



ISD Virtual Learning

11th Grade/US History

May 6th, 2020



11th Grade/US History Lesson 33: May 6th 2020

Objective/Learning Target: Evaluate the significance of the 1968 Presidential Election and Nixon taking over the Vietnam conflict upon taking office

Warm Up

Review the 270 to win website and map to see the results of the 1968 elections and the problems that were being faced in America during the Presidential Election.

https://www.270towin.com/1968_Election/index.html




1968 Election Facts

- Wallace's tally of 46 marks the most recent election that a 3rd party candidate has won Electoral Votes
- Nixon won North Carolina; however one elector cast a vote for Wallace
- Issues of the Day: Vietnam War, Civil Rights, Assassinations (Robert Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King)

Lesson Activity

You will watch the video that goes into detail about the 1968 Presidential Election and you will answer the following questions on the next slide.

The Presidential Election of 1968

		
<i>Richard Nixon</i>	<i>vs. Hubert Humphrey</i>	<i>vs. George Wallace</i>

Practice

1. What were the names of the candidates for the Democratic nomination and who was the one who ended up running for President?
2. What was the name of the third-party candidate and what party did he run under?
3. What percentage of the vote did former Governor George Wallace receive and why was that significant?
4. Who eventually won the 1968 Presidential Election?
5. What problems were facing the United States when he entered office?

Reflection

December 08 1969

President Nixon announces Vietnam War is ending

At a news conference, President Richard Nixon says that the Vietnam War is coming to a “conclusion as a result of the plan that we have instituted.” Nixon had announced at a conference in Midway in June that the United States would be following a new program he termed “Vietnamization.”

Under the provisions of this program, South Vietnamese forces would be built up so they could assume more responsibility for the war. As the South Vietnamese forces became more capable, U.S. forces would be withdrawn from combat and returned to the United States. In his speech, Nixon pointed out that he had already ordered the withdrawal of 60,000 U.S. troops. Concurrently, he had issued orders to provide the South Vietnamese with more modern equipment and weapons and increased the advisory effort, all as part of the “Vietnamization” program. As Nixon was holding his press conference, troops from the U.S. 25th Infantry Division (less the Second Brigade) began departing from Vietnam.

Reflection

Nixon's pronouncements that the war was ending proved premature. In April 1970, he expanded the war by ordering U.S. and South Vietnamese troops to attack communist sanctuaries in Cambodia. The resulting outcry across the United States led to a number of anti war demonstrations—it was at one of these demonstrations that the National Guard shot four protesters at Kent State.

Although Nixon did continue to decrease American troop strength in South Vietnam, the fighting continued. In 1972, the North Vietnamese launched a massive invasion of South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese forces reeled under the attack, but eventually prevailed with the help of U.S. airpower. After extensive negotiations and the bombing of North Vietnam in December 1972, the Paris Peace Accords were signed in January 1973. Under the provisions of the Accords, U.S. forces were completely withdrawn. Unfortunately, this did not end the war for the Vietnamese and the fighting continued until April 1975 when Saigon fell to the communists.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/nixon-declares-vietnam-war-is-ending>

Practice Answers

1. Lyndon B. Johnson, Eugene McCarthy, Robert Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, George Wallace
2. George Wallace and the American Independent Party
3. 13.5%
4. Richard Nixon
5. The Vietnam War was still going on