

**Guided Reading Activity 28-1**

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. The presidential candidate in 1968 who appealed to many frustrated citizens was _____, a Republican.
2. Nixon's principal opponent was Democrat _____, who had served as vice president under Lyndon Johnson.
3. To gain Southern support, Nixon had met with powerful South Carolina senator _____.
4. Nixon's _____ dismantled a number of federal programs and gave more control to state and local governments.
5. Critics of the nation's welfare system, _____, argued that the system was structured so that it was actually better for poor people to apply for benefits than to take a low-paying job.
6. Nixon and his national security adviser, _____, believed that abandoning the war in Vietnam would damage the United States' position in the world.
7. The _____ stated that the United States would expect its allies to take care of their own defense.
8. Nixon was a staunch anti-Communist, but he and Kissinger rejected the notion of a _____ in which the superpowers confronted each other.
9. Nixon and Kissinger also believed that engagement and negotiation with _____ offered a better way for the United States to achieve its international goals.
10. With Kissinger's help, Nixon fashioned an approach called _____, or relaxation of tensions between the United States and its major Communist rivals.
11. Nixon began to improve relations with China when he lifted _____ and withdrew the Seventh Fleet from defending Taiwan.
12. In making a trip to China in 1972, Nixon hoped not only to strengthen ties with the Chinese, but also to encourage the Soviets to more actively pursue _____.
13. When Nixon flew to _____ on May 22, 1972, he became the first president since World War II to visit the Soviet Union.
14. During the historic Moscow summit, the two superpowers signed the first _____ to limit nuclear arms.