**Watergate Project**

**Group Names:**

**Requirements:**

1. Title and picture on the top of your poster

2. Create a 4 to 6 sentence summary about your stage of the scandal? What happened, who was involved? Why was this stage important?

3. Describe 3 important people involved in the Watergate Scandal. (2 to 3 sentences each)

4. Create a timeline of 4 to 5 events that happened during your stage of the scandal with a short description.

**Roles: Please sign up for a role; every role must be filled even if you must sign up for more than one…**

1: Helper/Artist: (Help roles 2-4 complete their tasks)/Add a title and picture to your poster.

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2: Create a 4 to 6 sentence summary about your stage of the scandal? What happened, who was involved? Why was this stage important?

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3: Describe 3 important people involved in the Watergate Scandal. (2 to 3 sentences each)

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4: Create a timeline of 4 to 5 events that happened during your stage of the scandal with a short description.

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**Uses the resources provided in class to compete your poster**

**Textbook pages: 802-807**

**Stage 1: The Watergate Break-In**

In the early morning hours of Saturday, June 17, 1972, Frank Wills discovered a piece of tape over a basement-door lock in the Watergate apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C. Wills, a night watchman at the complex, removed the tape and left to get a cup of coffee. When he returned less than an hour later, he found the same lock had been retaped, so he called police. Plainclothes officers responded to the call, and they soon confronted five burglars in the offices of the Democratic National Committee on the sixth floor of the building.

The burglars wore business suits and thin rubber gloves, and they carried cameras, film, a walkie-talkie, lock, picks, electronic surveillance equipment, and stacks of hundred-dollar bills. Although they offered false identifications at first, it was soon discovered that the worked for the Committee to Re-Elect the President, popularly known as CREEP. They were in the Watergate complex to install electronic bugging equipment in telephones that would have transmitted Democratic campaign strategy back to CREEP. Most newspapers downplayed or ignored the initial story of the break-in, but the *Washington Post* ran a story on the front page of its Sunday edition. The *Post’s* story was written by Bob Woodward, who with his colleague Carl Bernstein, soon began in in-depth investigation of the curious circumstances surrounding the Watergate burglary.

In response to the story, John Mitchell, President Nixon’s campaign manager, denied that the burglary was part of a spying operation by the president’s men. Ronald Ziegler, the president’s press secretary, said, “I am not going to comment on a third-rate alleged burglary attempt.” And, within days of the breakin, President Nixon himself denied the White House had been involved.

**Stage 2: Investigations Begin**

In the early days following the Watergate break-in, hardly anyone in the country suspected that there was a direct link between the burglary and the White House. But details of the brewing scandal began to emerge in the pages of the *Washington Post*, shortly before and for a long time after, the 1972 election. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein were two young reporters at the *Post* who pursued the story. In the process, they logged thousands of investigative hours and followed hundreds of leads, including anonymous sources. The two reporters began to slowly link Nixon’s advisers, and eventually Nixon himself, to a cover-up of the White House’s involvement in the burglary.

Soon, other groups also began to pursue more information about Watergate. A number of newspapers and magazines aggressively covered the story, and a grand jury convened to investigate the ramifications of the break-in. After the initial grand jury investigations in September 1972, only two White House aides, Gordon Liddy, E. Howard Hunt, and the five burglars – James McCord, CREEP’s director of security; and

four Cubans who had been recruited for the job – were indicted (charged with a crime). Both Liddy and Hunt had initially avoided arrest, but later pleaded guilty to involvement in the burglary.

The many investigations into the Watergate scandal ultimately revealed that it was about more than just a burglary. Woodward and Bernstein and others obtained evidence that White House officials were responsible for a series of efforts to ensure Nixon was reelected. They planned to discredit and sabotage several Democratic presidential contenders, and pledged to do “whatever was necessary” to stop government leaks to the press. They also extorted (illegally used their official position to obtain) millions of dollars in campaign contributions from corporations seeking government favors, and even tried to get the Internal Revenue Service to, in Nixon’s words, “pressure our enemies.” As news stories increasingly connected top presidential officials with such sordid activities, the White House issued stronger denials and put pressure on the *Washington Post* and others to back off.

**Stage 3: Congressional Hearings**

In March 1973, the grand jury investigating the burglary convicted Liddy, Hunt, and the five burglars and sentenced them to 20, 35, and 40 years in prison, respectively. Soon thereafter, L. Patrick Gray, the acting director of the FBI, resigned after admitting he had destroyed Watergate evidence. In May 1973,

North Carolina senator Sam Ervin, chair of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Activities, convened hearings on Watergate. The hearings were televised across the nation and were watched with great fascination by large numbers of Americans.

Former White House counsel John Dean, fired in April by Nixon, testified before the committee in June. He revealed that former Attorney General John Mitchell – who became Nixon’s 1972 presidential campaign manager – had ordered the Watergate break-in and that the White House was covering up its involvement. Dean also testified that the president had authorized payments of hush money to the burglars to keep them quiet, a charge vehemently denied by Nixon’s aides. On July 16, 1973, the startling testimony of White House aide Alexander Butterfield testified that Nixon had ordered a taping system installed in the White House to automatically record all conversations – something only a handful of people had known about. Now, the hearing’s key questions – what did the president know, and when did he know it – could be answered by listening to the tapes.

Special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who had been appointed to investigate the Watergate break-in, immediately subpoenaed (summoned to court) eight tapes from the White House to confirm Dean’s testimony. Nixon refused to give them up, claiming they were vital to national security. Nixon then offered to provide a summary of the tapes to Cox. Cox said that wasn’t good enough, and so Nixon had him fired in October 1973. Cox’s dismissal prompted an outpouring of protest, which included 350,000 angry telegrams sent to Congress and the White House. Nixon responded to the unexpected protests by appointing another special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, and then turning over the subpoenaed tapes. By this time, many of Nixon’s top aides had been indicted for crimes related to Watergate.

**Stage 4: The Secret Tapes**

When President Nixon finally turned over the secret tapes to Judge Sirica, some of the conversations requested by the special prosecutor were missing. One tape had a mysterious gap of 18 ½ minutes, which experts said resulted from five separate erasures. Nixon’s aides denied that any intentional erasures had occurred and blamed the 18 ½ - minute gap on an accidental erasure by Nixon’s secretary,

Rose Mary Woods. Woods told Judge Sirica she had accidently erased the tape while she was transcribing it, but her description was rather implausible and accounted for only 5 minutes of erasure, leaving 13 ½ minutes of missing tape unaccounted for. Americans increasingly believed the missing conversations were part of a larger White House effort to hide damning evidence. Seven top White House officials – including Mitchell and Colson – were indicted in March 1974 by a grand jury for their role in the Watergate cover-up. Though Nixon was not indicted with his top aides, special prosecutor Leon Jaworski gave Sirica a secret report and bulging briefcase of evidence against the president and asked him to send it to the House Judiciary Committee, which was considering impeachment charges against the president.

Then, Jaworksi requested 42 more tapes from Nixon. Instead of releasing the tapes themselves, at the end of April Nixon released transcripts of the tapes prepared by White House aides, who had edited out all irrelevant material. Their release caused a sensation: the Government Printing Office sold 800 copies in three hours on May 1, 1974, and paperback books rushed into print sold millions of copies. The transcripts were somewhat sanitized for public consumption; wherever vulgarities existed on the tape, the aides wrote, “expletive deleted” on the transcripts. The transcripts revealed an overwhelming desire among Nixon and his aides to punish political opponents, and to thwart the Watergate investigation. Now, even Nixon’s most steadfast supporters began to suggest that he needed to step down. Two months later, Jaworski requested 64 more tapes as evidence in the cases against the indicted White House officials. Nixon refused to comply, but the Supreme Court voted 8-0 in July 1974 that he had to turn over the tapes.

**Stage 5: Nixon Resigns**

After the Supreme Court ruled in late July 1974 that Nixon must turn over the remaining tapes, the House Judiciary Committee adopted three articles of impeachment against the president. The charged him with misusing presidential power to violate the constitutional rights of U.S. citizens, obstruction of justice, and defying Judiciary Committee subpoenas. In early August 1974, Nixon provided transcripts of the eight subpoenaed tapes. The tapes contained the “smoking gun” – the irrefutable evidence that Nixon had knowingly violated the law and that he had known about and had participated in the cover-up of the Watergate break-in from almost the very beginning – something he had steadfastly denied.

Until the tapes were forced out, the idea of such dealings and conversations in the White House seemed beyond belief. The tapes also revealed that the president and his advisors were petty and mean, constantly using vulgar and offensive expletives in their conversations. Republican Senate leaders called the tapes, “a shabby, disgusting, immoral performance.” The backlash to the last set of tapes was overwhelming. Congressional Republicans – members of Nixon’s own party- concluded that Nixon was guilty and was a liability they could no longer afford. They told the president that his impeachment by the House of Representatives and his removal from office by the Senate were both foregone conclusions, and that he should resign.

Rather than face the near certainty of being forced from office, Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974. In his farewell address, he admitted making some “judgements” that “were wrong,” but he insisted that he had always acted “in what I believed at the time to be the best interests of the nation.” Then he climbed the stairs of the presidential helicopter, turned and gave one last victory salute to his staff, and flew off to political exile in California.

**TIMELINE**

**1968 November 5** - Richard Milhous Nixon, the 55-year-old former vice president who lost the presidency for the Republicans in 1960, reclaims it by defeating Hubert Humphrey in one of the closest elections in U.S. history.

**1969 January 21** - Nixon is inaugurated as the 37th president of the United States.

**1970 July 23** - Nixon approves a plan for greatly expanding domestic intelligence-gathering by the FBI, CIA and other agencies. He has second thoughts a few days later and rescinds his approval.

**1971**

* July 1, 1971: David Young and [Egil “Bud” Krogh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egil_Krogh) write a memo suggesting the formation of what would later be called the "[White House Plumbers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House_Plumbers)" in response to the leak of the [Pentagon Papers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentagon_Papers) by [Daniel Ellsberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Ellsberg).
* August 21, 1971: [Nixon's Enemies List](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon%27s_Enemies_List) is started by White House aides (though Nixon himself may not have been aware of it); to "use the available federal machinery to screw our political enemies."
* September 3, 1971: "White House Plumbers" [E. Howard Hunt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E._Howard_Hunt), [G. Gordon Liddy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G._Gordon_Liddy) et al. break into the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist Lewis Fielding looking for material that might discredit Ellsberg, under the direction of [John Ehrlichman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ehrlichman) or his staff within the White House. This was the Plumbers' first major operation. The White House "plumbers" unit - named for their orders to plug leaks in the administration - burglarizes a psychiatrist's office to find files on Daniel Ellsberg, the former defense analyst who leaked the Pentagon Papers.

**1972**

* By early 1972 The Plumbers, at this stage assigned to the [Committee to Re-Elect the President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committee_to_Re-Elect_the_President) (CREEP), had become frustrated at the lack of additional assignments they were being asked to perform, and that any plans and proposals they suggested were being rejected by CREEP. Liddy and Hunt took their complaints to the White House - most likely to [Charles Colson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Colson) - and requested that the White House start putting pressure on CREEP to assign them new operations. It is likely that both Colson and White House Chief of Staff [H.R. Haldeman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H.R._Haldeman) did just that, setting in train events that would lead to the Watergate break-ins a few months later. This narrative is confirmed in the famous "Cancer of the Presidency" conversation between Nixon and White House Counsel [John Dean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dean) on March 21, 1973.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_timeline#cite_note-3)
* May 2, 1972: [J. Edgar Hoover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Edgar_Hoover) dies; [L. Patrick Gray](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._Patrick_Gray) is appointed acting [FBI director](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Director_of_the_Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation).[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_timeline#cite_note-4)
* June 17, 1972: The plumbers are arrested at 2:30 a.m. in the process of burglarizing and planting [surveillance bugs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covert_listening_device) in the [Democratic National Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_National_Committee) offices at the [Watergate Hotel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_Hotel).
* June 20, 1972: Reportedly based on a tip from [Deep Throat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Throat_(Watergate)), [Bob Woodward](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Woodward) reports in the [*Washington Post*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_Post) that one of the burglars had [E. Howard Hunt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E._Howard_Hunt) in his address book and possessed checks signed by him (Hunt) and that Hunt was connected to [Charles Colson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Colson).
* September 15, 1972: [Hunt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E._Howard_Hunt), [Liddy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G._Gordon_Liddy) and the Watergate burglars are indicted by a federal grand jury.
* November 7, 1972: [Nixon re-elected](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1972) in the largest plurality of votes in American history.

**June 17** - Five men, one of whom says he used to work for the CIA, are arrested at 2:30 a.m. trying to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate hotel and office complex.

**June 19** - A GOP security aide is among the Watergate burglars, The Washington Post reports. Former attorney general John Mitchell, head of the Nixon reelection campaign, denies any link to the operation.

**August 1** - A $25,000 cashier's check, apparently earmarked for the Nixon campaign, wound up in the bank account of a Watergate burglar, The Washington Post reports.

**September 29** - John Mitchell, while serving as attorney general, controlled a secret Republican fund used to finance widespread intelligence-gathering operations against the Democrats, The Post reports.

**October 10** - FBI agents establish that the Watergate break-in stems from a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted on behalf of the Nixon reelection effort, The Post reports.

**November 7** - Nixon is reelected in one of the largest landslides in American political history, taking more than 60 percent of the vote and crushing the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

**1973**

* January 8, 1973: Five defendants plead guilty as the burglary trial begins. Liddy and [McCord](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McCord) are convicted after the trial.
* February 28, 1973: Confirmation hearings begin for confirming [L. Patrick Gray](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._Patrick_Gray) as permanent Director of the [FBI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FBI). During these hearings, Gray reveals that he had complied with an order from [John Dean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dean) to provide daily updates on the Watergate investigation, and also that Dean had "probably lied" to FBI investigators.
* March 17, 1973: Watergate burglar [James McCord](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_McCord) writes a letter to Judge [John Sirica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Sirica), claiming that some of his testimony was perjured under pressure and that the burglary was not a CIA operation, but had involved other government officials, thereby leading the investigation to the White House.
* April 6, 1973: White House counsel John Dean begins cooperating with federal Watergate prosecutors.
* April 27, 1973: [L. Patrick Gray](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._Patrick_Gray) resigns after it comes to light that he destroyed files from E. Howard Hunt's safe. [William Ruckelshaus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ruckelshaus) is appointed as his replacement.
* April 30, 1973: Senior White house administration officials [John Ehrlichman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ehrlichman), [H. R. Haldeman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._R._Haldeman), and [Richard Kleindienst](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Kleindienst) resign; [John Dean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dean) is fired.
* May 17, 1973 : The [Senate Watergate Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_Watergate_Committee) begins its nationally televised hearings.
* May 19, 1973: Independent [special prosecutor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_prosecutor) [Archibald Cox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Cox) appointed to oversee investigation into possible presidential impropriety.
* June 3, 1973: [John Dean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dean) tells Watergate investigators that he has discussed the [cover-up](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cover-up) with Nixon at least 35 times.
* July 13, 1973: [Alexander Butterfield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Butterfield), former presidential appointments secretary, reveals that all conversations and telephone calls in Nixon’s office have been taped since 1971.
* July 18, 1973: Nixon orders White House taping systems disconnected.
* July 23, 1973: Nixon refuses to turn over presidential tapings to Senate Watergate Committee or the special prosecutor.
* Vice President replaced:
  + October 10, 1973: [Spiro Agnew](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiro_Agnew) resigns as [Vice President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_the_United_States) due to corruption while he was the [governor of Maryland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Maryland).
  + October 12, 1973: [Gerald Ford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Ford) is nominated as Vice President under the [25th Amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/25th_Amendment).
* October 20, 1973: "[Saturday Night Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saturday_Night_Massacre)" - Nixon fires special prosecutor Cox. Ruckelshaus and [Elliot Richardson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elliot_Richardson) refuse to comply and resign. [Robert Bork](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Bork) considers resigning but carries out the order.
* November 1, 1973: [Leon Jaworski](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leon_Jaworski) is appointed new special prosecutor.
* November 17, 1973: Nixon delivers "I am not a crook" speech at a televised press conference at Disney World (Florida)

**January 30** - Former Nixon aides G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord Jr. are convicted of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate incident. Five other men plead guilty, but mysteries remain.

**April 30** - Nixon's top White House staffers, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resign over the scandal. White House counsel John Dean is fired.

**May 18** - The Senate Watergate Committee begins its nationally televised hearings. Attorney General-designate Elliot Richardson taps former solicitor general Archibald Cox as the Justice Department's special prosecutor for Watergate.

**June 3** - John Dean has told Watergate investigators that he discussed the Watergate cover-up with President Nixon at least 35 times, The Post reports. **June 13** - Watergate prosecutors find a memo addressed to John Ehrlichman describing in detail the plans to burglarize the office of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, The Post reports.

**July 13** - Alexander Butterfield, former presidential appointments secretary, reveals in congressional testimony that since 1971 Nixon had recorded all conversations and telephone calls in his offices.

**July 18** - Nixon reportedly orders the White House taping system disconnected.

**July 23** - Nixon refuses to turn over the presidential tape recordings to the Senate Watergate Committee or the special prosecutor.

**October 20** - Saturday Night Massacre: Nixon fires Archibald Cox and abolishes the office of the special prosecutor. Attorney General Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus resign. Pressure for impeachment mounts in Congress.

**November 17** - Nixon declares, "I'm not a crook," maintaining his innocence in the Watergate case. **December 7** - The White House can't explain an 18 ½-minute gap in one of the subpoenaed tapes. Chief of Staff Alexander Haig says one theory is that "some sinister force" erased the segment.

**1974**

* January 28, 1974: Nixon campaign aide [Herbert Porter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Porter) pleads guilty to perjury.
* February 25, 1974: Nixon personal counsel [Herbert Kalmbach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Kalmbach) pleads guilty to two charges of illegal campaign activities.
* March 4, 1974: "[Watergate Seven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_Seven)" indicted.
* April 5, 1974: [Dwight Chapin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwight_Chapin) convicted of lying to a grand jury.
* April 7, 1974: [Ed Reinecke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ed_Reinecke), Republican [lieutenant governor of California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant_governor_of_California), indicted on three charges of perjury before the Senate committee.
* April 30, 1974: White House releases edited transcripts of the Nixon tapes, but the House Judiciary Committee insists the actual tapes must be turned over.
* June 15, 1974: Woodward and Bernstein's book [*All the President's Men*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_the_President%27s_Men) is published by Simon & Schuster ([ISBN 0-671-21781-X](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/067121781X)).
* July 24, 1974: [*United States v. Nixon*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_v._Nixon) decided: Nixon is ordered to give up tapes to investigators.
* Congress moves to [impeach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeach) Nixon.
  + July 27 to July 30, 1974: House Judiciary Committee passes articles of Impeachment.
  + Early August 1974: A previously unknown tape from June 23, 1972 (recorded a few days after the break-in) documenting Nixon and Haldeman formulating a plan to block investigations, is released. This recording would later became known as the "Smoking Gun".
  + Key Republican Senators tell Nixon that enough votes exist to convict him.
* August 9, 1974: **Nixon resigns** [**presidency**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States). Gerald Ford becomes President.
* September 8, 1974: President Ford ends investigations by granting Nixon a pardon.
* November 7, 1974: [94th Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/94th_Congress) elected: [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Democratic_Party) picks up 5 Senate seats and 49 House seats. Many of the freshman congressmen are very young; the media dubs them "[Watergate Babies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_Babies)".
* December 31, 1974: As a result of Nixon administration abuses of privacy, [Privacy Act of 1974](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy_Act_of_1974) passes into law. Ford is persuaded to veto the bill by [Richard Cheney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Cheney) and [Donald Rumsfeld](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Rumsfeld); Congress overrides Ford's veto. (Note that the newly elected Congress had not taken office yet, this Congress was still the [93rd Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/93rd_Congress).)

**April 30** - The White House releases more than 1,200 pages of edited transcripts of the Nixon tapes to the House Judiciary Committee, but the committee insists that the tapes themselves must be turned over.

**July 24** - The Supreme Court rules unanimously that Nixon must turn over the tape recordings of 64 White House conversations, rejecting the president's claims of executive privilege.

**July 27** - House Judiciary Committee passes the first of three articles of impeachment, charging obstruction of justice.

**August 8** - Richard Nixon becomes the first U.S. president to resign. Vice President Gerald R. Ford assumes the country's highest office. He will later pardon Nixon of all charges related to the Watergate case.

**May 31** - The Washington Post confirms that W. Mark Felt, a former number-two official at the FBI, was Deep Throat, after Vanity Fair magazine identified the 91-year-old Felt, now a retiree in California, as the long-anonymous Watergate source.

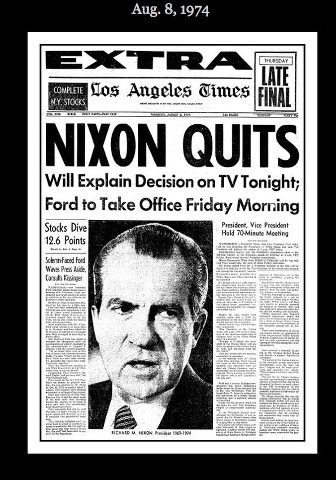
**1975**

* January 1, 1975: John N. Mitchell, John Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury.
* July 27, 1975: [Church Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Committee) chaired by [Frank Church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Church) commences, to investigate foreign and domestic intelligence-gathering activities.
* November 4, 1975: Ford replaces several Nixon cabinet members in the "[Halloween Massacre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halloween_Massacre)", engineered by Ford aide [Donald Rumsfeld](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Rumsfeld). [Richard Cheney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Cheney), [George H. W. Bush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_H._W._Bush) and [Brent Scowcroft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brent_Scowcroft) join Ford administration; Rumsfeld becomes [Secretary of Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_Defense_of_the_United_States); Henry Kissinger remains as [Secretary of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) but not [National Security Advisor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Advisor_(United_States)).

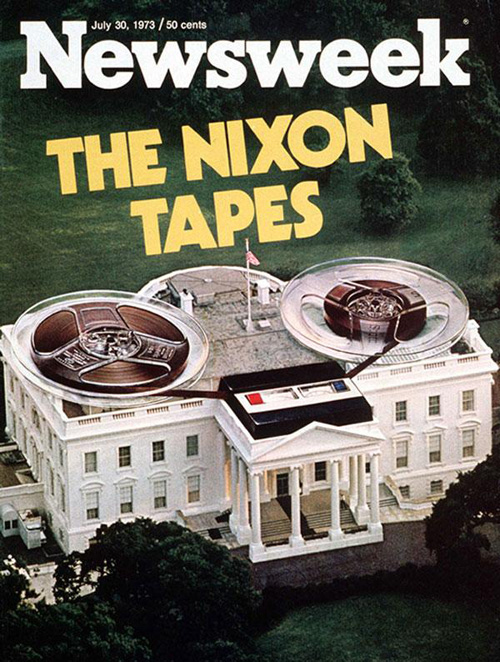
**Watergate Gallery Walk Name:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stages** | **What happened during this stage?** | **Describe 1 person/event from each poster.** |
| **1: Break-In** |  |  |
| **2: Investigation** |  |  |
| **3: Watergate Hearings** |  |  |
| **4: Secrete Tapes** |  |  |
| **5: Nixon Resigns** |  |  |

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