

- **Section 1: Kennedy and the Cold War-The Election of 1960**
- *The Televised Debate Affects Votes*
 - Americans fear U.S. falling behind Soviets militarily
 - John F. Kennedy discusses Catholicism openly, allays public worries
 - First televised presidential debate between Kennedy, Richard Nixon
- *Kennedy and Civil Rights*
 - JFK takes stand on arrest of Martin Luther King, Jr; wins black vote
- **The Camelot Years-The Kennedy Mystique**
 - Kennedy wins presidency in close election
 - Kennedy White House known as Camelot for its glamour, culture, wit
 - First Lady admired for her elegance; constant articles about family
- *The Best and the Brightest*
 - JFK's advisers called "the best and the brightest"
 - Brother Robert Kennedy named attorney general
- **A New Military Policy-Defining a Military Strategy**
- *JFK believes must redefine nation's nuclear strategy*
- *Flexible response—fight conventional wars, keep nuclear arms balanced*
- *JFK increases defense spending in three areas:*
 - - strengthens conventional forces
 - - creates army Special Forces (Green Berets)
 - - triples nuclear capabilities

- **Crises over Cuba-The Cuban Dilemma**
 - **Revolutionary leader Fidel Castro declares himself communist**
 - - seizes U.S. properties; Eisenhower cuts off diplomatic relations
 - **10% of Cuban population goes into exile; mostly to U.S.**
- ***The Bay of Pigs***
- **1. Cuban exiles, CIA plan invasion to topple Castro**
 - **2. Plans go wrong; exile forces killed, taken prisoner, Kennedy does not send the needed air support.**
 - **3. JFK pays ransom in food, medicine; mission is public embarrassment**
 - **4. JFK did not send air support to the landing invasion and caused attack to fail.**
- **The Cuban Missile Crisis**
 - **Nikita Khrushchev sends weapons to Cuba, including nuclear missiles**
 - **JFK warns Soviets that missile attack will trigger war on U.S.S.R.**
 - **Soviets avoid confrontation at sea; reach agreement with U.S.-closest U.S. has come to Nuclear War**
- **Crisis over Berlin-The Berlin Crisis**
 - **By 1961 20% of Germans flee to West Berlin; economic drain on East**
 - **Khrushchev wants to close access roads to West Berlin; JFK refuses**
 - **Soviets isolate West Berlin from East Germany with Berlin Wall**
- ***Searching for Ways to Ease Tensions***
 - **Establish hot line—direct phone between White House, Kremlin**
 - **Limited Test Ban Treaty bans nuclear tests in atmosphere**

- **The New Frontier**
- ***The Promise of Progress-Kennedy's Vision of Progress***
 - New Frontier—policies of the Kennedy administration
 - Also lacks mandate—clear voter support for his agenda
- ***Stimulating the Economy***
 - By 1960, U.S. in recession; 6% unemployment
 - JFK administration pushes for deficit spending to stimulate growth
 - Gets 20% increase for defense; money for unemployment problems
- **Addressing Poverty Abroad**
 - Peace Corps—volunteers assist developing nations; great success
 - Alliance for Progress—economic, technical assistance to Latin America
 - - in part meant to deter spread of communism in Latin America
- ***Race to the Moon***
 - April 1961, Soviet cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin is first man in space
 - Soon after, U.S. puts man in space, uses satellite communications
 - July 1969 U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong is first man to walk on moon
 - University science programs grow; new industries, technologies arise
- **Tragedy in Dallas-Four Days in November**
 - November 22, 1963, JFK shot, killed riding in motorcade in Dallas
 - Jack Ruby shoots alleged assassin Lee Harvey Oswald
 - Vice president Lyndon Johnson succeeds JFK

- *Unanswered Questions*
 - Warren Commission investigates, concludes Oswald acted alone
 - 1979 reinvestigation concludes Oswald part of conspiracy
- The Great Society-LBJ's Path to Power
- *From the Texas Hills to Capitol Hill*
 - As Congressman, Lyndon Baines Johnson mentored, helped by FDR
- *A Master Politician*
 - "LBJ treatment"—ability to persuade senators to support his bills
 - Gets Civil Rights Act of 1957 passed—voting rights measure
 - LBJ helps Kennedy win key Southern states in presidential election
- Johnson's Domestic Agenda
- *The War on Poverty*
 - 1964 tax cut spurs economic growth; lowers federal deficit
 - 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination, allows enforcement
 - LBJ declares "war on poverty"
 - Economic Opportunity Act: education, training, small business loans
 - Includes Job Corps, VISTA, Head Start, Community Action Program
- The 1964 Election
 - LBJ says will not send troops to Vietnam; wins by landslide
- *Building the Great Society-The Great Society*
 - Great Society—LBJ's legislation to end poverty, discrimination
 - Johnson gets Congress to pass 206 of his bills

- *Education*
 - Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds school materials
- *Healthcare*
 - Medicare—low-cost medical, hospital insurance for senior citizens
 - Medicaid—health insurance for welfare recipients
- *Immigration*
 - Existing immigration quotas discriminate against non-Western Europeans
 - Immigration Act of 1965 ends quotas based on nationality
- **Building the Great Society**
- *The Environment*
 - Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* *exposes dangers of pesticides*
 - Water Quality Act of 1965 requires states to clean up rivers
 - LBJ orders government to search out worst chemical polluters
- *Consumer Protection*
 - Laws set standards for consumer labels, auto safety, food safety
- **Reforms of the Warren Court-The Warren Court**
 - Warren Court—Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren
 - Rejects loyalty oaths, affirms free speech, church-state separation
- *Congressional Reapportionment*
 - Reapportionment—way states redraw election districts by population
 - Court rules districts must have approximately equal population
 - Leads to shift in political power from rural to urban areas
- **Rights of the Accused**

- ***Warren Court rulings expand rights of people accused of crimes:***
 - - illegally seized evidence cannot be used in court
 - - courts must provide legal counsel to poor
 - - suspect must be read rights before questioning
- ***Some praise protection of right to a fair trial***
- ***Others think rulings handicap police investigations***
- **Impact of the Great Society**
- ***Social and Economic Effects***
 - Post-WW II, LBJ extends federal power more than all other presidents
 - Poverty drops from 21% of population in 1962 to 11% in 1973
 - Massive tax cut spurs economy; Great Society contributes to deficit
 - Debate over finances, effectiveness of programs, government role