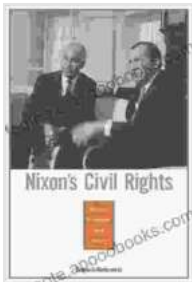


Nixon's Civil Rights Politics: Principle and Policy

Richard Nixon's presidency was a complex and controversial one, marked by both triumphs and failures. His approach to civil rights was no exception. Nixon was a Republican president who came to office in 1969, at a time when the nation was still struggling to come to terms with the legacy of slavery and segregation. The civil rights movement had made great strides in the 1950s and 1960s, but much work remained to be done.



Nixon's Civil Rights: Politics, Principle, and Policy

by Dean J Kotlowski

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

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Print length : 416 pages



Nixon's approach to civil rights was shaped by a number of factors, including his personal beliefs, his political ambitions, and the political climate of the time. Nixon was a conservative who believed in law and Free Download, but he also believed that the federal government had a role to play in promoting equality. He was also a pragmatist who was willing to compromise in Free Download to achieve his goals.

As a result of these factors, Nixon's civil rights policies were often contradictory. He took some steps to advance civil rights, such as increasing funding for minority businesses and appointing more African Americans to government positions. However, he also took steps that were seen as setbacks for the civil rights movement, such as opposing busing and affirmative action.

Nixon's approach to civil rights was ultimately unsuccessful. He failed to achieve his goal of racial reconciliation, and he left office with the nation still deeply divided over the issue of race.

Nixon's Personal Beliefs

Nixon's personal beliefs about race were complex and evolved over time. He grew up in a Quaker family that taught him the importance of equality and compassion. However, he also lived in a time and place where racism was widespread. As a result, Nixon's views on race were often contradictory.

On the one hand, Nixon believed that all people were created equal and that they should be treated with respect. He also believed that the federal government had a role to play in promoting equality. In a 1960 speech, Nixon said, "We must never forget that the basic issue in the civil rights struggle is the dignity of the human being."

On the other hand, Nixon also believed that law and order was essential for a functioning society. He was concerned that the civil rights movement was too often associated with violence and disorder. In a 1968 speech, Nixon said, "We must not allow the forces of violence and anarchy to prevail."

Nixon's contradictory views on race were reflected in his civil rights policies. He took some steps to advance civil rights, but he also took steps that were seen as setbacks for the civil rights movement.

Nixon's Political Ambitions

Nixon's political ambitions also played a role in his approach to civil rights. He was a Republican who wanted to win the support of both white and black voters. As a result, he often tried to strike a balance between his personal beliefs and the political realities of the time.

In the 1960 presidential election, Nixon lost to John F. Kennedy, who was seen as more supportive of civil rights. After the election, Nixon became more vocal in his support for civil rights. He believed that the Republican Party needed to do more to reach out to black voters.

In the 1968 presidential election, Nixon won by appealing to white voters who were concerned about crime and disFree Download. However, he also made some promises to black voters, such as increasing funding for minority businesses and appointing more African Americans to government positions.

Nixon's political ambitions ultimately led him to compromise on his principles. He was willing to take steps that he believed were necessary to win elections, even if those steps were not always in line with his personal beliefs.

The Political Climate of the Time

The political climate of the time also shaped Nixon's approach to civil rights. The nation was deeply divided over the issue of race, and there was no

easy way to please everyone. Nixon was often criticized by both white and black leaders.

White leaders criticized Nixon for not going enough to support law and Free Download. They believed that the civil rights movement was too often associated with violence and disFree Download. Black leaders criticized Nixon for not going enough to advance civil rights. They believed that he was more interested in winning elections than in fighting for equality.

Nixon was caught in a difficult position. He needed to appeal to both white and black voters, but he could not please everyone. As a result, his civil rights policies were often contradictory.

Nixon's Civil Rights Policies

Nixon's civil rights policies were a mix of successes and failures. He took some steps to advance civil rights, but he also took steps that were seen as setbacks for the civil rights movement.

One of Nixon's most significant civil rights achievements was the creation of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE). The OMBE was designed to help minority-owned businesses get access to capital and other resources. Nixon also appointed more African Americans to government positions than any previous president.

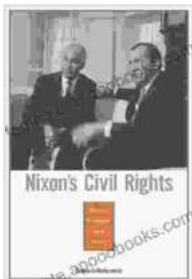
However, Nixon also took steps that were seen as setbacks for the civil rights movement. He opposed busing, which was a way to desegregate schools. He also opposed affirmative action, which was a way to give preferential treatment to minorities in hiring and admissions.

Nixon's civil rights policies were ultimately unsuccessful. He failed to achieve his goal of racial reconciliation, and he left office with the nation still deeply divided over the issue of race.

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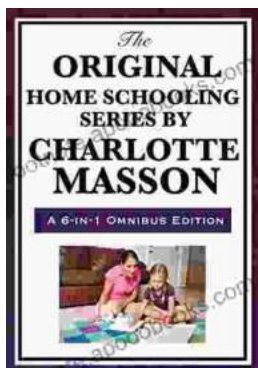
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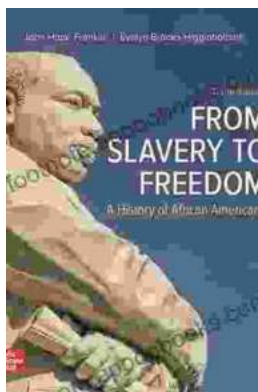
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