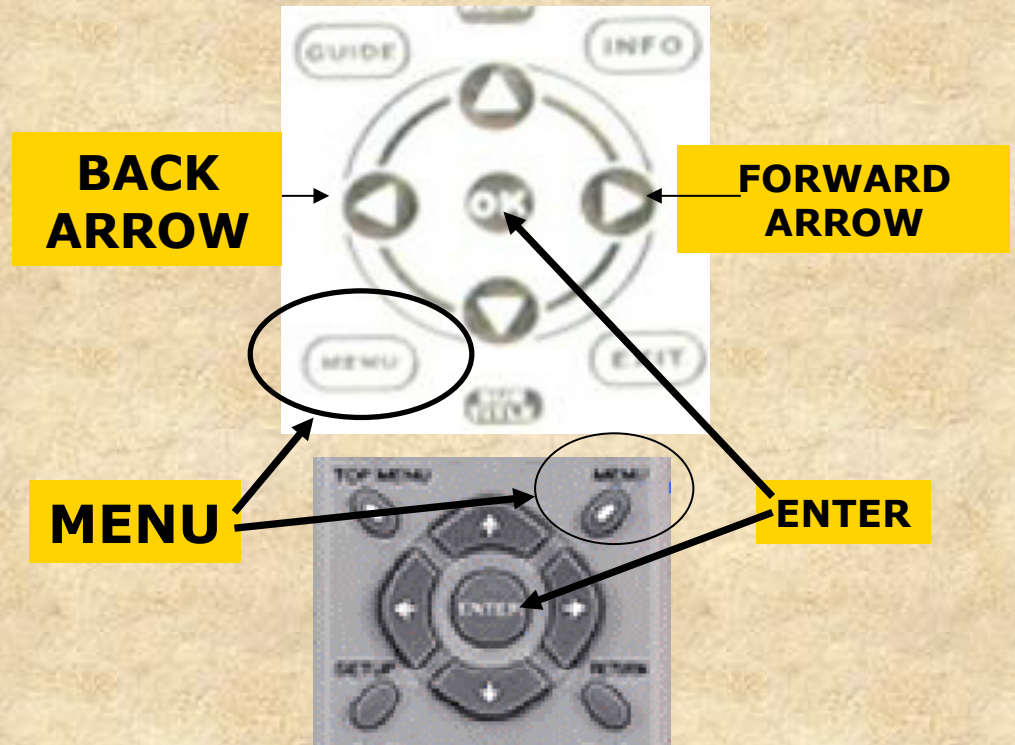


## USING YOUR DVD REMOTE CONTROL

Press the MENU button on your remote to return to viewing options menu. If your remote has a TOPMENU button use it to return directly to viewing options first slide.

Press the ENTER (Sometimes called "OK") button on your remote to go to the next slide. To go backward, press the back arrow and then press ENTER. You will now go backward through the slides. TO go forward, press the forward arrow and then ENTER.



**THE MENU BUTTON MAY BE LOCATED ANYWHERE NEAR THE ARROWS.**

**1960'S**

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**WRITTEN BY**

**HERSCHEL SARNOFF**

**&**

**DANA BAGDASARIAN**

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**CONTACT INFORMATION:**

**hsarnoff@gmail.com**

**danabag@gmail.com**

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# 1960 Presidential Election

- ❖ **Presidential candidates**
- ❖ **Campaign propaganda**
- ❖ **John F. Kennedy**
- ❖ **Richard M. Nixon**
- ❖ **Debates**
- ❖ **Election results**
- ❖ **Inauguration**



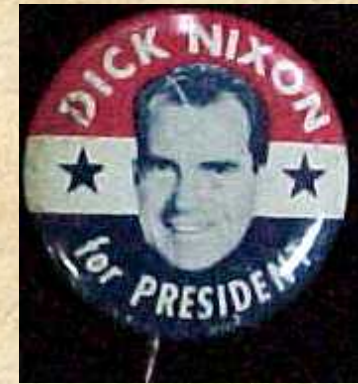
# 1960 Presidential election candidates



**John F. Kennedy,  
Democrat**



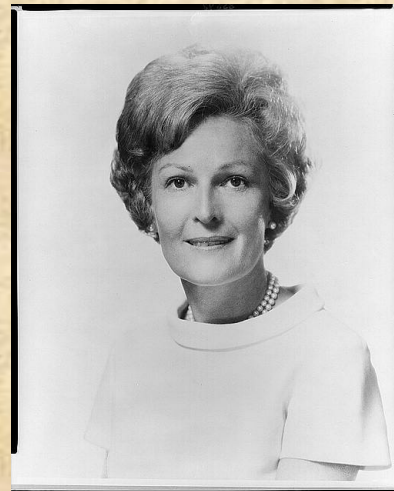
**Richard M. Nixon,  
Republican**



**Campaign  
propaganda and  
the candidate's  
wives**



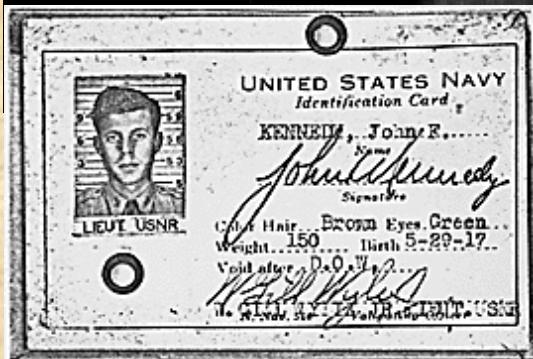
**Jacqueline  
Kennedy**





**Patricia  
Nixon**



# John F. Kennedy




 Born on May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts

 World War II hero when he saved his crew after his PT boat was rammed by a Japanese destroyer in 1942

 His father convinced him to enter politics; he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 and the Senate in 1952

 Lost close bid for 1956 Democratic nomination for Vice-President

 Wrote Pulitzer Prize winning novel "Profiles In Courage" in 1956

 JFK was the second Catholic to run for President. Al Smith ran as the Democrat candidate in 1928 and lost.



# Richard M. Nixon



**Nixon  
accepted  
the  
nomination  
for  
president in  
1960**



**Born on January 11, 1913 in Yorba Linda, California**



**Elected to the House of Representatives in 1946**



**Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1950**



**Known as a staunch anti-communist; investigated State Department official Alger Hiss, who was convicted of perjury**



**Nominated for Vice President in 1952 by Dwight Eisenhower; won second term as Vice President in 1956**



**Won acclaim for "kitchen debate" with Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1959**

**This was the first televised debate between presidential candidates. Nixon was unshaven and sweating, while Kennedy was tan and full of energy. JFK was considered by many to have won the debate which may have had contributed to his narrow electoral victory.**

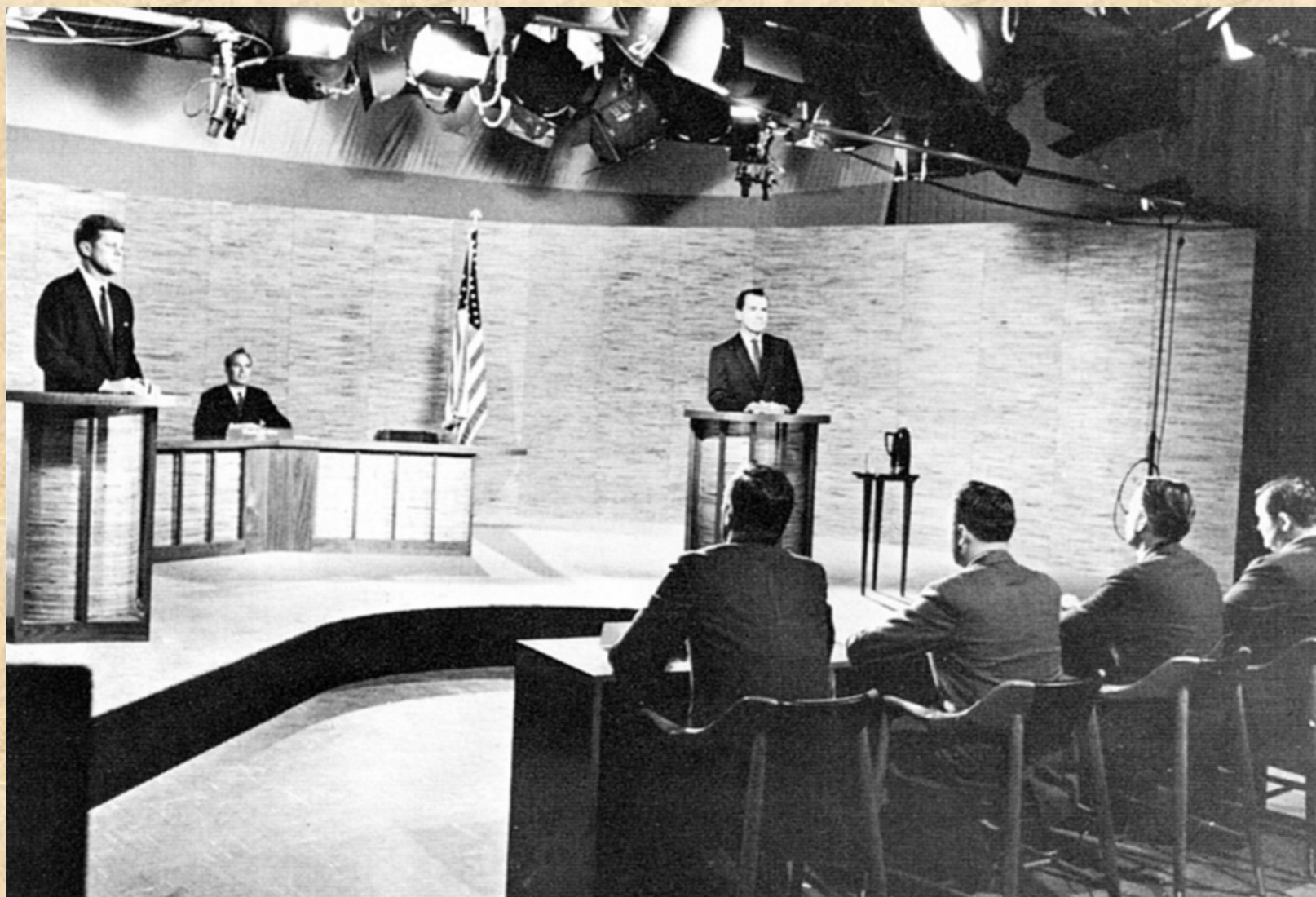


**Vice President  
Richard M. Nixon**

**Senator  
John F. Kennedy**



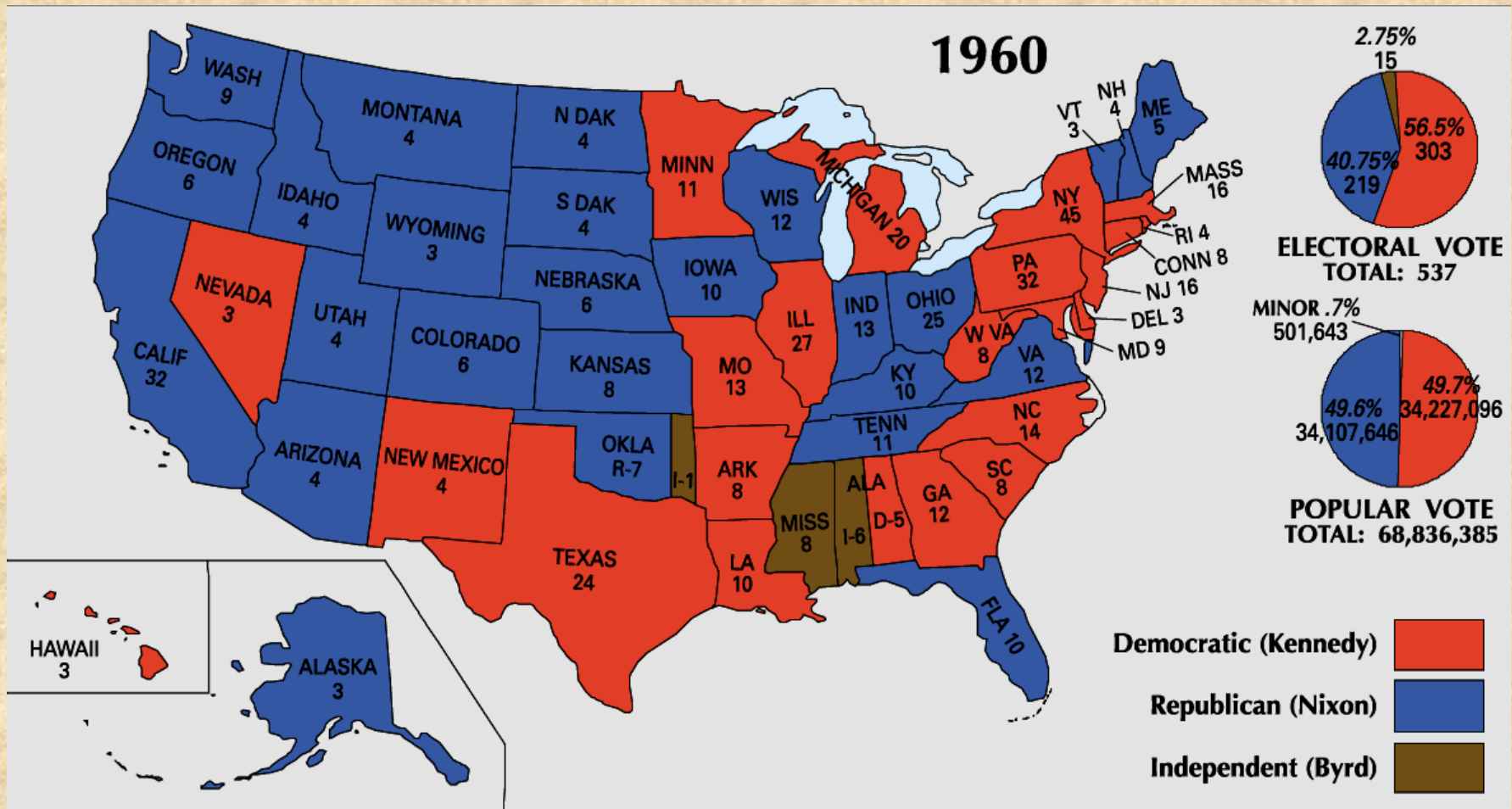
**These chairs were used by nominees John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon in the first televised debate between presidential candidates**



**In October of 1960, Martin Luther King, Jr. was arrested during a sit-in protest in Atlanta, Georgia. Due to major media coverage both presidential candidates were pressured to take a stance. Kennedy called King's wife and helped arrange his release from jail. As a result, many Blacks believed JFK would help them gain equal rights. Kennedy received 70 percent of the African American vote in the 1960 presidential election.**



**Kennedy won a fairly substantial victory in the Electoral College, but his popular vote triumph was far less secure, winning only approximately 113,000 more votes than Nixon, a margin of approximately .02%**



**John F. Kennedy was  
sworn in as President,  
Lyndon B. Johnson Vice  
President on  
January 20, 1961**



# Inauguration



# The Civil Rights Movement continued from the 1950s

- ❖ **Background**

- ❖ **Sit-ins**

- ❖ **Student Nonviolent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)**

- ❖ **Freedom Rides**

- ❖ **Albany, Georgia**

- ❖ **Council of Federated Organizations**





## Important events in the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s

- **1950 *Sweatt v. Painter***, Supreme Court ruled that the separate facilities for Black law students were not equal and therefore African American students must be allowed to attend white law schools
- **1950 *McLauren V. Oklahoma law school***, ruled that separating students denied them educational opportunities and therefore separate facilities were not allowed
- **1953 First bus boycotts Baton Rouge, Louisiana**
- **1954 *Brown v. Board of Education***, Supreme Court ruled that school segregation is unconstitutional
- **1955 *Brown v. Board II***, schools must be desegregated “with all deliberate speed”
- **1955 Montgomery Bus boycott**
- **1956 Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was illegal**
- **1957 Eisenhower sent troops to help integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas**
- **1957 Civil Rights Act**
- **1957 Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was formed**

## **The first sit-in**

**February 1, 1960: Woolworth's store  
Greensboro, North Carolina**

**Four roommates, Joseph McNeil, Izell Blair, Franklin McCain and David Richmond planned to remain seated until they were served or arrested. They purchased items and sat at the counter reserved for whites.**

**Over the next week protestors filled all of the 68 seats until the store closed due to a telephone bomb threat and the escalation of the protests.**



**The protests soon spread throughout North Carolina and eventually to 26 southern cities**



## Sit-ins were also successful defeating segregation in:

- **Public parks**
- **Swimming pools**
- **Theaters**
- **Churches**
- **Libraries**
- **Museums**
- **Beaches**



**Most of the sit-in protestors were students who wanted changes to happen quickly. They formed the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**. They believed that if northern white America could see the nonviolent responses to police brutality on television, the movement would gain momentum. Eventually the authorities caught on and brutality was only practiced behind closed doors away from cameras and the media.**



## Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)



**Formed in 1960 by students in Raleigh, North Carolina**



**Purpose was to provide a voice for students in the civil rights movement**



**Main goal was to register African American voters**



**Joined with CORE to organize the Freedom Rides, Freedom Summer (freedom schools), Mississippi Democratic party**



**Concentrated on voter registration in and near Selma, Alabama 1964-1965**



**Organized the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery**



**1966 Stokeley Carmichael took over and embraced "Black Power", ejected Whites from organization and began working with the Black Panthers**



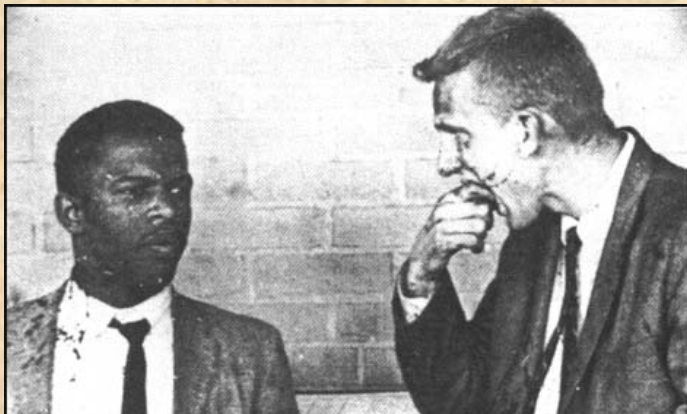
**1969 H. "Rap" Brown took over and he changed the name from "Nonviolent" to "National", advocated the use of violence if necessary. Brown went into hiding in 1970 and organization basically disintegrated**

## Map of the routes of the Freedom Rides, 1961

The purpose of the Freedom Rides was to bring the Civil Rights Movement to the "Deep South" states, especially Alabama and Mississippi where white resistance to desegregation was the strongest



**During the Freedom Rides protestors were met with violent hostility from local whites. Pictures below show one of the buses bombed in Alabama.**



**John Lewis**

**James Zwerg**

**Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, and Zwerg, a student, were beaten for their participation.**



**The Ku Klux Klan was issued more than one restraining order to prevent them from interfering with interstate buses during the spring and summer of 1961**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE  
DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES, )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 vs. )  
 )  
 U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU )  
 KLUX KLAN, INC., a corporation; )  
 ALABAMA KNIGHTS, KNIGHTS OF THE )  
 KU KLUX KLAN, INC., a corporation; )  
 ALVIN HORN; ROBERT M. SHELTON; )  
 THURMAN E. OUZTS; CLAUDE V. HENLEY; )  
 LESTER B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner )  
 of Public Affairs of Montgomery; )  
 and GOODWIN J. RUPPENTHAL, Chief )  
 of Police of Montgomery, )  
 )  
 Defendants. )

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1718-N

FILED

JUN 2 1961


K. C. DOBSON  
Clerk

By.....  
Deputy Clerk


O R D E R

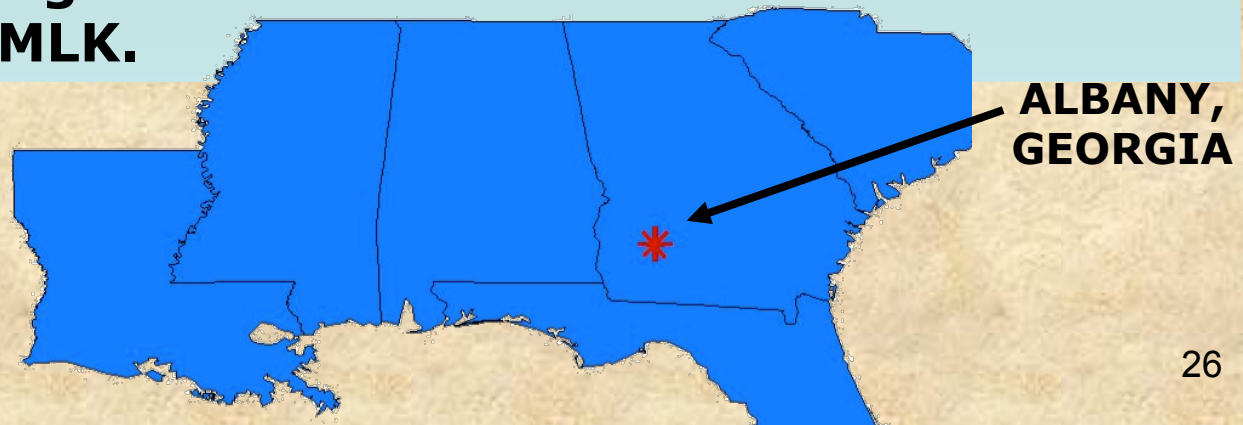
This cause is now submitted upon the motion of the plaintiff, United States, seeking to have this Court grant a preliminary injunction, enjoining the defendants U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., a corporation; Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., a corporation; Federated Ku Klux Klan, Inc., an unincorporated association represented by Lester C. Hawkins; Alvin Horn, Robert M. Shelton, Lester C. Hawkins, Thurman E. Ouzts, and Claude V. Henley from interfering with the free flow of interstate commerce within the State of Alabama. This Court previously on May 20, 1961, issued a temporary restraining order enjoining and restraining U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Federated Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Alvin Horn, Robert Shelton, Lester C. Hawkins, and Thurman E. Ouzts, their officers, members, agents, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, from conspiring to interfere with the travel of passengers in interstate commerce through and in Alabama; and from committing acts of violence upon, or threatening, assaulting, intimidating or harassing passengers in interstate commerce in and through Alabama; and otherwise obstructing, impeding or interfering with the free movement of interstate commerce in and through the State of Alabama.

## Albany, Georgia

 During the Freedom Rides in December of 1961, a small group was arrested while protesting outside the segregated train station. Local leaders organized several marches and rallies the rest of the month. Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) arrived and was arrested along with several other demonstrators.

 Although hundreds were arrested and protests lasted for months, white city officials refused to negotiate and closed public facilities instead of integrating them.

 This lack of success led to frustration on the part of students who began to advocate a more radical approach than MLK.



## **Council of Federated Organizations** **(COFO)**

- **Created in 1962, by local Mississippi activists along with SNCC, NAACP, SCLC, and CORE members**
- **Early in 1963, they organized the “Freedom Vote” to register Blacks to vote. This was done to send a message to the state and federal government that African Americans were going to vote and participate in the political system**
- **They held a mock gubernatorial election in 1963**
- **Also in 1963, they helped organize the Mississippi Summer Project in which volunteers from all over the country came to register and encourage voters to vote for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) candidates. They also encouraged voting in the 1964 presidential election**

# Kennedy's Domestic Policy

- ❖ **Cabinet**
- ❖ **Robert F. Kennedy**
- ❖ **JFK's family**
- ❖ **"New Frontier" legislation**
- ❖ **"War on Poverty"**
- ❖ **Inflation**
- ❖ **Kennedy and the Civil Rights movement**



## The “Best and the Brightest”

**President Kennedy and First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy stand with members of the Cabinet as they are sworn in by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Many of these advisors would lead Kennedy and later Lyndon Johnson into disastrous policies in southeast Asia.**

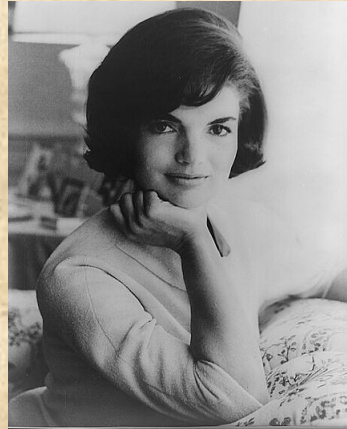


## **JFK's closest confidant, his brother Robert Kennedy**

**JFK appointed his brother as the Attorney General at the insistence of his father, who believed the president needed an adviser who would be candid.**

**After his brother's death, Robert Kennedy left the Cabinet, becoming a Senator from New York. In 1968, while running for the Democratic presidential nomination he was assassinated.**





# The Kennedy family



## **Kennedy named his legislative program the “New Frontier”**

**“We stand at the edge of  
a New Frontier – the  
frontier of unfulfilled  
hopes and dreams. It  
will deal with unsolved  
problems of peace and  
war, unconquered  
pockets of ignorance  
and prejudice,  
unanswered questions  
of poverty and  
surplus...”**





# New Frontier legislation



**Programs to increase economic growth to create more jobs and legislation to increase minimum wage**



**Federal aid for urban housing and development to redevelop depressed urban areas, and the creation of the new Department of Urban Affairs**



**Reform tax legislation to cut taxes**



**Changes to existing farm programs**



**Conserve and develop natural resources**



**Increase federal aid to education**



**Better medical care for the elderly**



**Civil rights for African Americans**



**Emphasis on the Cold War**

## **What happened to the New frontier legislation?**

**Almost all of JFK's legislative programs were not passed by Congress. Why not?**

- **Democrats had only a narrow majority in Congress and were not strong enough to push their agenda.**
- **Many of the Democrats were from the south and opposed his civil rights initiatives. JFK needed their support for upcoming elections and decided not to anger them by proposing new legislation. Despite the myth that JFK accomplished much for minorities it was his brother Attorney General Robert Kennedy who was committed to civil rights.**
- **Many older, white politicians were annoyed at his appointments of young and minority advisers.**

# Kennedy and the “War on Poverty”



JFK read Michael Harrington’s book, *The Other America: Poverty in the United States*



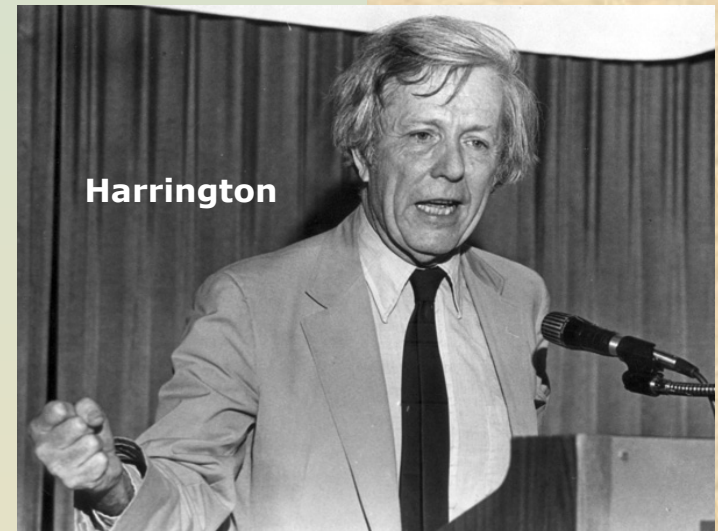
In his book, Harrington used case studies to note that tens of thousands of Americans were trapped in a “culture of poverty”



Harrington asserted that the government was turning a blind eye to those who were poor



JFK was so moved by the book that he began the framework for what eventually would be known as the “War on Poverty”. After Kennedy’s assassination, Lyndon Johnson introduced most of the legislation that would be an integral part of his “Great Society”





## **President Kennedy confronted steel price hikes in an attempt to slow inflation (rising prices)**

 In 1962, Kennedy intervened in U.S. Steel Corporation's plan to increase the price of steel by 3.5%. Kennedy believed the increase was far too high and would trigger widespread inflation, as other steel companies raised their prices as well.

 U.S. Steel and its employees were embroiled in contract negotiations, which Kennedy helped solve as well.

 Kennedy brought such intense pressure to bear that the companies rescinded the increases. But in the aftermath, businessmen widely criticized the president as being hostile to them.

**James  
Meredith  
applied to the  
University of  
Mississippi,  
an all-white  
college, in  
January 1961**



**One of his many  
letters  
demanding his  
application be  
considered for  
admission**

J H MEREDITH  
1129 Maple Street  
Apartment 5-D  
Jackson, Mississippi  
February 20, 1961

Office of the Registrar  
The University of Mississippi  
Division of Student Personnel  
University, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Robert B. Ellis:

Reference your telegram, dated, February 4, 1961. I am very disappointed because it was found necessary to discontinue consideration of applications for admission or registration for the second semester prior to the receipt of my application. In view of this fact, I am requesting that you consider my application for admission to your school a continuing application for admission during the summer session beginning June 8, 1961.

Have you received all of the information necessary to make my application for admission a complete one? Did you receive transcripts from the University of Kansas, Washburn University, the University of Maryland, and Jackson State College, complete with a certificate of honorable dismissal or a certificate of good standing?

I am requesting that immediate action be taken on my application and that I be notified of its status. Again, I would like to express my gratitude for the respectable and humane manner in which you are handling this matter and I am very hopeful that this procedure will continue.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

*J H Meredith*  
J H MEREDITH  
Applicant

**Governor Barnett was opposed to integration  
and tried to block Meredith's admission**



**From left to right: Mississippi  
Governor Barnett, Georgia Governor  
Vandiver, and President Kennedy**

**Meredith, with the help of the NAACP, obtained a court order to be admitted to the university. He was escorted by federal agents after rioting ensued on campus.**



# Voter Education Program (VEP)



**In reaction to the violence towards protestors, the federal government encouraged voter registration as a less controversial method for achieving desegregation. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy enlisted several charities to help fund voter registration drives throughout the south**



**Began in 1962 and ended in 1964**



**Headed by Wiley Branton, chief counsel for the “Little Rock Nine” who also served as an attorney for arrested freedom riders**



**During this period more than 650,000 African Americans were registered to vote in 11 southern states**

**WILEY BRANTON**



**ROBERT F. KENNEDY**



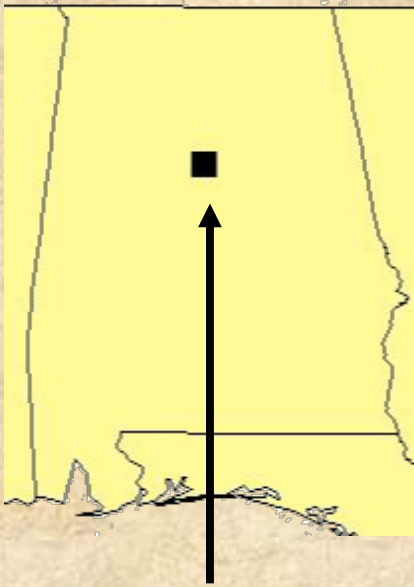


**In 1963, the Equal Pay Act made it illegal to pay different wages to men and women who perform the same work. Kennedy signed the bill into law on June 10, 1963.**



Signing of  
EQUAL PAY ACT OF 1963  
By President Kennedy  
June 10, 1963

**Birmingham, Alabama was one of the most segregated cities in the south. The purpose of the many sit-ins and boycotts that lasted from January through April 1963, was to end the segregation.**



**BIRMINGHAM,  
ALABAMA**



**This attack by police dogs on protestors got the movement much needed press coverage. In April, city officials were able to get a court order blocking the demonstrations.**



**Martin Luther King, Jr. was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama for defying the court order blocking the protests.**

**He wrote his famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail" in response to local white ministers that called King a troublemaker.**



**Eugene “Bull” Connor, Police Commissioner of Birmingham, who openly opposed integration. After the televised images of police brutality against protestors gained northern white sympathy, Connor ordered that violence only be practiced out of the spotlight.**



**Speech is Connor telling people not to attack protestors and to leave it to the authorities so that they can get the federal government off of their backs and have everything return to “normal”**

**Governor George Wallace brought in Alabama State Troopers to confront the protestors. He opposed ending segregation and used all of his gubernatorial powers to prevent it from happening.**



**Video clip shows Wallace blocking the entrance to the school and his forced removal to allow integration.**

**In May 1963, after more than 1,200 people had been arrested, white leaders finally agreed to negotiate. Birmingham was to be desegregated, including lunch counters, restrooms and water fountains in exchange for an end to the demonstrations. President Kennedy sent in federal troops to help restore order. This event helped to motivate civil rights volunteers.**

**JFK announces to the country that the situation in Birmingham had been stabilized**



## **Medgar Evers, leader of the NAACP in Jackson, Mississippi**

**He investigated crimes against African Americans in Jackson, and led boycotts against businesses with unfair practices**

**Evers was assassinated June 12, 1963, outside of his home after a meeting with other civil rights activists where they discussed ways to improve life for African Americans in Jackson**





**In January  
1963, JFK met  
with civil rights  
leaders who  
informed the  
president of a  
peaceful  
demonstration  
planned for  
Washington  
D.C.**



**“The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom”  
August 28, 1963**



**More than  
250,000  
people  
gathered at  
the Lincoln  
Memorial**



# The protestors wanted federal legislation to outlaw segregated facilities



**The event was widely televised, which helped to make it one of the most important demonstrations of the civil rights movement.**



# Kennedy's Foreign Policy

- ❖ **U-2 incident**
- ❖ **Berlin**
- ❖ **JFK with various world leaders**
- ❖ **Peace Corps**
- ❖ **Alliance for Progress**
- ❖ **Bay of Pigs**
- ❖ **Cuban Missile Crisis**
- ❖ **Race for the moon**
- ❖ **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**
- ❖ **Vietnam**



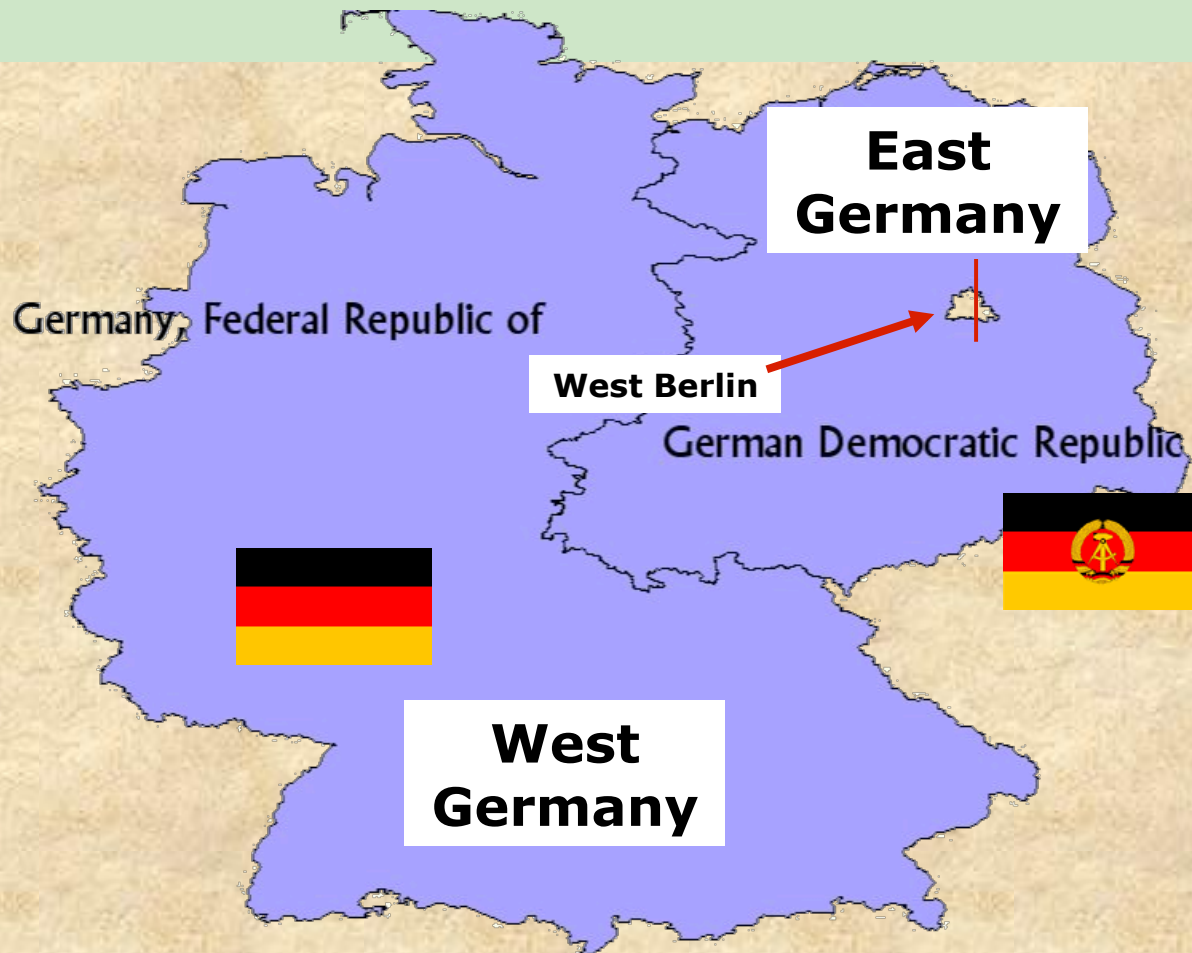
## May 1960: the U-2 incident

**A U.S. U2 reconnaissance (spy) plane was shot down over the Soviet Union and its pilot Francis Gary Powers was captured and put on trial.**

**Prime Minister Khrushchev used this incident to cancel a planned east-west summit conference in Paris.**



**In 1949, Germany was divided into two nations commonly known as East and West Germany. East Germany was ruled by the USSR while West Germany was independent. The city of Berlin, located in East Germany, was also divided into a free and a communist sector. The USSR tried to force the Americans to surrender control of West Berlin.**





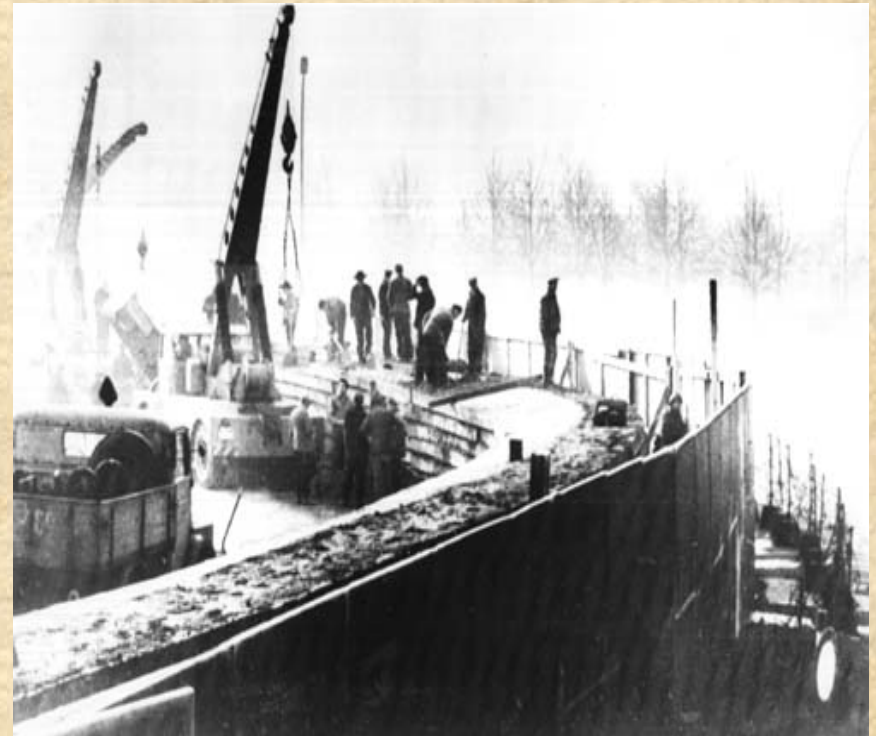
**Relations between the two super powers worsened after the Vienna Summit in June 1961.**



**Khrushchev threatened JFK with an ultimatum on Berlin. JFK responded with a U.S. military build-up and a civil defense program.**



**Tensions rose during the remainder of 1961. On August 13<sup>th</sup> East Germany prepared for the construction of the Berlin Wall to separate communist Berlin from the American and European controlled sectors.**



**In June of 1963 President Kennedy went to Berlin and delivered his famous “Ich bin ein Berliner” (I am a Berliner) to show U.S. determination to keep Berlin free.**



## JFK met with various world leaders



**JFK and Gromyko, Soviet  
Foreign Minister  
March 1961**



**JFK and Willy Brandt,  
Mayor of West Berlin  
1961**



**JFK, Indonesian President  
Sukarno, and LBJ  
April 1961**



**JFK and Nkrumah Prime  
Minister from Ghana  
March 1961**

# Creation of the Peace Corps



**Kennedy signed an Executive Order to create the Peace Corps on March 1, 1961. His brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, was appointed the first director on March 4.**



**Congress formally authorized program in September, 1961.**



**The purpose of the program is to fight hunger, disease, illiteracy, poverty, and lack of opportunity by sending volunteers to assist locals in their own nation.**



**Within two years, more than 7,000 volunteers were serving in 44 "Third World" nations. Third World nations are usually defined as less industrialized and poorer than "First World" nations.**

# The First Volunteers

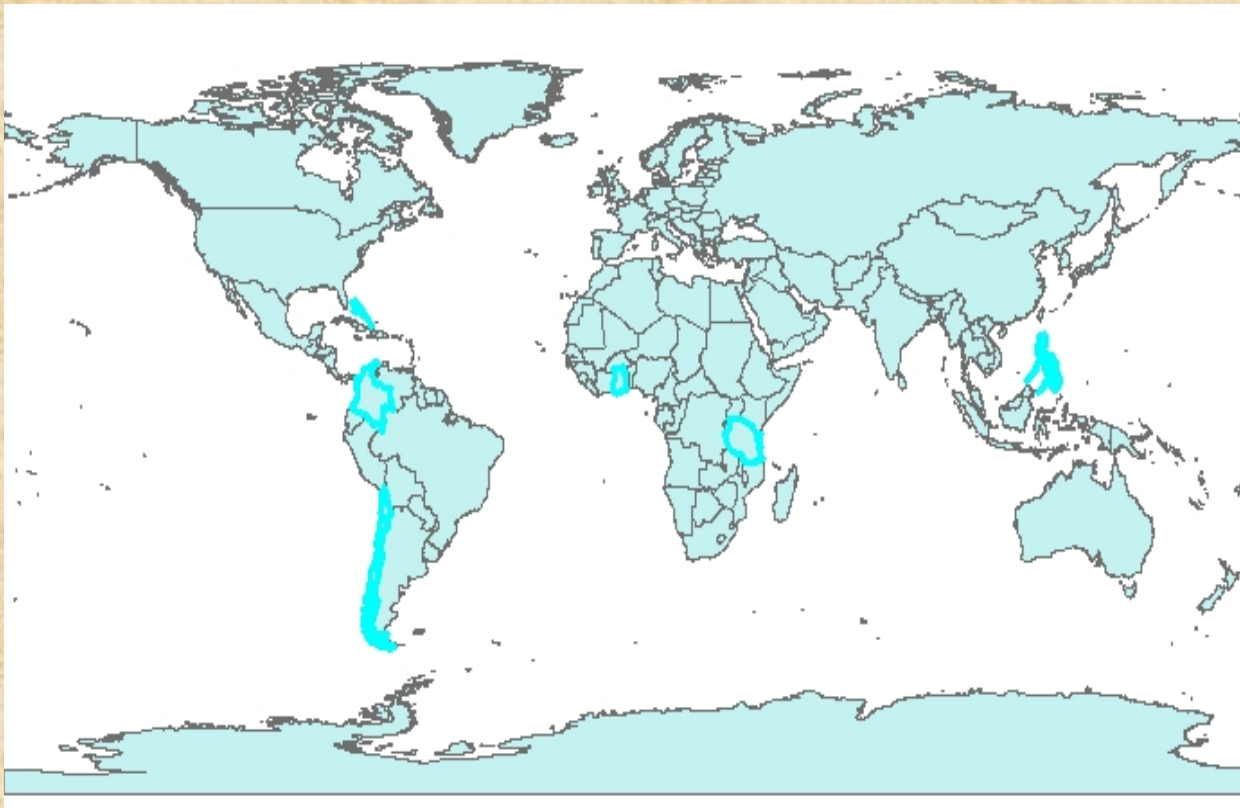


**President Kennedy meets with the first group of Peace Corps volunteers during a 1961 White House reception**



**The first 51 American volunteers arrived in Accra, Ghana, in August 1961.**

**During Peace Corps' first year, volunteers arrived in Tanzania, Colombia, the Philippines, Chile, and St. Lucia**



**Since the creation of the Peace Corps, 182,000 volunteers have served in 138 countries**

## The Peace Corps today



**A volunteer assists African beekeepers in constructing hives.**

**A business volunteer in Ghana works with farmers to develop and run a tourism business.**





# The Alliance for Progress

**The Alliance for Progress initiative focused on maintaining democratic governments, on industrial and agrarian development, and on equitable distribution of wealth.**



***Bogotá, Colombia December 17, 1961.  
"Here is inaugurated the first school of  
22,000 to be constructed by the  
Colombian government within the  
Alliance for Progress with the assistance  
of the President of the United States of  
America, John F. Kennedy"***

# Goals of the Alliance



**Goal was to establish strong economic ties between North and South America**



**Included land and tax reform, more democratic government, and greater stability**



**Kennedy hoped to offset the emerging Communist threat in Cuba**



**Few South American countries wanted to commit to reform, and the program floundered**



**The Alliance for Progress was disbanded in 1973**



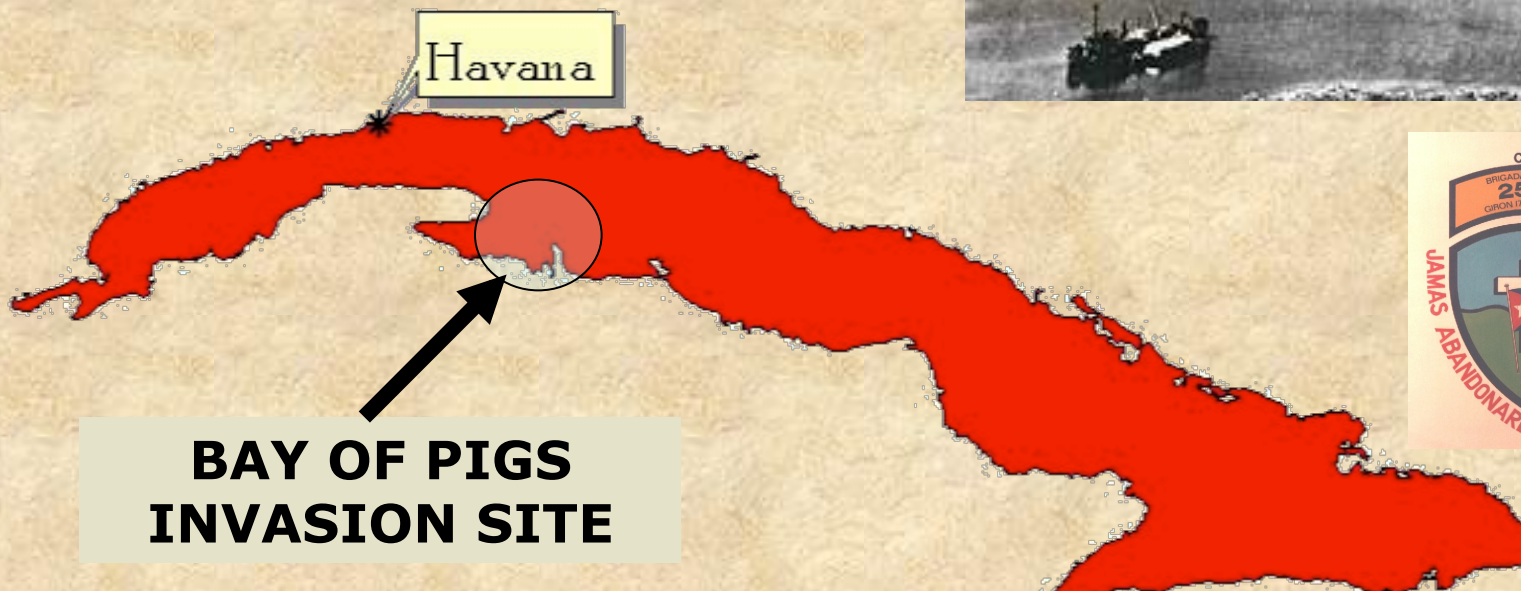
**In 1960, all U.S. businesses in Cuba were nationalized (taken over by the Cuban government) without compensation. The U.S. broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba and saw Castro as an enemy.**



**Eisenhower agreed to a CIA plan for an exile invasion of Cuba to overthrow Castro in March of 1960**



**Cuban exiles  
invaded Cuba  
with the help of  
the U.S. in  
April 1961**



**The invasion was a failure and the entire Cuban exile invasion force was either killed or captured by Castro's army.**



**Castro's forces**

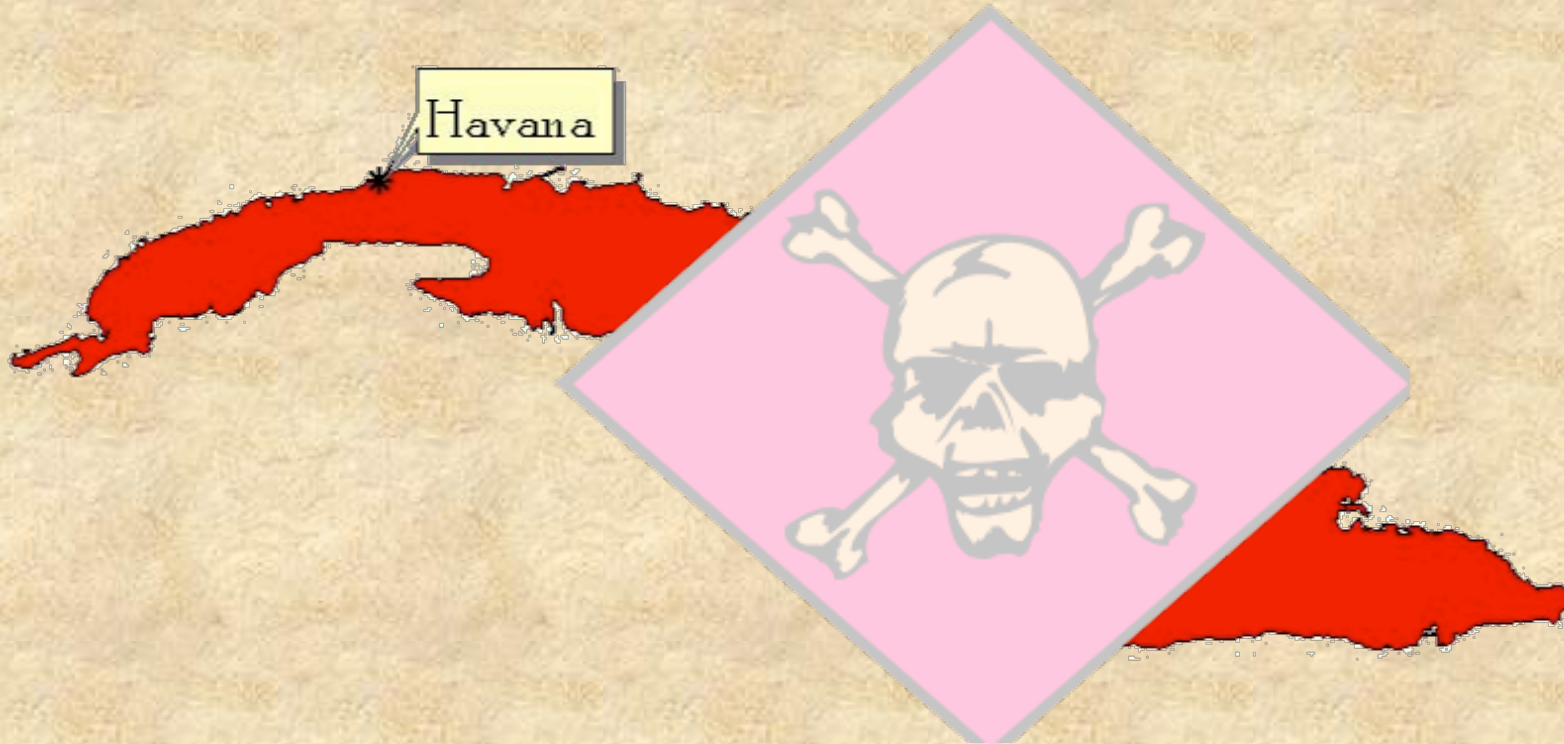


**Castro's air force destroyed the invading ships**



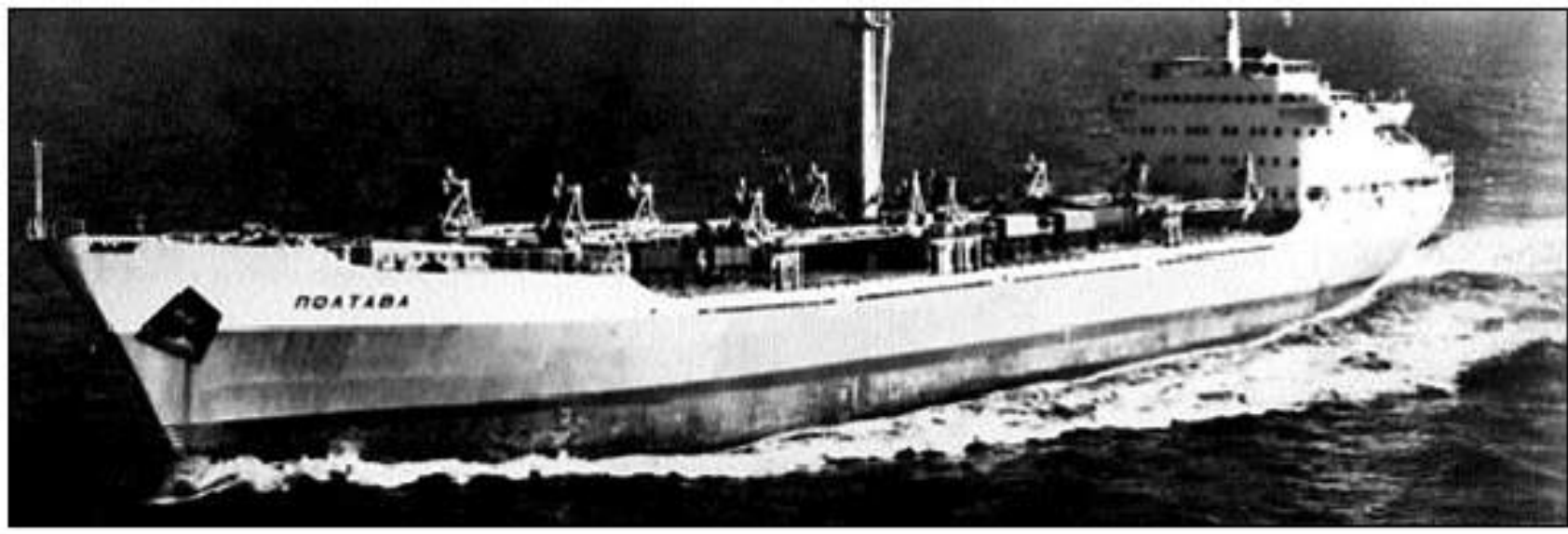
# **Cuban Missile Crisis**

## **August to November 1962**

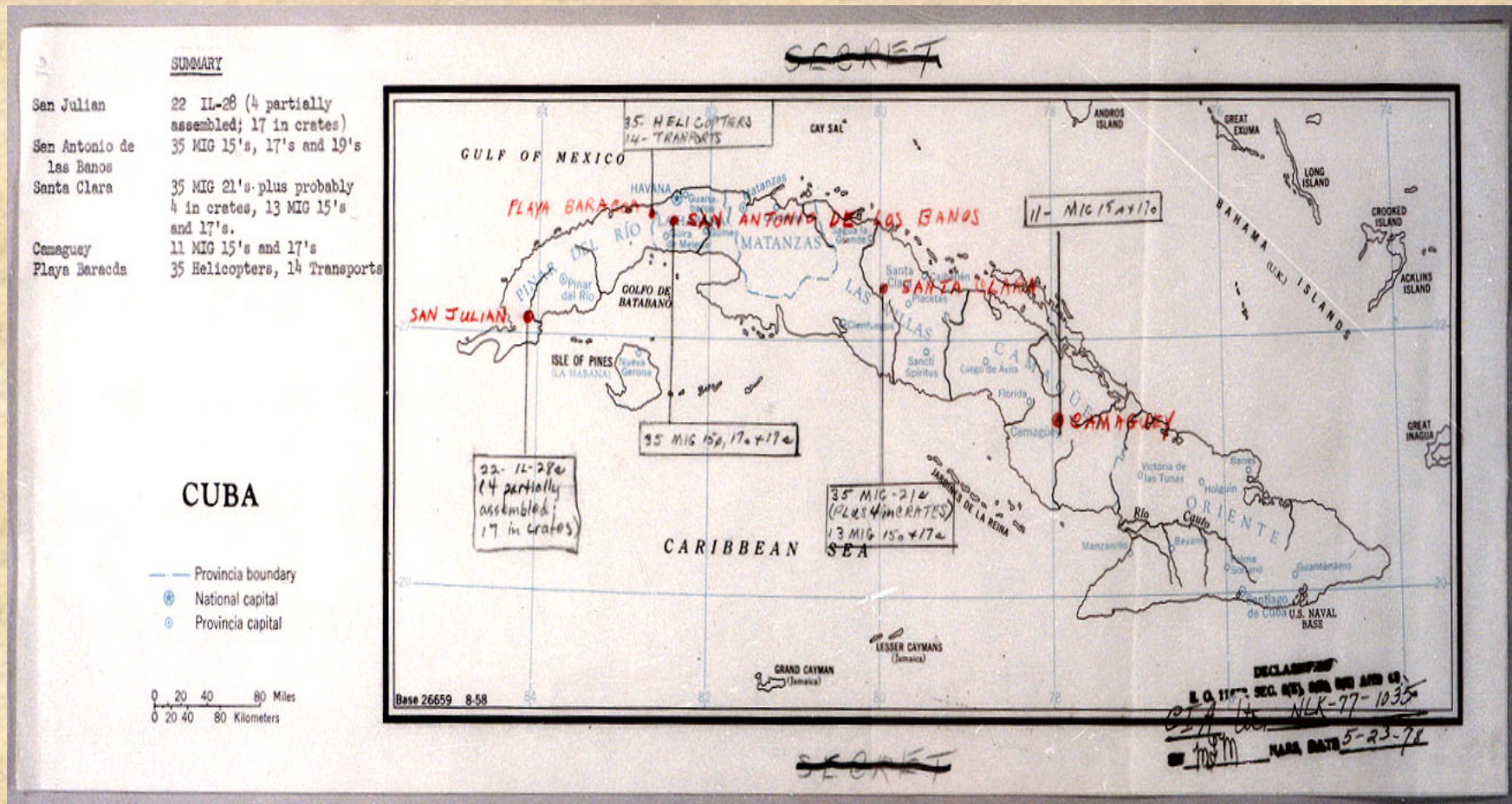


**The closest the world has come to full scale nuclear war**

**U.S. intelligence began receiving reports of Soviet missiles in Cuba. A U2 flight on August 29, 1962 confirmed the presence of surface to air missile batteries in Cuba. These missiles were designed to shoot down enemy aircraft.**



# Map used by JFK and his advisors to plot weapons in Cuba during the missile crisis



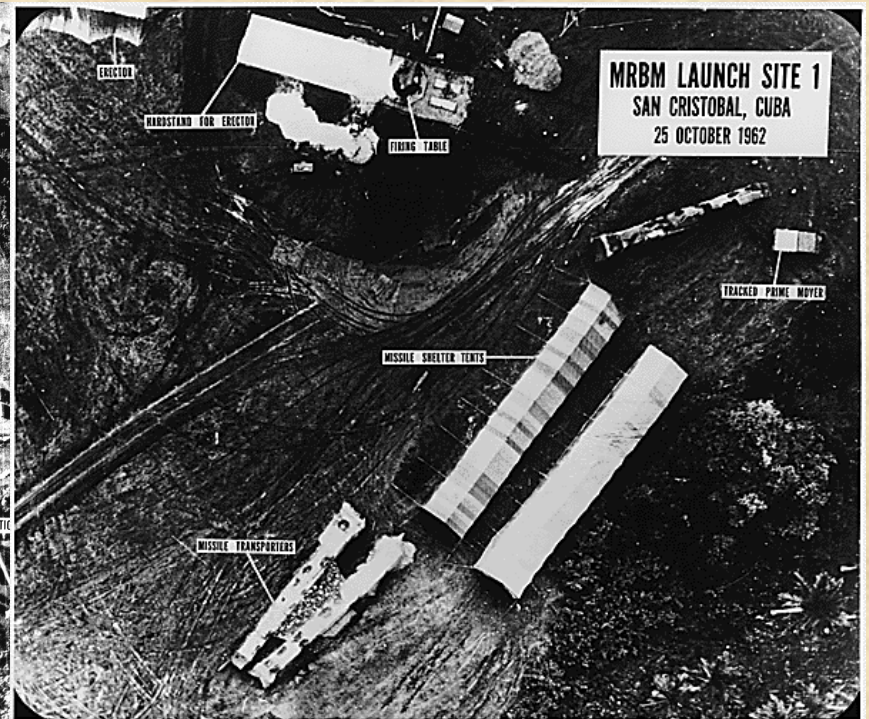
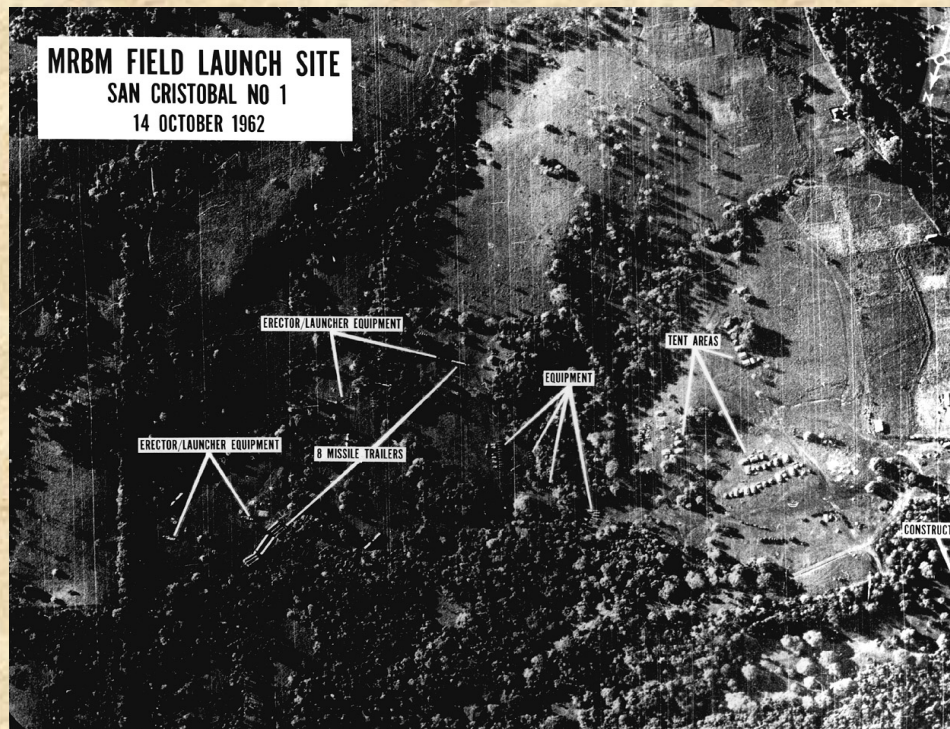




**Declassified 1962 map showing the distances nuclear armed missiles would go if fired from Cuba. Almost all major U.S. population centers were within range. Maps like this convinced JFK that the Soviet missiles must be removed from Cuba.**

~~TOP SECRET~~  
 NO FOREIGN DISSEM  
 DECLASSIFIED  
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 CIA Ltr. NLK-77-1035  
 BY *msm* NARA DATE 5-23-78

**Aerial photographs from U.S. spy planes left no doubt that the Russians were installing nuclear missiles in Cuba aimed at the U.S.**



**Low altitude view of missile preparation area. The pilot taking this shot flew at an altitude of about 250 feet, and at the speed of sound.**

**Each one of the Russian missiles in Cuba had the explosive power of 50 Hiroshima type atomic bombs**



**Secretary of Defense Robert Mc Namara, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and JFK, the main policy makers during the Cuban Missile crisis along with Robert Kennedy.**



**JFK had two choices of how to deal with the situation in Cuba:**

**First: He could order air strikes on the missile sites in Cuba and risk an all out nuclear war with the USSR**

**Second: He could order a naval blockade and stop Soviet ships from bringing in missiles and other equipment. No one knew how the Russians would react to this.**

**He chose the naval blockade**



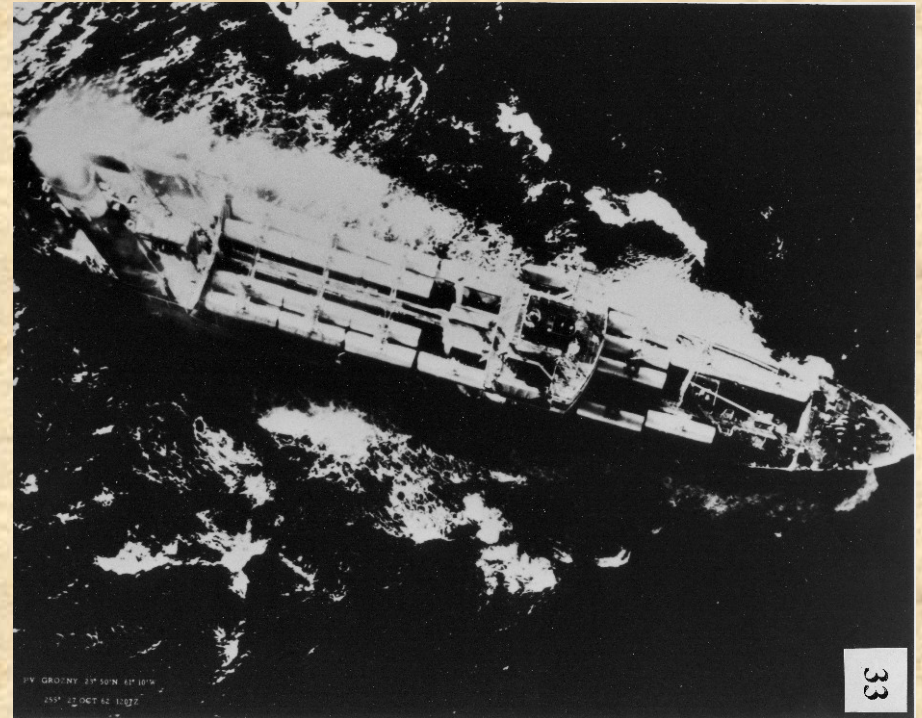
**Kennedy signed Cuba Quarantine Proclamation, 10/23/1962**

**Adlai Stevenson, U.S. UN representative, shows aerial photos of Cuban missiles to the United Nations in November 1962.**

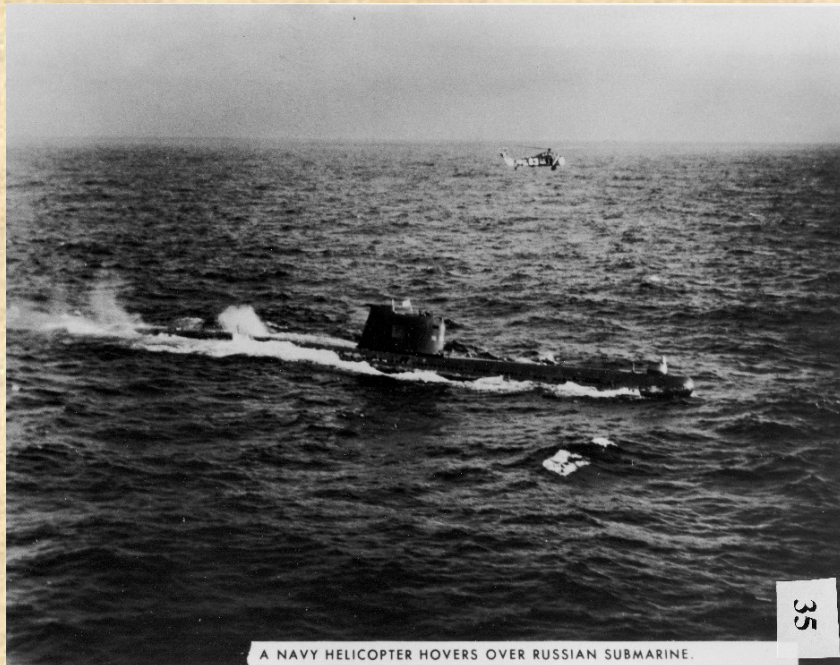




32



33



35

A NAVY HELICOPTER HOVERS OVER RUSSIAN SUBMARINE.

**Above: The Soviet ship *Grozny* crossed the quarantine line, but turned around after U.S. Navy ships fired star shells.**  
**Left: U.S. helicopter shadowed a Soviet submarine**  
**10/27/1962**

**Khrushchev gave in to U.S. pressure and removed Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for a U.S. promise not to invade Cuba.**



**Soviet cargo ship leaving Cuba with missiles visible above the desk**

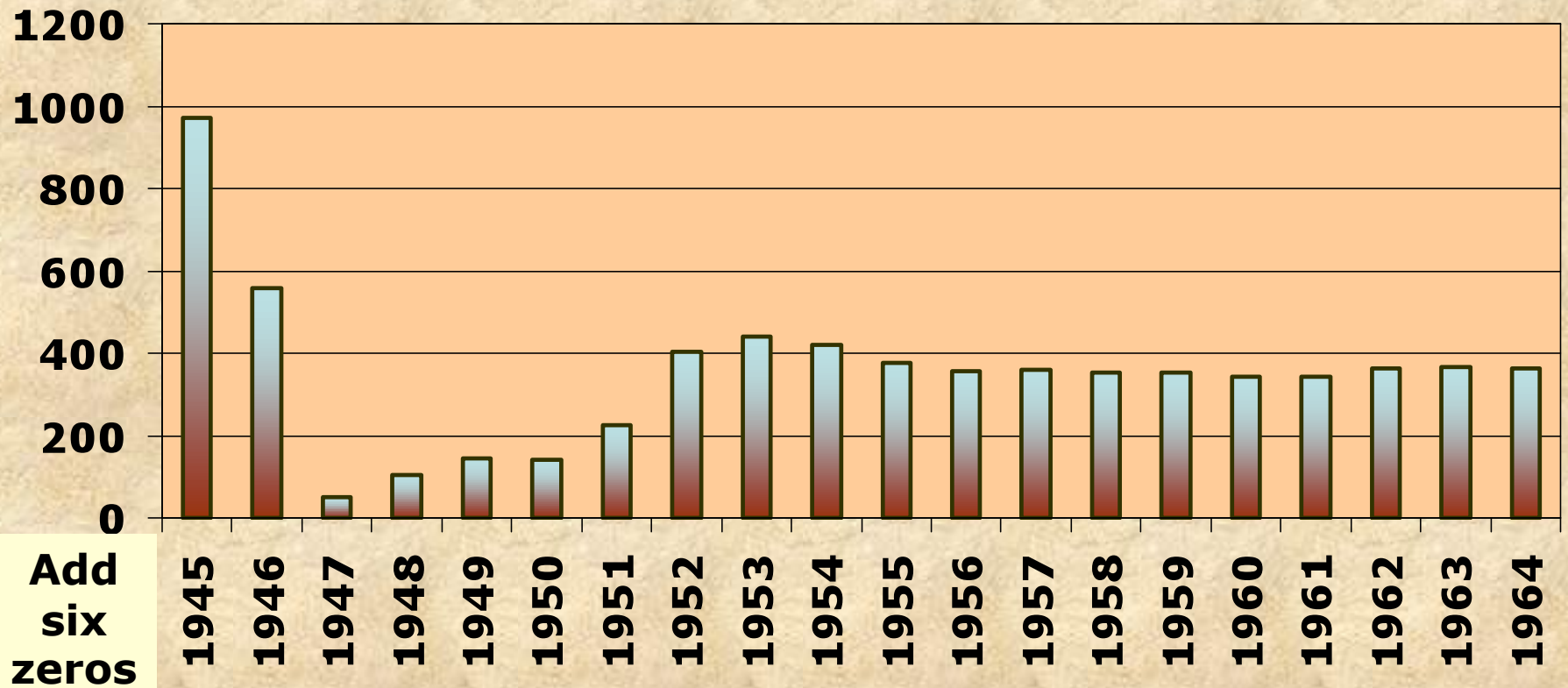


**Missiles being loaded on Soviet ships for return to the Soviet Union**

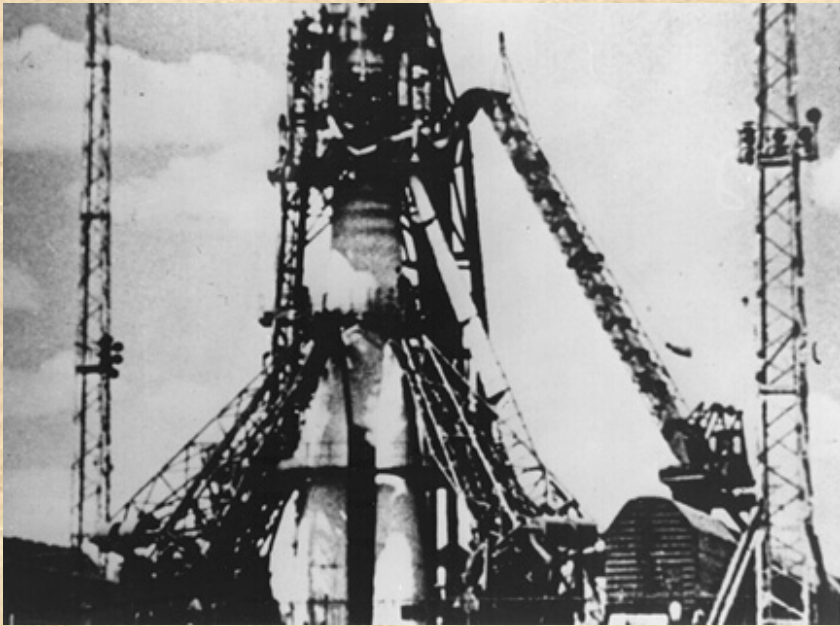


**Kennedy stressed in the 1960 election campaign that the Republicans had spent too little on defense and allowed the Russians to get ahead in both conventional and missile weapons.**

**Compare actual military spending under Eisenhower 1953-1960 to Kennedy 1961-1963.**



**October 4<sup>th</sup> 1957 the space age began as Russia launched Sputnik, the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth. Americans were shocked when the Soviets were the first into space.**



## America's First Manned Space Flight



**America's first astronaut, Alan B. Shepard, blasted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on May 5, 1961. Shepard's capsule "Freedom 7" flew successfully on a 15 minute suborbital flight to match Soviet cosmonaut and first man in space Yuri Gagarin's orbital flight the month before.**

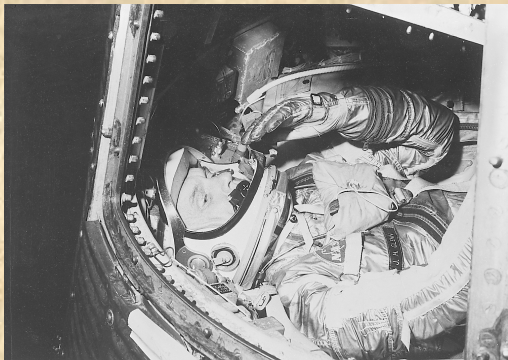


**A few days after Alan Shepard's successful suborbital flight, President John F. Kennedy, addressing a joint session of Congress, proposed that "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth."**

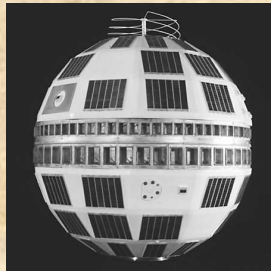




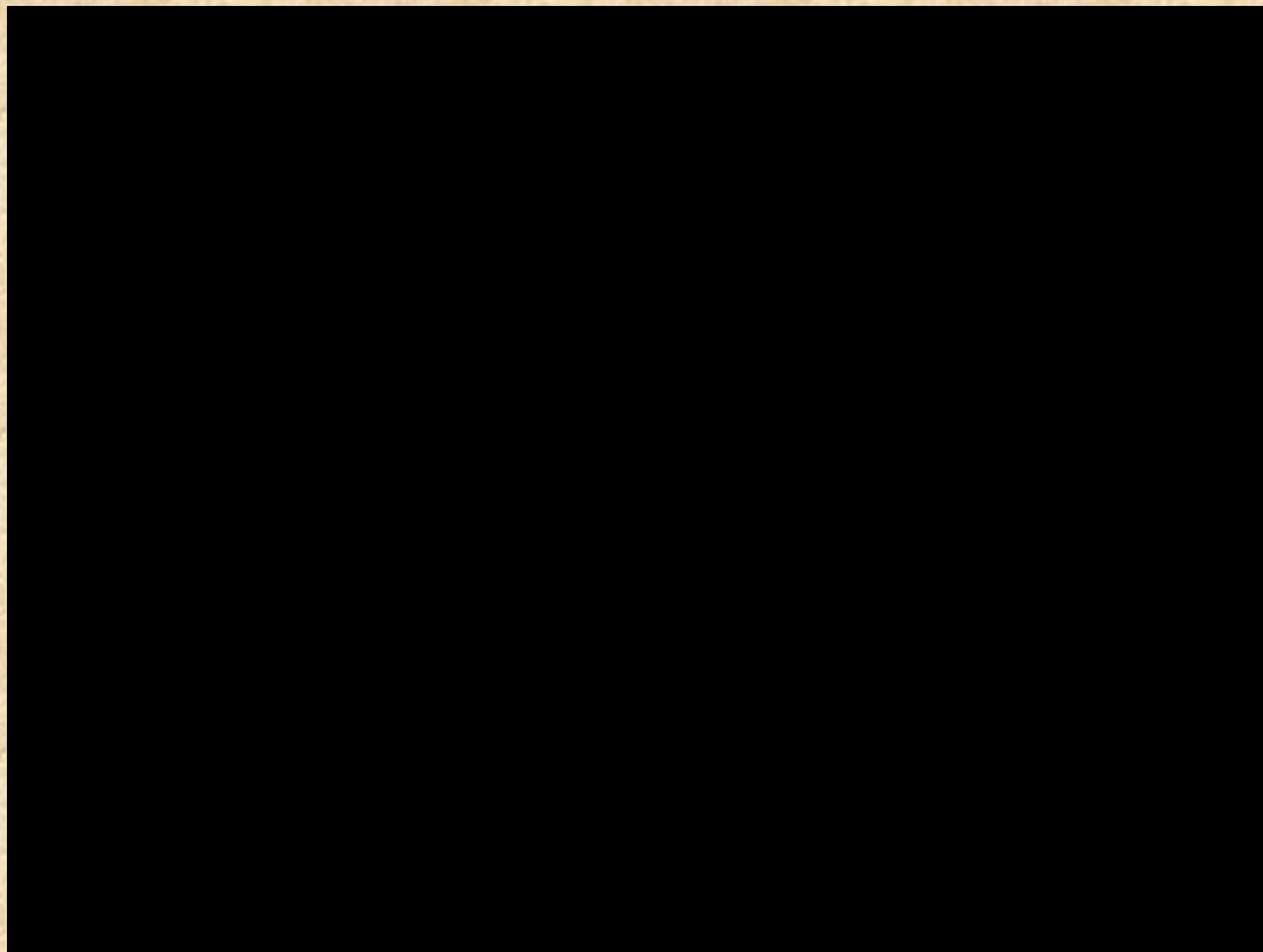
**“Friendship 7” with astronaut John Glenn aboard, lifts off on America’s first orbital mission on February 20, 1962. After several delays, Glenn successfully orbited the globe three times, becoming one of America’s most famous astronauts.**



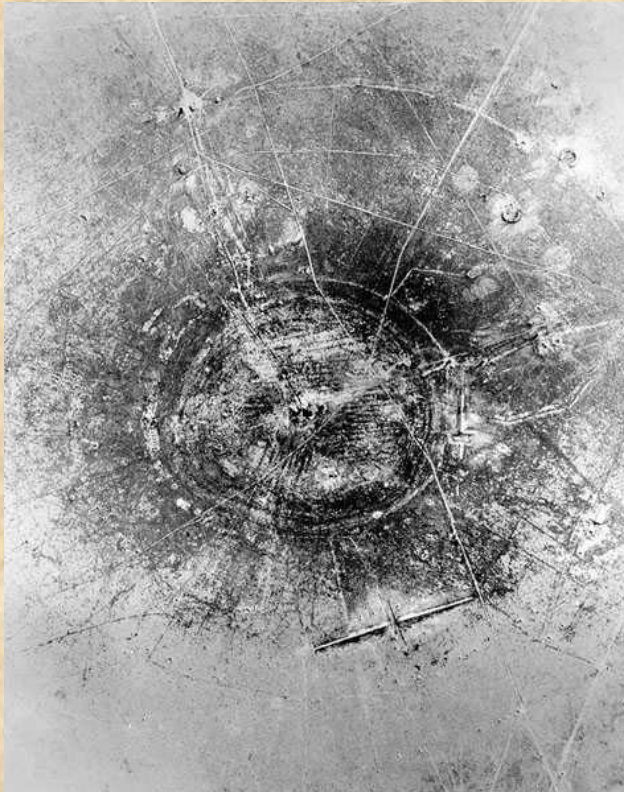
**July 10, 1962 - *Telstar 1*, U.S. satellite,  
beams the first live transatlantic telecast**



**Telstar 1**



**After a two year hiatus, the Soviet Union resumed atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons on September 1, 1961.**



# Reducing the nuclear threat: The Limited Test Ban Treaty



***"Stokes"* nuclear  
test, Nevada desert,  
August, 1957**



**Hydrogen bomb  
test**



**“First: Chairman Khrushchev, Prime Minister Macmillan, and I have agreed that high-level discussions will shortly begin in Moscow looking toward early agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty. Our hopes must be tempered with the caution of history--but with our hopes go the hopes of all mankind.**

**Second: To make clear our good faith and solemn convictions on the matter, I now declare that the United States does not propose to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere so long as other states do not do so. We will not be the first to resume. Such a declaration is no substitute for a formal binding treaty, but I hope it will help us achieve it...**

**For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.”**




**President John F. Kennedy  
Speech at American University, June 10, 1963**

## Treaty Provisions

 Treaty was negotiated during summer, 1963

 Signed in August, 1963

 Banned nuclear testing in the atmosphere, underwater, or in outer space

 Underground testing allowed

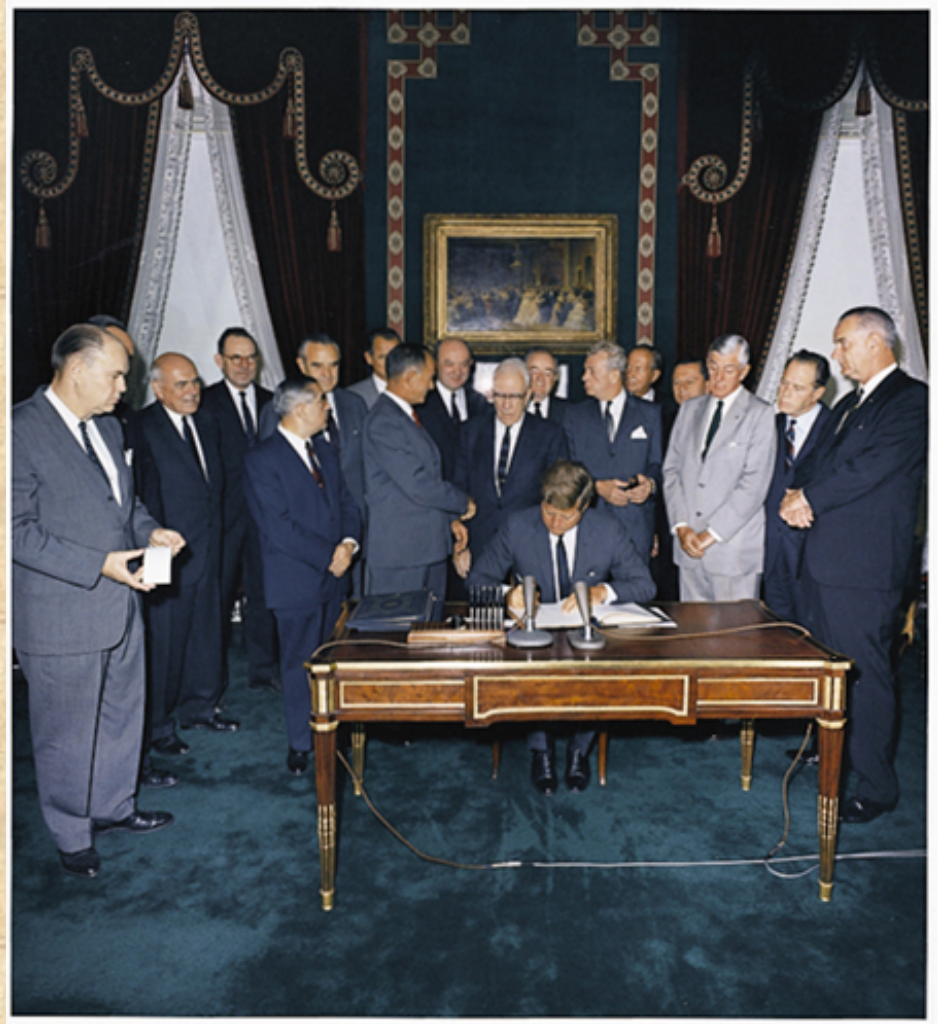
 China and France, both nuclear powers, refused to sign



**“Yesterday a shaft of light cut into the darkness.**

**Negotiations were concluded in Moscow on a treaty to ban all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. For the first time, an agreement has been reached on bringing the forces of nuclear destruction under international control...”**

**John F. Kennedy**



**President John F. Kennedy presided over the formal signing of the 1963 Test Ban Treaty**

## Early History of Vietnam



**Vietnam's history goes back to 200 B.C.**



**Vietnam was ruled by the Chinese for over a thousand years**



**More than a dozen different dynasties have ruled**



**European contact began in the 16<sup>th</sup> century**



**France became interested in Vietnam in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and eventually conquered the nation along with Laos and Cambodia.**



**The French were firmly in control by 1893 and began exploiting the economic wealth of the region**



**Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia became known as French Indochina**





**During WWII France was defeated and occupied by Germany in 1940.**



**Also during WWII Japan invaded and ruled Vietnam through a puppet government.**



**During the war the nationalist Communist leader Ho Chi Minh formed a resistance group, the Vietminh, that fought both the Japanese and Vichy French.**



**After the U.S. entered WWII, the Office of Strategic Services (later the Central Intelligence Agency), sent U.S. agents into Vietnam. These men helped to train the Vietminh and they promised Ho Chi Minh that the United States would support his goal for Vietnamese independence after the war.**



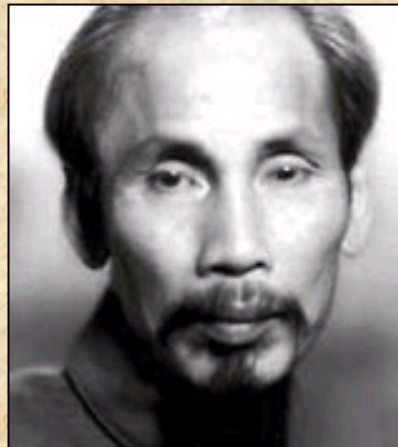
**Ho Chi Minh believed that after the war the United States would support independence for Vietnam but he could not foresee the Cold War.**

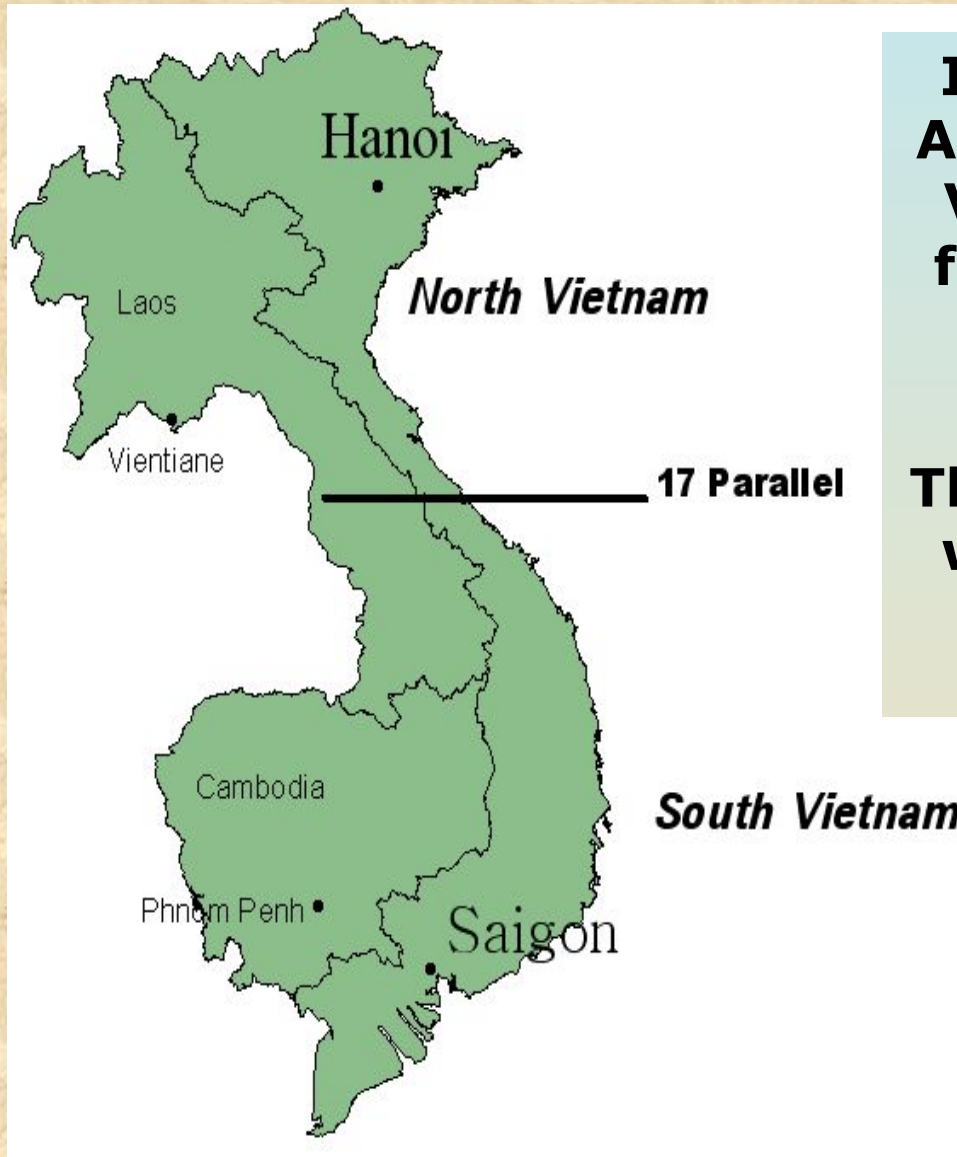




**After WWII Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Communist Vietnamese, believed that the U.S. would not allow France to reoccupy its former colony, since the OSS promised that to Minh during the war. When French soldiers returned to reassert their authority and reclaim their colony a bitter nine year war began that ended in a French defeat that divided Vietnam into two halves. One, the north, became communist, while the south was under U.S. influence.**

**HO CHI MINH**





**In July of 1954, the Geneva Accords were signed dividing Vietnam at the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel for two years until elections could be held to unify the nation.**

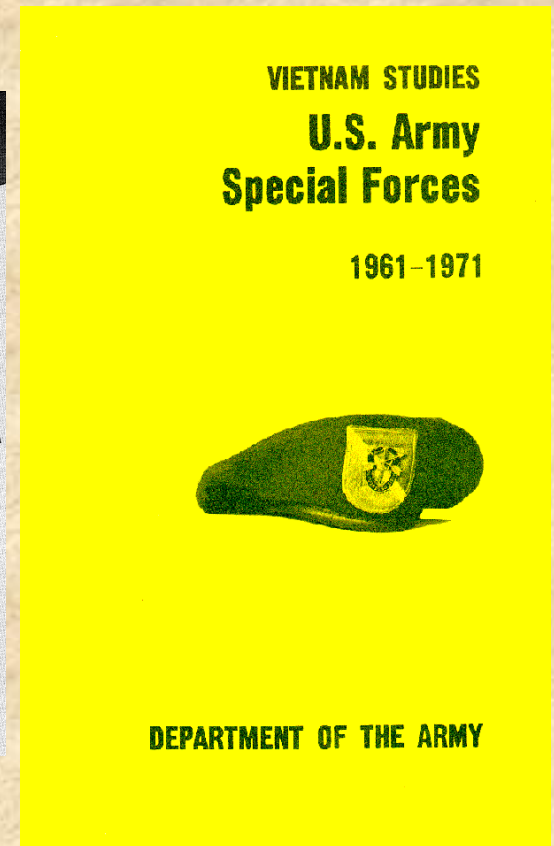
**The north became communist while the south established an anti-communist regime that was tied to the U.S.**



**President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (from left) greet south Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem at Washington national airport, 05/08/1957**

## Kennedy's Vietnam policy

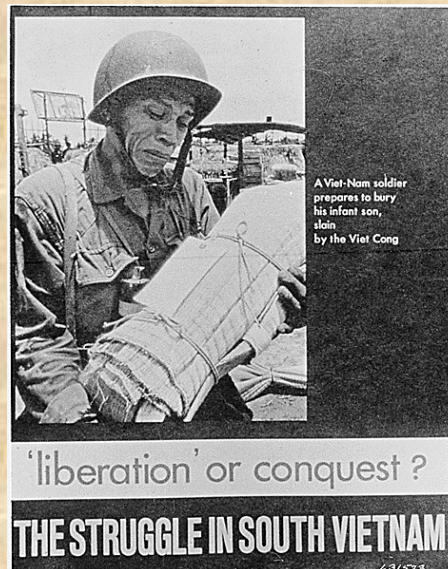
**Kennedy, to avoid being accused of "losing South Vietnam" as Truman was accused of "losing China", increased the number of military advisors sent by Eisenhower from 800 to 16,000 and formed the Green Berets special forces. Kennedy's goal was to keep South Vietnam free from communist control.**





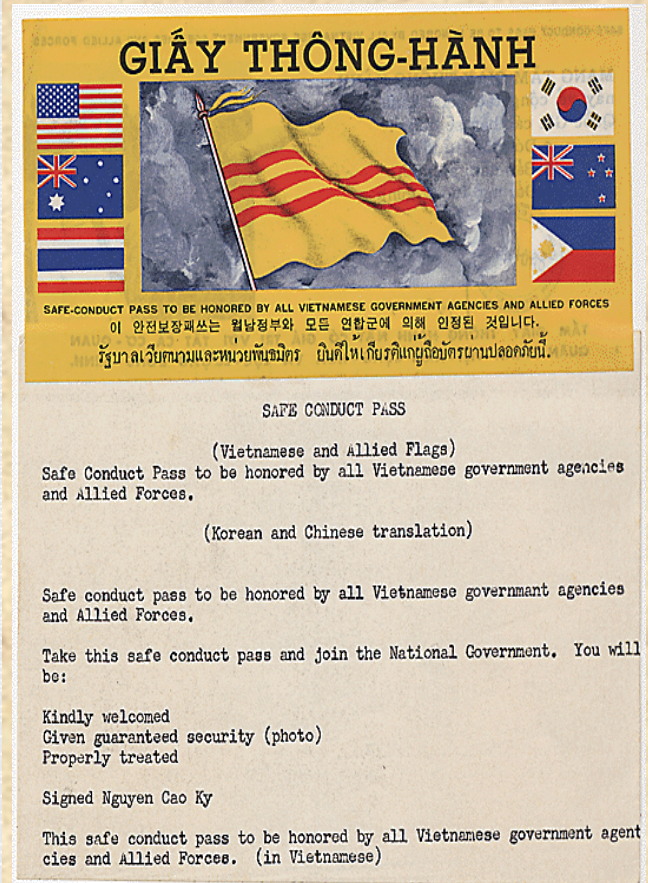
# Psychological warfare began in 1962

The purpose of psychological operations (PSYOP) was to weaken the enemy by causing dissension and unrest among his ranks, while at the same time convincing the local population to support American troops. PSYOP units also provided continuous analysis of the attitudes and behavior of enemy forces to the commanders in the field, so they could develop, produce and use propaganda in a successful manner.

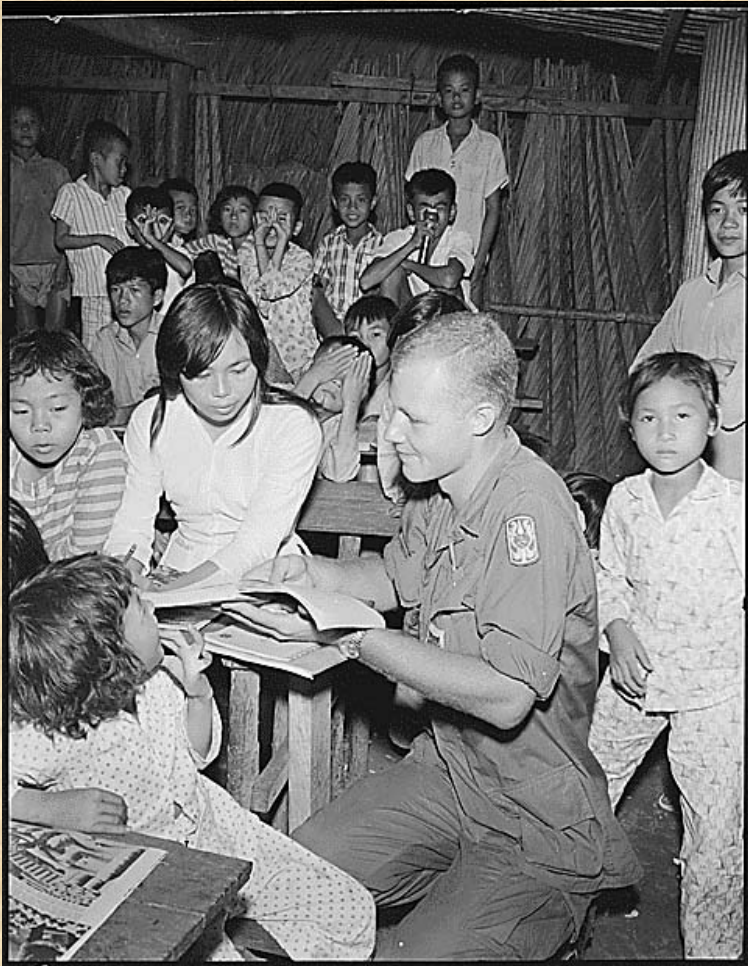


Examples of propaganda used by PSYOP units

# Examples of anti-Viet Cong (communist) propaganda



**The U.S. military set up schools and clinics in an attempt to win the “hearts and minds” of the South Vietnamese people**



**To protest the Catholic Diem's attacks on Buddhist pagodas, Buddhist priests set fire to themselves in protest. The U.S. decided that Diem's corrupt and murderous regime was too unpopular and supported an army coup that killed Diem on November 1, 1963.**



**Ngo Dinh Diem**

# President Kennedy's assassination

- ❖ **The Kennedy's arrive in Dallas**
- ❖ **The motorcade route**
- ❖ **The assassination**
- ❖ **The Zapruder film**
- ❖ **The suspect**
- ❖ **Murder of Oswald**
- ❖ **Funeral and burial**
- ❖ **Swearing in of the new President**

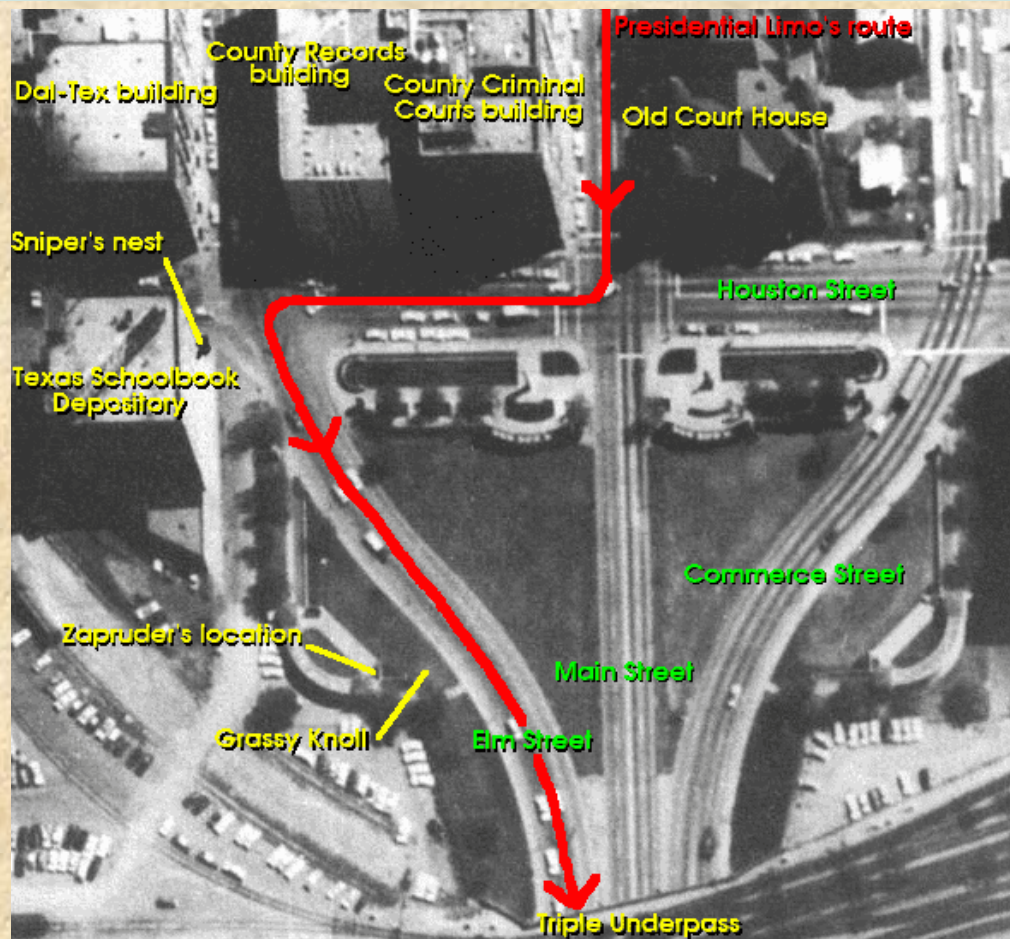


**The  
President  
and First  
Lady  
arrived in  
Dallas,  
November  
22, 1963**



**President Kennedy's visit to Dallas included a drive through downtown Dallas on the way to a luncheon at the Dallas Trade Mart. Along the route on Elm Street, the presidential limousine passed the Texas School Book Depository where shots were fired.**

Who's is this? →



**The Kennedy's were seated in the rear seat of the Presidential limousine. Seated in the middle "jump seats" were Texas Governor John Connally and his wife, Nellie. The governor was seriously injured by the sniper.**





## The assassination



**As Kennedy's car passed the Texas School Book Depository Building, three shots were fired.**



**Kennedy was struck by a bullet, which passed through his neck. The same bullet passed through Governor Connally as well.**



**As Kennedy slumped toward his wife, a second bullet struck him in the head, causing a massive head wound.**



**The motorcade rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where doctors frantically worked to revive Kennedy. He was pronounced dead within a half hour.**

## The Zapruder Film

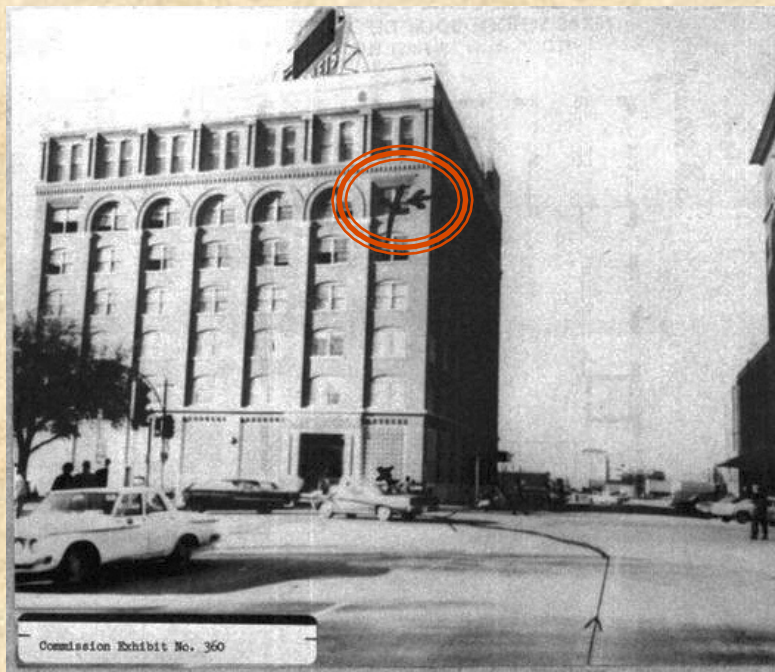


**Using a handheld Super 8mm movie camera (below left), Dallas dressmaker Abraham Zapruder filmed the Kennedy assassination. Above, Zapruder describes the wounds to President Kennedy on a Dallas television station. At top left a frame from the film shows President Kennedy being struck by an assassin's bullet.**

## The Zapruder Film



**This is a frame from the film, which can be found at various websites online**



**This photo taken for the Warren Commission, the committee formed to investigate the assassination of the president, shows the Texas School Book Depository Building, where the Commission concluded the shots that killed President Kennedy and Governor Connally were fired from. The red circle and black arrows show the window where witnesses saw a rifle barrel immediately after Kennedy was hit.**



**Upon interior examination, police found boxes stacked around the window to create a "sniper's nest" concealing the shooter.**

## The assassin suspect



In a picture allegedly taken by Oswald's wife in their backyard, Lee Harvey Oswald is shown with a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that was found in the sniper's nest after the assassination, as well as a copy of the "Daily Worker" newspaper.



Dallas police soon began looking for Lee Harvey Oswald, an employee at the Texas School Book Depository



Eyewitnesses reported seeing Oswald shooting a police officer who had tried to stop him for questioning.



Oswald was eventually captured in a Dallas theater, and held for two days. Police decided to move him from the Dallas city jail to the Dallas County jail. However, Oswald would not survive the transfer.

## The Murder Weapon



**Witnesses reported seeing a rifle muzzle being drawn in from a window on the 6<sup>th</sup> Floor of the Book Depository. Police searched the building and found the rifle hidden between boxes of books. They also found three shell casings on the floor nearby the window where the shots were allegedly fired.**

## The alleged assassin was murdered

**Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby approached Oswald, revolver in hand, as Oswald was being transferred from the Dallas City Jail to the County Jail on November 24, 1963.**

**Shot in the abdomen, Oswald died while undergoing emergency surgery at Parkland Memorial Hospital, the same hospital where President Kennedy had died two days before.**

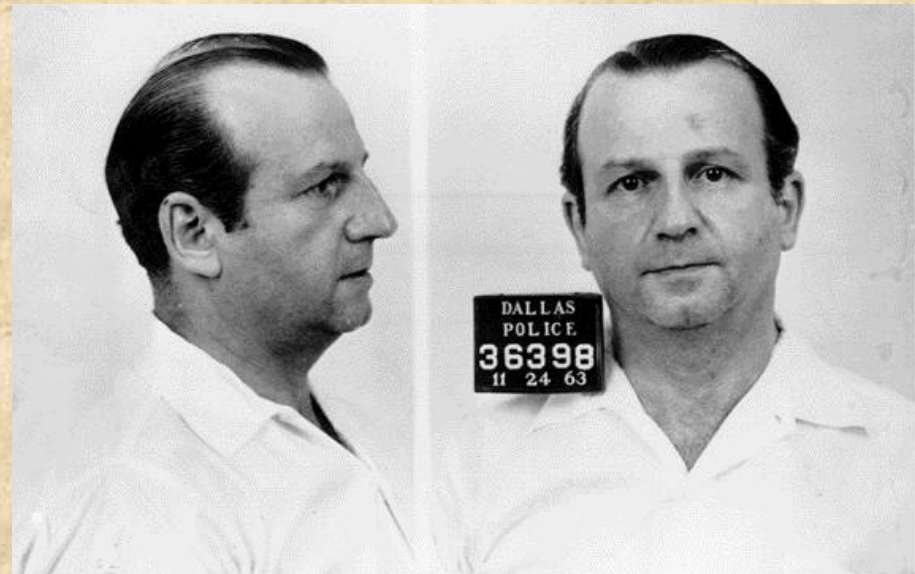
**Oswald's death ended the possibility for a trial in which questions about a possible conspiracy in Kennedy's death could have been answered.**





**Ruby claimed he did it  
to prevent Mrs.  
Kennedy from having  
to endure a trial in  
Dallas.**

**Ruby was convicted of  
murder, but died of  
cancer in jail.**





## A Nation Mourns



**As dignitaries look on, a military honor guard surrounds Kennedy's casket in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. After a funeral mass in Washington, Kennedy was buried in Arlington National Cemetery outside the city.**



**One feature of the Kennedy gravesite is the "Eternal Flame"**



# Inauguration of the new president



**The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 allowed for the Vice President to take over when the president was disabled and unable to perform the duties of the office. The process became formalized in 1967 in the 25<sup>th</sup> amendment.**



**Many feared that Kennedy's assassination might have been part of a conspiracy against the entire U.S. government. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was rushed to Air Force One and sworn in by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes. "Lady Bird" Johnson, the new president's wife, is to the right of Johnson, and Jacqueline Kennedy is at Johnson's left.**

# Warren Commission

**President Johnson appointed Supreme Court justice Earl Warren to head a commission investigating the Kennedy assassination. The Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone Kennedy assassin and there was no conspiracy in the Dallas shooting. Questions still remain if Oswald acted alone.**




# President Johnson's Domestic Policy


- ❖ **Background on LBJ**
- ❖ **1964 Election**
- ❖ **Environmental legislation**
- ❖ **Civil rights movement in 1964**
- ❖ **Great Society programs**
- ❖ **Warren Court**




# **Lyndon B. Johnson**


## **36<sup>th</sup> President of the United States**

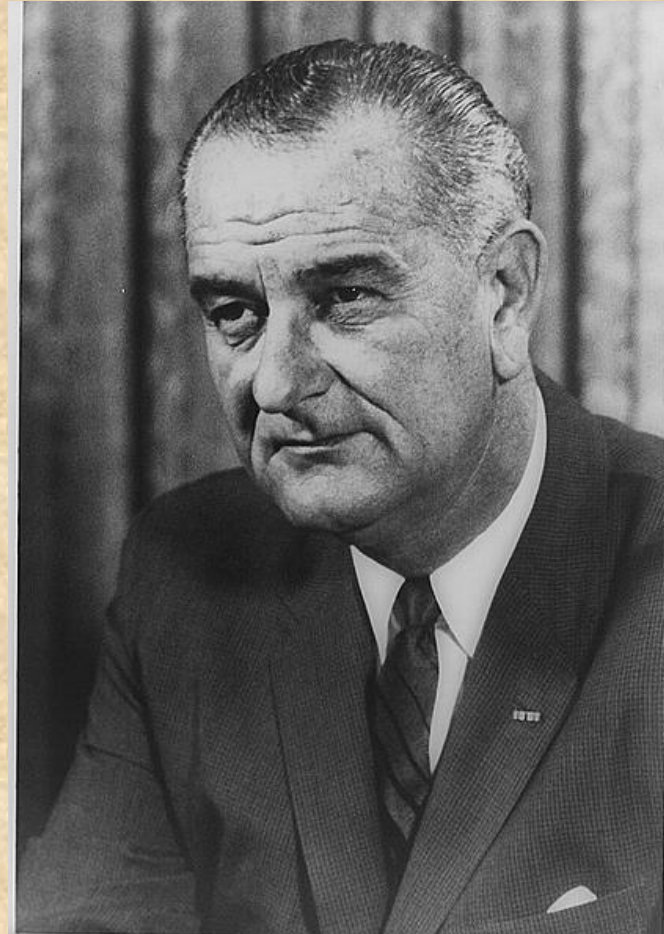
 **Born in 1908 in central Texas**

 **Studied education at Southwest Texas State Teachers' College**

 **Served in the Navy during World War II**

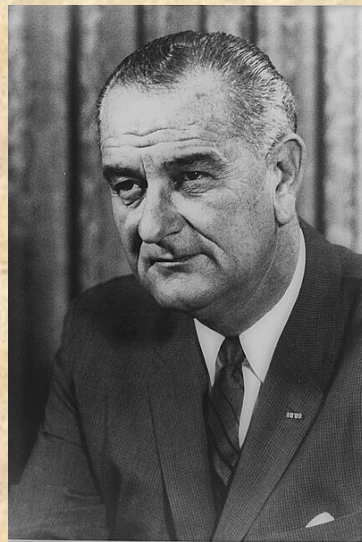
 **Served six terms in U.S. House before elected to the Senate, becoming youngest majority leader in U.S. history**

 **He had two main goals. The first was full civil rights for African Americans. The second was to end poverty in America**





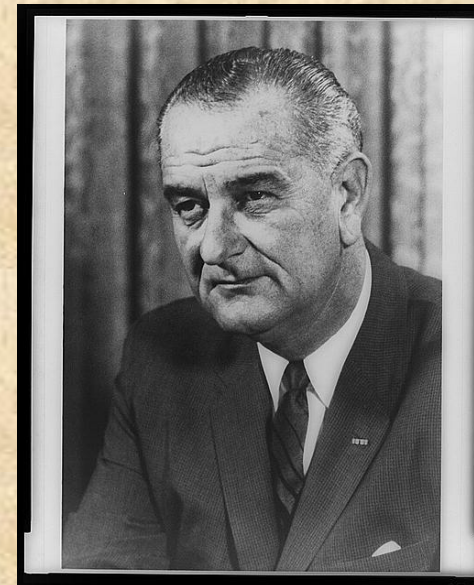
**Lyndon B.  
Johnson  
and his  
wife,  
Claudia  
"Lady Bird"  
Johnson**



# 1964 Presidential Election



**Republican  
candidate  
Barry Goldwater**



**Democratic  
candidate  
Lyndon Johnson**

## **Goldwater, a conservative Senator from Arizona, viewed the issues facing the U.S. much differently from the liberal LBJ**



**Goldwater believed that the federal government should not work to solve social and economic issues, instead they should be left to the states**



**Goldwater also believed that federal programs such as Social Security should be privatized, and other programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, should be sold**



**Goldwater also encouraged a "get tough" policy with nations such as Cuba and North Vietnam, and many were concerned he might use nuclear weapons against those nations**



## **Johnson emphasized JFK's accomplishments, as well as his own during his year as President**



**Johnson highlighted the programs he had been able to push through Congress, for example the environmental, social, and educational programs**



**Although Johnson announced that he felt that sending troops to Vietnam would not solve that nation's problems, he had proven that he could be tough on communism when the alleged firing on two U.S. destroyers took place in the Gulf of Tonkin. Within days, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which further increased US involvement in Vietnam**



**Successfully characterized Goldwater as an extremist who might use nuclear weapons in Vietnam, reverse popular federal programs, and opposed civil rights for African Americans**

# The "Daisy girl" commercial



Johnson 1964

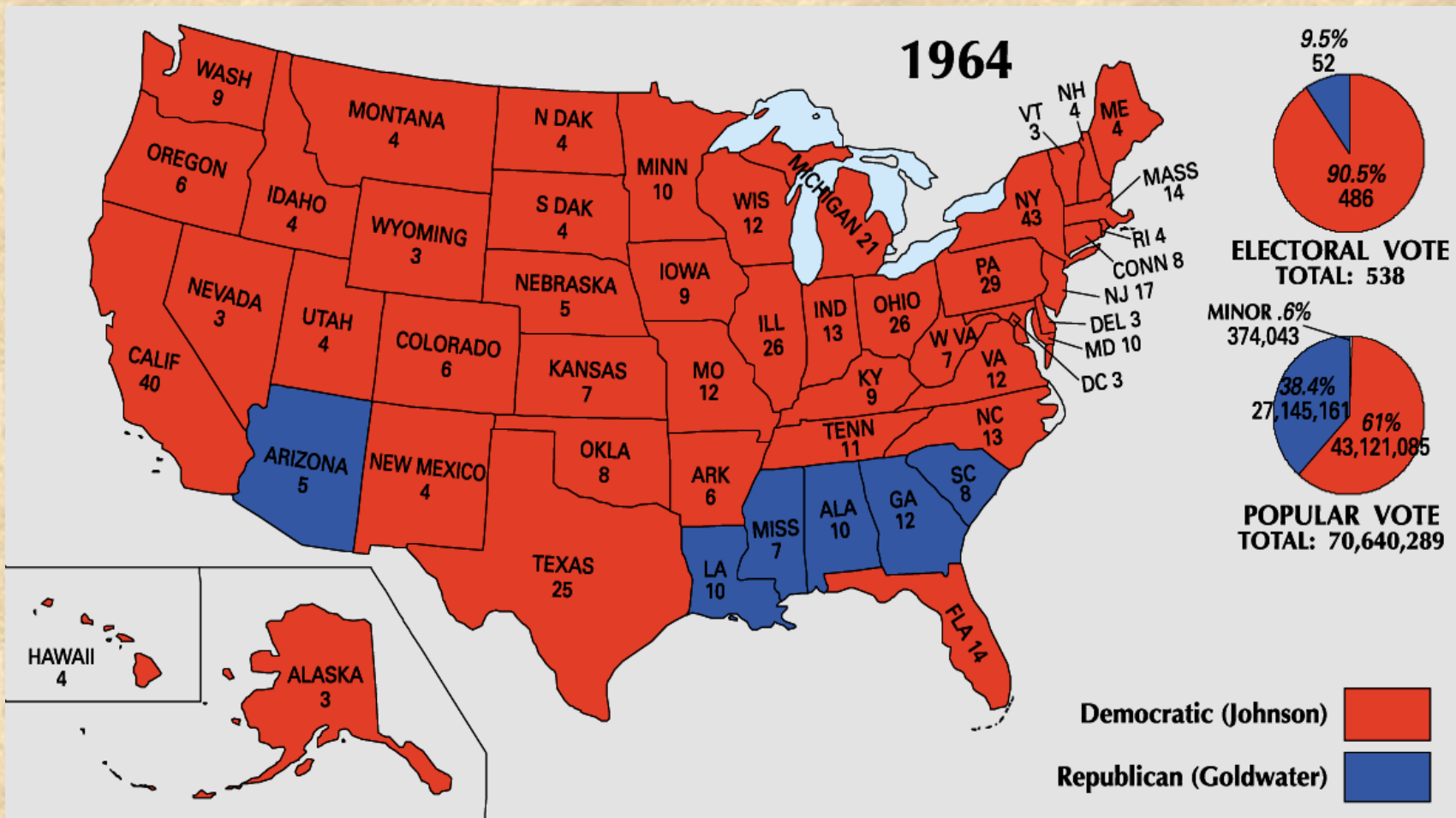
🌼 Highly controversial ad sponsored by the Johnson campaign

🌼 Aired only once on NBC television, ad was pulled after complaints by Goldwater camp

🌼 Ad showed picture of young girl pulling petals from daisy, and then a nuclear mushroom cloud. Johnson's voice can be heard in the background saying, "...these are the stakes, to make a world in which all of God's children can live, or to go into the darkness. We must either love each other, or we must die."

🌼 Ad is considered to be one of the first examples of negative television campaigning

# Johnson won election in a landslide victory, capturing 61% of the popular vote and 486 electoral votes



# Impact of the election



**LBJ won a sweeping electoral triumph, nearly eclipsing Franklin D. Roosevelt's victory over Alf Landon in 1936**



**The election was a mandate for LBJ to continue the "Great Society". Because he had won a sizable victory, he did not have to worry about appeasing conservative southerners**



**However, the "defection" of southern states to Goldwater indicated the beginning of a shift from the Democratic "Solid South" to a Republican base**

# President Johnson's environmental legislation



## Environment

**In 1962, Rachel Carson published *The Silent Spring* making Americans aware of the dangers of DDT and other chemical pesticides to the environment.**

**Although the environmental movement did not take off on a large scale until the 1970s, Carson's book began a national dialogue on the effects of chemicals on the environment.**



## LBJ's Legislation on Conservation Environment (1)



**1963: Clean Air Act provided an expanded and strengthened national program to control and prevent air pollution.**



**1964: Eight environmental laws enacted including the *Wilderness Act*, to preserve large land areas in untouched condition and the *Water Resources Research Act* to research ways of making the most of existing water resources to avoid or ease shortages**



**1965: Eighteen environmental laws enacted including the *Water Quality Act* which strengthened the federal water pollution law and the *Highway Beautification Act* which removed junkyards and landscaped of areas adjacent to highways**



## LBJ's Legislation on Conservation/ Environment (2)



**1966: Thirteen environmental laws enacted including the *Endangered Species Act* which directed the Secretary of the Interior to protect species of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction and the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Protection Act* which also directed the Secretary of the Interior to protect 35 species of mammals and 30-40 species of birds which conservationists believed would otherwise become extinct. Among the animals and birds considered were the whooping crane, trumpeter swan, prairie chicken, California condor, Kenai moose, Kodiak bear, Key deer, fur seal and American bison.**





## LBJ's Legislation on Conservation/Environment (3)



**1967-8: Twenty environmental laws enacted including the *Air Quality Act* which strengthened the powers of local, state, and federal authorities to combat polluted air and its sources and the *National Wilderness Preservation System* was increased by more than 800,000 acres, which protected 9.1 million acres of federally owned lands**





**Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and President Lyndon B. Johnson met to discuss civil rights legislation, once Johnson took over.**






## **The Civil Rights Act of 1964**

 **Required uniform standards for voting and abolished literacy tests**

 **Made racial discrimination and segregation in public places, such as theaters, restaurants and hotels, illegal**

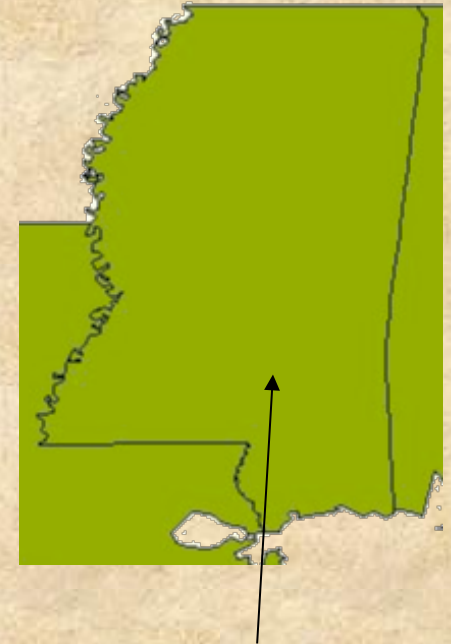
 **Outlawed discrimination in any federally funded program or job, including discrimination based on gender**



**President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the bill  
July 2, 1964**

# Mississippi Summer Project of 1964

- **Organized by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)**
- **Many northern white students volunteered**
- **Volunteers registered voters and encouraged them to vote for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)**
- **Volunteers set up “freedom schools” to raise awareness of the inequities of the education system where African American schools had limited resources.**



**MISSISSIPPI**



## **MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY** **(MFDP)**

- Created in 1964 by COFO as a direct result of the Mississippi Summer Project**
- Its purpose was to challenge the Democratic party which denied access to African Americans**
- Membership in MFDP was open to all but was primarily Black**
- Members attended the 1964 Democratic convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey**
- They supported LBJ but traditional white democrats threatened to support Republican candidate Goldwater if LBJ helped MFDP**
- They were offered some seats at the convention but because so few they would have no real power so MFDP declined**
- Even though it was a technical defeat it became a turning point in civil rights movement because it helped to lead to the concept of "Black Power"**



**Photos of the  
Mississippi Democratic  
Freedom Party at the  
1964 Democratic  
convention in Atlantic  
City, New Jersey**



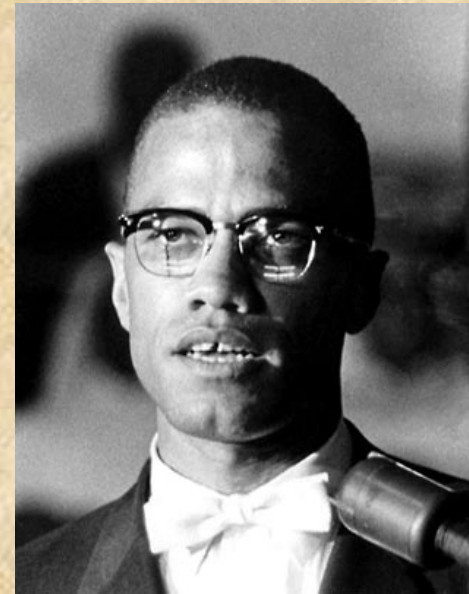
**FANNIE LOU HAMER,  
important activist**



# Malcolm X

## Black Muslim, Black activist

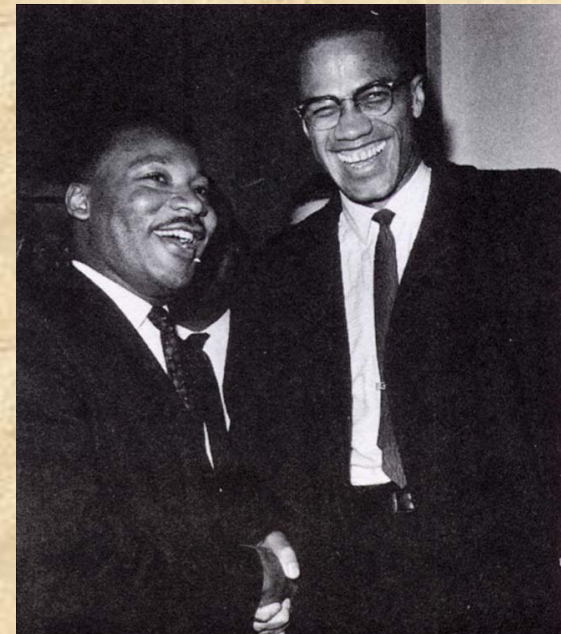
**Malcolm X began his activist career by preaching Black separatism. He felt that Blacks should not try to fit into white society, instead they should focus on developing their own communities and economic structures. He also believed in using violence to achieve these goals, if necessary.**



*Concerning Nonviolence*



**In 1964 Malcolm X made a pilgrimage to Mecca as dictated by his Muslim beliefs. On this trip he came to believe in the brotherhood of all races and changed his stance on separatism between blacks and whites. He broke away from the Nation of Islam and worked with people of all races.**



# AMENDMENT XXIV 1964

**SECTION 1. THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE IN ANY PRIMARY OR OTHER ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT, FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT, OR FOR SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR ANY STATE BY REASON OF FAILURE TO PAY ANY POLL TAX OR OTHER TAX.**

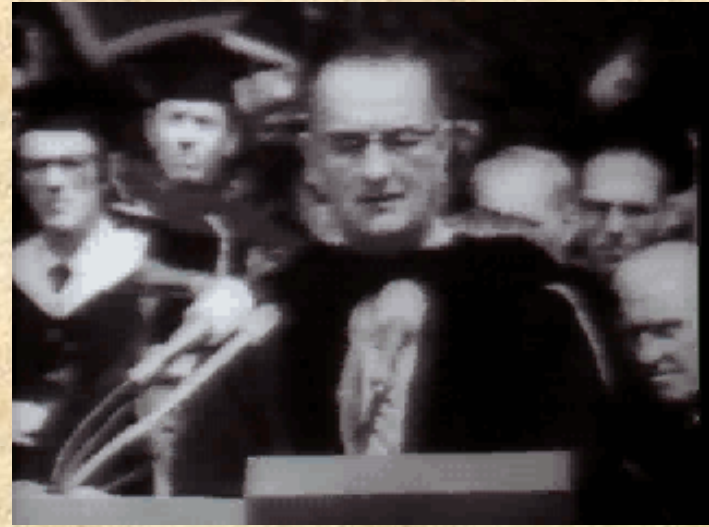
**SECTION 2. THE CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**



**CARTOON IS TITLED  
"HERE'S ANOTHER ONE FOR YOU"**

## The Great Society

***"Your imagination, your initiative, and your indignation will determine whether we build a society where progress is the servant of our needs, or a society where old values and new visions are buried under unbridled growth. For in your time we have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society."***



**Johnson outlined the program in a commencement speech at the University of Michigan in May, 1964. Many of the ideas were first proposed by JFK who couldn't get Congress to pass them while LBJ did.**



## Development of the Great Society



**LBJ pushed many of JFK's original programs through Congress. He was successful since he had the clout from being a powerful Senate majority leader**



**LBJ initiated "War on Poverty"**



**Johnson's goal was to "reshape America" similar to what his idol, Franklin D. Roosevelt, had done with the New Deal**



<b>Name of Great Society Program</b>	<b>Year Program Enacted</b>	<b>Purpose of Program</b>
<b>Economic Opportunity Act</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>Created several including Job Corps; VISTA, and Head Start</b>
<b>Medicare</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>Created Medicare and Medicaid federal health insurance programs</b>
<b>Department of Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>Administered Federal housing programs</b>
<b>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>Funded educational TV and radio broadcasting</b>
<b>Clean Air Act Amendment</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>Established emission standards for motor vehicles</b>
<b>Truth in Packaging Act</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>Set standards for labeling consumer products</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>Dealt with air, rail, and highway transportation</b>

**President Johnson pushed through the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as the cornerstone of his "War on Poverty"**

**This law provided over \$1 billion for poverty relief, education and job training in programs like:**

- 1. Head Start**
- 2. Job Corps**
- 3. Work-Study program for university students**
- 3. VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) - a domestic version of the Peace Corps**
- 5. Neighborhood Youth Corps**  
basic education and adult job training
- 6. CAPS (Community Action Programs) - it proposed the "maximum feasible participation" by poor people themselves to determine what would help them the most. CAPS was a radical departure from how government had run most social reform programs in the past.**
- 7. Food Stamp program**

# Head Start, 1964



**Purpose was to meet social, nutritional, psychological, and educational needs of disadvantaged preschool-aged children**



**Designed by a panel of child development specialists**



**Program began as an eight week summer program in 1965; was soon expanded under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now called the Department of Health and Human Services)**



**First Lady Johnson visited a classroom for Project Head Start, 03/19/1966**



# The Jobs Corps, 1964



**Based on the New Deal  
Civilian Conservation Corps  
(CCC)**



**Provided disadvantaged  
young people with  
vocational, academic,  
and social training skills**



**Students between the ages of  
16-24 could learn a trade, earn  
a high school diploma or GED,  
get help finding a job, and  
receive an allowance**



**Sargent Shriver (former  
director of the Peace Corps) was  
the first director**

**Train  
for Your  
FUTURE**

Tahlequah, Oklahoma  
1-800-256-9959

- Health Occupations
- Culinary Arts
- Business Office Technology
- Medical Office Specialist
- Facilities Maintenance
- Material Handler
- Electrical Wiring
- L.P.N. Advance Training

**Immediate openings  
for female applicants.**

- Facility Maintenance
- Electrical Wiring

Must be between the ages of  
16 to 24.  
**Drug Free Upon Entry**  
For more information contact:  
Kathleen Brown:  
1-800-256-9959 ext. 102

DRUG VIOLENCE  
SEXUAL HARASSMENT  
ZERO TOLERANCE



# Job Corps, 1965



# Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA)



**Domestic version of the Peace Corps**



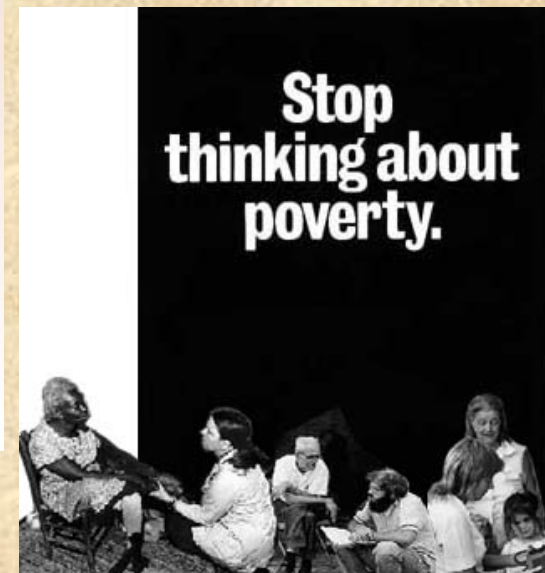
**Provided volunteers to assist disadvantaged persons in their development and training; volunteers were paid a small stipend and health insurance**



**Included vocational training**



**VISTA was eventually absorbed into AmeriCorps program during the Clinton Administration, and renamed AmeriCorps/VISTA**



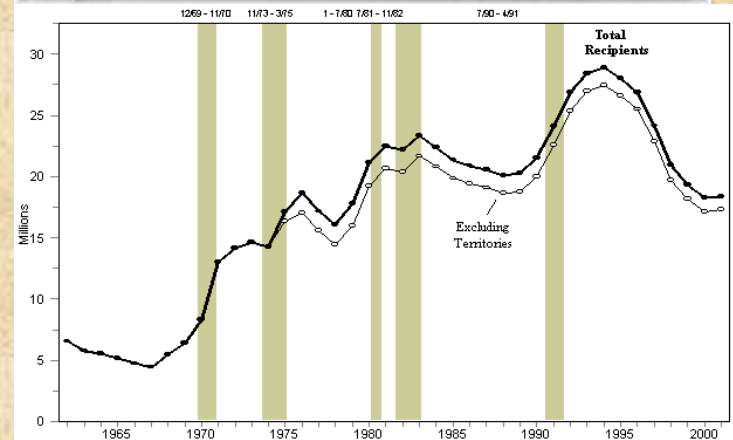
# Food Stamp Act of 1964



The official purposes of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 were strengthening the agricultural economy and providing improved levels of nutrition for low-income households.

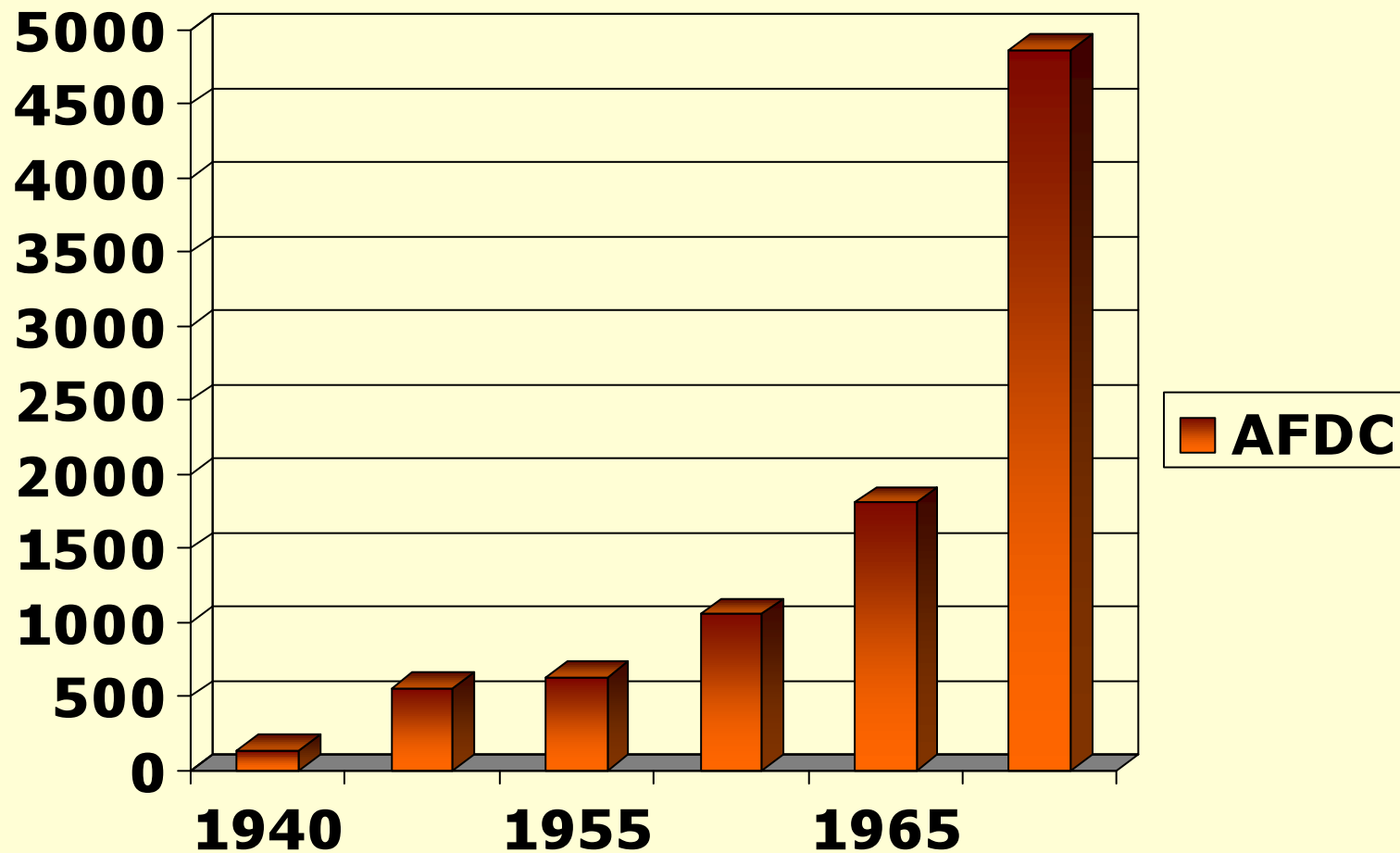


Operated by state and local welfare offices, the Federal Government oversees the state operation of the Program. The program is in operation in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



**There are just under 20 million recipients today**

**Rise of the welfare state: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) growth rate from 1940 to 1970 in 1,000's (1,000 = 1,000,000)**

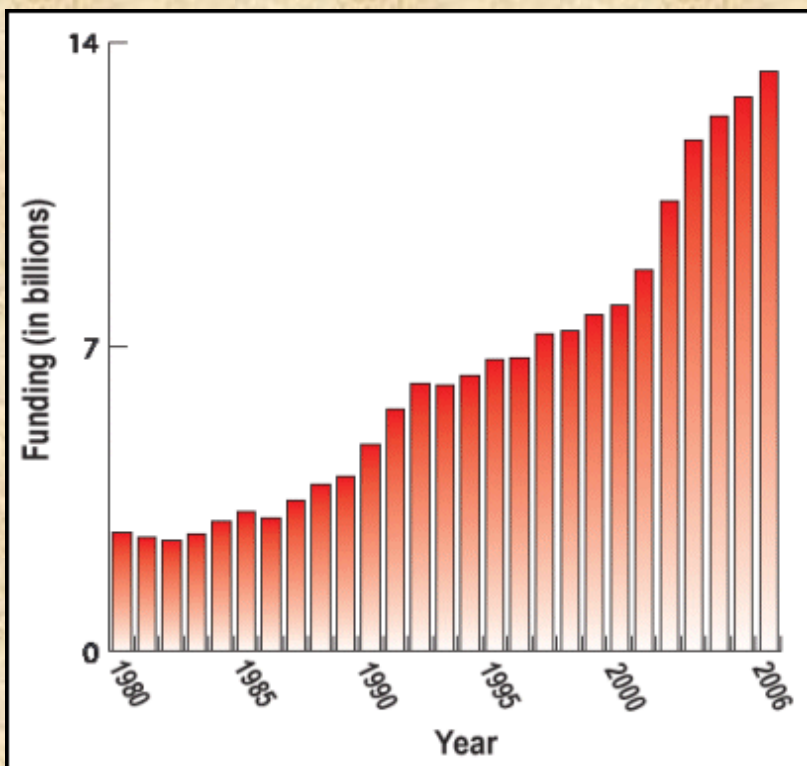


# Elementary and Secondary Education Bill

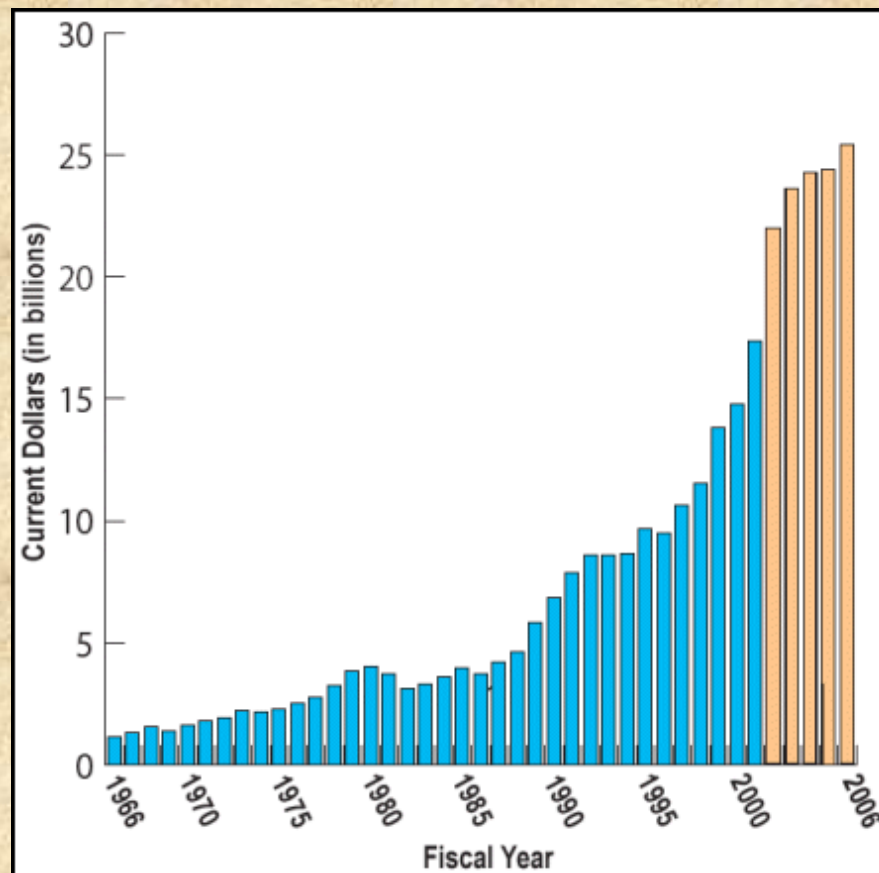


- Johnson's first grade teacher, Kate Deadrich Loney sat by Johnson as he signed the bill into law.
- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act established that children from low-income homes required more educational services than children from affluent homes.
- Title I Funding allocated 1 billion dollars a year to schools with a high concentration of low-income children.

**Title I funding by the federal government, 1980-2006**



**Federal spending under the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act*, 1966-2006**



# Medicare



**President Lyndon B. Johnson signing the Medicare Bill, 07/30/1965 with ex-President Truman and his wife next to him**

**Passed in July of 1965, Medicare provides those aged 65 or disabled with health care.**

488-40-6969-A

APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT  
in the  
Supplementary Medical Insurance Program  
Under the Social Security Act

PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED LEAFLET

Harry S Truman  
Independence, Missouri

TO GET MEDICAL INSURANCE  YES  
CHECK

The Federal Government will pay half the cost of this insurance. Your share of the cost (\$3) will be deducted from your monthly social security benefits.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT THIS MEDICAL INSURANCE  NO  
CHECK

SIGN HERE *Harry S Truman*  
Signature by mark (X) must be witnessed below.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS *Lyndon B Johnson*


ADDRESS OF WITNESS


Do not write in the space above

DHEW - SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION



# How Medicare works

 **Health insurance for elderly and disabled**

 **Partially financed by payroll tax; employee and employer both pay equal amount**

 **Medicare Part A includes hospital insurance, Part B covers outpatient services and doctors fees not covered in Part A**

 **Medicare doesn't pay 100% of costs; insured contributes "co-pay" (co-payment)**

 **Prescription benefits were added in 2006**



**Narration regarding efforts to advance health insurance during the period 1945-1960**

**President Kennedy addressing Congress on the need to create the Medicare program.**



**LBJ signs up former president Truman for Medicare honoring his attempts to enact health care for seniors in the 1940's.**



**The  
Supreme  
Court under  
Chief Justice  
Earl Warren  
made many  
far reaching  
decisions**



## **During the 1960s, the Supreme Court under Earl Warren:**



**Abolished school prayer**



**Addressed the issue of Congressional apportionment**



**Established the “exclusionary rule” which forbids courts to use illegally-obtained evidence at trial**



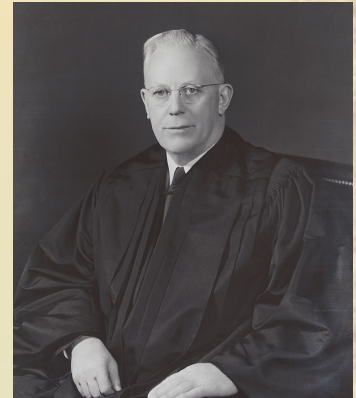
**Guaranteed the right of counsel in felony cases**



**Guaranteed defendants that they could have counsel present at police interrogations**





**Required police to read a suspect their Constitutional rights at the time of arrest**




# ***Mapp v. Ohio, 1961***



 Cleveland police searched Dollree Mapp's home looking for a fugitive.

 At first they did not have a warrant; later they came back with a "paper". When Mapp asked to see the warrant, the police refused. They searched the home; the police did not find the fugitive, but they found what they believed were "obscene materials". Mapp was convicted on the obscenity charge.

 The Supreme Court overturned Mapp's conviction because they believed the evidence had been obtained illegally, and should be excluded at trial (this became known as the Exclusionary Rule).

***Baker vs. Carr, 1962***  
***Wesberry v. Sanders, 1963***  
***Reynolds vs. Sims, 1964***



***Baker vs. Carr*, Supreme Court ordered that federal courts can ensure that state legislative districts be as near equal in population as possible, since some districts had millions and other had hundreds**



***Wesberry v. Sanders*, applied “one man, one vote” to House districts so that they would be as near equal in population as possible**



***Reynolds vs. Sims*, extended the “one person-one vote” concept to redrawing of state legislative districts**

## ***Engel v. Vitale, 1962*** ***Abington v. Schempp, 1963***



***Engel v. Vitale*, prohibited state-sponsored recital of prayer in public schools due the First Amendment's establishment clause (Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion...) and the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause (...nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...)**



***Abington v. Schempp*, prohibited devotional Bible reading in public schools for the same reasons as in *Engel***



# Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS  
CORRESPONDENCE REGULATIONS

MAIL WILL NOT BE DELIVERED WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM WITH THESE RULES

No. 1 -- Only 2 letters each week, not to exceed 2 sheets letter-size 8 1/2 x 11" and written on one side only, and if ruled paper, do not write between lines. Your complete name must be signed at the close of your letter. Clippings, stamps, letters from other people, stationery or cash must not be enclosed in your letters.

No. 2 -- All letters must be addressed to the complete prison name of the inmate. Cell number, where applicable, and prison number must be placed in lower left corner of envelope, with your complete name and address in the upper left corner.

No. 3 -- Do not send any packages without a Package Permit. Unauthorized packages will be destroyed.

No. 4 -- Letters must be written in English only.

No. 5 -- Books, magazines, pamphlets, and newspapers of reputable character will be delivered only if mailed direct from the publisher.

No. 6 -- Money must be sent in the form of Postal Money Order only, in the inmate's complete prison name and prison number.

INSTITUTION \_\_\_\_\_ CELL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

In The Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D.C.  
Clarence Earl Gideon  
Petitioner  
vs.  
U.S. Corrections, as directed  
Director, Division of Corrections  
State of Florida  
at Florida

No. 790 Misc.  
COT. TERM 1961  
U. S. SUPREME COURT  
Justice of the United States  
The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief  
Justice of the United States  
Comes now the petitioner, Clarence Earl Gideon, a citizen of the United States of America, in proper person, and appearing as his own counsel, who petitions this Honorable Court for a Writ of Certiorari directed to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, to review the order and judgment of the court below denying the petitioner a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Petitioner submits that the Supreme Court of the United States has the authority and jurisdiction to review the final judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida the highest court of the State under sec. 344 (b) Title 28 U.S.C.A. and because the "Due process" of the

Clarence Earl Gideon  
handwrote this petition  
to the U.S. Supreme  
Court



Gideon was convicted of armed robbery in Florida in 1961; sentenced to five years in prison



He asked the court to appoint an attorney for him because he could not afford one. The judge refused because Supreme Court precedent did not allow poor defendants a public defender



Gideon wrote a petition to the Supreme Court stating his 6<sup>th</sup> amendment right to counsel was violated; the Court agreed, and Gideon won a new trial with a lawyer. He was acquitted in his second trial.

## ***Griswald v. Connecticut, 1965***



**Established a right to privacy through the fourth and ninth amendments**



**Set a precedent for *Roe v. Wade***

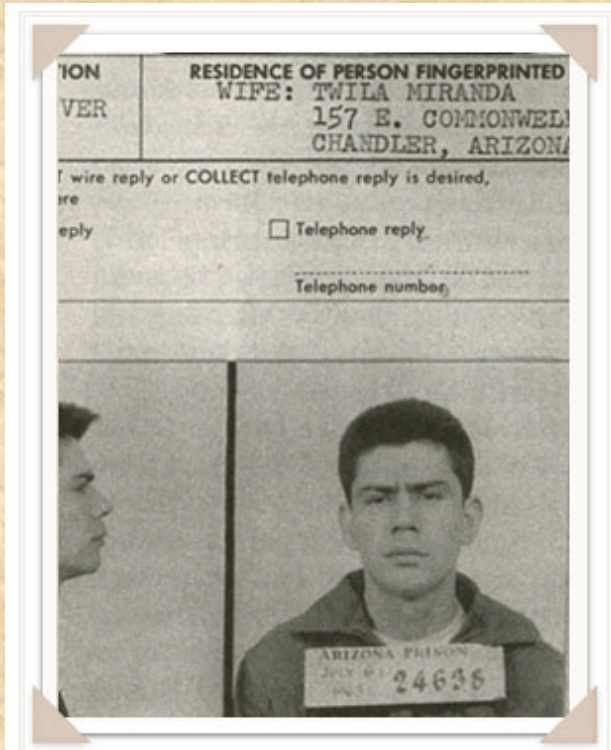


**Fourth amendment: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects...**



**Ninth amendment: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people**

# ***Miranda v. Arizona, 1966***



**Miranda's mug shot**



**Ernesto Miranda was arrested for kidnapping and rape; signed confession without seeking legal counsel or being read his rights**



**Supreme Court ruled his 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment rights were violated because the police did not inform him of right to counsel or self-protection; conviction overturned**



**Miranda was convicted again, using other evidence, in his second trial**

## **Miranda Rights**

**“You have the right to remain silent”**

**“Anything you say can (and will) be used against you at trial”**

**“You have the right to legal counsel.”**

**“If you cannot afford counsel, it will be provided to you at no charge”**

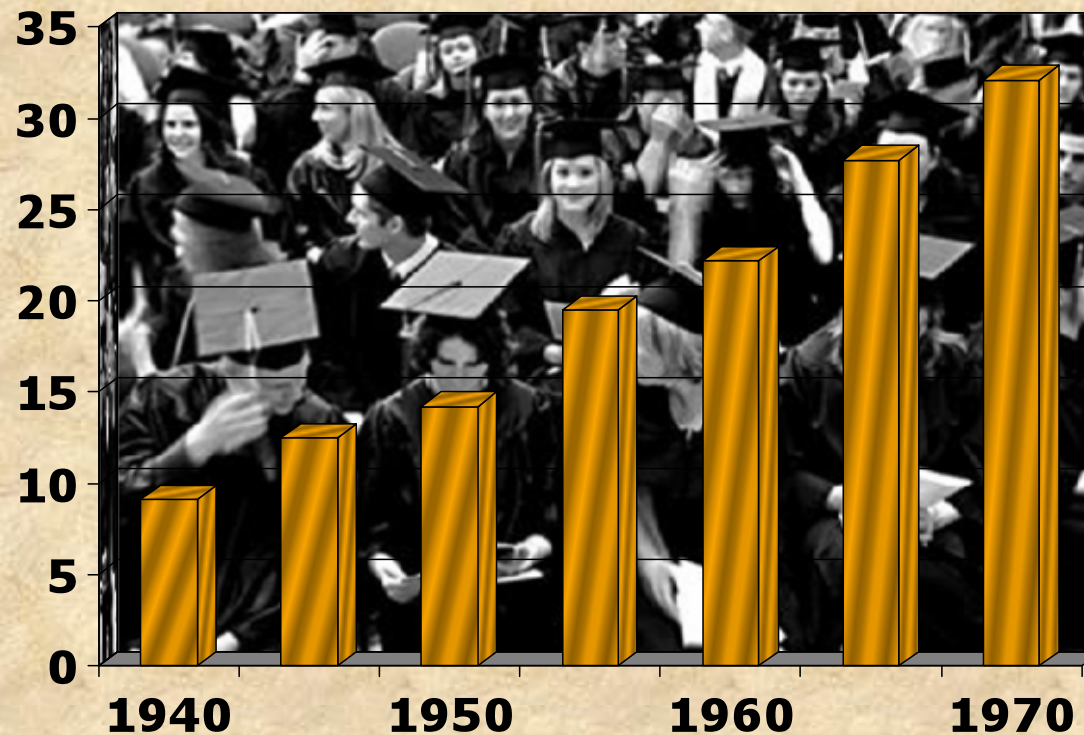
# Culture and society

- ❖ **Civil Rights movement 1965-69**
- ❖ **Native American empowerment**
- ❖ **Migrant farmers**
- ❖ **Feminist movement**
- ❖ **Counterculture**
- ❖ **Inventions**
- ❖ **Statistics**

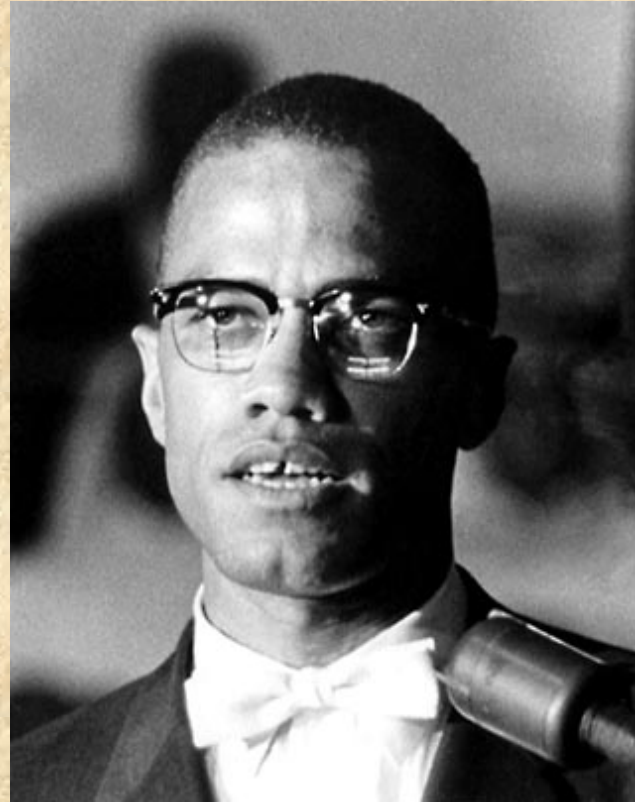


**The 1960's saw major social changes in the U.S. American society had been dominated primarily by old-stock, white Anglo-Saxon males (WASP). During the 1960s, minority groups that had been subordinate began more forcefully and successfully to assert themselves. They had allies in the new generation of baby boom college students who joined the movement for greater openness and accessibility to power.**

**% of 18-24  
year olds  
enrolled in  
college  
degree  
programs**



**Malcolm X was assassinated while giving a speech on February 21, 1965. The three gunmen arrested and convicted were believed to be Nation of Islam members.**



**A march was organized by the SCLC from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama on March 7, 1965. The demonstrators demanded fairness in voting registration.**



**SELMA TO  
MONTGOMERY**





**Demonstrators were met by police with tear gas and clubs**

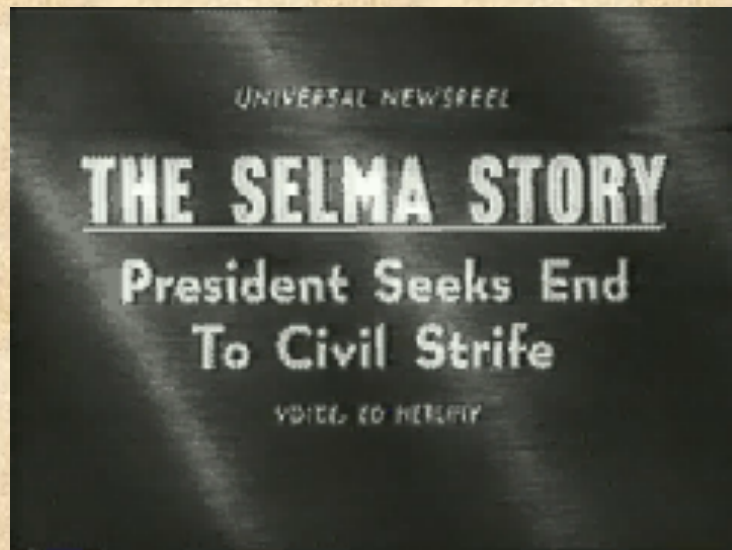
**This event became known as  
"Bloody Sunday"**



**Speech is order given to  
state troopers to make sure  
demonstrators disperse**



**A second march  
was organized for  
March 10, 1965**



**Movie clip shows the  
impact of the Selma  
march along with  
scenes from the second  
march.**



**President Lyndon B. Johnson signed The Voting Rights Act of 1965 in August**



PUBLIC LAW 89-110

S. 1564

Eighty-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five

An Act

To enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Voting Rights Act of 1965".

Sec. 2. No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.

Sec. 3. (a) Whenever the Attorney General institutes a proceeding under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court shall authorize the appointment of Federal examiners by the United States Civil Service Commission in accordance with section 6 to serve for such period of time and for such political subdivisions as the court shall determine is appropriate to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment (1) as part of any interlocutory order if the court determines that the appointment of such examiners is necessary to enforce such guarantees or (2) as part of any final judgment if the court finds that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief have occurred in such State or subdivision: *Provided*, That the court need not authorize the appointment of examiners if any incidents of denial or abridgement of the right to vote on account of race or color (1) have been few in number and have been promptly and effectively corrected by State or local action, (2) the continuing effect of such incidents has been eliminated, and (3) there is no reasonable probability of their recurrence in the future.

(b) If in a proceeding instituted by the Attorney General under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court finds that a test or device has been used for the purpose or with the effect of denying or abridging the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, it shall suspend the use of tests and devices in such State or political subdivisions as the court shall determine is appropriate and for such period as it deems necessary.

(c) If in any proceeding instituted by the Attorney General under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court finds that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief have occurred within the territory of such State or political subdivision, the court, in addition to such relief as it may grant, shall retain jurisdiction for such period as it may deem appropriate and during such period no voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect at the time the proceeding was commenced shall be enforced unless and until the court finds that such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color: *Provided*, That such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure may be enforced if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure has been submitted by the chief legal officer or other appropriate official of such State or subdivision to the Attorney General and the Attorney General has not interposed an objection within sixty days after such

RECEIVED  
AUG 5 1965  
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER

RECEIVED  
AUG 6 1965  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

# VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965



**Authorized the use of federal voting registrars**



**Prevented states from changing their election laws without clearance from the national government**



**Prevented the use of literacy tests as a prerequisite for voting**

**LBJ announced  
the Voting  
Rights Act**

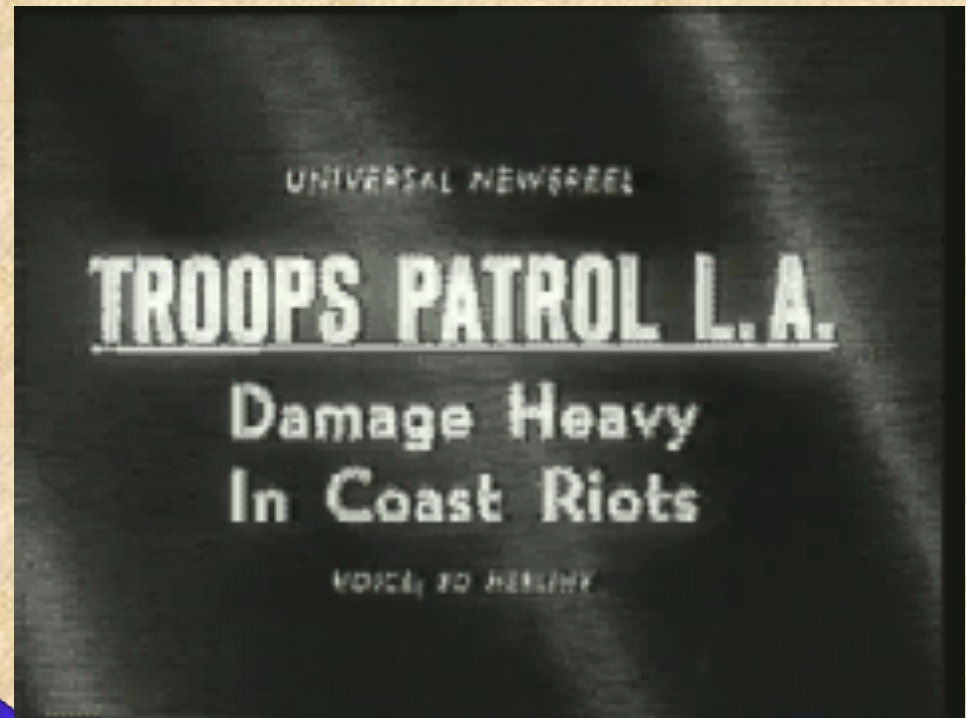


# Watts riots August 1965

- Riots broke out to protest the beating of a drunk driving suspect by police officers
- Participants were expressing anger over police brutality and the poverty suffered in the community
- During the seven day period 34 people were killed, over 1,000 people were injured, and about \$40 million dollars in property damaged



**Movie shows the destruction caused by the  
Watts riots**

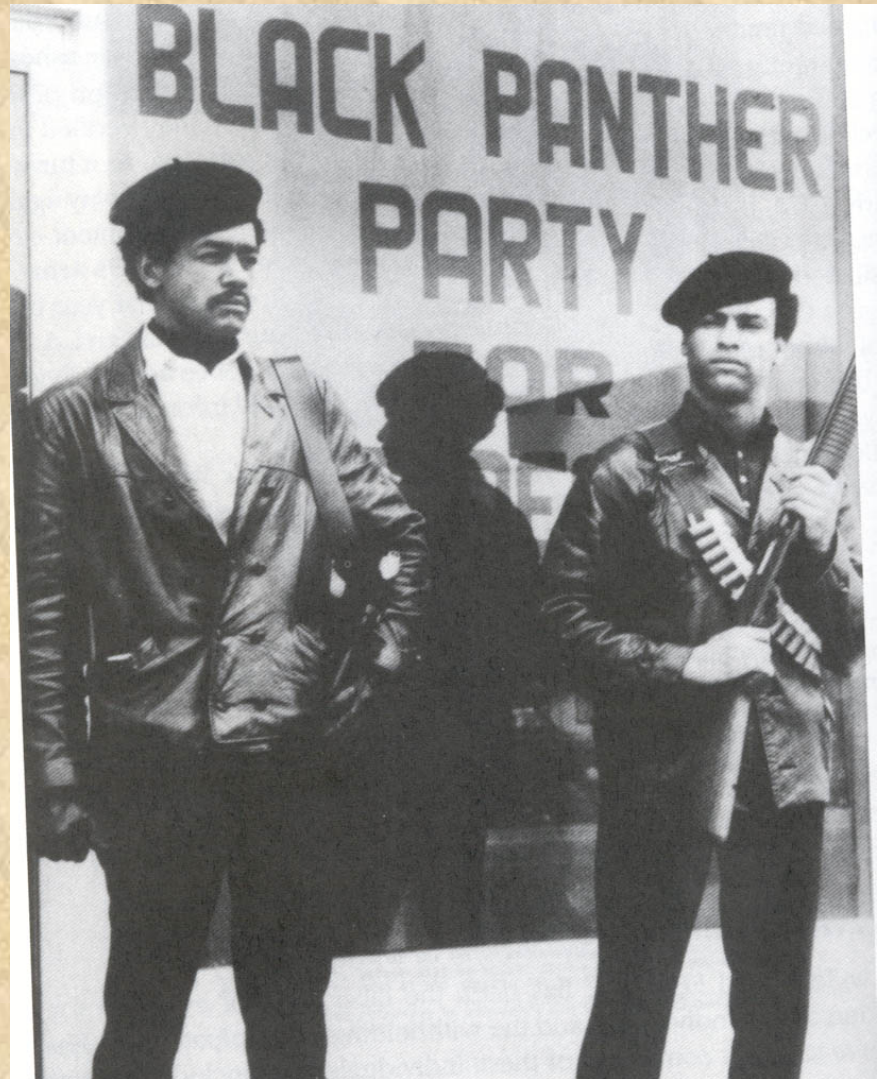


**WATTS, CA**

# **Black Panther party founded in Oakland, CA in 1966**

**Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, co-founders of the Black Panther party**

**The Black Panther party had a 10 point platform which described their goals of Black empowerment.**



## **Chicago race riots July 1966**

**In July, Martin Luther King, Jr. traveled to Chicago to protest housing conditions. In mid-July, rioting took place in African American communities, ending only after police and national guardsmen were brought in. MLK took the protest to the all-white community of Cicero, where protestors were pelted with rocks and beaten with sticks by residents. City officials agreed to end the housing discriminatory practices and King ended the protests.**





**1967 race riots occurred in Detroit, Michigan;  
Atlanta, Georgia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Newark,  
New Jersey; and Tampa, Florida**



**VIDEO CLIP SHOWS  
SCENES FROM RIOTS  
IN 1967 AND 1968**



# The Assassination of Martin Luther King



**King shot in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968**

Excerpt from his last speech, April 2, 1968



**He had been in Memphis to help lead a strike by Memphis sanitation workers**



**He was shot through the neck with a high powered rifle**



**He died a half hour later in a local hospital**



**James Earl Ray, a prison escapee and career criminal, was later arrested and convicted of King's murder. He was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He later died in jail of natural causes**

**Martin Luther King's widow, Coretta Scott King, and his children mourn during his funeral**



**Statement by  
Robert F. Kennedy  
announcing the  
assassination of  
Martin Luther King,  
Jr.**

**April 4, 1968**



STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY ON THE

DEATH OF THE REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING

RALLY IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA - April 4, 1968

I have bad news for you, for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice for his fellow human beings, and he died because of that effort.

In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black -- considering the evidence there evidently is that there were white people who were responsible -- you can be filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge. We can move in that direction as a country, in great polarization -- black people amongst black, white people amongst white, filled with hatred toward one another.

Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and distrust at the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I can only say that I feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to go beyond these rather difficult times.

My favorite poet was Aeschylus. He wrote: "In our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice towards those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or they be black.

So I shall ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, that's true, but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love -- a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past. We will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; it is not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings who abide in our land.

Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world.

Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people.

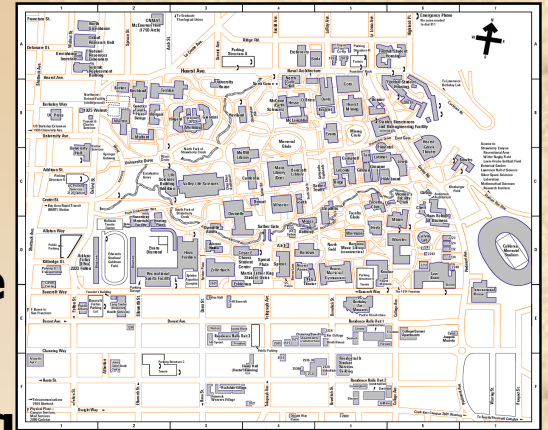
# The Free Speech Movement

**The Free Speech movement began at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964. Students were fundraising for civil rights workers in the south who were registering voters and participating in civil disobedience activities to protest segregation throughout the south.**

**Berkeley officials stopped the fundraising, citing the fact that protestors in the south were arrested and money could not be raised on campus to fund illegal activities.**

**The students responded with sit-ins and demonstrations. Over 800 students were arrested for occupying the U.C. Administration Building, the largest mass arrest of students in U.S. history up to that time.**

**This event brought college campuses across the nation into the anti-war movement, as they reacted to the brutal suppression of free speech.**




## **Native Americans pushed for their rights**


 **Up until 1961 the federal government actively tried to get Indian people to move off their reservations and into cities to encourage assimilation.**

 **In 1961, when the policy was discontinued, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights noted that, for Native Americans, "poverty and deprivation are common."**

 **With the Civil Rights movement as a model Native Americans became more active in seeking a better life for their people.**


 **In a series of court victories Native Americans began winning back property illegally taken from them in previous decades.**


 **A new group called AIM (American Indian Movement) began a series of confrontations with the federal government.**

 **Many more Americans became aware of the plight of Native Americans as a result of these actions.**





## **Indian Occupations of Alcatraz Island, 1969**


 In 1964, a group of five Sioux occupied the island for four hours. They demanded the use of the island as a cultural center and an Indian university.

 The November 9, 1969, occupation was planned by many different tribes and the name "Indians of All Tribes" was adopted for the initial 100 member group.

 They wanted the deed to the island, to establish an Indian university, a cultural center, and a museum.

 On June 10, 1971, the year and a half long occupation ended when armed federal marshals, FBI agents, and special forces police removed five women, four children, and six unarmed Indian men.

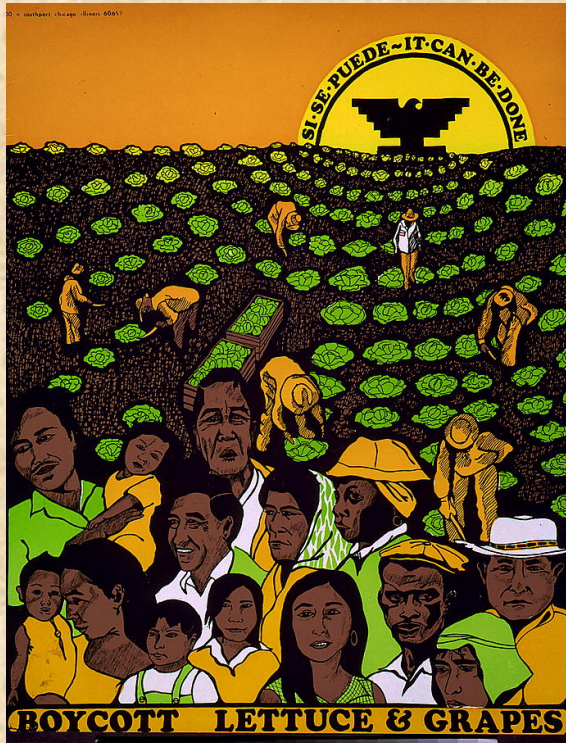
 As a result of the occupation the official government policy of termination of Indian tribes was ended and a policy of Indian self-determination became the official U.S. government policy.

 During the period the occupiers were on Alcatraz Island, President Nixon returned Blue Lake and 48,000 acres of land to the Taos Indians. Occupied lands near Davis California would become home to a Native American university.

**Cesar Chavez led the fight for fair treatment of migrant farm workers through boycotts, demonstrations, and marches**







**The United Farm Workers led by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, the UFW gained many important rights for the historically underrepresented migrant farm workers.**

**Before the UFW, working conditions were brutal for most agricultural workers. Wages were far below the poverty level and not subject to minimum wage standards mandated upon most other professions. Field workers did not have access to clean drinking water or portable toilets. Employers did not adhere to fair business practices. Housing was rarely equipped with indoor plumbing or a kitchen facilities.**

## Chavez's career during the '60s



**Chavez worked for the Community Service Organization outside of San Jose, California where he served as Director from 1958-1962**



**1962 Chavez formed the National Farm Workers' Association (NFWA)**



**1965 NFWA authorized a strike against California grape growers; the strike lasted five years**



**1966 Chavez led marchers on 340 mile march to Sacramento to draw attention to plight of farm workers**



**1966 NFWA merged with Filipino farm workers to create the United Farm Workers of America (UFW)**



**1967 UFW began grape boycott**



**1968 Chavez fasted for 25 days; broke fast with Senator Robert F. Kennedy during Mass**

## Background to the Feminist Movement of the 1960's



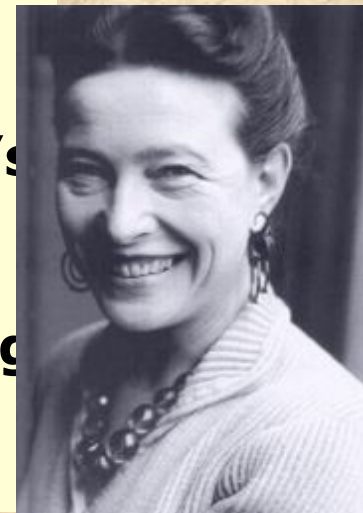
The origins of the feminist movement stretched back to the suffragists of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The issues during that time were voting rights, owning and inheriting property and control over their own lives.



By the 1960's, women had secured equal rights under the law.




Feminists of the 1960's and 70's turned to other issues such as legalizing birth control, securing reproductive freedom by legalizing abortion and equal access to education and jobs.





Simone de Beauvoir wrote *The Second Sex* in 1949, a book that impacted future feminists

# Betty Friedan



 In 1963 Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*, became a best seller with over three million copies sold in the first few years.

 The book argued that many American women led boring and unhappy lives because they were expected to find fulfillment through the achievements of husbands and children.

 Betty Friedan encouraged her readers not to be defined by a male-dominated society but to seek new roles and responsibilities and to find their own personal and professional identities.



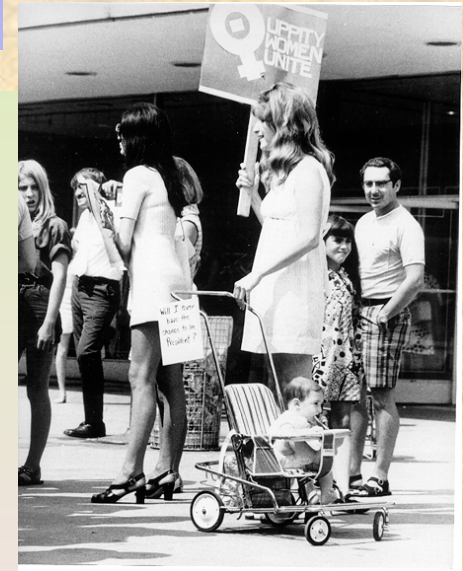
## National Organization of Women

**In 1966, 28 professional women, including Betty Friedan, established the National Organization for Women (NOW).**

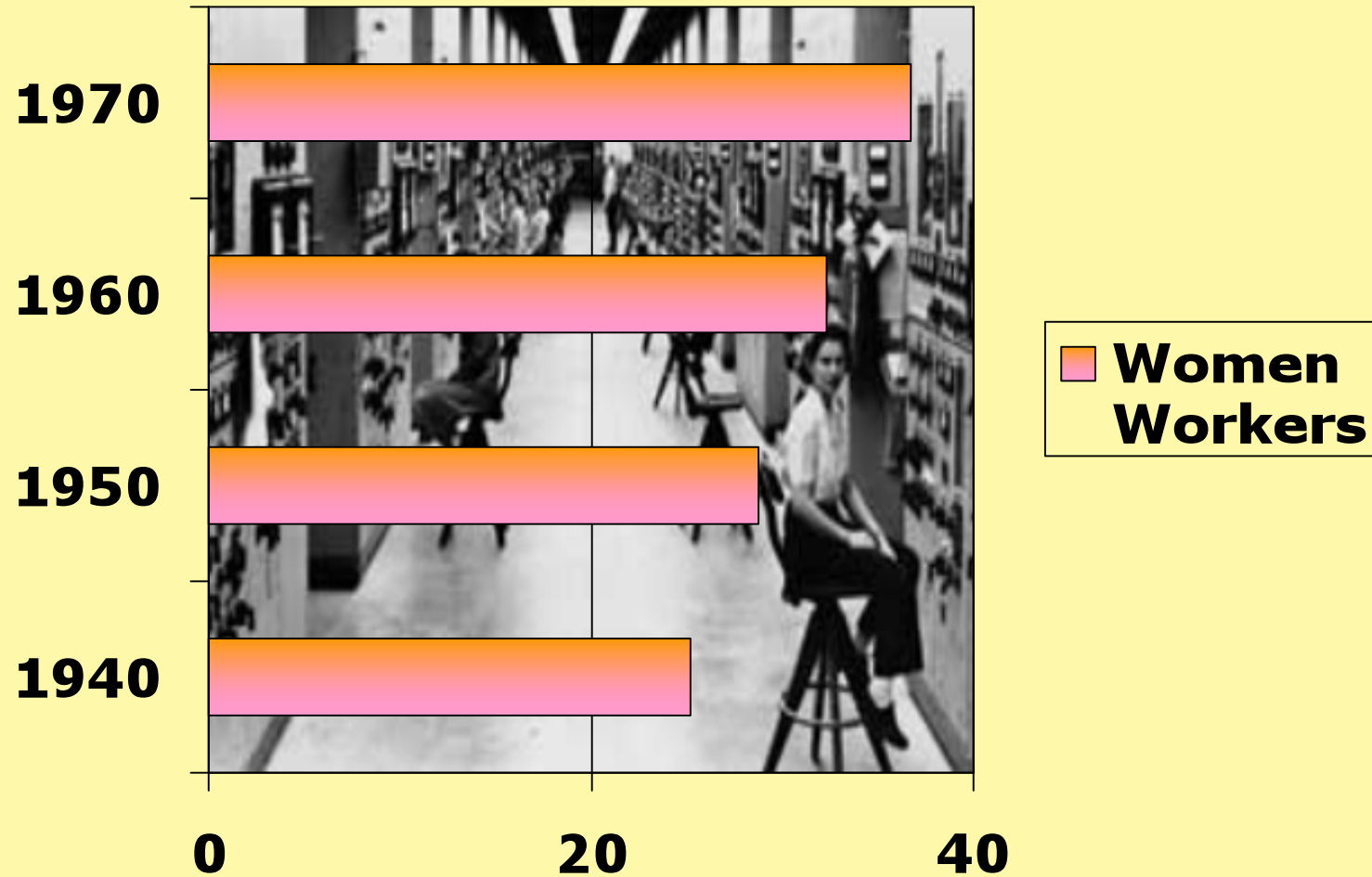
**The stated purpose of the new organization was:**

**“We, men and women... believe that the time has come for a new movement toward true equality for all women in America, and toward a fully equal partnership of the sexes, as part of the world-wide revolution of human rights now taking place within and beyond our national borders.**

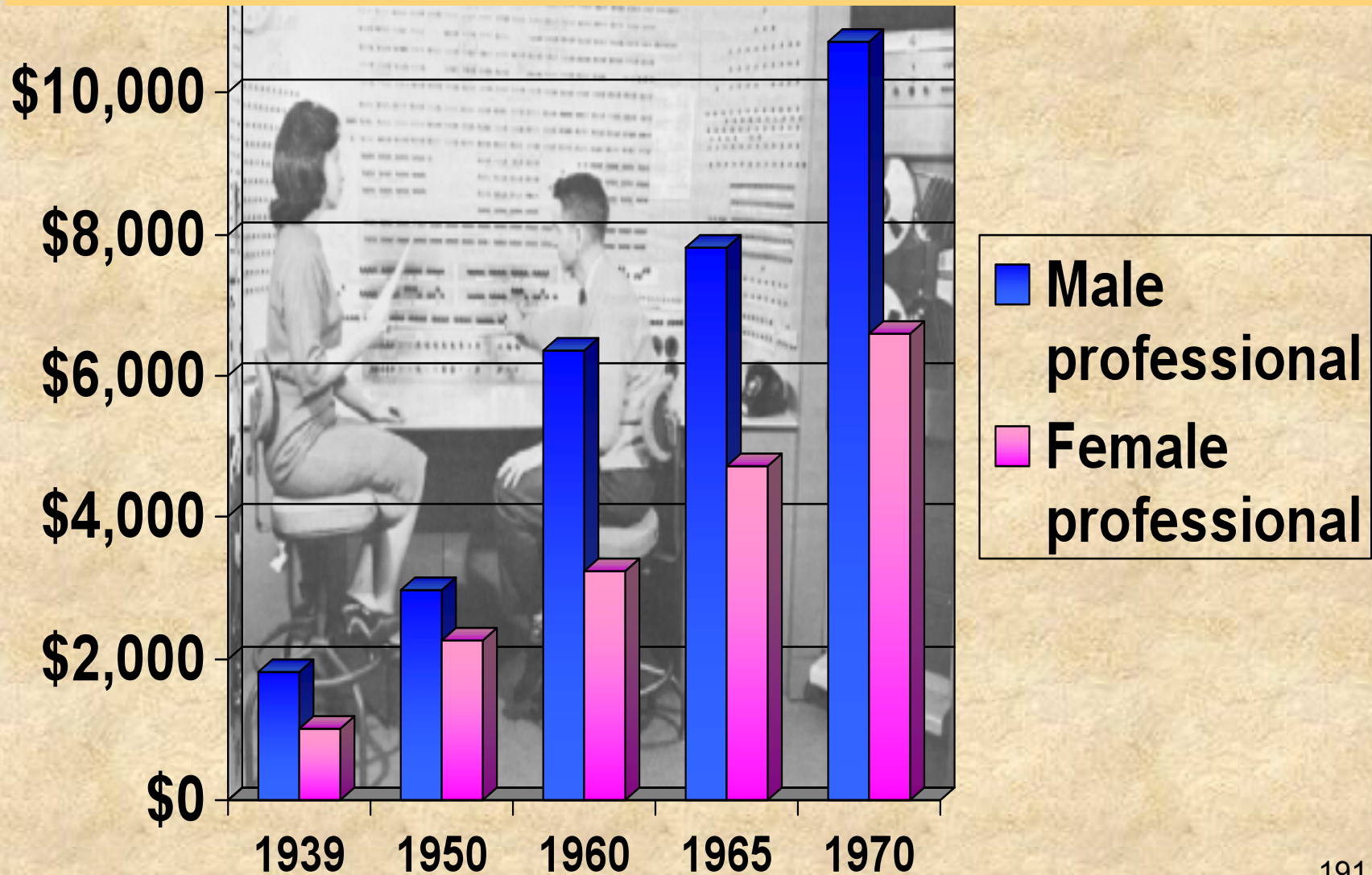
**The purpose of NOW is to take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, exercising all the privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men.”**



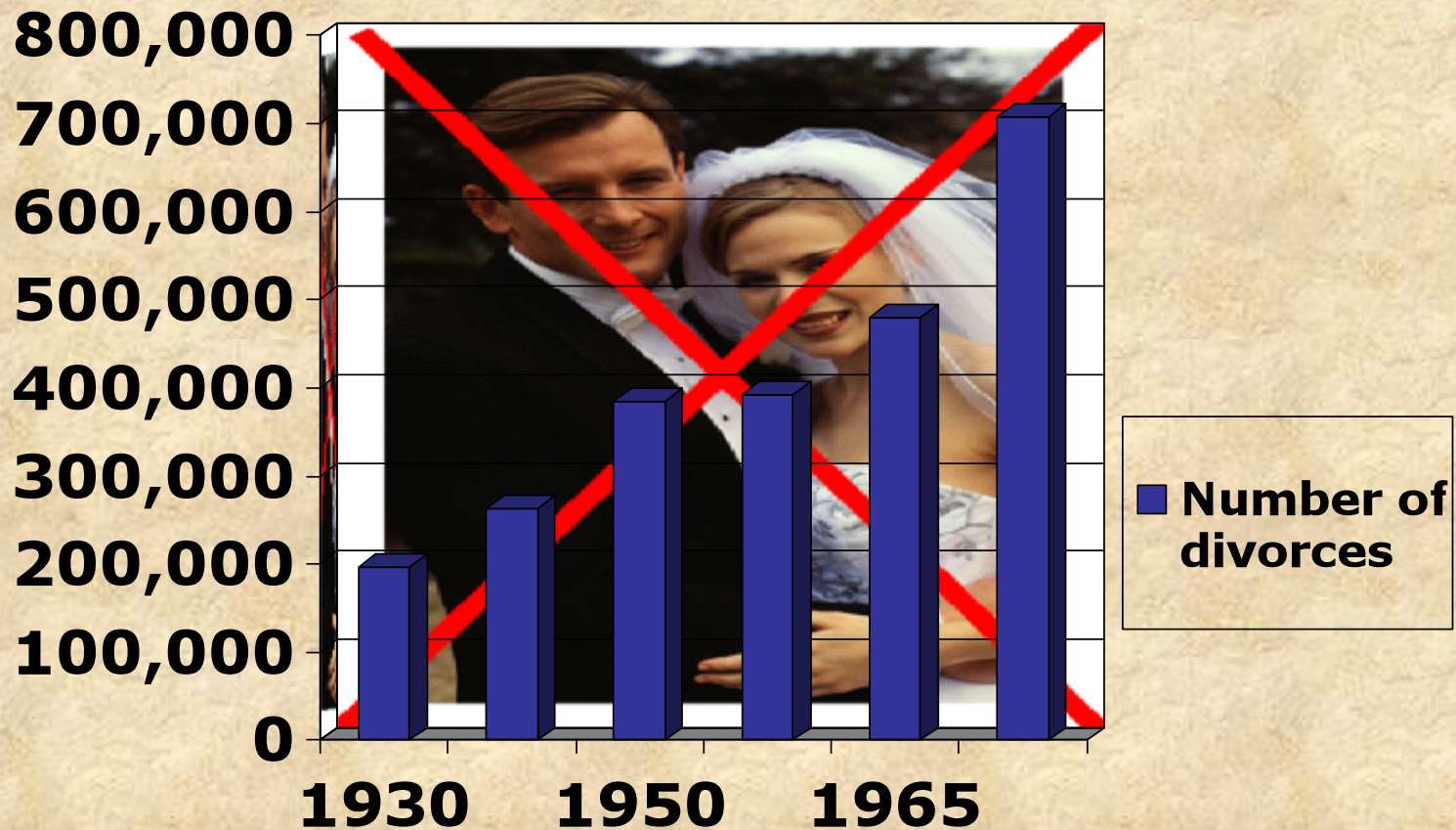
## **% of females in the labor force 1940 to 1970**



# Chart comparing the median salary income (\$) of male and female professional and technical workers from 1939 to 1970



**Divorce rates went up for various reasons, in part due to women's increased ability to get work, changing societal attitudes towards sex and acceptance of divorce**





# The Counterculture of the 1960s

**Much of the rebellion in the 1960s was in reaction to conservative gender roles and consumerism of the 1950s.**

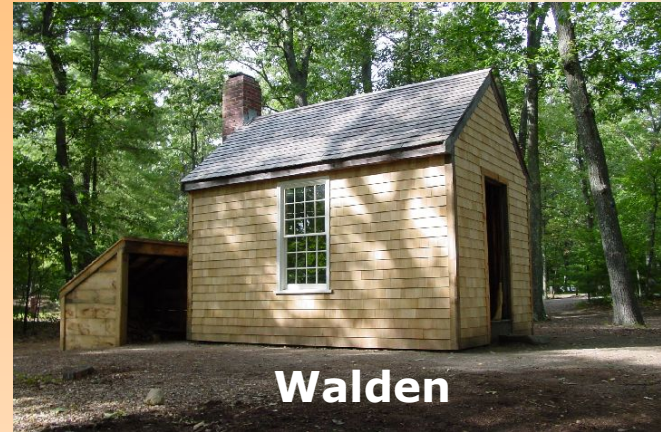


**1950's American family**

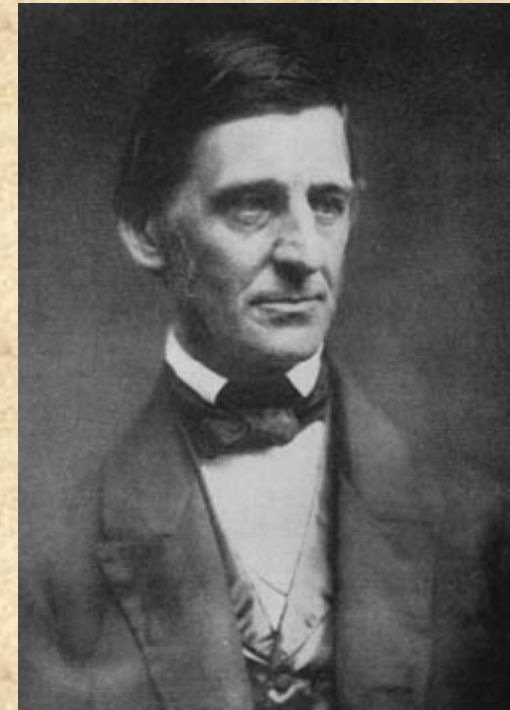
## Origins of counter culture ideas

■ **Ralph Waldo Emerson and Transcendentalism in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century discussed looking inward and experiencing the universe in a personal way.**

■ **Emerson was the first “drop out” withdrawing to a cabin on Walden Pond from 1845 to 1847. He also was one of the first to express mistrust of his elders, those over 30. “I have lived some thirty years on this planet,” he wrote “and I have yet to hear the first syllable of valuable or even earnest advice from my seniors. They have told me nothing, and probably cannot tell me anything to the purpose.”**



**Walden**

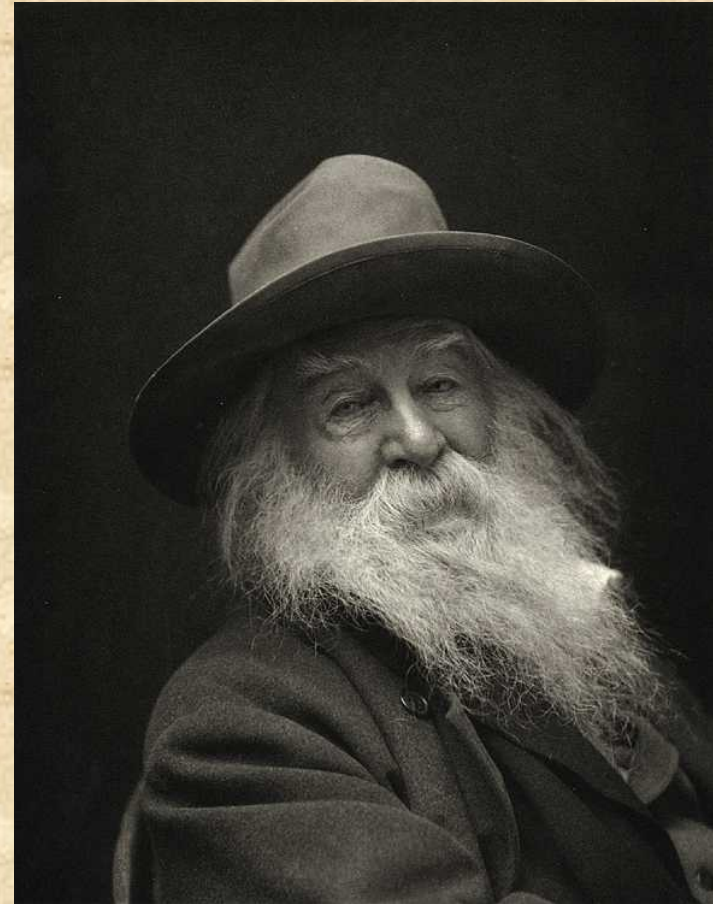


## **Walt Whitman**

**Whitman sought to reconcile the newest achievements of Western science with the oldest truths of Eastern religion, the "myths Asiatic."**

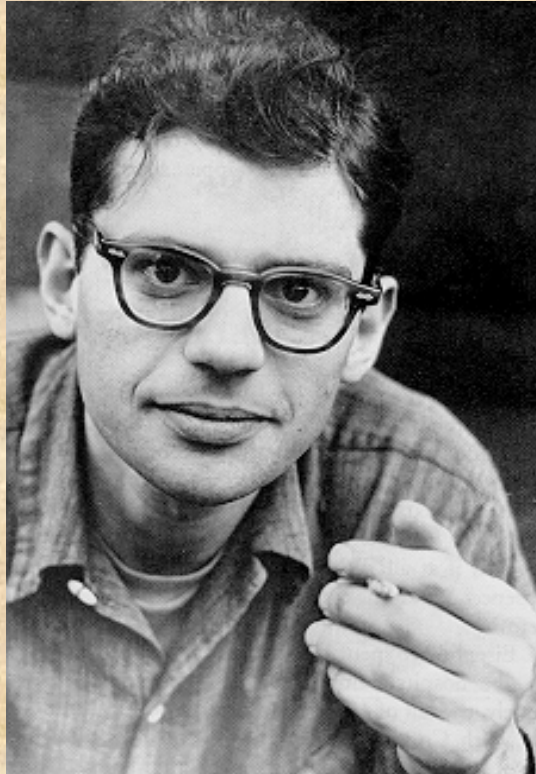
**Whitman, along with other writers and artists during the 1860s, were fascinated with "Oriental" thought, especially Hinduism and Buddhism.**

**In the 1960s, the children of the American middle class would turn again to the East.**



## **Beats in the 1950s: literary rebels against conformity and the consumer culture**

- ☐ They took their name from a Zen Buddhist term that means to search for inner grace.**
- ☐ Beats met in coffee houses where they recited poetry accompanied by jazz music**
- ☐ Several famous poets and authors identified with the beat movement. Allen Ginsburg's poem Howl served as an anthem for the movement.**
- ☐ Jack Kerouac, the most famous writer of the group, had literary and financial success with his novels, the most popular being On the road.**
- ☐ The Beats were a forerunner to the larger counterculture movements that would take place in the 1960's.**



**Allen Ginsburg**




**THE MOST TALKED ABOUT AD IN NEW YORK**

Who is The Beat Generation the most significant literary event in our time? Get the real story from the real beats.

**RENT GENUINE BEATNIKS**

**BADLY GROOMED BUT BRILLIANT (Male and Female)**

**FOR FUND RAISING & PRIVATE PARTIES / TO LECTURE AT YOUR CLUB / MODEL FOR PHOTOGRAPHS / ENTERTAIN OR READ POETRY / PLAY BONGO DRUMS / BOX 400 / VOICE / 22 GREENWICH AVE. / N. Y. 11**



*w.b.*



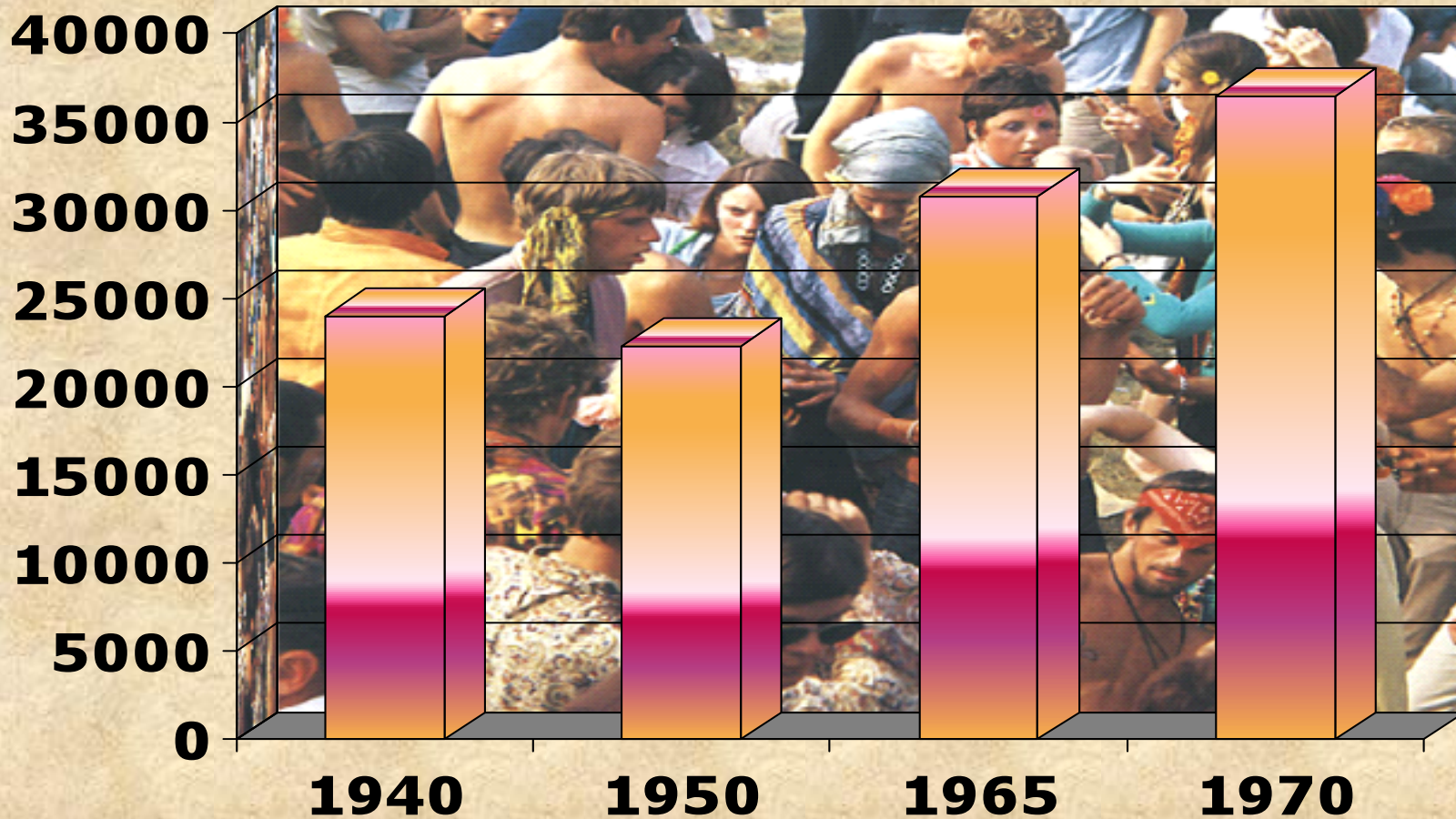
**Jack Kerouac**



**The 60s were the age of youth, as 70 million children from the post-war baby boom became teenagers and young adults. No longer content to be images of the generation ahead of them, young people wanted change. The changes affected education, values, lifestyles, laws, and entertainment. Many of the revolutionary ideas which began in the sixties are continuing to evolve today.**

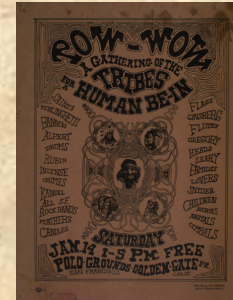
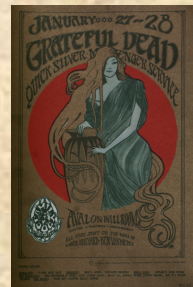
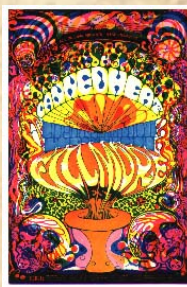
**College students formed the bulk of the anti-war movement, part of the counter-culture movement.**

# Population of persons aged 15 to 24: 1940 – 1970 (in thousands, add three zero's)



**Part of the counter-culture movement was experimentation with drugs and sex.**

**Timothy Leary, a symbol of the drug culture, urged people to discover the freedom produced by drugs and to "turn on, tune in, drop out." To Leary, the hallucinogen LSD offered a path to psychedelic ecstasy and religious revelation.**





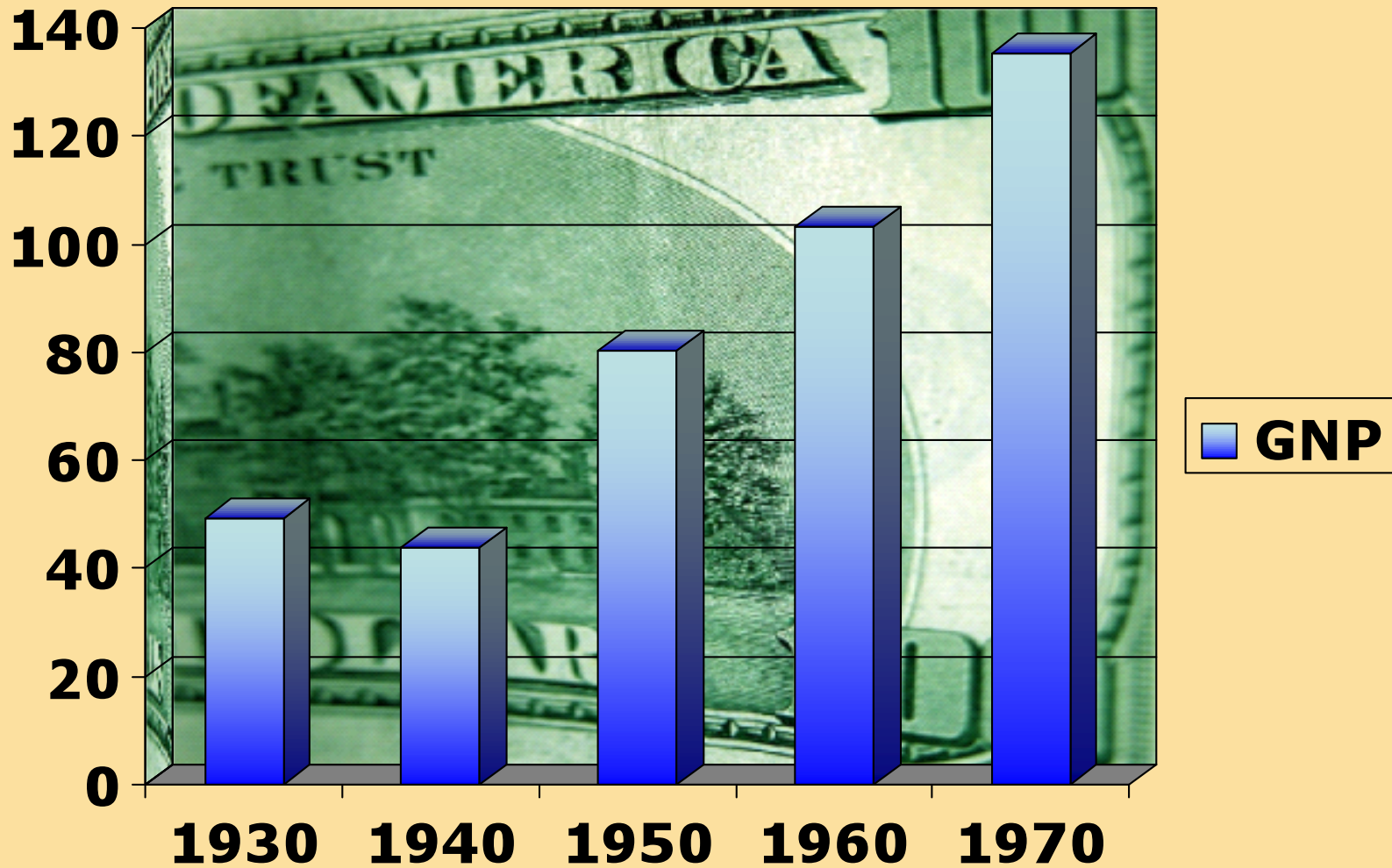
## Major 1960's inventions

- ❑ **1963 zip codes were first introduced in the U.S.**
- ❑ **1963 Douglas Engelbart invented the computer mouse**
- ❑ **1966 first successful commercial fax machine invented by Xerox**

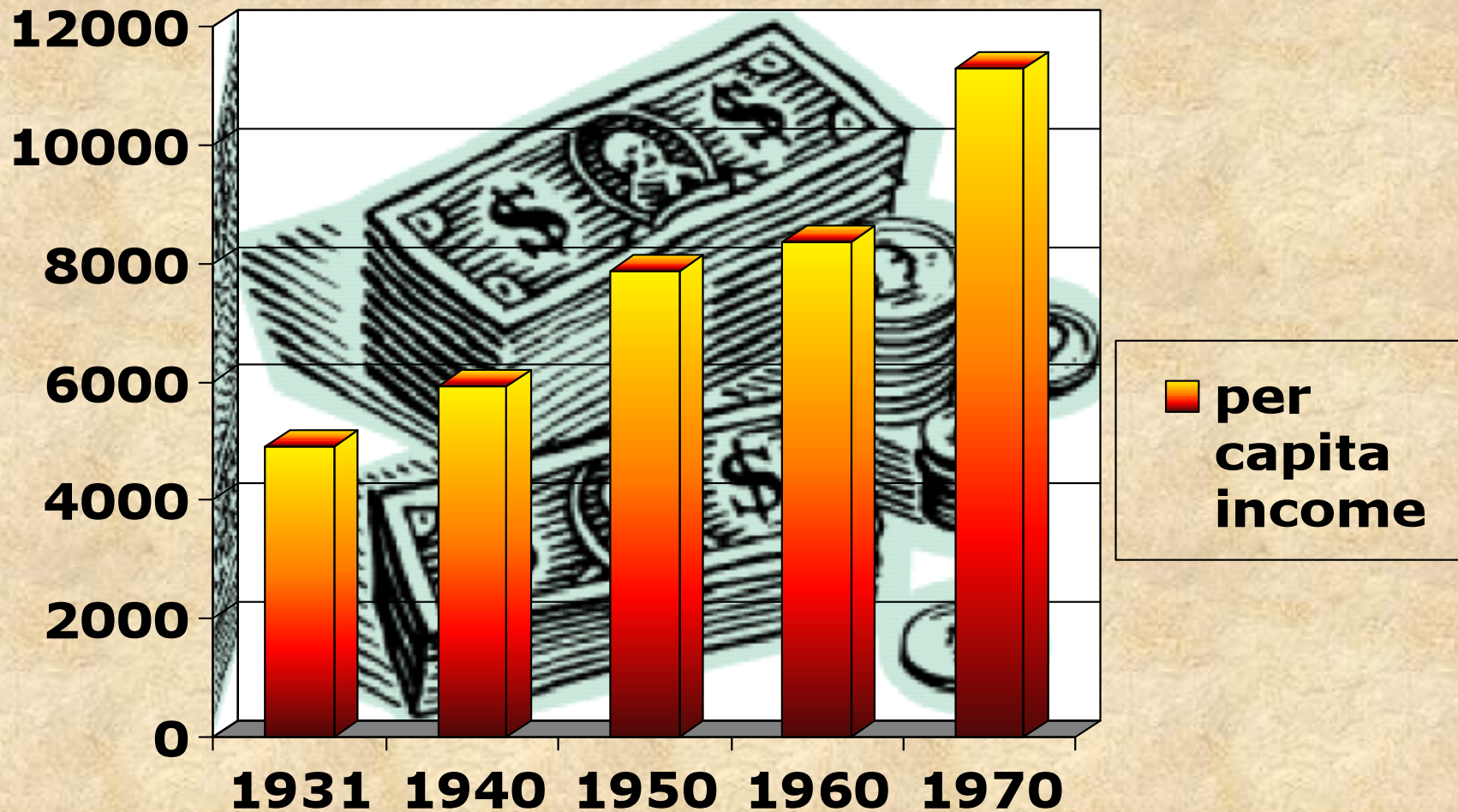


Recent zip  
code map

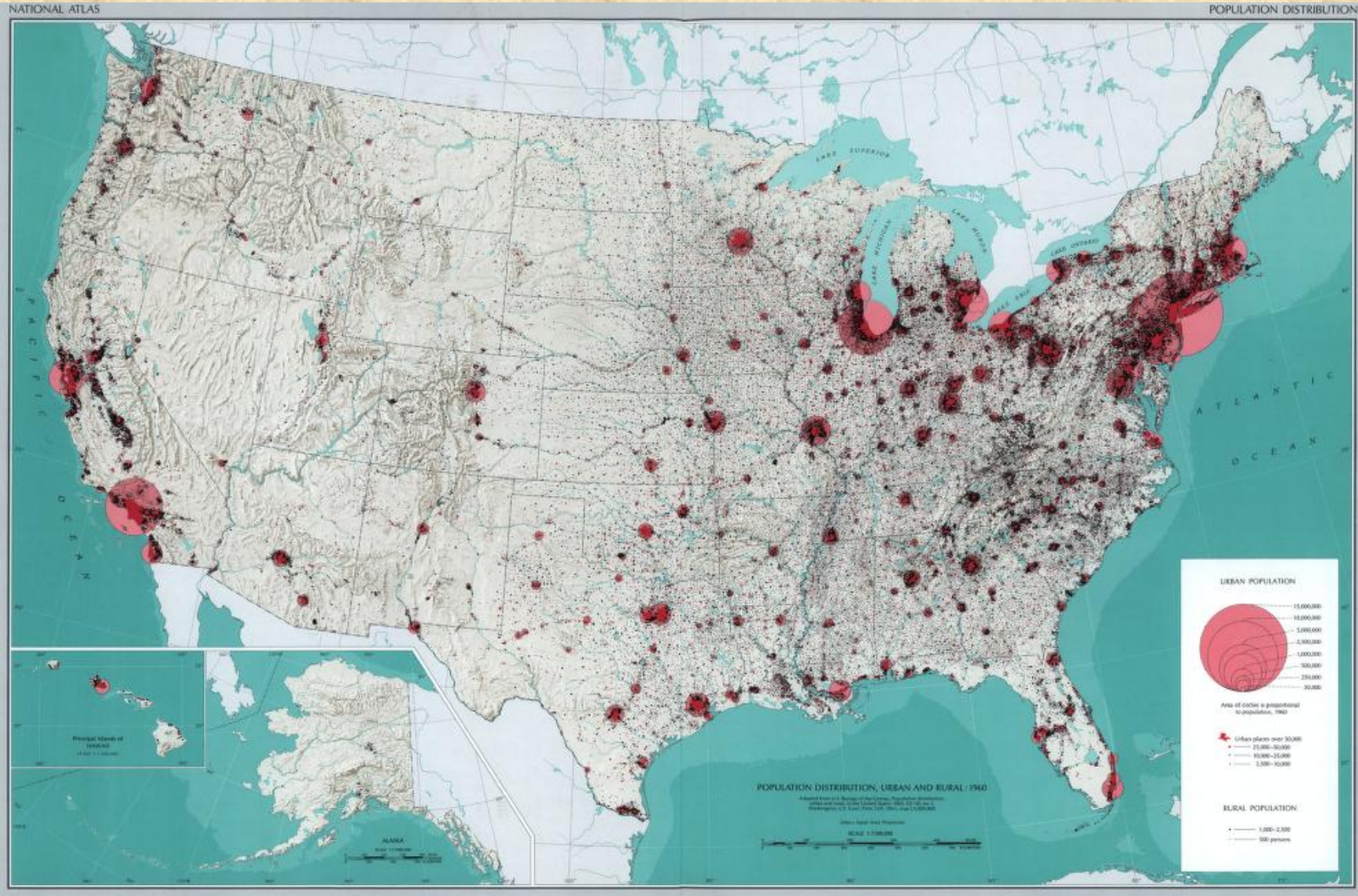
## The U.S. became a richer nation



## Disposable personal income (1996 dollars)



# Population distribution 1970



# Johnson and Foreign Policy

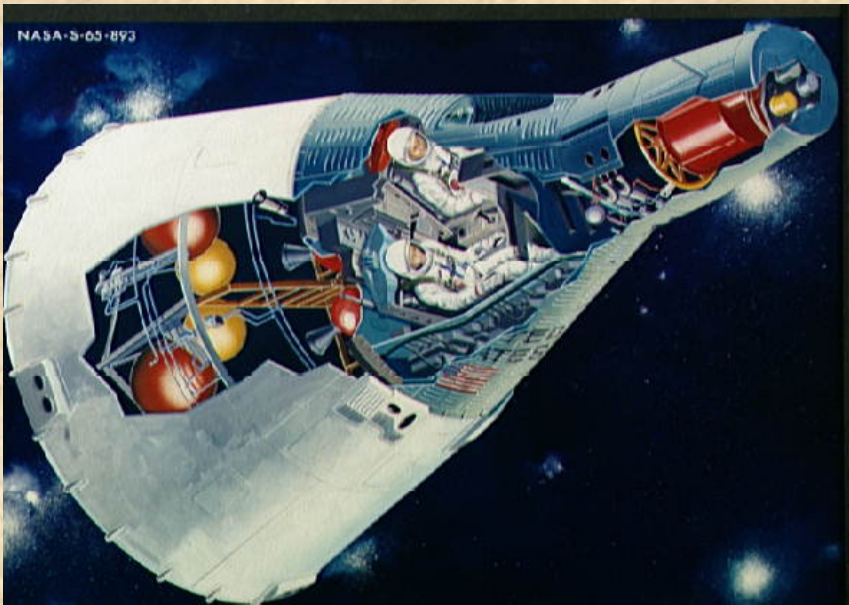
- ❖ **The space race**

- ❖ **Vietnam**



# A Walk in Space

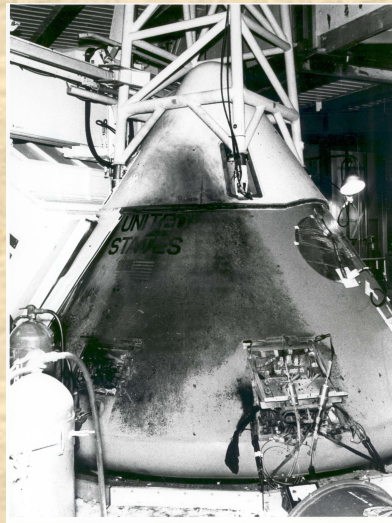
**Astronaut Ed White maneuvered outside the Gemini IV spacecraft during the first American walk in space in June, 1965. After six successful Mercury one-man flights, Gemini two-man flights were rehearsals of skills astronauts would need in lunar flights. White later would die in the 1967 Apollo I fire.**



# Fire in the Spacecraft!



**America's moon landing hopes nearly collapsed with the January 1967, Apollo 1 fire. Astronauts Gus Grissom, Ed White, and Roger Chaffee died in the fire from a wire stripped of its insulation which occurred in a "dress rehearsal" for the flight.**

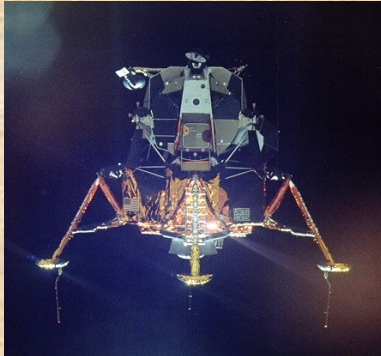


**After the Apollo I fire, NASA moved quickly to regain lost ground. In fall 1968, Apollo 7 signified America's return to space, and in December, Astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders embarked on man's first mission to orbit the moon. Apollo 8 was launched on December 21, 1968.**





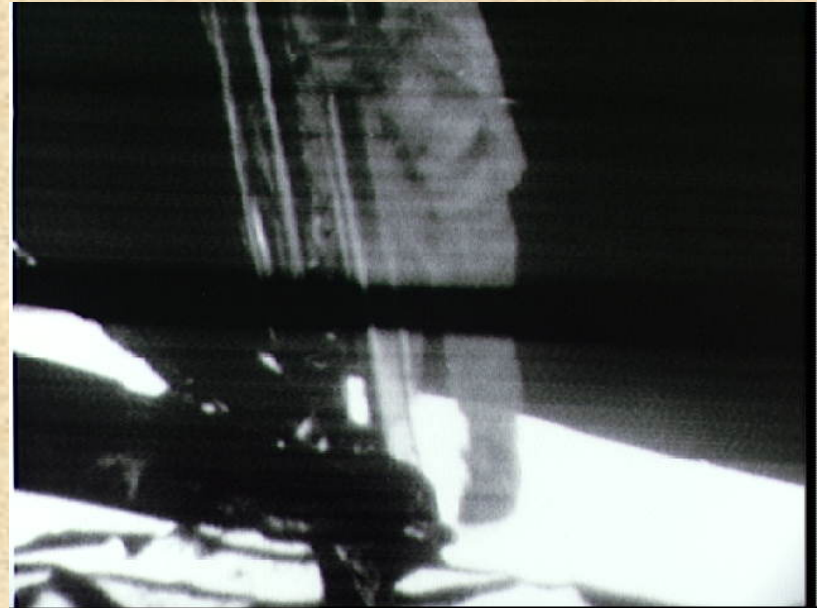
# Man on the moon, *The Flight of Apollo 11*



From left, mission commander Neil Armstrong, center, command module pilot Michael Collins, and right, lunar module pilot Edwin ("Buzz") Aldrin.

***"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind"* -Neil Armstrong**

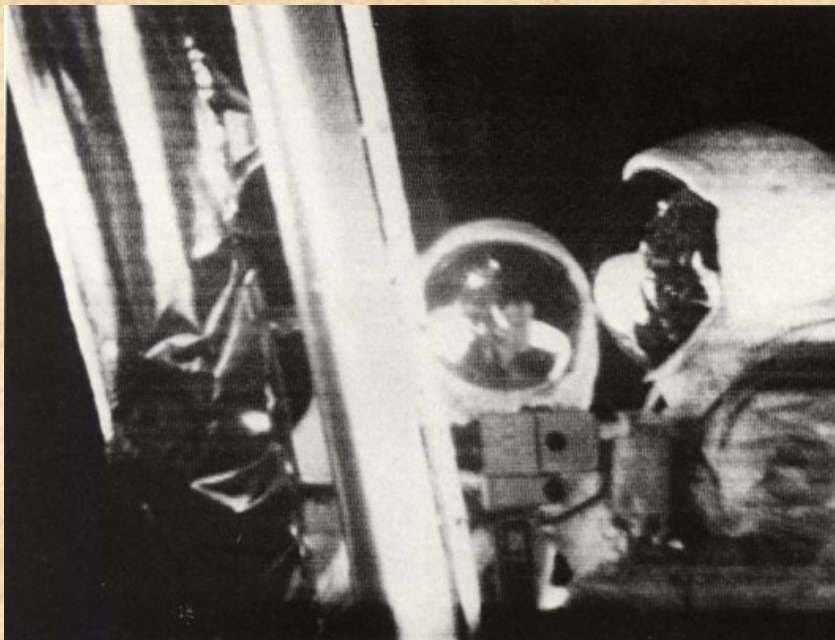
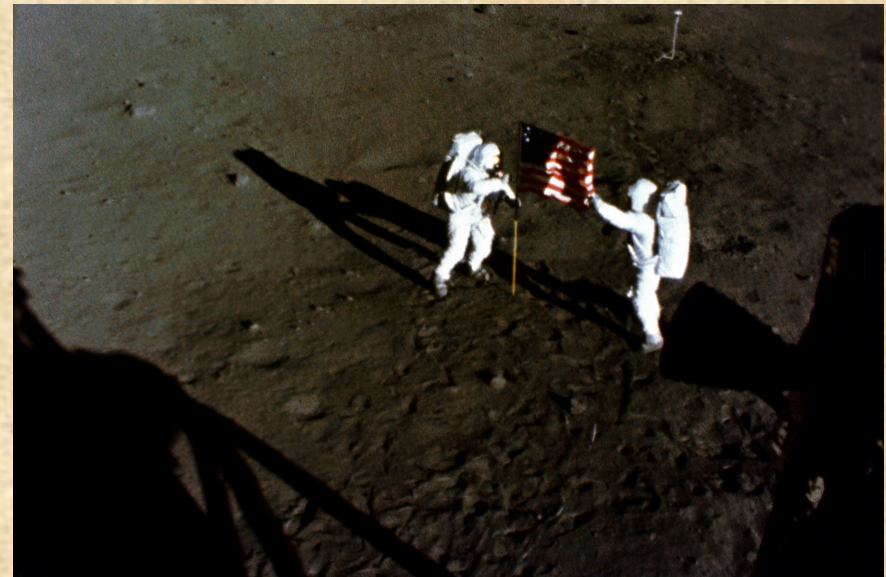
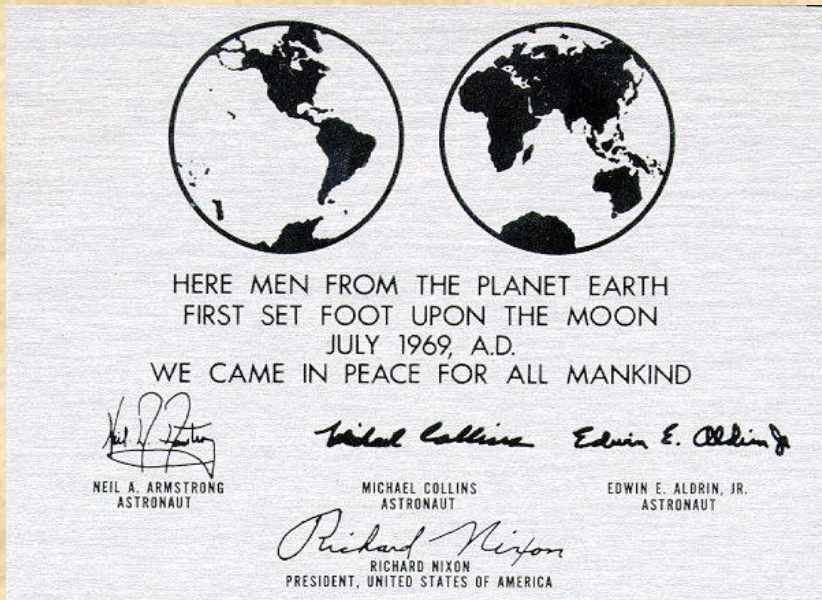
**At 10:56 p.m. on July 20, 1969, Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. Below, the first footprint on lunar soil.**



**Millions of television viewers worldwide watched in black and white as Armstrong descended the *Eagle's* ladder to the lunar surface.**



**Soon after Armstrong stepped on the lunar surface, Aldrin followed**



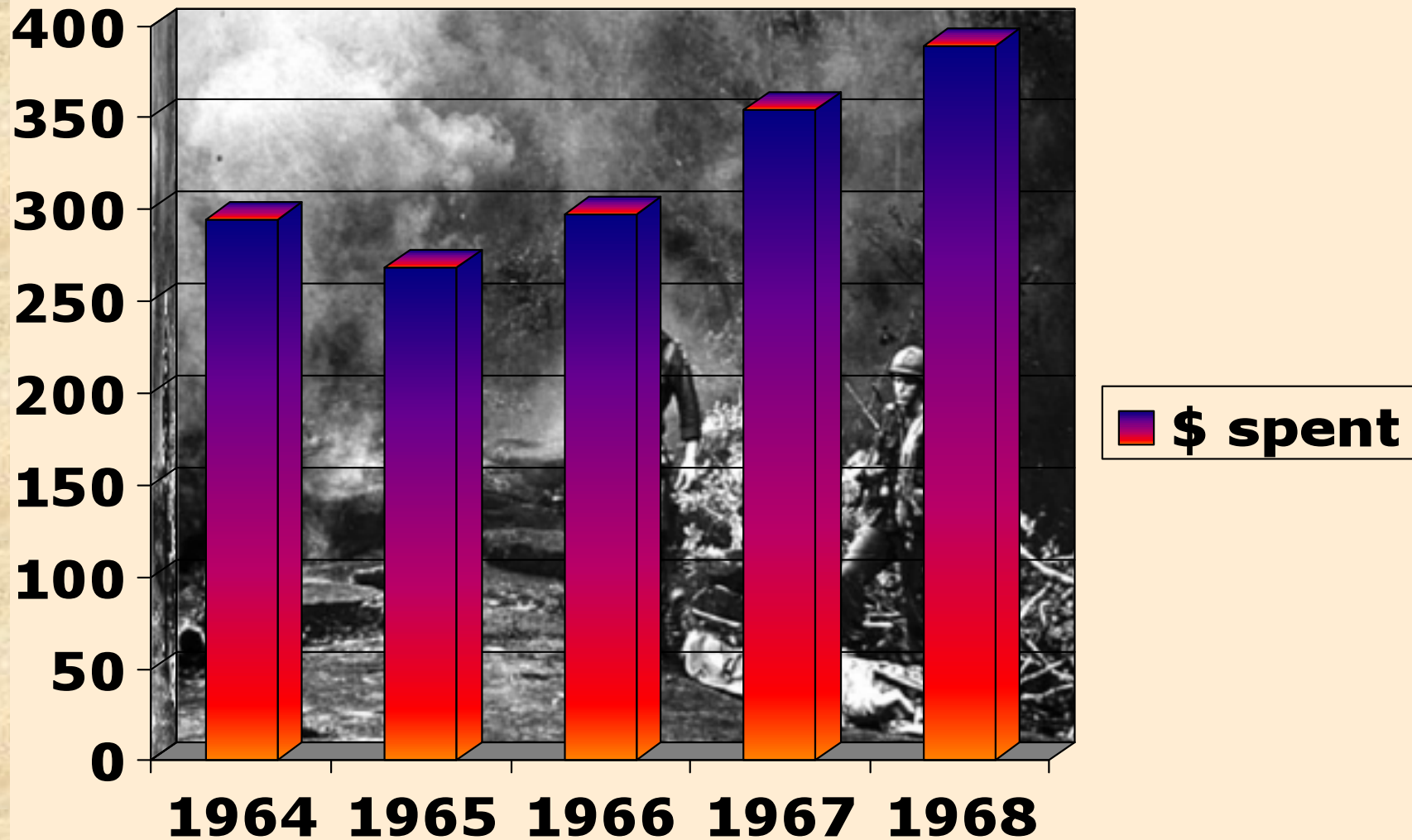
**The two astronauts raised the American flag. Above picture was taken by a mechanized camera inside the cabin of *Eagle*. Attached to one of the *Eagle's* landing legs was a plaque commemorating the landing. Left, the astronauts unveil the plaque during their moonwalk.**

**The astronauts splashed down on July 24, 1969. In this picture, they are wearing bio-isolation suits in case they brought any diseases with them from the lunar surface.**



## Military Spending under President Johnson in billions of dollars:

Why did it increase so much after 1966?



## **Tonkin Gulf Incident, August 1964**

**The official story was that North Vietnamese torpedo boats launched an "unprovoked attack" against a U.S. destroyer on "routine patrol" in the Tonkin Gulf on August 2, 1964, and that North Vietnamese PT boats followed up with a "deliberate attack" on a pair of U.S. ships two days later. Evidence uncovered since the event has proven that there was no attack that night, and some have suggested that this incident was an excuse to escalate U.S. involvement in the region.**

**USS Maddox**

**Target of a  
fictional  
North  
Vietnamese  
naval attack**



# President Johnson signed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, August 7, 1964



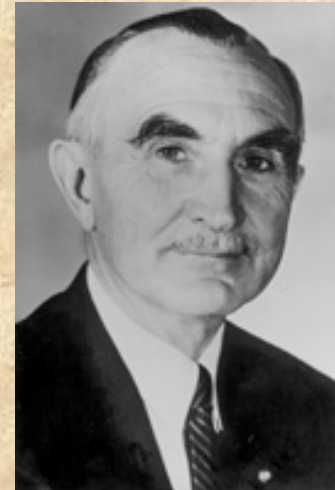
**The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution authorized President Johnson to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression".**



**The resolution passed unanimously in the House, and by a margin of 82-2 in the Senate.**



**The Resolution allowed Johnson to wage all out war against North Vietnam without ever securing a formal Declaration of War from Congress.**

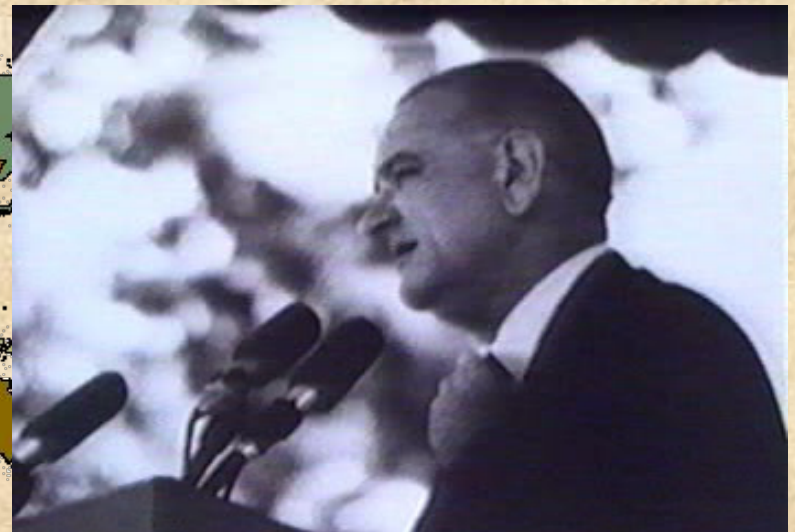
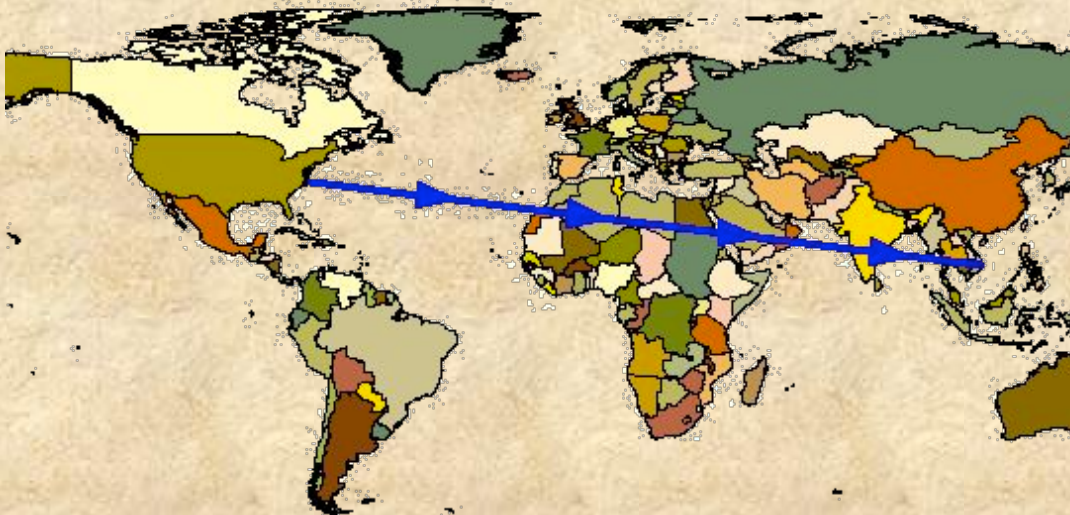


**Senator  
Wayne  
Morse  
opposed the  
resolution**



**LBJ had stated in his 1964 presidential campaign that he was *"not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."***

**By early 1965, the communists were well on their way to victory and Johnson had to either increase U.S. involvement or see South Vietnam defeated.**



**In 1965 after Viet Cong forces attacked several American bases LBJ authorized the "Rolling Thunder" campaign, the systematic bombing of North Vietnam. This bombing would continue off and on for the next seven years.**





## The Tet Offensive



**In October 1967, the first stage of the offensive began with a series of small attacks in remote and border areas designed to draw the Southern Vietnamese army (Army of Republic of Vietnam, ARVN) and U.S. forces away from the cities, the real targets.**



**Even though there were warnings of an attack, more than one-half of the ARVN were on leave because of the approaching TET (Lunar New Year) holiday.**



**On January 31, 1968, the full-scale offensive began, with simultaneous attacks by the communists on five major cities, thirty-six provincial capitals, sixty-four district capitals, and numerous villages. In Saigon, suicide squads attacked many strategic points including the radio station, the ARVN's joint General Staff Compound, Tan Son Nhut airfield, and the United States embassy, causing considerable damage and throwing the city into turmoil.**



**The U.S. attacked the communist forces effectively throughout the country through bombing and artillery attacks, which extensively damaged the urban areas.**

# The Tet Offensive



**Up until this attack Americans were told that the communists were losing the war, but many questioned how a “defeated” army could launch such a large-scale and effective attack.**



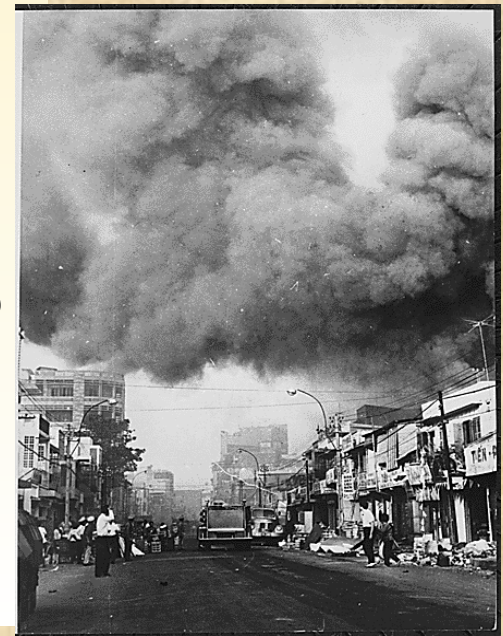
**This offensive made it clear that this war could only be won through a greater commitment of men and resources.**



**On March 31, 1968, Johnson announced that he would not seek his party's nomination for another term of office, declared a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam (except for a narrow strip above the DMZ), and urged Hanoi to agree to peace talks.**



**U.S. troops at this point in Vietnam was 525,000.**



## My Lai Massacre March 16, 1968

My Lai village was located in an area of South Vietnam entrenched with communists.

Army Lieutenant William Calley commanded and led the Charlie Company soldiers into the village firing, even though there had been no report of opposing fire. Numerous members of their unit had been maimed or killed in the area during the preceding weeks.

During their search and destroy mission, over 300 apparently unarmed civilians, including women, children, and the elderly were massacred. Calley was said to have rounded up a group of the villagers, ordered them into a ditch, and mowed them down in a fury of machine gun fire.

When news of the atrocities surfaced, it sent shockwaves through the U.S. political establishment, the military's chain of command, and an already divided American public.



Army First Lieutenant  
William Calley, Jr

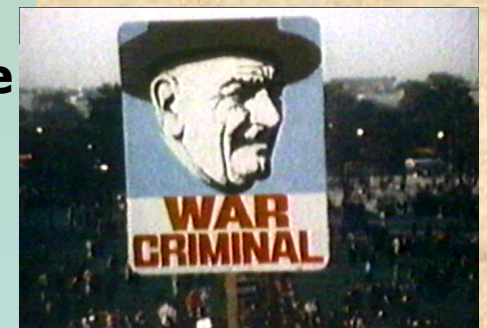
## The Vietnam War at Home: Demonstrations and Civil Disobedience

**In 1965 when Johnson began the massive bombing campaign against North Vietnam the anti-war movement began organizing protests.**

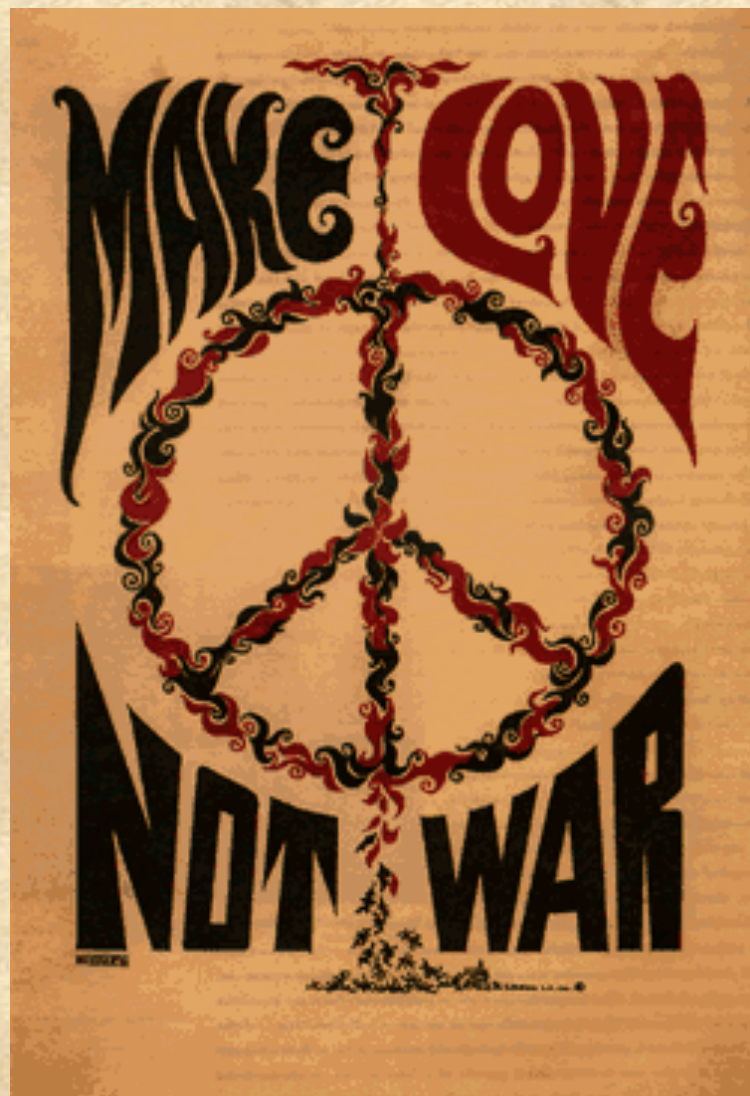
**Extensive media coverage, especially on the nightly TV news, brought the violent and bloody guerrilla war home each night into every American living room.**

**When draftees were sent to Vietnam, young people on college and university campuses all around the country organized protests and teach-ins against the war.**

**Over the next 2 years the anti-war movement snowballed. Activists, celebrities and musicians took up the anti-war cause and waved anti-war banners. Their speeches and their music reflected the anger and hopelessness that Americans felt over the Vietnam war. Even some GI's stationed overseas began supporting the anti-war movement in whatever capacity they could, from wearing peace symbols to refusing to obey orders.**

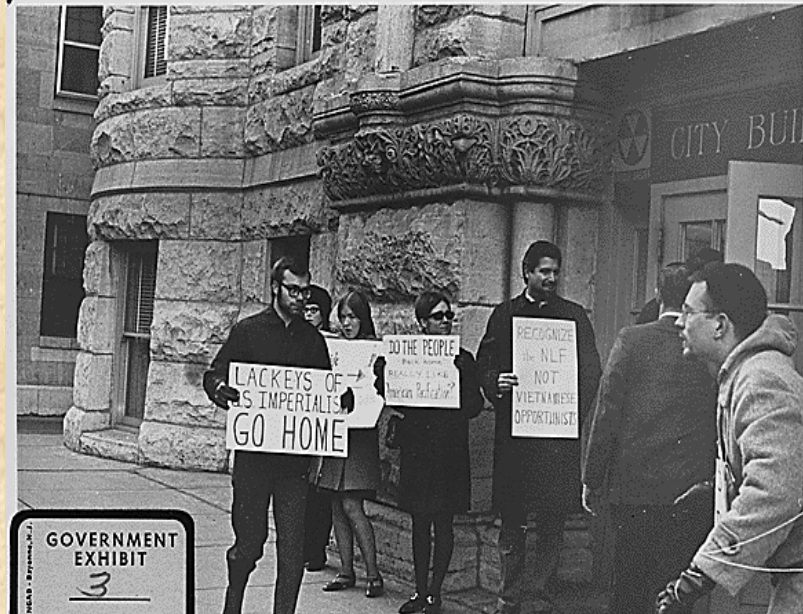


# Examples of anti-war posters from the 1960's





**There were several types of protests ranging from “teach-ins” on college campuses to marches and civil disobedience.**

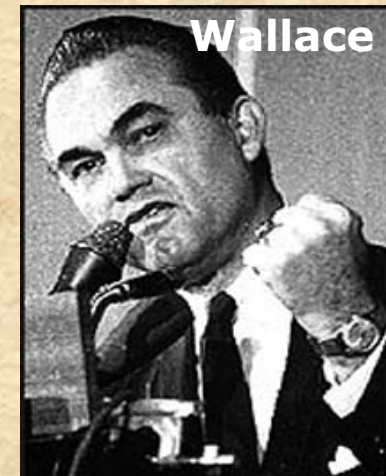
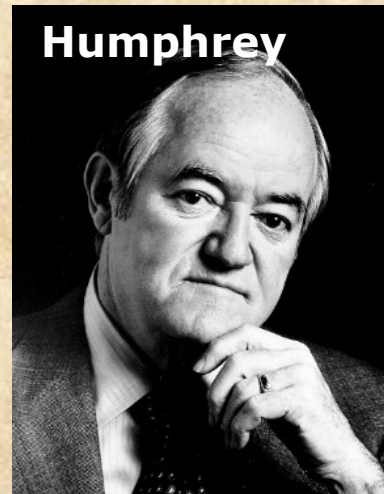
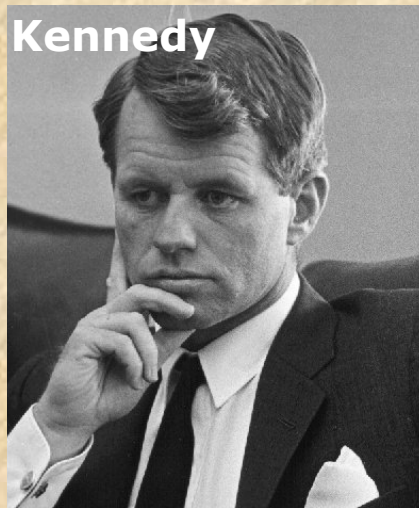
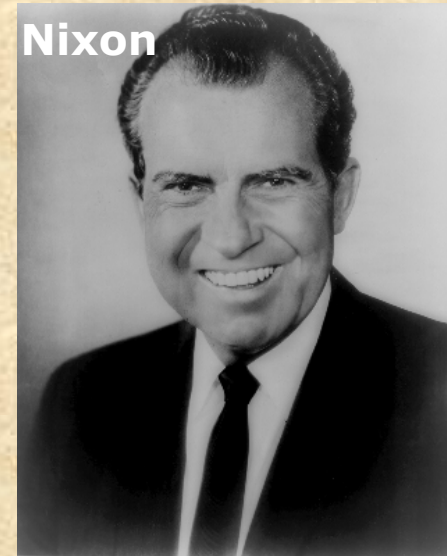
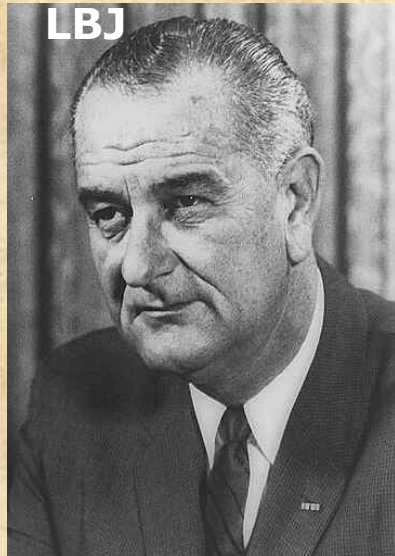


# 1968 Election

- ❖ **Candidates**
- ❖ **McCarthy**
- ❖ **Kennedy**
- ❖ **LBJ drops out**
- ❖ **Humphrey**
- ❖ **1968 Democratic Convention**
- ❖ **Wallace**
- ❖ **Nixon**
- ❖ **Election results**
- ❖ **First year of Nixon's presidency**



# 1968 presidential election candidates



# Minnesota Senator Eugene McCarthy announced his candidacy late in 1967



**Anti-war coalition within Democrat Party looks for a candidate to oppose LBJ**



**Robert Kennedy declined so McCarthy decided to run**



**McCarthy attracted hundreds of students to his campaign for the New Hampshire primary**



**While LBJ won the primary, McCarthy's strong showing of 42% of the vote showed the president was vulnerable**



# Robert Kennedy entered the race



**Kennedy decided to enter the race a few days after McCarthy's showing in the New Hampshire primary**



**Many saw Kennedy as opportunistic after McCarthy's showing. Others saw his candidacy as a personal vendetta against LBJ**



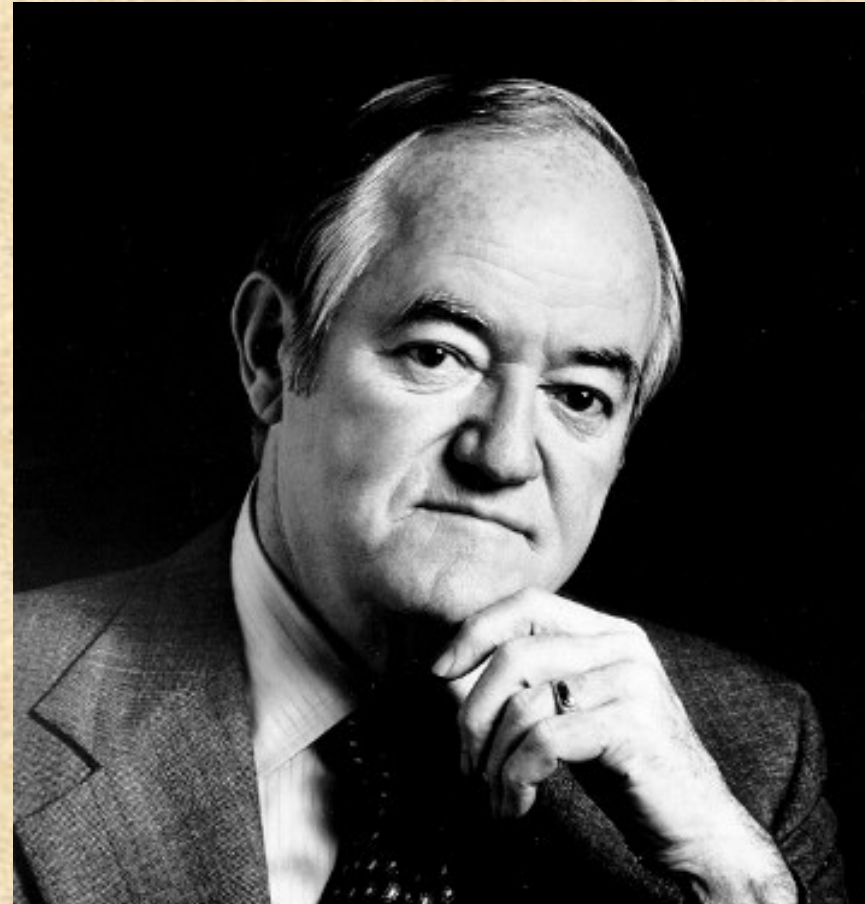
**Kennedy won primaries in Indiana and Nebraska, but was assassinated soon after his victory in the California primary on June 5, 1968**



**During a nationally televised address on the Vietnam War on March 31, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson shocked the audience by announcing, "I will not seek, nor will I accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your president"**



**Soon after LBJ dropped out of the race, Vice President Hubert Humphrey announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. With the assassination of Kennedy and the split of the Democratic Party, Humphrey won the nomination without entering any primaries.**



# Democratic National Convention, August 1968



**As Democrats met in Chicago in August 1968 to nominate a candidate, more than 10,000 anti-war demonstrators protested. Chicago police mowed through the crowds in an attempt to disperse them, attacking not only demonstrators, but innocent civilians and news media personnel. Millions saw a city, and a political party, out of control.**



# The Candidacy of George Wallace



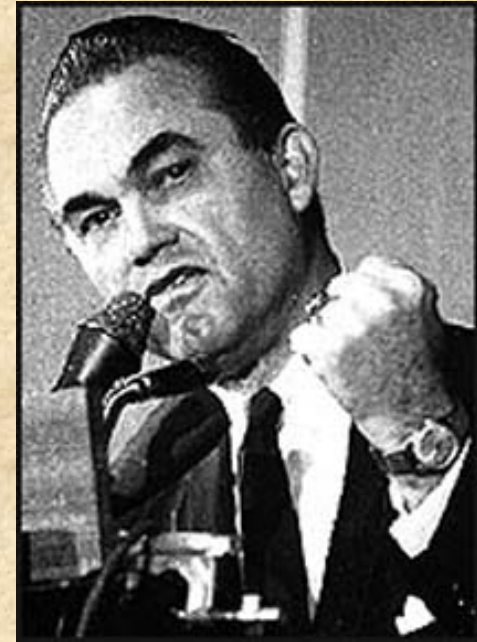
**Alabama Governor George C. Wallace, Alabama governor and well-known segregationist, ran as the nominee of the American Independent Party. Retired General Curtis LeMay was Wallace's running mate.**



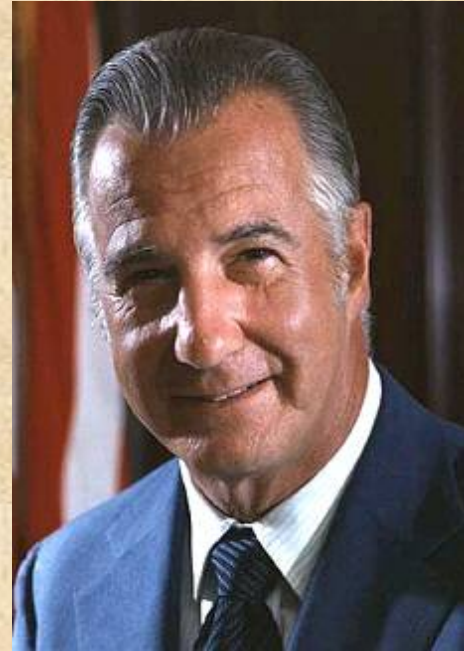
**Wallace ran on a strong "law-and-order" platform, emphasizing states' rights, firm stance on Vietnam, and treating anti-war critics as "traitors"**



**Wallace was able to carry five southern states in the November election**

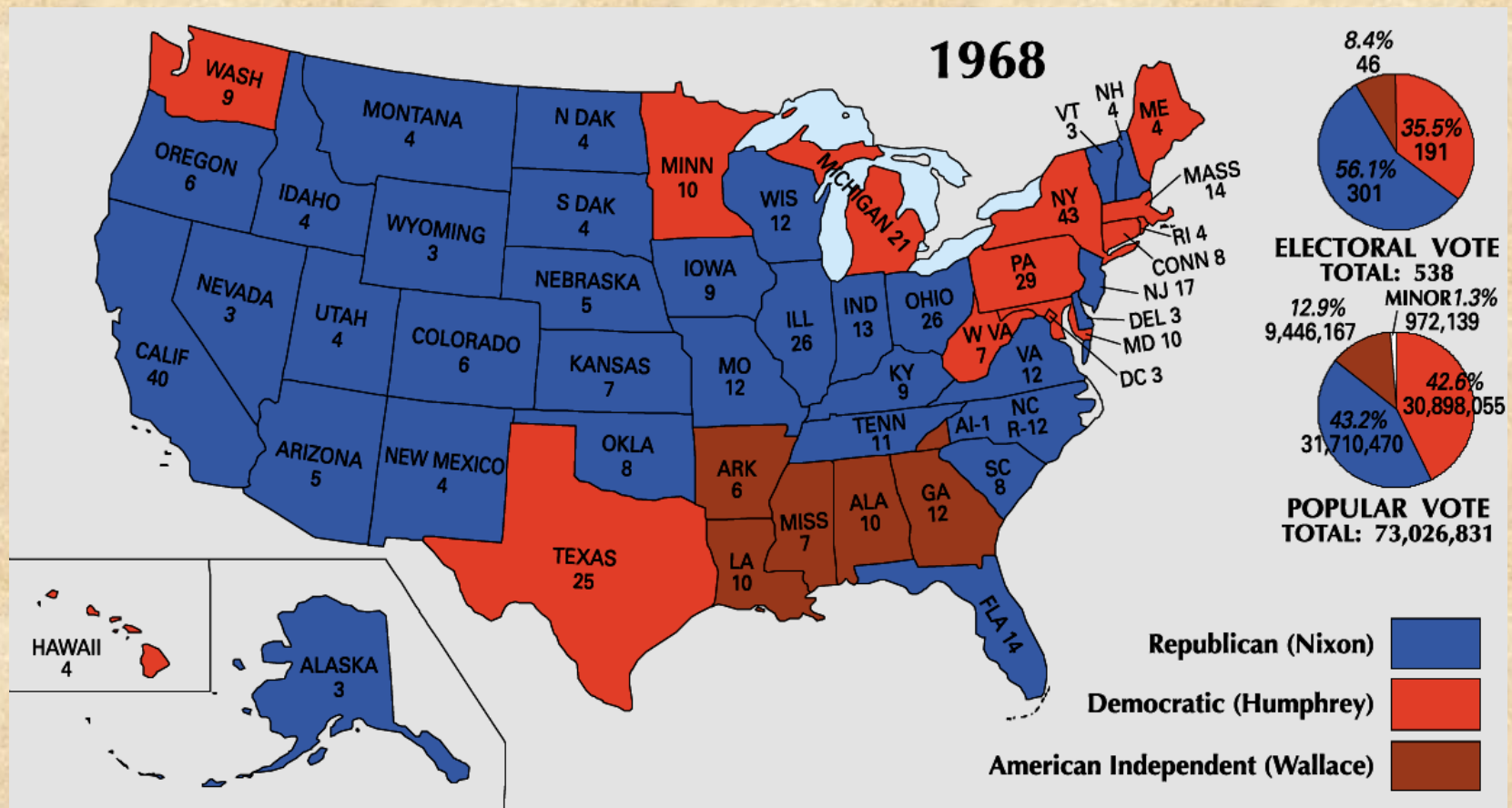


# The Republican Ticket



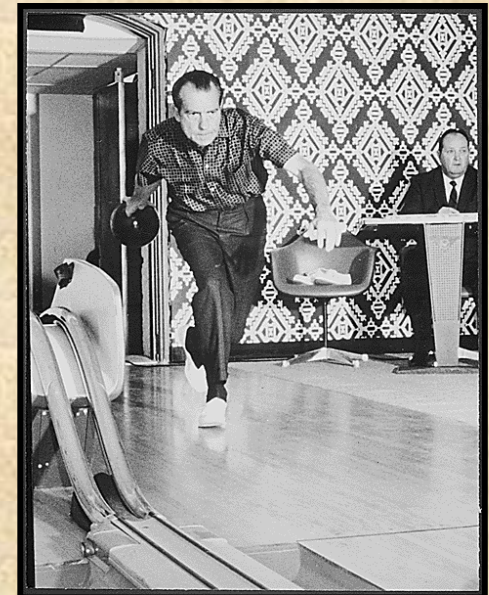
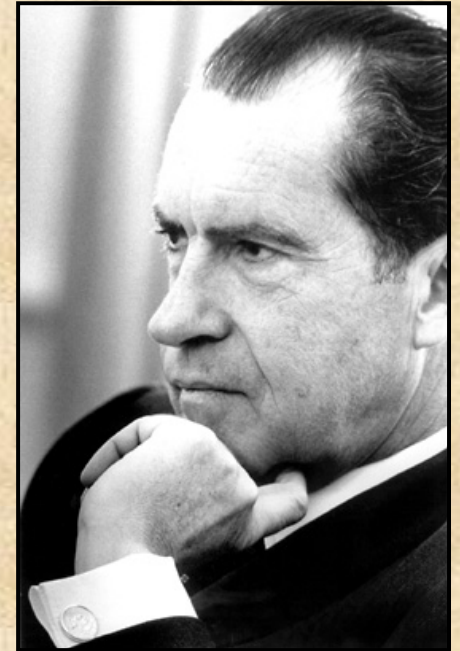
**Richard Nixon, left, loser to John F. Kennedy in 1960, re-entered political life and easily captured the Republican nomination. He selected little known Maryland Governor Spiro Agnew, right, as his vice presidential running mate.**

**Nixon won a substantial victory in the Electoral College and a relatively small victory in the 1968 popular vote. Wallace took slightly over 8% of the popular vote. Many political scientists believe that Wallace's candidacy took more votes away from Nixon than from Humphrey.**



# President Richard M. Nixon

- Elected in 1968
- March 1969 Secret bombing campaign Cambodia
- May 1969 Appointed Burger Chief Justice Supreme Court
- July 1970 announced creation EPA & NOAA
- February 1971 Columbus Day federal holiday
- December 1971 appointed Powell, Rehnquist to the Supreme Court
- February 1972 visited China
- June 1972 signed SALT Treaty
- November 1972 reelected president
- January 1973 peace treaty to end Vietnam Conflict
- April 1973 accepted responsibility for Watergate break-in and cover-up
- December 1973 Gerald Ford appointed new Vice President after Spiro Agnew resigned in October
- August 1974 Resigned from office after impeachment articles presented in House of Representatives



## **Nixon's conservative domestic policies became known as "New Federalism"**

**Conservatives believe that the national government should play a smaller role in people's lives. Nixon, a conservative, reacted to the Great Society policies of the 1960s by giving power back to the states:**



**Revenue sharing: the federal government returned some of the federal taxes to state and local governments to meet their needs.**



**Local control for desegregation of schools. This was a major success in the south where prior to the program in the late 1960s more than 70% of African American students attended all black schools. After local biracial committees intervened that number dropped to less than 20% by 1970.**

**Nixon's campaign strategy to win the 1968 and 1972 elections was to appeal to what he called the "silent majority", the "great majority of Americans, the forgotten Americans, the non-shouters, the non-demonstrators". He basically tried to appeal to middle class whites who were angered by the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War, and resentment towards the expanding federal government. After he was in office however he faced a Democratic majority Congress who kept his conservative policies in check.**

**During his first term he approved liberal policies such as:**

 **Increased Social Security benefits and food stamps programs**

 **Built public housing**

 **Approved the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment to lower voting age to 18**

 **Established the Environmental Protection Agency**

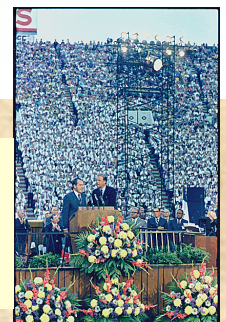
 **Established National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

 **Established Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

 **Created a Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights**



**Nixon at a rally  
with religious  
leader Billy  
Graham**



### **United States history series:**

**Colonization to Reconstruction: Early U.S. Review**

**Colonial Era**

**American Revolution**

**The New Nation: Washington to J.Q. Adams**

**Slavery**

**Westward Movement**

**Expansion and Reform: 1820-1860**

**Causes of the Civil War**

**Civil War**

**Reconstruction**

**Rise of Industrial America**

**Response to Industrialism**

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**The Progressive Era**

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**World War Two**

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