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## Watergate worksheet pdf

Not ready to buy a subscription? Click to download the free sample version Download sampleWatergate Scandal in volving the U.S. Government. It happened in the 1970s that began after a break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C. in

1972. Republican President Richard Nixon was running for re-election in the United States that was then embedded in the Vietnam War (1955-1975). The turmoil of the situation is deeply divisive for the American people. Nixon's campaign strategy was belligerent for it to involve illegal espionage. On the morning of June 17, 1972, five people were arrested for breaking into and entering the Offices of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) at the Watergate building in Washington, D.C. The intruders were caught trying to tap phones and steal confidential documents inside headquarters. A month before the event in May, intruders had been tapping microphones at headquarters. But this wiretap failed to work properly. That's because they came back in June to fix this problem. Building security noticed that there was footage on the key to the facility. The guard immediately alerted police who immediately ale that the intruder had ties to President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign, the Committee to Re-Elect the President. The FBI also found a copy of the White House Re-Election Committee's phone number in the possession of the intruder. In August, Nixon gave a speech in which he categorically denied his staff was not involved in the break-in. In November, he was re-elected president in a landslide victory. In July 1973, evidence of the President's staff involvement in the investigation by the Senate Watergate Committee. John Dean, a White House adviser, as well as several members of Nixon's aides, testified against the president. The committee's investigation revealed that President Nixon had arranged to provide large amounts of 'hush money' to the thieves. Nixon and his aides even made plans to instruct the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to suspend the FBI's investigation into the crime. Seven accomplices have been charged in January 1973. Nixon and his aides' plans to impede the FBI investigation showed abuses of presidential power as well as obstruction of justice intentionally. The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the president released the footage to government investigators as evidence of the president swrongdoing. Nixon's lawyers argued that part of his executive privilege as president allowed him to keep the tapes to himself. Trial judge John J. Sirica, a Senate committee member, and a prosecutor named Archibald Cox demanded Nixon release the tape. Nixon ordered Cox as well as several Justice Department officials to be fired. Known as the Saturday Night Massacre of October 20, 1973. By August 5, 1974, Nixon released the footage. It was used as evidence of his involvement in the Watergate crime. The House and Senate called for Nixon's impeachment. On August 9, 1974, Nixon resigned. His successor, Gerald Ford, immediately pardoned Nixon on September 8, 1974. The scandal also led to the prosecution of 69 people of whom 48 were convicted. It involves high-ranking Nixon administration officials. The Watergate scandal changed American politics forever and led to the resignation of America's first president. Moreover, it causes the American people as well as assisting with criminal investigations. The Washington Post's Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's report on the Watergate Scandal even won them a Pulitzer prize. It was used as the basis for their bestseller All the President's Men. Their report is based on the account of whistle blower W. Mark Felt who is a former fbi associate director. The Watergate Scandal Worksheet This series contains 11 Ready-made Watergate Scandal Worksheets that are perfect for students who want to learn more about the Watergate Scandal involving the U.S. Government. It happened in the 1970s that began with a break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C in 1972. Analysis of The Power Watergate Role Title Facts Acrobatics Or Snapping How The Watergate Scandal FoundDownload includes the following worksheet: Watergate Scandal Facts SearchFact Word Affairs or BluffWatergate Crossword Puzzle Scandal How Found... Timeline of the Watergate ScandalHeadline AnalysisRole PowerPolitical Cartoon AnalysisHow Scandalous is the AcrosticLink Scandal Worksheet: anp;gt;Facts & amp;gt;Facts </a&gt; - KidsKonnect, August 27, 2020Use With Any Curriculum Sheet it has been specially designed for international use You can use this worksheet as is, or edit it using Google Slides to make it more specific to your own student ability level and curriculum standards. Skip the Navigation This video tells the story of the Watergate scandal and its coverage through major source news footage. Tell students they will learn more about the press's role in the historic Watergate scandal. Check background knowledge by asking: What do you know about the Watergate scandal and President Richard Nixon? How does the press play a role in politics? The journalists who broke this story relied heavily on anonymous sources and had to weigh the risks and benefits of printing information from individuals who did not want to be named. These journalists also demonstrated the power of investigative reporting, protected by press freedom, to dig up government corruption, keep the public informed and bring about political change. Explain that when they watch the video, students will see the ethical guidelines that journalists want to follow when dealing with high-betting stories. Share a copy of the view guide worksheet. Whether students read questions before watching a video and then taking notes while they watch the video. Ask students to complete comprehension questions (in class or for homework). Watergate paper video Watergate (download, optional) You may want to assign one or more of these questions as a short essay for homework. John Mitchell stated: Neither the president nor anyone in the White House, nor anyone in the Watergate break-in]. Evidence suggests this is a lie. How should journalists report incorrect statements? Is it a journalist's job to tell lies, or just to report what's being said? The Washington Post uses anonymous/unnamed source? What are the pros and cons of using an unnamed source? The press is sometimes referred to as a watchdog in our society. How is the press the watchdog? Who's watching, and why? Why is this important role in democracy? How should journalists evaluate whether to publish this information? When is that unethical? How does the White House fight back against the allegations made public by the news media? Is this tactic effective? Imagine you are a great newspaper editor, and Young journalists come to you with stories that they say can lead to impeachment of the president. What questions would you ask this reporter? What evidence You want to see? How do you decide whether to publish their story or not? The live TV broadcast of the Watergate trial in 1973 was a big deal. How do you think this live broadcast affects the course of the event? What kind of trial is going on in government today? Would you rather watch these trials live or read/watch reports about them after the fact? Why? Imagine you're a reporter showing up at the scene of the Watergate break-in. Police swarmed the building and arrested the thieves. Prepare a note for how you will handle the situation. Who do you want to talk to? What questions would you ask? Use reporter's questions to make sure you cover all bases: who, what, where, when, why and how? Write at least two questions starting with each reporter's question. See other winners of the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service, from 1918 to the present. (Available here: What dangerous practices or other mistakes have been investigated and disclosed by journalists over the years? Pick five winners from different decades and create a chart that answers these questions for each story: What happened? Who is affected or damaged by it? Are there any actions taken to fix the problem? What investigations would you like to see from journalists — locally, nationally, or internationally — who will serve the public? It comes up with three ideas, and writes paragraphs for each explaining what the story is and why it's important to investigate. Find examples of investigative report and write a short re the press find? What do you think the effects of this story are? Do you think this is a valuable investigative journalism project? Why or why not? Research Watergate's most famous anonymous source, W. Mark Felt, also known as Deep Throat. Start by reading this Washington Post article and watch a short video in which Bob Woodward talks about his relationship with Felt:. (Available here: Prepare a presentation for your class. Questions to be addressed include: Who is W. Mark Felt? What other person is suspected of being Deep Throat? When did Felt's identity finally come to light and why? Watch the movie All the President's Men (rated R). Write a report on how the film portrays the role of the press in politics. Integrating and evaluating presented in a variety of media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and verbally. See all A. A standards. and contrast different sets of ideas. B. Consider some perspectives. C. Analyze causal relationships and several causes, including the importance of individuals, the influence of ideas. D. Draw comparisons across eras and regions to determine lasting problems. E. Distinguish between unsupported expressions of opinion and hypotheses informed reasoned in historical evidence. F. Comparing competing historical narratives. G. Challenging the argument of historical inevitability. H. Holding the interpretation of historical narratives. G. Challenging the argument of historical inevitability. H. Holding the interpretation of historical narratives. G. Challenging the argument of historical inevitability. H. Holding the interpretation of historical narratives. G. Challenging the argument of historical inevitability. H. Holding the interpretation of historical narratives. G. Challenging the argument of historical narratives. G. Challenging the narratives of historical narratives. G. Challenging the narratives of historical narratives. G. Challenging the narratives of historical narratives of historical narratives of historical narratives. G. Challenging the narratives of historical n social, and cultural developments in the contemporary United States See all U.S. standards. B. What are the responsibilities of citizens? C. What are the responsibilities of citizens? C. What are the responsibilities of citizens? C. What are the responsibilities of citizens? D. Is civil disposition or personal and public character traits essential to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy? E. How can citizens take part in civilian life? See all standard standards

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