

In six years as the United States president, Richard Nixon is widely perceived as pivotal as far as American diplomatic, military, and history are concerned. President Nixon was the 37th president of the United States from the year 1969 to 1974. His presidency came after serving in the government as the U.S Representative and as a senator of California. He is known for successfully ending the war in Vietnam and improving the United States' relationship with China and Russia (Kuklick,1989). In the United States history, he is the only president to have resigned from the office following the Watergate scandal. Besides the Watergate scandal, Nixon is widely considered a president who had good plans for the country.

The Watergate scandal ensued in 1972 on 17th June when several burglars were apprehended inside the Democratic National Committee's office, situated in the renowned Watergate complex premises at the heart of Washington DC. The burglars were linked to President Nixon's campaign, arrested trying to steal documents and wiretap phones (Liebovich, 2003). While Nixon tried to take the initiative to cover up for that ordeal, his role in the scandal was blown by two reporters from the Washington Post; the move saw Richard Nixon resign from office in 1974, a scandal that altered the United States forever.

The immense attention to the scandal to the current date overshadowed how effective Nixon appealed as a president that set a track record. Scholars have recognized that the president established progressive domestic and foreign policies in diverse areas that have remained a foundation over different generations. For example, in his first term as the president, he focused on health care, reforms in welfare, energy and environment, and civil rights (Hoff, 2012). In his philosophy, he believed that the country's policies were to be centered on national standards. Despite the Congress defeating his healthcare and welfare programs, he triumphed in creating the Office of Energy Policy to oversee and as an advisory on oil policy. He supported the Clean Air Act of 1970 and the establishment of the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency).

References

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