- This lowered the voting age to 18. In the early 1970’s, many people were outraged that they could not vote, but were forced to enlist in the military. Nixon signed a bill to try to lower it earlier in the decade, but congress disapproved of it as it was not constitutional, but it was later passed when it was a national issue.
3. Age Discrimination Act of 1975- Prohibits discrimination on the basis of age for programs receiving federal assistance.
4. American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978- This was passed by Congress to guarantee to all natives the right to freedom of worship, access to sacred sites, and traditional and ceremonial rights.
5. Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)- This treaty signed between the USSR and The United States strictly limited the amount of Anti-Ballistic Missile launchers -used for defense of a country- that each side could have. This was signed to try to relieve some pressure between the Soviet Union and the US.
6. California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 (CALRA)- This act was put in place after the strikes and demonstrations of Cesar Chavez. The act aims to "ensure peace in the agricultural fields by guaranteeing justice for all agricultural workers and stability in labor relations." This act secures all rights for migrant and farm workers.
7. Camp David Accords- This was an agreement signed by Anwar El Sadat (president of Egypt) and Menachem Begin (Prime-minister of Israel) to improve relations between the two countries. This was overseen by President Jimmy Carter, and was used to create peace between the two powers.
8. Cesar Chavez- A Mexican-American civil-rights activist and migrant worker who formed the UFW Union and lead many strikes to gain workers’ rights.
9. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (CAPTA)- Provides Federal funding for the prevention, support, and prosecution of those who are abused.
10. Comprehensive Drug Abuse, Prevention, and Control Act of 1970- Requires that the pharmaceutical industry strictly controls certain classes of drugs, and keeps records of said drugs.
11. Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972- This act was enacted by Congress to protect consumers against dangerous or harmful products. This law was enacted in 1972 to protect consumers from unreasonable risk from products that they purchase.
12. Copyright Act of 1976- This copyright law still is the primary foundation for copyright law in the United States.
13. Détente- The easing of hostility and relations between countries (US and the USSR).
14. Embargo- A ban on trade.
15. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974- Provides a minimum standard for pension plans in private industries, and establishes rules about federal income taxation effects on employees with benefit plans.
16. Endangered Species Act of 1973- Allows for national conservation of endangered species as well as the ecosystems they inhabit.
17. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)- Established by President Richard Nixon in 1970 with hopes to raise awareness between the impact humans have on their environment, and to help protect the environment.
18. Equal Education Opportunities Act of 1974- Following the *Lau v Nichols* case, this prohibited discrimination for education based on gender, color, race, country of origin, etc..
19. Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972- Prohibits segregation and discrimination in schools for students and staff. Requires schools to help students overcome racial and gender barriers.
20. Equal Rights Amendment of 1972- On March 22 of 1972, the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution passed in the Senate, which proposed a discrimination ban based on sex. Once it passed, it was sent to the states to be ratified, but did not meet the three-fourths approval that was needed. This denial of the E.R.A. sparked many rallies, hunger strikes, petitions, marches, and other campaigns between 1972, when the E.R.A. was not ratified and 1982. Originally written by Alice Paul and Crystal Eastman, it was introduced to Congress for the first time in 1923.
21. Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971- This law was put in place to affirm that presidential campaigns are run fairly and that these campaigns cannot use unlimited amounts of money.
22. Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act (Humphrey Hawkins Full Employment Act of 1978)- Striving for an increase in employment, stability of prices, balance of trade, and an increase in production.
23. Gerald Ford- Republican Vice President Gerald Ford became president when President Nixon resigned due to the Watergate Scandal. He was a House Representative of Michigan between 1949 and 1973. Ford was president from 1974 to 1977.
24. Hard Hat Riot- On May 8, 1970, about 200 construction workers of the NYC AFL-CIO attacked the hundreds of university and highschool students protesting the War in Vietnam.
25. Harvey Milk- In 1972, Harvey Milk and his then-lover Scott Smith moved to San Francisco from New York. Once settling in the Castro District, Milk opened a camera shop and helped out LGBTQ members of the area. In 1977, Harvey Milk became the U.S.’s first openly gay man to be elected to a notable public office as he won a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. On November 27, 1978, Harvey Milk and Mayor George Moscone were both assassinated by another supervisor by the name of Dan White.
26. Helsinki Accords- A declaration of humans rights that were signed by many nations of the world, including the United States and the Soviet Union.
27. Iran Hostage Crisis- Between November 4th 1979 and January 20, 1981 (444 days), fifty-two Americans were held hostage by a group of Iranian students (Iranian Revolutionaries). The students had taken over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.
28. Jimmy Carter- President Jimmy Carter was in office between 1977 and 198. Prior to his presidency, Carter was Governor of Georgia between 1971 and 1975. He also was a Senate member from Georgia from 1963 to 1967.
29. Kent State Massacre- On May 4, 1970, college students at Kent State University in Ohio came together to protest the Vietnam War. Although it was a peaceful protest, the National Guard was called in to dispel the protesters. After many minutes of tension and unrest, shots rang out. National Guard officers had shot and killed 4 people.
30. Lau v. Nichols- On this Supreme Court case, the court ruled that not providing adequate educational opportunities to children who do not speak english, but rather letting them “sink or swim” is unjust. Therefore those students must be given special treatment in learning the new language.
31. May Day Protests of 1971- On the 1st of May 1971, a series of anti-Vietnam War protests started in Washington D.C.. Civil disobedience and outcry lasted for several days.
32. MOVE- This was a radical black-liberation group established by John Africa in 1972 in Philadelphia. This group is usually known for its infamous shootout with the Philadelphia Police Department in 1978, which lead to the sentencing of nine members and the death of one policeman.
33. Nixon Shock- President Nixon ended the Gold Standard Policy, which caused the Bretton-Woods international financial exchange to become inactive. His series of actions ending the Gold Standard meant that the U.S. dollar could no longer convert internationally into its gold value.
34. Noise Control Act of 1972- Also known as the Noise Pollution and Abatement Act of 1972, this act started a federal program to limit noise pollution to protect people’s health and minimize annoyance of noise (like construction, loud music, etc.).
35. OPEC Oil Embargo- Arabs members of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) placed an embargo against the U.S. in retaliation of the U.S. deciding to re-supply the Israeli military. This was during the 1973 Arab-Israeli War.
36. Occupational Safety and Health Act- This act, passed by President Nixon in 1970, created the Occupation Safety and Health Administration, which ensures that workers have a safe, toxic-free environment while they work, and are protected from dangerous machinery, conditions of too-cold and too-warm, and unsanitary conditions.
37. *Our Bodies, Ourselves*- A novel published in 1971 by the Boston Women’s Health Book Collective about teaching women about their sexual and reproductive health.
38. Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978- An amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to “prohibit sex discrimination on the basis of pregnancy… childbirth, or related medical conditions.”
39. Privacy Act of 1974- This legislation states that every citizen has the right to access legal documents concerning them.
40. Reed vs. Reed- 1971 Supreme Court case that ruled in favor of Sally Reed by discovering that Idaho's probate law discriminated against women. This decision was the first time that the Fourteenth Amendment was used to by the Supreme Court to rule that the Equal Protection Clause protected women’s rights.
41. Richard Nixon- He served as the 37th president of the United States from 1969 to 1974. He was faced with the tensions of the Cold War as well as the pressures of the Watergate Scandal. He resigned from office soon before the hearings on the case.
42. Roe v. Wade- 1973 Supreme Court case under Justice Harry Blackmun which came to the conclusion that abortion is legal.
43. SALT 1- These (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) talks -and treaty- between the USSR and the United States froze the amount of strategic ballistic missile launchers and other weapons that each world power could possess.
44. SALT 2- A continuation of the SALT 1 talks, these talks called for the elimination of certain weapons and banned newly-established missile programs.
45. Sara Jane Moore- In 1975, as President Gerald Ford was giving a speech to the World Affairs Council, Moore waited outside, armed and dangerous. As Ford was about to enter his limousine, she fired a shot at the president that flew over his head, bounced off a wall, and wounded a cab driver. Moore was wrestled down by an onlooker. She wanted to start a revolution, as she was part of radical leftist groups in the San Francisco area. She escaped prison in 1979, but was captured hours later. In 2007, at age 77, she was released from prison, unaware of Ford’s death the year prior.
46. School Bus Controversies (1971-1975)- Even though the majority of public schools in the North and South had become desegregated, many schools provided different buses for black and white students, even though they attended the same school. These events sparked public outcry from both sides.
47. Speedy Trial Act of 1974- Amended in 1979, the act establishes limits on time for completing different parts of the federal criminal prosecution process, but allows time for both sides of the issue have time to prepare their points. In addition, many other time constraints and rules were added to the judicial system on all levels.
48. Three Mile Island Nuclear Accident- This nuclear power-plant located in Pennsylvania, experiences a partial nuclear meltdown after a series of machine and human errors, most of which could have been avoided if communication between the operators were well -they were not due to the mass panic at the site. Though it caused little damage, it did give the anti-nuclear movement more backing.
49. Title IX- “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.” In laymen’s terms, Title IX means that nobody in the United States can be discriminated from any education program or government assistance.
50. Trail of Broken Treaties- This was a cross-country, march-on-Washington protest that took place in the fall of 1973. This was set up by the First Nations and several other native-American organizations in response to recurring problems, such as treaty violations, and poor living standards. Upon arrival in the capital, the Nixon administration declined meeting with the organizations. Feeling mistreated, the protesters stormed the Department of Interior headquarters building and vandalized it. Soon thereafter, they negotiated with the government.
51. United Farmers Workers Union- This union was founded by Cesar Chavez in California in 1962, but did have full control until 1972 when it was accepted into the AFL-CIO.
52. Watergate Scandal- This was an intense political scandal, in which several documents were stolen from the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington D.C. and President Nixon -a republican- was accused of covering it up.
53. White Night Riots- A series of violent riots that took place in San Francisco following the announcement of the assassination of both Mayor George Moscone and City Board member Harvey Milk. They took place outside of City Hall on the evening of May 21, 1979, the day before what would have been Milk’s 49th birthday. Dan White, the assassinator, was not convicted of first-degree murder partially due to the “Twinkie Defense”, which stated that White had a diminished capacity due to his depression and eating too much junk food. Later in the evening, police showed up with riot gear at a gay bar called Elephant Walk and began to beat up protesters while shouting homophobic slurs. Police also used tear gas to break up the violent protest. Rallies during the following days were peaceful, so police did not intervene.

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GENERAL TRUTH

The 1970s left a lasting impact on the years following it. From devastating war to social reform, and court cases to scandals that changed the way all Americans view their entire lives, the ‘70s had it all. If there is one thing to take away from the 1970s, it is that there can be no strong government without the consent of the governed. The Watergate Scandal and the pardoning of Nixon by his successor created a greater division between the nation and the government. What is the government hiding? What can the government do that common people cannot? Theses and others were common questions being asked, all with no concrete answer. The 1970s caused a tremor between the government and the people, starting with the Kent State Massacre and ending with the start of the Iran Hostage Crisis.

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*Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975,* Cal.Stats. 1975, Third Extraordinary Session, c. 1 Sec.

1 at 4013.

# Quiz

1. All of the following were effects of Three Mile Island EXCEPT:
   1. A violent spike in cancer
   2. Some people left the area
   3. Temporary shelters were set up
   4. A partial nuclear meltdown took place
2. The Watergate Scandal
   1. Changed the way people view the president
   2. Was an attack on the Democratic National Convention
   3. Caused Nixon's presidency to be tainted
   4. All of the above
3. The OPEC Oil Embargo did all of the following EXCEPT:
   1. It made oil prices rocket
   2. It was an issue that was as political as economic
   3. It was caused due to political tensions
   4. It was set up by Israel
4. The Kent State Massacre
   1. Was caused by violent protesters
   2. Caused more people to become against the war in Vietnam
   3. Helped ease tensions between the federal government's politics and the people
   4. All of the above
5. One can infer that the 1970’s
   1. Was a time of struggle between the wants of the people and the government
   2. Was a decade of little conflict
   3. Was an era of changing feelings among Americans
   4. Was the coolest decade of the 20th century
6. The decade started with \_\_\_\_\_\_ and ended with \_\_\_\_\_
   1. The Watergate Scandal, the OPEC Oil Embargo
   2. The SALT Talks, Title IX
   3. Three Mile Island, *Roe v. Wade*
   4. The Kent State Massacre, The Iran Hostage Crisis
7. Choose the **best** answer: Nixon was \_\_\_\_\_
   1. The 38th president
   2. Accused of helping cover up the break-in at the DNC
   3. Impeached
   4. Re-elected for a third term
8. Choose the **best** answer: The United States had the most \_\_\_\_\_ change in the 1970’s
   1. Political
   2. Social
   3. Economic
   4. Both A and B
9. Which topic had the most influence on American society socially **for its era**?
   1. The Kent State Massacre
   2. The OPEC Oil Embargo
   3. The Watergate Scandal
   4. The tensions with USSR
10. Choose the answer in which the person or organisation accurately matches the event or topic
    1. Harvey Milk, Kent State Massacre
    2. Cesar Chavez, migrant workers’ rights
    3. MOVE, White Night Riots
    4. Richard Nixon, OPEC Oil Embargo
11. Choose the **best** answer: Which year was *Roe v. Wade*?
    1. 1972
    2. 1973
    3. 1974
    4. 1977
12. All of the following court cases or documents concern women's rights EXCEPT:
    1. *Reed v. Reed*
    2. *Title IX*
    3. *Roe v. Wade*
    4. *Lau v. Nichols*
13. Choose the **best** answer: The 1970’s was a decade of changing views and shifting themes. Which one of the following remained mostly constant between the people and the federal government?
    1. The view on nuclear weapons
    2. The view on nuclear power
    3. The view on war and foreign affairs
    4. The view on women’s rights
14. Which year did President Nixon leave office?
    1. 1972
    2. 1973
    3. 1974
    4. 1975
15. The Trail of Broken Treaties was **primarily**
    1. A cross-country group that protested against unfair treatment of native tribes
    2. A caravan of Native American Nations who abandoned their treaties with the government
    3. A group of Native American tribes that were forced to walk west and create new treaties
    4. Both B and C
16. Détente occurred between
    1. The US and Japan
    2. The US and England
    3. The US and Cambodia
    4. The US and the USSR
17. The *Twenty Point Position Paper* was mainly
    1. A list of twenty problems that the federal government had
    2. A document detailing issues that the Native American Tribes had with the federal government
    3. An essay used by Cesar Chavez to encourage people to strike
    4. An address to the nation explaining why Nixon should resign
18. Which came first?
    1. Nixon’s resignation
    2. Nixon’s invasion of Cambodia
    3. Nixon’s presidential scandal
    4. Nixon’s address to the nation about the OPEC Oil Embargo
19. An **embargo** simply means
    1. A ban on trade
    2. A ban on exports
    3. An increase in trade
    4. Creating good relations with another nation
20. Choose the **best** answer: All of the following people or groups had direct politicaleffects on American society during this decade EXCEPT:
    1. Cesar Chavez
    2. President Richard Nixon
    3. Native American groups
    4. John Filo