**Chapter 11**

**Section 5**

**542-552**

**NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Lesson Objectives

1. **Describe** Richard Nixon’s leadership in foreign policy.
2. **Define** Nixon’s foreign policy toward China and the Soviet Union.
3. **Describe** Richard Nixon’s attitude toward “big” government.
4. **Analyze** Nixon’s southern strategy.
5. **Describe** the effects of the Watergate political scandal

Academic Vocabulary

**botched:** ruined; done carelessly

**implicate:** to show that someone or something is closely connected to or involved in something such as a crime

**obstruct:** to block

**pragmatic:** practical; having to do with real actions and results rather than ideas and theories

**pollution:** environmental contamination

**solvency:** being able to pay debts

Key Terms

Henry Kissinger

Realpolitik

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

Détente

silent majority

stagflation

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

southern strategy

affirmative action

Watergate

Twenty-fifth Amendment

executive privilege

Answer the following questions:

1. How did Nixon and Kissinger reshape America’s approach to foreign affairs?
2. Why did Nixon reach out to China?
3. How did SALT 1 support Nixon’s new policy in dealing with the Soviet Union?
4. What role did Nixon and his top aides play in the Watergate scandal?

**5. Identify Cause and Effect** Use the graphic organizer below to explain the effects of Nixon’s resignation and the Watergate scandal. Include at least two effects.

