

The 1960s and the Vietnam War

KENNEDY'S PRESIDENCY

Use space below for notes

I. Election of 1960

A. Nominees

1. Republicans nominated Vice President **Richard M. Nixon**
 - a. One of most active vice presidents in U.S. history
 - b. Traveled throughout the world as a "troubleshooter" in various capacities.
2. Democrats nominated Senator **John F. Kennedy**
 - a. Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate majority leader, was Kennedy's running mate
 - b. Acceptance speech: Kennedy called upon American people for sacrifices to achieve their potential greatness -- **The New Frontier**

B. Campaign

1. Kennedy's Catholicism became an issue until he told a group of Protestant ministers that he accepted separation of church and state and that Catholic leaders would not unduly influence him.
2. Debates
 - a. First time presidential debates shown on national television; determined the fate of the election
 - b. The first debate was the most important (3 more followed)
 - Those listening on the radio gave the edge to Nixon.
 - Those watching TV gave the edge to Kennedy
3. Kennedy earned the support of African Americans when he arranged to have Martin Luther King released from a Georgia jail (for having been involved in a protest)

C. Result

1. Kennedy defeated Nixon by slightly over 100,000 popular votes; 303-219 in the electoral vote
 - a. Closest popular vote in U.S. history; difference of less than 1/10 of 1%
 - b. Only Catholic president in U.S. history; youngest to be elected at age 43.
2. Democrats won both houses in Congress, but lost a few seats

D. Inaugural speech: *"Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."*

II. Kennedy's domestic policy

A. Legislative failures:

1. JFK unable to get much through Congress due to resistance from Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats.
2. Congress blocked plans for an income tax cut, federal aid to education, urban renewal, medical care the aged, and creation of a Department of Urban Affairs
3. Lyndon Johnson would later get these measures passed after JFK was assassinated.

B. Minimum wage raised from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and extended to 3 million more workers.

C. Area Redevelopment Act of 1961: provided \$400 million in loans to "distressed areas."

D. Housing Act of 1961: Provided nearly \$5 billion over four years for preservation of open urban spaces, development of mass transit, and the construction of middle class housing.

E. Steel Prices: 1961, Kennedy "jawboned" the steel industry into overturning a price increase after having encouraged labor to lower its wage demands.

F. Space Race

1. Kennedy promoted a \$24 billion project to land an American on the Moon.

- a. In the early 1960s, the U.S. was behind the USSR in space technology
 - b. Mercury Project: succeeded in sending manned space craft into space (Alan Shepard) and orbit (John Glenn) between 1961 and 1963.
 - c. Gemini Program: achieved goals of long-duration space flight, rendezvous and docking, extra-vehicular activity, targeted re-entry and earth landing between 1962 and 1966.
2. 1969, **Apollo 11** mission transported three American astronauts successfully to the moon: Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to walk the moon

G. The Kennedys continued their crusade against organized crime

- **Robert F. Kennedy** (RFK) was JFK's attorney general

III. The Civil Rights Movement

A. JFK did nothing during his first two years regarding civil rights

1. Tried to avoid losing either the white or black southern vote.
2. Most civil rights initiatives had been merely symbolic
3. RFK's attempts at enfranchisement in the South was largely unsuccessful
 - a. Only a small percentage of blacks were registered due to literacy tests, poll taxes, white primaries, and grandfather clauses.

b. White segregationists wreaked terror on the Student Nonviolent

Coordinating Committee (SNCC) through church bombings and assaults on blacks

4. While Kennedy was initially able to satisfy both sides of the issue, the rise of civil rights militants forced his hand.

B. Civil Rights Militants

1. **Freedom Riders** were organized by **CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)**

- a. May 1961, they rode interstate buses to verify that segregation wasn't happening.
- b. In Alabama, Freedom Riders were arrested by police, state troopers, and National Guard; some were severely beaten by the KKK.
- c. More Freedom Riders kept coming all summer.
- d. Attorney General Robert Kennedy petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a ruling against segregation of interstate facilities
 - He sent 400 marshals to protect the Freedom Riders.
- e. ICC made the announcement on Sept. 22, 1961; CORE was victorious.

2. **James Meredith** demanded to be enrolled in the University of Mississippi in 1962

- a. September 1962, JFK had to send the U.S. Army to enforce a court order to enroll **James Meredith** in "Ole Miss" after riots broke out
- b. Kennedy was losing control of the segregation issue.

3. Showdown in **Birmingham, Alabama**

- a. 1963, Birmingham closed parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and golf courses to avoid desegregation.
- b. **Martin Luther King, Jr.** chose Birmingham as a target for desegregation because it was the toughest challenge and a victory would break segregation throughout the South.
- c. MLK and his supporters were arrested on Good Friday for "marching without a permit" and spent 2 weeks in jail.

"We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed. We must come to see... that justice too long delayed is justice denied."

-- Martin Luther King, Letter from a Birmingham Jail, 1963

- d. After his release, King began using black school children in the demonstrations:
 - Police commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor used cattle prods and ordered police dogs on demonstrators and used fire hoses on children as world watched in horror.
 - Public pressure mounted for civil rights legislation.

- e. Local business leaders gave in and agreed to desegregate the big department stores.
 - King called off the demonstrations.
- f. Shortly after, King's motel bombed (as was his brother's home)
 - After rioting erupted, JFK decided to side with King.

C. Kennedy pursues civil rights

1. Integration of the **University of Alabama**

- a. June 1963, JFK federalized Alabama National Guard to enforce a court order requiring the admission of two blacks—James Hood and Vivian Malone
 - b. **Governor George Wallace** symbolically stood in the door way protesting that states' rights were being violated.
 - Earlier he had said in his inaugural speech: "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."
 - c. That night, **Medgar Evers**, NAACP director in Mississippi, was assassinated in retaliation for U. of Alabama issue
- ##### 2. In response, JFK announced he would send Congress a civil rights bill to Congress
- a. The bill would crush segregation, outlaw discrimination in elections, and give the justice department authority to enforce school integration.
 - b. By the time JFK was assassinated, his civil rights bill was moving toward passage in the House.

D. **March on Washington**, August 28, 1963 (led by King)

1. Largest protest in the nation's history thus far; 200,000 people
2. Organized in part by **A. Philip Randolph** (who had started the March on Washington Movement during WWII)
3. Protesters demanded passage of Kennedy's civil rights bill and for more and better jobs.
4. The event was climaxed with Martin Luther King, Jr's "**I have a dream**" speech

IV. Kennedy and the Cold War

A. "**Flexible Response**"

1. Kennedy sought conventional military strategies to deal with thorny local challenges around the world.
 - a. Ironically, during the presidential election of 1960, Kennedy had criticized Eisenhower for allowing a "missile gap" that favored the Soviets.
 - b. When JFK became president, he learned that the gap was actually in favor of the U.S.; yet he continued the largest peacetime military buildup in history.
2. Khrushchev pledged to back wars of liberation in Third World countries (less-developed regions).

3. Kennedy ordered a buildup of conventional armed forces to fight localized wars in the Third World.
 - a. Shifted from Eisenhower's heavy reliance on nuclear weapons.
 - b. Set up the **Green Berets** (elite commando force)
 - c. Built up nuclear arsenal for a second-strike capability.

B. Bay of Pigs invasion

1. Early 1960, Eisenhower authorized the CIA to organize, train, and arm in Central America a brigade of 1,400 Cuban exiles for an invasion of Cuba to overthrow **Fidel Castro**.
 - a. Invaders would presumably trigger a popular uprising in Cuba
 - b. JFK continued the plan when the CIA pledged it would work.
2. In April 1961, Bay of Pigs invasion failed miserably
 - a. Kennedy had decided against direct U.S. intervention as he did not want to spark an international diplomatic crisis.
 - b. 1,189 men were captured, 400 killed, only 14 exiles rescued
3. Kennedy publicly took full responsibility on national TV for the ill-conceived mission.
 - Privately Kennedy blamed the CIA for faulty information
4. Significance: brought USSR and Cuba closer together in planning for defense of a future U.S. invasion.

C. Operation Mongoose (1961-62)

1. CIA-backed plan to overthrow and assassinate Fidel Castro
2. Ultimately failed and abandoned after Cuban Missile Crisis.

D. Peace Corps – one of Kennedy's most popular programs

1. Established in 1961, sent young volunteers (doctors, lawyers and engineers) to Third World countries for locally sponsored projects to improve economic stagnation, poor health and education.
2. Alternative to the military containment of communism.
3. By 1966, 15,000 volunteers served in 46 countries.

E. Alliance for Progress

1. 1961, JFK gave \$20 billion in aid to Latin America ("Latin American Marshall Plan")
2. Primary goal was to help Latin American countries to close the gap between rich and poor thus quieting communist sympathies.
3. Result: Little positive impact on Latin America's social problems.

F. Berlin Wall, 1961

1. 1949-1961: Thousands of East Germans fled to West Berlin.
2. Khrushchev delivered a new ultimatum on Berlin; saw U.S. weakness in the Bay of Pigs fiasco
 - a. USSR would give Berlin to East Germany, stripping western access to Berlin.

- b. Kennedy proclaimed the U.S. would not abandon West Berlin
3. August, 1961: East Germans built a wall separating West Berlin from the rest of Berlin and East Germany almost overnight.
 - a. Purpose: Stem the flow people escaping from East Berlin
 - b. Kennedy called up 1,500 U.S. reserves to reinforce West German garrisons.
4. Tensions eased as the refugee problem was solved
 - Air and land routes to West Berlin were kept open.
5. The Wall remained intact until November, 1989

G. Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962)

1. Khrushchev began placing nuclear weapons in Cuba, just 90 miles off the and Florida coast in October 1962.
 - a. Soviets intended to use the weapons to force the U.S. into backing down on Berlin, Cuba, and other troubled areas.
 - b. Only the Pacific Northwest was out of range of Soviet missiles.
2. October 14, U.S. aerial photographs revealed Russians were secretly and speedily installing nuclear missiles.
 - a. Warning of missile attack would shrink from 30 to 2 minutes
 - b. USSR also had nuclear cruise missiles to destroy the U.S. Navy
3. October 22, JFK ordered a naval "quarantine" of Cuba and demanded immediate removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.
 - a. Kennedy also stated any attack by Cuba on the U.S. or any other Latin American country would result in a full retaliatory response on the Soviet Union.
 - Organization of American States gave Kennedy full support.
 - b. Kennedy rejected "surgical" bombing strikes against missile sites since no guarantee existed that all missiles would be hit.
 - c. Also rejected a U.S. invasion of Cuba (many in the cabinet and the military favored this)
 - Unbeknownst to Kennedy, the Soviets had tactical nuclear weapons in Cuba that would have destroyed an invading American army.
 - Soviet field commanders had the authority to use the tactical nuclear weapons if necessary.
 - Had the U.S. invaded, WWII would most likely have begun
 - d. Kennedy's announcement on national TV shocked Americans
 - e. All U.S. forces were put on full alert.
4. For a week, the world watched as the Soviet ship carrying missiles steamed toward Cuba.
 - a. Any U.S. attack would trigger war between the U.S. and USSR
 - b. Oct 24, 16 Soviet ships stopped before reaching the blockade
5. October 26, Khrushchev agreed to remove missiles if U.S. removed its missiles from Turkey and vowed not to attack Cuba.
 - a. This agreement publicly favored Kennedy as the U.S. quietly pulled its Turkish missiles out 6 months later.

- b. Agreement can be seen as a victory for Khrushchev: he saved Cuba and got U.S. missiles removed from Turkey.

H. New spirit of cooperation

1. Kennedy and Khrushchev realized they had come dangerously close to nuclear war and now worked to prevent a future war.
2. **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** (July, 1963)
 - a. Banned the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons
-- Khrushchev refused on-site inspections.
 - b. Signed by all major powers except France and China.
 - c. JFK considered the treaty his greatest achievement
3. Hot-line installed with 24-hour access between Moscow and Washington.

V. Assassination of President Kennedy

- A. November 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas while on a southern tour to drum up support for his policies
 - Lyndon Johnson became president
- B. **Lee Harvey Oswald**, the alleged assassin, was arrested shortly thereafter
 - Oswald was killed a few days later by Jack Ruby, an alleged mafia member, while he was being taken to court.
- C. The **Warren Commission** was created at Johnson's request to further investigate the assassination.
 - a. The commission concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin.
 - b. Many people continued to believe decades after the assassination that a sinister conspiracy was behind the assassination.

LYNDON JOHNSON'S PRESIDENCY

I. Pledged to continue Kennedy's policies

- A. Rammed Kennedy's stalled Civil Rights and tax cut bills through Congress.
 - Johnson was one of few southern Democrats in favor of civil rights.
- B. 1964, tax cut of about \$10 billion resulted in an economic boom.

II. Election of 1964

- A. Democrats nominated LBJ on the platform of "**The Great Society**"
 1. Sweeping set of New Deal-type economic and welfare measures aimed to transform America.
 2. Public sentiment was inspired by **Michael Harrington's *The Other America*** (1962) which showed that 20% of the U.S. population and over 40% of blacks lived in poverty.

- B. Republicans nominated **Barry Goldwater**, senator from Arizona
1. He attacked the federal income tax, Social Security System, the TVA, civil rights legislation, nuclear test ban treaty, and the Great Society.
 2. Considered by many today as the "father of modern conservatism"
 - Ronald Reagan's platform in 1980 was very similar to Goldwater's in 1964.
- C. Campaign
1. Johnson characterized Goldwater as a warmonger who might start a nuclear war.
 2. Goldwater disenchanted many of his fellow Republicans with his extremism.
- D. Results
1. Johnson defeated Goldwater 486 - 52
 2. Democrats swept both houses of Congress with big majorities.
 3. Johnson and Congress now had a mandate for the passage of massive wave of legislation.
 4. Much of the Deep South was lost permanently to the Democratic party.

III. The Great Society

- A. **War on Poverty** (after the election of 1964)
1. **Office of Economic Opportunity ("Equal Opportunity Act")**
 - a. Headed by R. Sargent Shriver, it was created to oversee most of the "War on Poverty" programs.
 - b. It oversaw the spending of billions of dollar
 - c. Native Americans benefited significantly from the OEO.
 2. **Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1966**
 - Congress allocated \$1.1 billion to redevelop isolated mountain areas along the Appalachian range ("Appalachia") where white poverty was rampant.
 3. **Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965**
 - Over \$1 billion was given to elementary and secondary education, largely in areas where poverty existed
 4. **Head Start** established pre-schools for educationally disadvantaged children to prepare them for elementary school.
- B. **Medicare Act of 1965** passed for the elderly.
1. Provided medical care for the elderly who were not covered by their own medical insurance
 2. The program was popular for millions of Americans being pushed to poverty by skyrocketing medical costs.
 3. One of the truly landmark programs created by the Great Society

C. Medicaid (1965)

1. Created as part of the Social Security System
2. Provided medical care for most Americans living in poverty
3. The program was administered jointly between the federal government and the states.

D. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) created in 1966

1. Built 240,000 housing units and allocated \$2.9 billion for urban renewal.
2. 1966, **Robert C. Weaver**, HUD secretary, became first African American cabinet member in U.S. history

E. Immigration Act of 1965

1. Discontinued the national origins system from the 1920s
2. Immigration was now based on first-come first-serve basis.
 - a. Immigrants with families already in the U.S. had precedence.
 - b. Admission was also based on things such as skills and political asylum.
 - Artists, scientists and political refugees were given preference.
3. The act more than doubled the number of immigrants coming in each year, mostly from Latin America and Asia.
 - By 2000, the largest non-white group in America was Latino

F. Consumer protection laws: included full disclosure of cost of credit when borrowing money and regulating use of harmful chemicals in food.

G. Culture

1. Johnson believed that the federal government had a role to play in bringing high culture and educational programming to the masses.
2. **National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)** aimed to bring opera, Broadway musicals, symphony performances, and other “high” culture to Americans via television programming.
 - The arts received federal funding for the creation of numerous works.
3. **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)** provided funds for the creation of educational programming and documentaries
4. **Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)** was created to make high quality, educational programming available to everyone (e.g. *Sesame Street*)
5. Conservatives argued that the federal government was exceeding its authority by funding such programs.

H. Water Quality Act (1965): empowered the federal gov't to set clean water standards for states to force industry to clean up the nation's lakes and rivers.

I. Space program continued to receive heavy federal funding: the U.S. eventually won the space race in 1969 when a spacecraft was successfully sent to the moon.

IV. Triumph of Civil Rights (part of the Great Society)

A. **24th Amendment** (1964): Abolished poll taxes in federal elections

B. Civil Rights Bill of 1964

1. Johnson's skill with Congress got Kennedy's bill passed.
2. Provisions
 - a. Forbade segregation in hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, and sporting arenas that did business in interstate commerce.
 - **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** created to enforce the law.
 - b. Relieved individuals of responsibility for bringing discrimination complaints to court themselves; the federal government was now responsible.
 - c. Eliminated remaining restrictions on black voting.
 - d. **Title VII: Discrimination based on race, religion gender and national origin in the workplace was illegal.**
3. Result: Most businesses in the South's cities and larger towns desegregated immediately.

C. Voting Rights Act of 1965

1. Existing legislation still did not enforce the 15th Amendment guaranteeing the right to vote.
2. March from Selma to Montgomery (March 1965)
 - a. Only 383 of 15,000 blacks were registered to vote in Selma.
 - b. After 2 marches that resulted in beatings, arrests, and one murder, civil rights leaders in Selma announced a climactic protest march from Selma to Montgomery with federal protection in late March.
 - c. In response, on March 15, Johnson promised on TV to send a bill to Congress that would extend voting rights to African Americans in the Deep South.
3. Provisions:
 - a. Literacy tests unlawful if less than 50% of all voting-age citizens were registered. If so, African Americans could be enrolled whether or not they could read.
 - b. If local registrars would not enroll African Americans, the president could send federal examiners who would.
 - This gave teeth to the Civil Rights Act of 1964

- c. Result, 740,00 blacks were registered to vote within 3 years.
- Hundreds of blacks were elected by late 1960s in the Deep South
 - Blacks no longer feared white reprisals during elections.
 - Southerners now began courting African American votes and businesses.
 - For first time since Reconstruction, African Americans migrated *into* the South.

D. Affirmative Action

1. Johnson signed an executive order in 1965 requiring employers on federal contracts to take "affirmative action" to ensure underprivileged minorities and women were hired.
 - Purpose: give preferences to minorities to make up for past discrimination
2. President Nixon later furthered affirmative action with the **Philadelphia Plan**.
 - Countless American corporations that did business with the gov't, colleges and universities that received federal scholarship and research funding became obligated to meet the guidelines.
3. Result:
 - a. Black, Asian, and Hispanic enrollment in universities increased dramatically.
 - b. Women benefited significantly in the work place.
4. 1970s saw cries of "**reverse discrimination**" as the economy declined and whites faced increased competition for jobs or were denied promotions or college admission due to affirmative action.
5. **Bakke case, 1978**
 - a. Supreme Court ruled that Allan Bakke, a white student, was unfairly turned down to medical school at UC Davis because of an admissions program that favored minorities.
 - b. Court declared that preference in admissions could not be given to members of any group based on ethnic or racial identity alone.
 - Only if the minority applicant was equally qualified could race be used as a factor.
6. Jesse Jackson emerged as the African American community's leading advocate in the 1970s and 1980s for affirmative action policies and the furthering of civil rights.
7. Affirmative action was weakened by the Supreme Court in late 1980s and 1990s

E. 1967, Johnson appointed **Thurgood Marshall** as the first African American to the Supreme Court

- Marshall was most famous for his victory in *Brown v. Board of Education*

F. Forced busing

1. 1968, the Supreme Court ordered the end to *de facto* segregation of the nation's schools.
2. The Court ordered school districts to bus children from all-minority neighborhoods in the inner-cities to achieve integration of schools.
3. Issue became controversial with middle class suburban whites in early 1970s and into the 1990s

G. African-American civil rights movement in retrospect

1. Years between 1954 and 1968 can be seen as the "Second Reconstruction"
 - The quest for equality before the law was largely achieved.
2. Other minorities, e.g. women, Native Americans, Hispanics and gays looked to civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s as a model for their own efforts.

V. Rise of Black Power and racial violence

A. Not all African Americans agreed with Martin Luther King's non-violent methods.

1. After the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 King's ideas seemed obsolete to many young blacks.
2. Many questioned whether it was a good idea for blacks to try to integrate with whites.
3. Blacks still continued to experience poverty and discrimination in the nation's inner-cities and cried out against police brutality.

B. Black Separatism

1. Called for the separation of the races in America by occupying an exclusive area of land in the U.S. supplied by the federal gov't.
 - a. Opposite of integration.
 - b. Inspired by ideas of Marcus Garvey (leader during "Harlem Renaissance") who had advocated a back-to-Africa movement
 - c. The **Nation of Islam** (black Muslim movement) was the most notable and well-organized of the black separatist groups
2. **Malcolm X**
 - a. The most vocal and brilliant orator of Nation of Islam
 - b. Preached religious justification for black separatism and furthering of black rights through "any means necessary."
 - Advocated use of weapons for self-defense believing nonviolence encouraged white violence

- Many in the white community were alarmed
- c. His views softened after his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1965 and he soon left Nation of Islam
- d. February 1965, he was assassinated by three members of Nation of Islam.
- e. Never supported King's nonviolent methods: "The white people should thank Dr. King for holding black people in check."
- d. Malcolm X's ideas became the foundation for the Black Power movement later in the decade.

C. SNCC and **Stokely Carmichael**

1. Influenced by the ideas of Malcolm X and chairman of SNCC in the mid-1960s
2. 1966, CORE and SNCC called for civil rights movements to be staffed, controlled and financed by blacks, thus rejecting interracial cooperation.
 - Black nationalism replaced integration as the goal.
3. "**Black Power**" was advocated by Carmichael although its meaning was interpreted differently among various groups.
 - a. The first popular use of the term was by Carmichael in 1966 who decried James Meredith's shooting in the March Against Fear
 - b. Essentially it was an appeal for racial pride, black nationalism, and struggle against perceived white tyranny.
 - c. Carmichael joined the Black Panthers in the late 1960s
4. **Black Panther Party**
 - a. Based in Oakland, CA, and founded by urban revolutionaries **Huey Newton** and **Bobby Seale**.
 - b. It was a revolutionary socialist movement to organize African American men in northern and western cities to fight for liberation.
 - It had a peak of 10,000 members in 1969
 - Eldridge Cleaver was editor of the groups newspaper that had a circulation of about 250,000
 - c. In effect, the Panthers became a para-military organization to protect blacks from white violence (e.g. police brutality)
 - d. FBI leader J. Edgar Hoover called the group "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country" and led a successful effort to undermine it.
 - By 1980, it had only 27 members

D. Violence in the Inner City

1. Poverty, unemployment, and racial discrimination were common in major inner-cities, despite civil rights victories.
 - The seemingly empty promise of racial equality in the North ignited rage in many African American communities

2. The "Long Hot Summers": throughout the summers of 1965, 1966 and 1967, racial disorders hit.
 - a. **Watts Riots** broke out in Los Angeles, August 11-16, 1965
 - Resulted in 34 deaths, 1,072 injuries, 4,000 arrests, 1,000 buildings destroyed, and property losses totaling \$40 million
 - b. 1967, 7,000 were arrested in Detroit
 - White businesses were targeted but many black businesses were inadvertently burned.
 - Snipers prevented fire-fighters from doing their work.
 - c. During the first 9 months of 1967, more than 150 cities reported incidents of racial disorders
 3. **Kerner Commission** was appointed by LBJ to investigate the causes of the riots.
 - a. Conclusions concerning causes:
 - Frustrated hopes of African Americans led to violence.
 - Approval and encouragement of violence both by white terrorists and by black protest groups led to violence
 - Blacks felt powerless in a society dominated by whites.
 - b. Commission recommendations:
 - Elimination of racial barriers in jobs, education & housing
 - Greater public response to problems of racial minorities
 - Increased communication across racial lines.
- E. Assassination of Martin Luther King, April 4, 1968
1. King was shot by sniper James Earl Ray while standing on a motel balcony with friends in Memphis.
 - King was in Memphis working to increase wages for Memphis trash collectors who were paid deplorable wages
 2. Riots broke out around the country

Civil Rights Movement: Memory Aid

B rave	<i>Brown v. Board of Education, 1954</i>
M artin	Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955
L eads	Little Rock Crisis, 1957
G reen	Greensboro sit-in, 1960
F reedom	Freedom Riders, 1961
J unkie	James Meredith, 1962
U ntil	University of Alabama, 1962
B irmingham	Birmingham March, 1963
M archers	March on Washington, 1963
C laim	Civil Rights Act of 1964
V ictory	Voting Rights Act of 1965
A gainst	Affirmative Action
B igoted	Black Power (Malcolm X, Carmichael, Black Panthers)
F reaks	Forced busing, 1971

VI. Rise of the "New Left" and the Counterculture

A. Impact of baby boom generation

1. In 1950, 1 million went to college; in 1960, 4 million
2. Raised largely in economic security; 75% of college students came from families with income above the national average.
3. Yet the student protest movement only represented a minority of student population (10-15%)
4. By mid-1960s, a majority of Americans were under age 30.

B. The "New Left"

1. The "New Left" had decidedly socialist views and many supported Marxist ideas.
2. Universities were viewed by leftist student leaders as bureaucracies indifferent to student needs.
3. **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)**
 - a. Led by Tom Hayden who called for "participatory democracy" in universities where students could exercise increased influence over policies that affected them.
 - The Port Huron Statement (1962) was the manifesto of the movement at the University of Michigan.
 - b. SDS became more militant during the Vietnam War and organized numerous protests.
4. **Free Speech Movement**
 - a. Students at U.C. Berkeley started sit-ins in 1964 to protest the prohibition of political canvassing on campus.
 - Criticized the impersonal bureaucracy of American society.
 - b. Police broke up a sit-in in December, 1964 and protests spread to other campuses

C. The **Counterculture**: "sex, drugs, and Rock n' Roll"

1. Like the "New Left," millions of young people felt alienated by gov't bureaucracy, materialism, and the Vietnam War.
 - a. Many youths turned away from politics in favor of an alternative society.
 - b. Some saw them as the heirs of the "Beatniks" of the late 1950s.
2. **"Hippies"** (also known as "flower children")
 - a. Experimented with Eastern religions, drugs, and sex.
 - Leading spokespeople of the movement included Timothy Leary, Theodore Roszak
 - b. Many involved in urban communes, e.g. the Haight-Ashbury district in San Francisco; other communes existed in rural areas
- c. **Charles Reich: *The Greening of America* (1970)**
 - The best-selling book argued that the counterculture was leading the way to a new era in human society focusing on personal freedom, egalitarianism, and drug use for recreational purposes.

- d. Most “hippies” were unable to establish a sustaining lifestyle.
3. Music of the counterculture
 - a. The folk music protest tradition began by Woody Guthrie during the Dust Bowl era was taken up by a new generation in the early 1960s led by Bob Dylan, Pete Seeger, and Joan Baez.
 - b. The “British invasion” played a large role in the mid-1960s with the Beatles, Rolling Stones, and The Who leading the way
 - c. The **Woodstock** festival in August 1969, represented the apex of the counterculture.
 - Featured the music of Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Santana and countless others.
 - Essentially three days of unrestrained drug use and sex
4. By the early 1970s, counterculture was shrinking as a result of either its excesses or its members re-entering the mainstream.
 - A majority of American youths were not active participants in the counterculture

D. Pop Art

1. Ironic commentary on mass culture by using items common in advertising
2. **Andy Warhol** (1928-1987): became famous for his depiction of such ordinary items as Campbell Soup cans and use of iconic portraits of celebrities though arbitrary color
3. Roy Lichtenstein (1923-1997): used parody through the use of the traditional comic strip.

VII. The Warren Court

- A. Chief Justice Earl Warren was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Eisenhower in 1953.
 1. His Court is considered one of the two creative periods in U.S. history
 - John Marshall is considered to be the first of the great creative periods.
 2. Warren’s court stressed personal rights (especially the 1st Amendment), placing them in a preferred constitutional position.
- B. Brown v. Board of Education (1954) is the most important of his Court’s decisions (the desegregation of public schools)
- C. Reapportionment decisions -- "one-person, one-vote"
 1. Result has been an electoral reform shifting voting power from rural districts to urban and suburban areas.
 2. Required states to redraw their voting districts for the U.S. Congress according to population so that each district had roughly the same number of people.

D. Rights of the accused

1. **Gideon v. Wainwright** (1963): Established that people accused of a crime have the right to a lawyer, even if they cannot afford one.
2. **Escobedo v. Illinois** (1964): Ruled that one has the right to a lawyer from the time of arrest or when one becomes the subject of a criminal investigation.
3. **Miranda v. Arizona** (1966): Required that accused people be informed of their right to a lawyer and their right not to testify against themselves.

E. School Prayer: 1962, *Engle v. Vitale* banned school prayer and religious exercises in public schools claiming that it violated the establishment clause of the 1st Amendment.

VIII. Women's Rights and the Sexual Revolution

A. The **Sexual Revolution** (began in early 1960s)

1. **Birth control pill** and antibiotics encouraged freer sexual practices beginning in early 1960s
 - Promiscuity increased among younger Americans especially as the counterculture took effect.
2. Challenged the traditional values of pre-marital sex as taboo.

B. Eleanor Roosevelt's Commission on the Status of Women, 1961-63

1. Highlighted inequalities women faced
2. Endorsed improvements in education, equal employment, child care, and governmental opportunities for women.

C. **Betty Friedan**

1. **Feminine Mystique** (1963) is considered a classic of women's protest literature.
 - Criticized the plight of women with domestic duties (cult of domesticity) who also had to work full-time employment at jobs that paid women less than men.
2. With other feminists she founded the **National Organization for Women (NOW)** in 1966.
 - a. Called for equal employment opportunities and equal pay.
 - b. Argued for changes in divorce laws to make settlements more fair to women
 - c. Sought legalization of abortion (the most controversial issue)
 - d. 1967, began advocating an **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** to the Constitution extending the same guarantees contained in the 14th Amendment for racial and religious minorities. (Alice Paul had started this idea in 1923)
 - Passed in Congress in 1972 but failed by early 1980s to get the required 38 states necessary for ratification.
 - Failed to pass as the movement was limited to middle class

- women while pro-life groups argued against it.
- Feared ERA would deny them rights to financial support in case of divorce, or would end special treatment women had received in the way of "protective" courtesies in a male-dominated society.
 - The opposition was spearheaded by **Phyllis Schlafly**

D. Gains

1. 1972, the federal gov't required colleges receiving federal funds to establish "affirmative action" programs for women to ensure equal opportunity.
2. Several corporations forced to provide back wages to female employees who had not received equal pay for equal work.
 - Also had to abolish hiring and promotion practices that discriminated against women
3. **Roe v. Wade** (1973) Legalized abortion in all states
 - a. Perhaps the most important Supreme Court decision of the last 40 years as it hardened the divisions between liberals and conservatives.
 - b. Hitherto states had the right to determine legality of abortion.
4. Woman experienced more inclusion in the military
5. **Title IX** guaranteed equal access for girls to programs boys benefited from (e.g. high school and college sports)
6. *Ms. Magazine* became the women's liberation movement's most influential publication, beginning in 1972
 - Gloria Steinem was the magazine's founding publisher
7. Women began breaking important barriers
 - a. **Sally Ride**: first female astronaut
 - b. **Sandra Day O'Connor**: first female Supreme Court justice (appointed by President Ronald Reagan)
 - c. **Geraldine Ferraro**: first woman in 1984 to be on a presidential ticket (Democratic vice presidential candidate)

IX. Other minorities fight for rights

A. Chicanos (Mexican-Americans)

1. **Caesar Chavez** led the **United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC)** and succeeded in gaining improved work conditions for mostly Chicano agricultural workers.
2. Since the 1970s a number of Mexican-Americans were elected to prominent political positions.

B. Native Americans

1. Occupy Alcatraz movement
 - a. Between November, 1969 and June, 1971 a group of Native Indians and their supporters occupied Alcatraz hoping to gain the island for an Indian studies center.

- b. The effort drew international attention for Native American causes and inspired numerous incidents of civil disobedience including seizure of the BIA and Wounded Knee
 2. **American Indian Movement (AIM)** founded in 1968
 - a. AIM seized the Indian Bureau in Washington in 1972, protesting desperate conditions in reservations (e.g. unemployment and illiteracy).
 - b. 1973, militant Indians led by leaders of AIM and the Oglala Sioux occupied **Wounded Knee, South Dakota**.
 - Held it for two months and gained national publicity.
 - Several Amerindians died and 300 were arrested.
 - The leaders of the uprising were ultimately acquitted.
 - The crisis eventually led to Amerindians gaining lost fishing rights and receiving of millions of dollars in payments for lands taken earlier in U.S. history.
- C. Gay rights movement
1. Emerged in the late 60s and used civil rights laws to win discrimination cases.
 2. Movement began with the incident at the **Stonewall Inn** in Greenwich Village, New York City, where police officers arrested gay patrons on June 28, 1969. Riots ensued
- X. President Lyndon Johnson's legacy
- A. Few presidents had shown more compassion for the poor, the ill educated, and minorities.
 1. Achievements of first three years compared with the successes of the New Deal.
 2. Poverty rate declined measurably in the next decade.
 - a. Medicare dramatically reduced poverty among America's elderly.
 - b. Anti-poverty programs, such as Head Start, significantly improved the educational performance of underprivileged youth.
 - c. Infant mortality rates fell in minority communities as general health conditions improved.
 - B. No president since Lincoln had worked harder or done more for civil rights and equality
 1. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 served to reverse the failure of Reconstruction to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments
 2. Immigration Act of 1965, affirmative action, presidential appointments (Marshall, Weaver)

- C. "Great Society" programs were heavily criticized by conservatives in subsequent years.
1. Most programs were extremely costly and eventually required increased taxes to fund them.
 2. They accused the Great Society as "social engineering" that could not be solved simply by allocating billions of dollars.
 3. Many accused the Great Society as having taken the country in a socialist direction.
- D. The Vietnam War siphoned off much of the energy of the Great Society
1. Inflation racked the Great Society programs.
 2. The War on Poverty eventually went down in defeat.
 3. Johnson's handling of the war caused the turbulence that characterized the 1960s and led to America's skepticism over its government.

VIETNAM WAR: 1964-1973

I. Background

- A. France lost control of Vietnam after the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954
1. **Ho Chi Minh** led the communists in North Vietnam: the **Vietminh**
 2. U.S. by 1954 had financed about 80% of France's war effort.
 3. Geneva Conference, 1954: Agreement temporarily divided Vietnam into north and south along the 17th parallel until a 1956 unifying election would determine the nation's fate.
 - a. Ho Chi Minh accepted the agreement based on assurance that the Vietnam-wide elections would occur within two years.
 - b. Eisenhower refused to sign the Geneva agreement
 - c. In the south, a pro-western gov't under **Ngo Dinh Diem** took control in Saigon, supported by the U.S.
 - Eisenhower promised economic and military aid to Ngo's regime in return for social reforms.
- B. Domino Theory – determined Eisenhower's policies in Southeast Asia in the 1950s and continued into the 1960s
1. If one country in Indochina fell to communism, other surrounding countries would also fall, one right after the other, like dominoes
 2. Pertained to Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Burma
 3. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) created by U.S. in order to prop up Ngo's regime.
 - a. Designed to be a "NATO" in Southeast Asia.
 - b. Only the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan signed on

- c. U.S. pledged to prevent communist expansion in Asia
 - Sent in military advisors to train South Vietnamese forces

C. Vietnam's Civil War

1. Ngo was a nationalist and was fiercely anti-communist
 - a. Yet, Ngo was an aloof and aristocratic Catholic autocrat who ruled over a nation of poor Buddhist peasants.
 - b. His reforms were slow to take shape; most resources went to the military
2. The Vietcong were communist insurgents in the South supported by Ho Chi Minh and the Vietminh in the North.
 - a. Officially known as the NLF (National Liberation Front)
 - b. Supported by China and the Soviet Union
 - d. Promised economic reform, reunification with the north, and genuine independence.
 - e. Goal: remove Ngo's pro-American gov't from power
 - f. The NLF assassinated 2,000 gov't officials during 1960.
 - g. Civil war resulted

II. Kennedy and Vietnam

- A. Kennedy had to choose between abandoning Ngo or deepening U.S. involvement.
 1. He increased U.S. military advisors from 652 to 16,000
 2. His goal was to strengthen South Vietnam's Army with U.S. technology.
 3. He also hoped to pressure Ngo into making necessary reforms.
- B. Fall of Ngo Dinh Diem
 1. A Buddhist monk set himself on fire to protest Ngo's regime (self-immolation); photos changed world opinion overnight.
 2. November 1963, a coup by South Vietnamese generals overthrew Ngo.
 - a. Tacitly supported by the U.S. due to Ngo's corruption
 - b. Three weeks later JFK was assassinated.
- C. The question of whether or not Kennedy would have pulled out of Vietnam still remains unanswered today.

III. Johnson's War

- A. Regarding Vietnam, Johnson said, "I'm not going to be the president who saw Southeast Asia go the way China went."
 1. President Johnson kept most of Kennedy's cabinet including:
 - a. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State: major proponent of the domino theory
 - b. **Robert McNamara**, Secretary of Defense: In effect, he was the architect of the U.S. escalation policy in Vietnam

B. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964

1. Beginning of the Vietnam War for the U.S.
2. Early August 1964, Johnson announced North Vietnamese torpedo boats had attacked two U.S. destroyers in international waters off the coast of North Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin
 - Johnson told Congress that the "attacks were unprovoked"
3. Congress almost unanimously passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - a. Gave Johnson more authority to widen the war effort without waiting for Congress to declare war.
 - b. Years later, it became known that U.S. ships were helping South Vietnamese commandos raid North Vietnamese islands and that the attacks on U.S. ships were thus not "unprovoked"
4. Johnson ordered a "limited" retaliatory air raid against North Vietnamese air bases, stating he sought no "wider war"
 - LBJ used this episode effectively during the 1964 presidential campaign.
5. Johnson's major error was using the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to justify his widening of the war without seeking congressional and popular approval.
 - a. He sought to protect his Great Society programs by keeping the war's decision-making secretive.
 - b. His lack of trust in the Joint Chiefs of Staff after the Cuban Missile Crisis meant top military officials were not part of the war's policy process.

C. Escalation

1. As the situation unraveled, the initial U.S. objective of South Vietnam's stabilization was no longer viable.
 - a. Vietnam became a "quagmire"
 - b. The U.S. military demanded more bombing and escalation
 - Key cabinet officials advised escalation as well; Ike also
 - c. The "domino theory" was continually cited by U.S. officials
2. February 1965, the U.S. base at Pleiku was attacked; 8 Americans died and over 100 were injured.
3. In response, LBJ made the fateful decision to escalate the war on March 2, 1965.
4. **Operation Rolling Thunder**
 - a. U.S. response to Pleiku
 - b. LBJ ordered the first bombing of North Vietnam which went on nonstop for 3 years.
 - Bombing aimed at bases, roads, and railways.
 - Also targeted the "Ho Chi Minh Trail," a network of trails along which soldiers and supplies flowed from North Vietnam through Cambodia and Laos into South Vietnam.
 - Raids failed to cut off N. Vietnamese aid to the NLF.

- South Vietnam still suffered heavy losses from the Vietcong.
5. Escalation of U.S. troop levels
 - a. 1965: 184,000; 1966: 385,000; 1967: 485,000; 1968: 538,000
 - b. Increases in U.S. troops were matched by increased numbers of Vietminh soldiers fighting with the Vietcong and increased aid from the USSR and China.
 6. Initially, U.S. forces were falsely optimistic about a short successful war effort
 - a. The tenacity and devotion of the Vietcong and Vietminh was greatly underestimated by the U.S..
 - b. Ho Chin Minh had earlier warned the French before Dien Bien Phu: "you can kill ten of my men to one of yours, but even at those odds, you will lose and I will win."
 7. U.S. forces in Vietnam were led by **General William C. Westmoreland**

IV. Fighting the Vietnam War

A. The Air War

1. Air strikes were preferred because it cost less U.S. lives.
2. By 1967, the U.S. had dropped more bombs on Vietnam than the Allies dropped during all of WWII.
3. The Vietcong dug 30,000 miles of tunnels to ship supplies and escape bombing.
4. To flush out the enemy Napalm was used to burn out heavy jungle areas where the Vietcong and Vietminh operated.
5. **Agent Orange** was used as a defoliant to kill jungle vegetation
 - Many U.S. soldiers were exposed and later developed cancer.

B. The Ground War

1. **Search & destroy missions** against guerrilla tactics was common
 - a. Westmoreland constantly demanded more troops
 - b. Just finding the enemy ("Charlie") was difficult
 - c. "The guerrilla wins if he does not lose, the conventional army loses if it does not win"; by this definition, the U.S. was losing.
 - d. U.S. soldiers dealt with dense, humid, hot hostile jungle terrain
2. The Vietcong knew the terrain and had much better peasant support.
3. "Pacification" programs: villages were uprooted by U.S. forces and rural South Vietnamese people were moved to cities.
4. The average age of a U.S. soldier in Vietnam was 19 (26 in WWII)

C. **Tet Offensive, 1968**

1. Westmoreland and other officials had been claiming that the war's end was "coming into view"

2. Tet New Year, January 30, 1968: a massive coordinated strike by North Vietnam surprised U.S. forces
 - a. 67,000 Vietcong attacked 100 cities, bases, & the U.S. embassy
 - b. The offensive lasted approximately one month.
 - c. Thousands of casualties occurred on both sides.
3. Tet Offensive was not militarily successful for North Vietnam but psychologically destroyed American hopes of winning the war.
4. Represented the beginning of the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

V. Critics of U.S. policy

A. The "New Left"

1. Massive student protests began focusing on the Vietnam war.
 - a. Many protests occurred at university campuses.
 - b. As the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) became more militant, it used violence and turned to Marxism for its ideology.
2. The "New Left" lost political influence after it abandoned its original commitment to democracy and non-violence.

B. Antiwar movement

1. Started with the 1965 bombing escalation; grew greatly thereafter
2. Anti-war groups included: Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), religious groups, anti-nuclear weapons groups, women, and civil rights groups (including Martin Luther King, Jr)
3. The draft was perhaps the biggest cause for protest
 - a. Small campus "teach-ins" in 1965 escalated to enormous public protests.
 - NY and San Francisco saw hundreds of thousands of marchers yelling "Hell no, we won't go," and "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?"
 - b. Draft numbers increased from 5,000 per month in 1965 to 50,000 per month in 1967.
 - c. The poor were twice as likely to be drafted than the middle class who used college deferments to avoid the draft
 - A lottery system was instituted in 1970 that was fairer.
 - d. Thousands of draft dodgers fled to Canada; others burned their draft cards
4. Millions of Americans felt the pinch of war-induced inflation.

C. Press

1. Technology allowed Vietnam to be brought into American's living rooms with very little censoring of the press.
2. After the Tet Offensive, the U.S. media grew increasingly critical of the war
 - Editorials in Newsweek, Time, and the Wall Street Journal

called for a negotiated settlement.

3. Body counts of total enemy kills had been used to show the U.S. was killing far more Vietcong and Vietminh.
 - However, body counts did not account for guerrilla war, although McNamara defended them since the U.S. was fighting a war of attrition.
4. Public support for the war eventually plunged to 26%.

D. **Senator J. William Fulbright** headed the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

1. He held widely-viewed televised hearings in 1966-67 during which prominent commentators aired their largely antiwar views.
2. The public came to feel it had been lied to about the causes and "winnability" of the war.
3. An increase in numbers of antiwar "doves" resulted

E. Hawks and Doves argued over the U.S. role in Vietnam

1. **Hawks** defended the president's policy and drew on Truman's containment policy.
2. **Doves** claimed the conflict was a civil war in which the U.S. should not get involved.
 - a. Argued South Vietnam's gov't was not democratic
 - b. Opposed large-scale bombings, chemical weapons, and killing of civilians.
 - c. Rejected the domino theory pointing out the increased losses of American lives and the economic cost of the war.
3. Most Americans were neither hawks nor doves but were disturbed by unsuccessful war and the protests.
4. The Tet Offensive changed public opinion dramatically
 - Hawks decreased from 62% to 22% of public opinion from January 1968 to March 1968; Doves increased from 22% to 42%

F. Democratic party challengers for 1968 nomination

1. Johnson's popularity dropped from 48% to 36% by 1968
2. Eugene McCarthy, a liberal from Minnesota, ran an antiwar campaign in New Hampshire and nearly got 1/2 the vote -- Inspired Robert Kennedy to run for president as well.
3. Robert Kennedy launched an antiwar based campaign.
4. March 31: Johnson announced he would not seek another term
 - a. Tet, McCarthy, and Kennedy contributed to LBJ's decision.
 - b. Vietnam had claimed a presidency
5. Robert Kennedy was assassinated in June after winning the California Democratic primary.
 - The assassin was a Palestinian named Sirhan Sirhan

VI. Election of 1968

A. Nominees

1. Democrats:
 - a. Vice President Hubert Humphrey won the nomination.
 - b. Meanwhile, a **riot occurred outside the Democratic National Convention** in Chicago between police and anti-war activists
 - The nation and world watched as the riot was televised
2. Republicans nominated **Richard M. Nixon**
 - a. Nixon's "**Southern Strategy**"
 - Nixon courted conservative southern Democrats who were disgusted with civil rights and the anti-war protests.
 - Spiro Agnew was Nixon's vice presidential running mate, an appointment aimed to appeal to Southern voters.
 - Agnew had been tough on African Americans and dissidents in his state of Maryland.
 - b. Nixon was committed to continuing the war until the enemy settled for an "honorable peace."
 - Similar to Humphrey's position
3. **George Wallace** of Alabama ran a strong third party campaign as head of the American Independent Party.
 - a. Appealed to the fears generated by war protesters and big government policies of the Great Society.
 - b. As the former segregationist governor from Alabama, he appealed to southerners with racist ideologies.
 - c. As a law and order advocate, he gained support in some northern states
 - d. He advocated bombing North Vietnam "back to the Stone Age" (similar to Goldwater's position in 1964)

B. Result

1. Nixon defeated Humphrey by only 1% of the popular vote but by 301 to 191 in electoral votes; he earned less than 50% of the popular vote
2. Congress remained Democratic as the Democrats got 95% of the African American vote
3. Nixon thus became a minority president with no clear mandate
 - He owed his victory to the divisions caused by the war and the protests against the unfair draft, crime, and rioting.

VII. 1968: "The Year of Shocks" (a "hinge-year" of the 20th century)

- A. Tet Offensive
- B. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated
- C. Robert Kennedy was assassinated
- D. Riot outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago
- E. Nixon's victory ushered in an era of political conservatism
- F. Stokely Carmichael became the leader of the Black Panthers and urged the exclusion of whites in the black liberation movement

Terms to Know

election of 1960 Richard Nixon John F. Kennedy The "New Frontier" Apollo 11, moonshot Robert F. Kennedy Freedom Riders, Freedom Rides Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) James Meredith Birmingham, Alabama Martin Luther King, Jr. University of Alabama George Wallace Medgar Evers March on Washington A. Philip Randolph "I have a dream" speech "flexible response" "Green Berets," special forces Bay of Pigs invasion Fidel Castro Peace Corps Alliance for Progress Berlin Wall Cuban Missile Crisis naval "quarantine" Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Lee Harvey Oswald Warren Commission President Lyndon B. Johnson election of 1964 "The Great Society" Michael Harrington, <i>The Other Side of America</i> Barry Goldwater "War on Poverty" Office of Economic Opportunity Elementary and Secondary Education Act Head Start Medicare Medicaid Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Robert C. Weaver Immigration Act of 1964	National Endowment for the Arts National Endowment for the Humanities Corporation of Public Broadcasting (CPB) 24 th Amendment Civil Rights Act of 1964 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Title VII Voting Rights Act of 1965 affirmative action Philadelphia Plan "reverse discrimination" <i>Bakke</i> case Jesse Jackson Thurgood Marshall forced busing black separatism Nation of Islam Malcolm X "by any means necessary" Stokely Carmichael Black Power Black Panthers Huey Newton, Bobby Seale Watts Riots Kerner Commission "New Left" Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) counterculture Charles Reich, <i>The Greening of America</i> hippies, flower children Woodstock Pop Art Andy Warhol Warren Court rights of the accused <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> <i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i> <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> sexual revolution birth control pill Betty Friedan <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> National Organization for Women Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
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Phyllis Schlafly <i>Roe v. Wade</i> Title IX Sally Ride Sandra Day O'Connor Geraldine Ferraro Cesar Chavez United Farm Workers (UFW) American Indian Movement (AIM) Wounded Knee Stonewall Inn Ho Chi Minh Vietminh Vietcong domino theory Robert McNamara	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution escalation Operation Rolling Thunder General William Westmoreland Napalm Agent Orange search and destroy missions Tet Offensive Senator J. William Fulbright Hawks vs. Doves election of 1968 Robert Kennedy assassinated riot at Democratic National Convention Richard Nixon "Southern Strategy" 1968, "year of shocks"
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Essay Questions

Note: This sub-unit is an extremely high probability area for the essay portion of the AP exam. In the past 10 years, SEVEN questions have come wholly or in part from the material in this chapter. Below are some questions that will help you study the topics that have appeared on previous exams.

1. Evaluate the degree to which John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson achieved their Cold War objectives.
2. To what extent was Lyndon Johnson successful in achieving his goals in the "Great Society?"
3. To what extent was the African American civil rights movement successful in achieving its goals by the early 1970s? (Use information from the 1950s to complete your answer).
4. Compare and contrast the relative success of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s with the attempt to increase African American rights during Reconstruction (1865-1877).
5. Analyze the extent to which the women's rights movement was successful in the 1960s and early 1970s.
6. Analyze the impact of America's youth on politics, society and culture in the 1960s.
7. Analyze the ways in which the Vietnam War impacted American society in the 1960s.

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