

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: Kennedy and the Cold War**

When Kennedy took office, he faced the spread of communism abroad and the threat of nuclear war. He led the nation through the Cuban missile crisis, negotiated the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and helped the U.S. win the space race.

### **Section 2: Kennedy's New Frontier**

Kennedy's domestic agenda called for equality and educational and economic opportunities for all. Though a conservative Congress stalled many of his proposals, he initiated some programs to defeat poverty and extend Social Security benefits.



## Chapter Summary (continued)

### Section 3: Johnson's Great Society

Johnson carried out Kennedy's legacy — and created his own — through the programs of the Great Society. While Johnson was President, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act and the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act and created Medicare and Medicaid.

## Channel Awesome

The Kennedy and Johnson Years (1960–1968)



## Chapter Review

The Kennedy and Johnson Years (1960–1968)

**QuickTake Test**



**Know It, Show It Test**



## Objectives

- Explain the steps Kennedy took to change American foreign policy.
- Analyze the causes and effects of the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- Assess the results of the Berlin Crisis and other foreign policy events of the 1960s.



## Terms and People

- **John F. Kennedy** – a Democratic senator who was elected President in 1960
- **Richard M. Nixon** – former Republican vice president under Eisenhower who ran for President in 1960 and lost
- **Fidel Castro** – communist leader of Cuba
- **flexible response** – a defense policy in which the U.S. military is prepared to fight any type of conflict

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Peace Corps** – a U.S. program that sent volunteers to developing countries to assist in education, healthcare, and economics
- **Alliance for Progress** – a U.S. policy that aimed to renew the former Good Neighbor Policy toward Latin American nations by providing economic aid
- **Bay of Pigs invasion** – a CIA-led force of Cuban exiles that attacked Cuba
- **Nikita Khrushchev** – the Soviet Union's prime minister

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Cuban missile crisis** – in October, 1962 a confrontation of threats between Kennedy and Khrushchev
- **hot line** – a telephone line between Washington, D.C. and Moscow to improve communication between the United States and the Soviet Union
- **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** – in 1963, the first agreement limiting nuclear testing between the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and thirty-six other countries
- **Berlin Wall** – a wall built by the Soviet Union to separate East Berlin from West Berlin

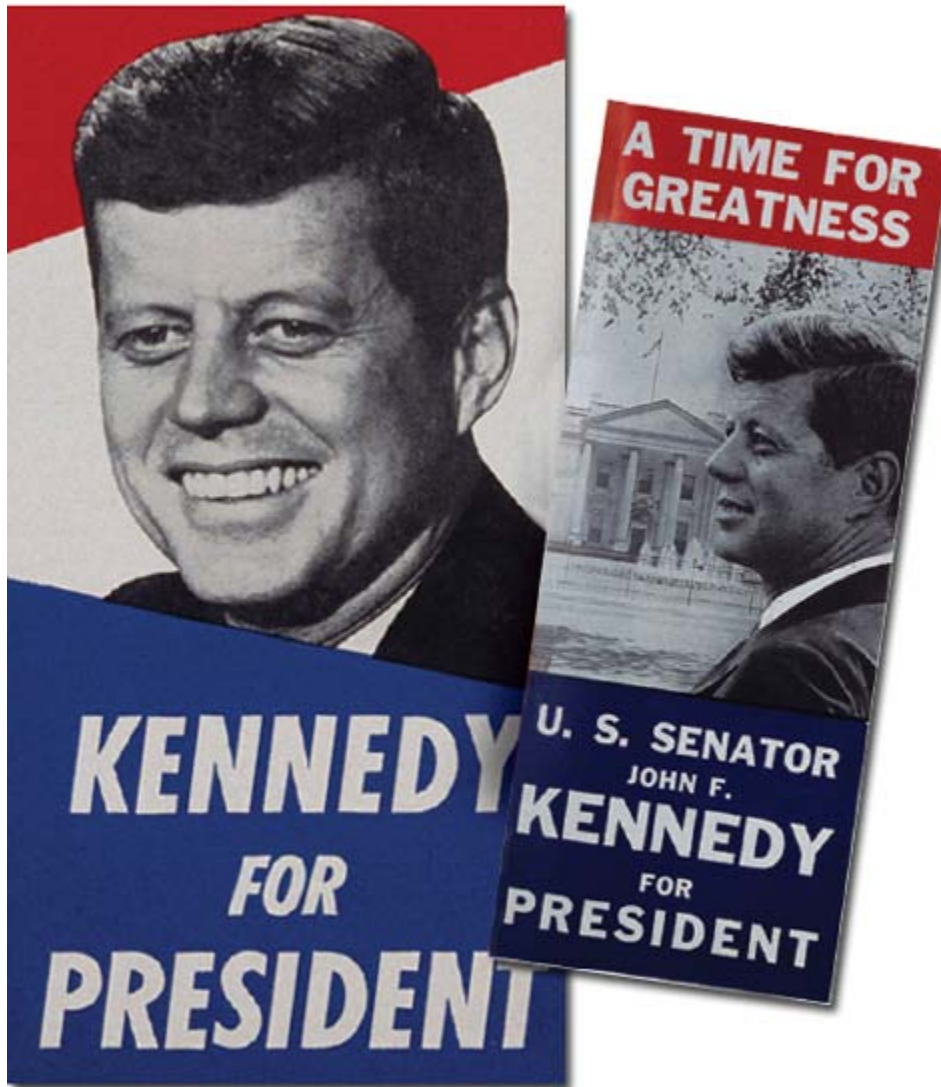




## How did Kennedy respond to the continuing challenges of the Cold War?

When Kennedy took office, he faced the spread of communism abroad and the threat of nuclear war.

His enthusiasm and commitment to change offered hope that the challenges of the Cold War could be met.



**John F. Kennedy** won a close presidential election in 1960, defeating **Richard M. Nixon.**

## Kennedy launched a new Cold War strategy.

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- He built up both conventional and special military forces.
- He created a **flexible response** defense policy.
- He developed the **Alliance for Progress** to improve relations with Latin American countries.
- He created the Peace Corps.



As ambassadors of American goodwill, the **Peace Corps** sent American volunteers to developing nations to assist with such services as education and healthcare.

The sudden threat of Castro and Communism in nearby Cuba led to two major confrontations.



**Bay of Pigs invasion**

**Cuban missile crisis**

## In April, 1961 the United States invaded Cuba's **Bay of Pigs**.

Conceived by the CIA to overthrow Fidel Castro, the invasion involved Cuban exiles who had fled Castro's rule and settled in the United States.

The **Bay of Pigs** mission failed.

Kennedy took responsibility for the mission's failure.

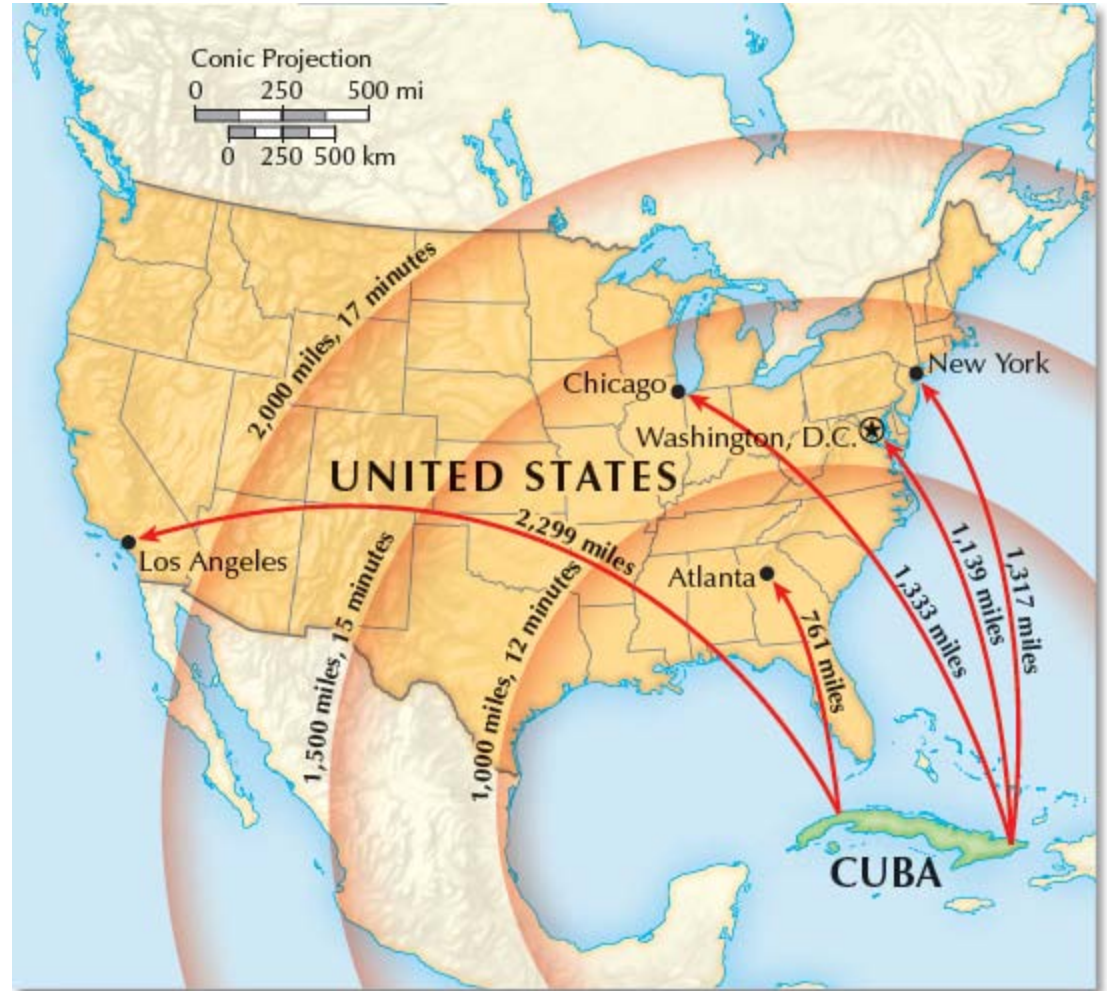
The President said, however, that he would continue to resist efforts by the communists to control other countries in Western Hemisphere.

## Cuban Missile Crisis



In 1962, American intelligence agencies photographed Soviet nuclear missile installations in Cuba.

The missiles at these Cuban sites threatened major cities in the United States.





To resolve the **Cuban missile crisis**, Kennedy worked

### In Public

In a television address, Kennedy blamed Khrushchev for reckless action that threatened world peace.

Kennedy initiated a U.S. naval blockade of Cuba.

### Behind the Scenes

Kennedy told the Soviets that the United States would remove U.S. missiles from Turkey and Italy if the Soviets removed their missiles from Cuba.


**After six tense days, the Soviets backed off.**

**Nikita Khrushchev** agreed to honor the blockade and **removed the missiles**.

The crisis prompted the two leaders to establish a **period of détente**. They set up a **hot line** between Washington, D.C. and Moscow to improve communication.



In 1963 the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and thirty-six other countries signed the first **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**.



This treaty ended above-ground nuclear testing.

## Disagreement over Berlin led to the building of the Berlin Wall.

Khrushchev insisted the U.S. end its military presence in West Berlin.

Kennedy refused.

Khrushchev ordered the building of the **Berlin Wall** separating East and West Berlin.



In response to Khrushchev's actions, Kennedy requested a large **increase in military spending**.

He also sent 1,500 more U.S. soldiers to West Berlin.

The **Berlin Wall** became a symbol of the gulf between

A diagram illustrating the Berlin Wall. A vertical grey bar represents the wall, with a blue arrow pointing left towards the text 'the democratic West' and an orange arrow pointing right towards the text 'and the communist East'. The background shows a blurred image of the Berlin Wall with barbed wire.

the democratic West

and the communist East

## Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz



## Objectives

- Evaluate Kennedy's domestic policies.
- Assess the impact of the Kennedy assassination.



## Terms and People

- **New Frontier** – a term for Kennedy's proposals to resolve economic, educational, healthcare, and civil rights issues and to explore space
- **Equal Pay Act** – passed in 1963, the law required equal wages for equal work in industries engaged in commerce or in producing goods for commerce
- **deficit spending** – the government borrows money to spend more than it receives in taxes



## Terms and People (continued)

- **space race** – the competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to develop technology to land on the moon
- **Warren Commission** – the official government commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy



## What were the goals of Kennedy's New Frontier?

President Kennedy was determined to improve life in the United States.

He succeeded in making some domestic policy changes regarding poverty and racial discrimination and spurred interest in the space race.



**President Kennedy had a special style that made him seem different from other politicians.**

The new First Family charmed Americans with their youth and energy.

Kennedy promised America  
a **New Frontier**.

- He pledged to create economic opportunity and expand healthcare and civil rights.

- He also wanted to jump-start the space program.



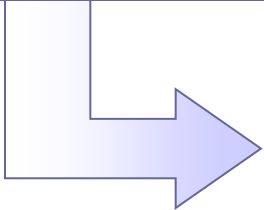
Some of President Kennedy's **New Frontier** proposals succeeded. Kennedy was able to:

- Increase the minimum wage
- Extend Social Security benefits
- Improve the welfare system
- Pass the first **Equal Pay Act** for men and women

However, a conservative Congress prevented Kennedy from enacting all of the programs he proposed.

**Kennedy made several proposals related to the economy.**

- Increased military spending
- Tax credits for business and tax cuts for the middle class
- **Deficit spending** to stimulate the economy



Kennedy's economic initiatives led to tremendous economic growth in the late 1960s.

**Civil rights marches and demonstrations  
took place all across the country**

Kennedy introduced a civil rights bill in 1963.

He also proposed to strengthen civil rights in response to the violence in the South.

Kennedy recognized the need for the United States to beat the Soviet Union in the **space race**.



He made it a national goal to place a man on the moon before 1970.

Congress gave generous funding to NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.





In July, 1969 an  
American flag flew on the moon.

**In November, 1963, while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, President Kennedy was assassinated.**

The senseless murder deeply saddened Americans.

To many, it seemed that America's innocence had died with Kennedy.

**After Kennedy's death, Vice President Johnson was sworn in as the new President.**

The nation moved to resolve the economic and equality issues Kennedy had identified.

Johnson also appointed the **Warren Commission** to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.



## Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz



## Objectives

- Evaluate Johnson's policies up to his victory in the 1964 presidential election.
- Analyze Johnson's goals and actions as seen in his Great Society programs.
- Assess the achievements of the Great Society.



## Terms and People

- **Lyndon B. Johnson** – became President after Kennedy's assassination
- **Civil Rights Act** – outlawed discrimination in voting, education, and public accommodations
- **War on Poverty** – federal programs designed to train the jobless, educate the uneducated, and provide healthcare for those in need
- **Economic Opportunity Act** – created programs, such as the Job Corps and VISTA, to provide opportunities for impoverished Americans

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Great Society** – a plan to end poverty and racial injustice and provide opportunity for every child
- **Medicare** – a federal program that provided basic hospital insurance for Americans aged 65 and older
- **Medicaid** – a federal program that provided basic medical services to poor and disabled Americans
- **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965** – changed America's immigration quota system
- **Warren Court** – Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren whose decisions supported civil rights



## How did Johnson's Great Society programs change life for most Americans?

President Johnson shared the goals President Kennedy had advanced.

He pushed important domestic legislation through Congress.



After Vice President **Lyndon Johnson** was sworn in as President, he worked for the same goals Kennedy had championed.

Johnson was a seasoned politician who built consensus in Congress to pass the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.

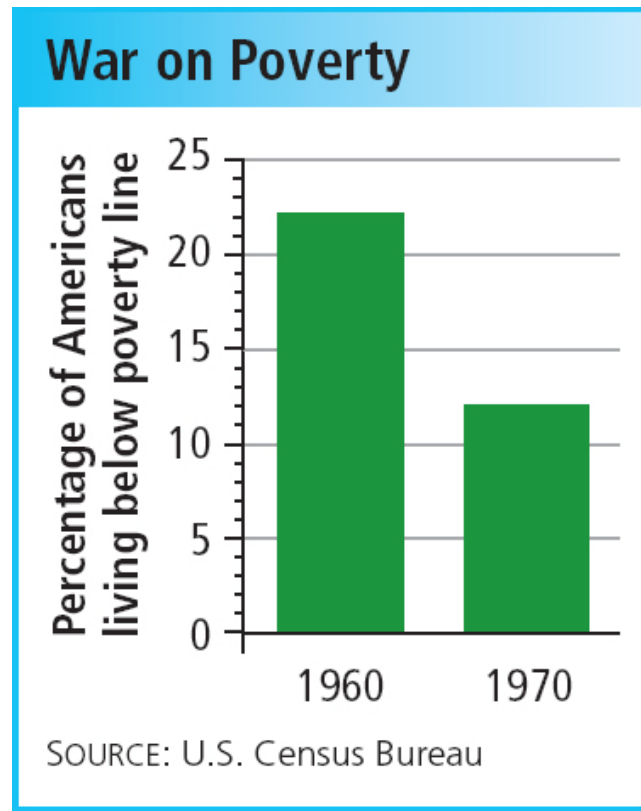


## The Civil Rights Act of 1964

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- outlawed discrimination in voting, education, and public accommodations
- established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to fight discrimination in hiring
- prohibited discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in public accommodations and in hiring

President Johnson convinced Congress to pass a big tax cut for the middle class.



He also established the **War on Poverty** to promote job training, education, and healthcare for those in need.

As part of the War on Poverty, the  
**Economic Opportunity Act** of 1964:



- created the Job Corps to train young people in work skills
- established VISTA to send volunteers into poor American communities
- formed Project Head Start to fund preschool programs

In the 1964 presidential election, President Johnson defeated Barry Goldwater in a landslide.

Johnson used his popularity to call for a **Great Society** that would end poverty and racial injustice and provide opportunity for every child.

## Johnson's Great Society

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- created **Medicare** and **Medicaid**
- provided funds to impoverished school districts
- passed legislation to improve air and water quality
- passed the **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965** to lift immigration quotas
- created the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities

During Johnson's presidency, the Supreme Court decided many cases involving controversial social, political, and religious issues.

Called the **Warren Court** after Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court supported civil rights, civil liberties, voting rights, and personal privacy.



## The Warren Court ruled on many significant issues.

- Voter's rights: "one man, one vote"
- Rights of the accused:
  - To have a lawyer present
  - To have a court-appointed lawyer
  - To be told about rights
- Prayer in school





## Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

