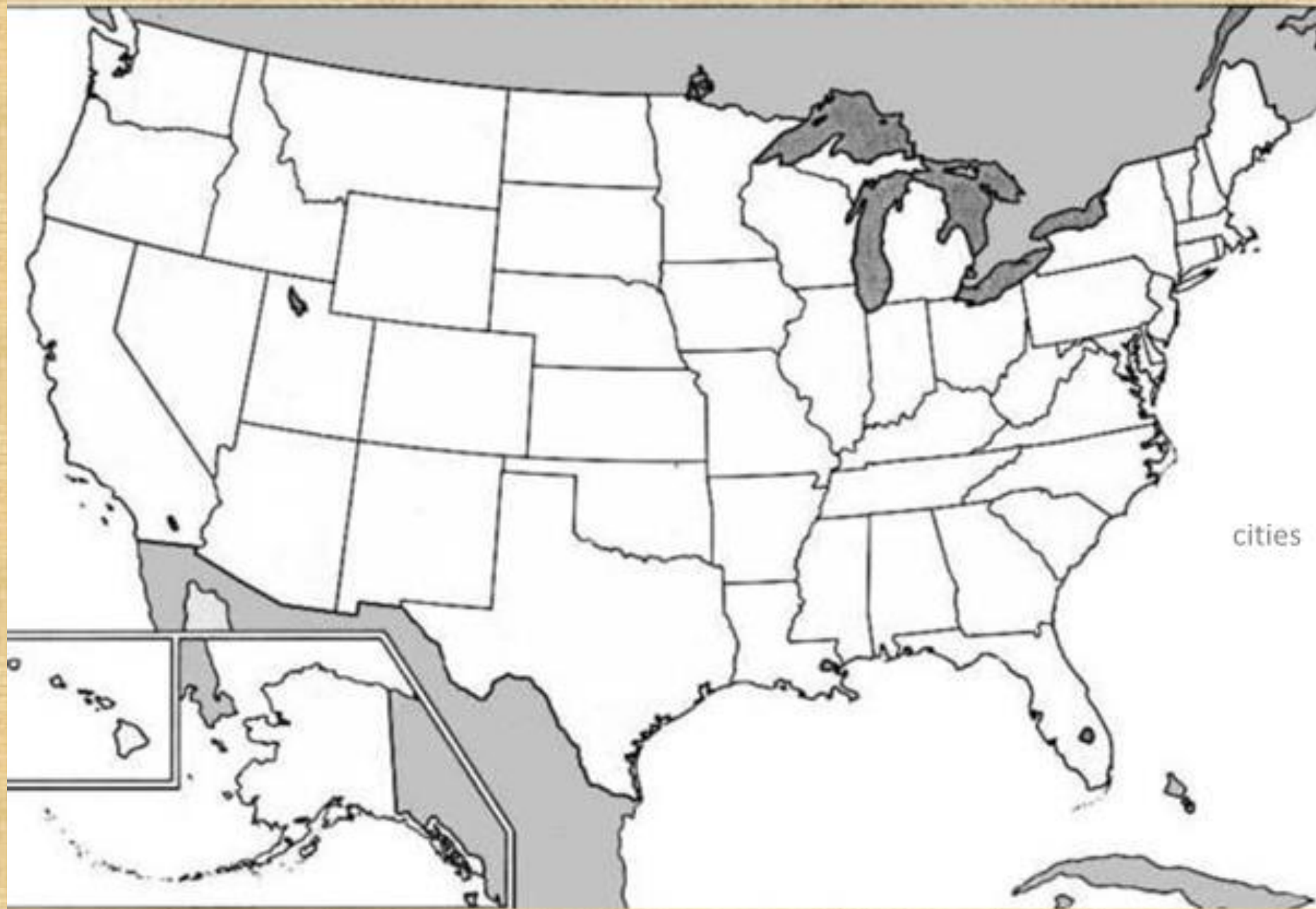



**The New Frontier &
Great Society
Chapter 28**





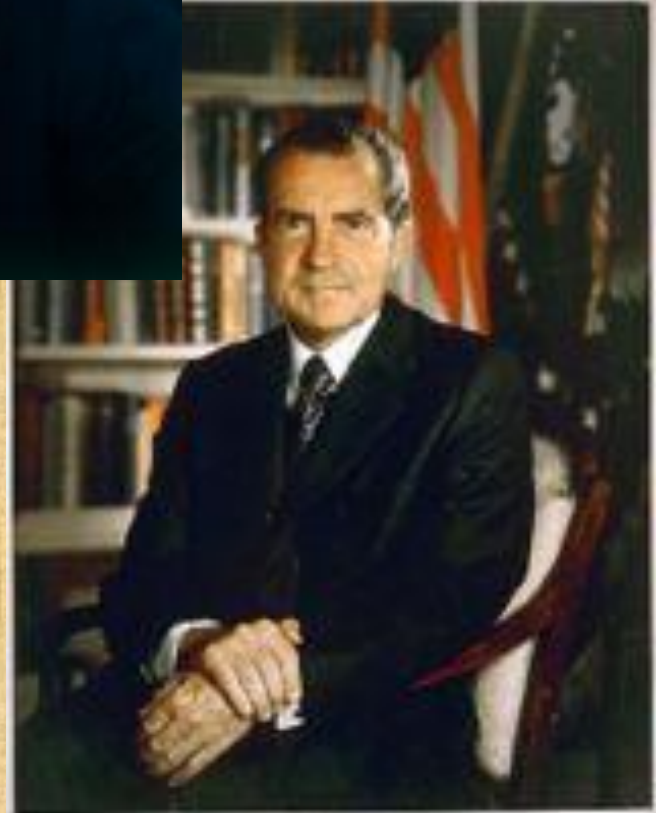
On September 26, 1960, at 9:30 P.M. eastern standard time, streets all across the United States grew strangely still. An estimated 75 million people sat indoors, focused on their television sets, where they saw two men standing behind lecterns. One was John F. Kennedy, and the other was Richard M. Nixon.

For the first time, thanks to the wonders of television, two presidential candidates were coming right into the nation's living rooms to debate. Americans were enthralled: "You hear each man directly," observed one. "There's nothing between you and what he says," added another. "You can see which man gets rattled easily."

The man who seemed to get rattled easily was Nixon. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, looked healthy, strong, and confident. Nixon, the Republicans' choice, came across as tired and frazzled. "He appeared ill," one viewer commented. In fact, Nixon had been ill recently. Kennedy had a glowing tan, while Nixon's face was pale and drawn, shadowed by the stubble of a beard. As one observer noted, "Nixon's eyes darted around, perspiration was clearly noticeable on his chin, and with the tight shots . . . these things were more obvious."

The New Frontier

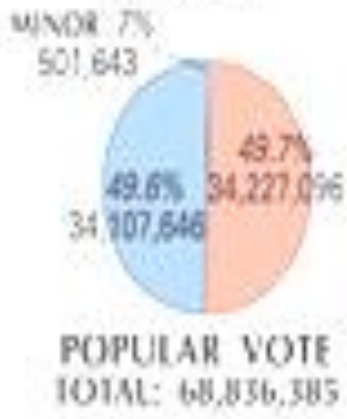
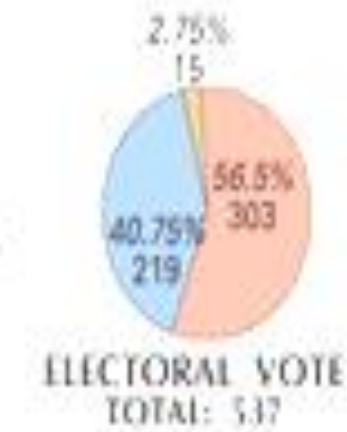
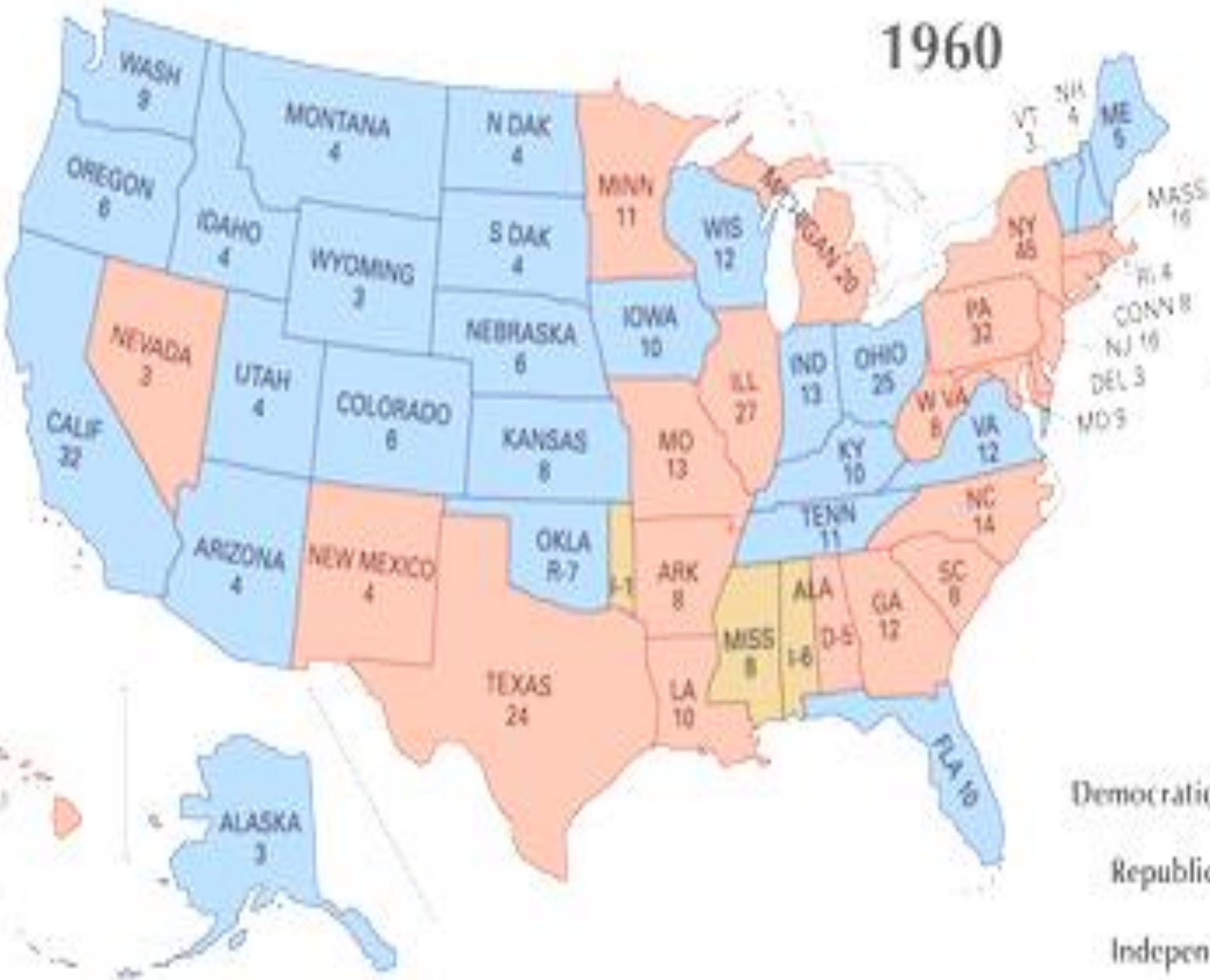
- 1960 Election-Closest in US History
- Kennedy
 - Democrat
 - Catholic
 - separation of church and state
 - Rich
- Nixon
 - Republican
 - common man,
 - Politician
- Campaign Issues
 - TV
 - Cuba
 - Missile Gap with the Soviets?
 - Not really





First Television Presidential Debate
advertises candidates

1960



- Democratic (Kennedy)
- Republican (Nixon)
- Independent (Byrd)

Closest Election in History, Texas and Illinios

Kennedy Personality

- Political connections
- FDR
- Youth
- Optimism
- Jackie (wife)
- *Camelot?*



- FDR's New Deal
- Truman's Fair Deal
- JFK's New Frontier
 - Cut taxes
 - Increase min. wage
 - Racial justice
 - Gender justice
 - Deficit Spending for jobs



Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

—President John F. Kennedy

1. What is the best single word that describes what JFK is urging Americans to do?

Review-Kennedy

1. _____ was Kennedy's domestic policy.
2. For the first time _____ was important in the election process of Kennedy.
3. Kennedy's New Frontier was an expanded version of Roosevelt's _____ and Truman's _____.
4. The election of 1960 was the closest in popular votes in history between _____ and _____.
5. Which two states were vital for determining the final results of the 1960 election?

Warren Supreme Court 1950s-1960s

- one man, one vote (Reynolds vs. Sims)
 - More city voters
 - Less rural voters
 - Everyone's vote worth the same
- Due Process of Law (14th Amend.)
 - Right to Lawyer (Gideon vs. Wainwright)
 - Read your rights (Miranda)
 - School Prayer (Engel vs. Vitale)

...it is no part of the business of government to compose official prayers for any group of the American people to recite as a part of a religious program carried on by government.

---Justice Hugo Black

1. This quote summarizes which court case?

You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you.

—Miranda Rights

1. What are the rights the court expressed in the Miranda Decision?
2. Which constitutional amendments are applicable to the Miranda Decision?

Amendment	Rights
Fourth Amendment	Protection against unlawful search and seizure
Fifth Amendment	Right not to testify against oneself
Sixth Amendment	Rights to trial by jury and an attorney

Like millions of other Americans in late October 1962, Tami Gold was having trouble concentrating on anything. For several tension-filled days that fall, the world seemed headed for nuclear destruction. U.S. officials had discovered that the Soviet Union had placed missiles in Cuba—a mere 90 miles (145 km) from the shores of the United States. When the Soviets refused to remove the weapons, a bitter weeklong standoff ensued in which the two superpowers hurled threats and warnings at each other and moved to the brink of nuclear war. Gold, then a seventh-grade student in Long Island, New York, recalled the events of one particular day:

“I remember I was in the bathroom of the school . . . when they had said over the loud speaker . . . that everyone had to return to their homerooms immediately and get instruction from their homeroom teacher. And it was probably one of the scariest moments of my life, it was like the sensation that our country could go to war and I didn’t understand at all what it was about, but the fact that the country could go to war at any moment was really really present. . . . It was chilling, it was scary, it was really nauseating. . . .”

JFK & Cold War

- Flexible Response
 - Special Forces
 - Green Berets
- Alliance for Progress
 - money for Latin America
- Peace Corps
 - Volunteers for 3rd World nations
 - Still today.
- Space Race
 - Race to the Moon
- Missile Gap

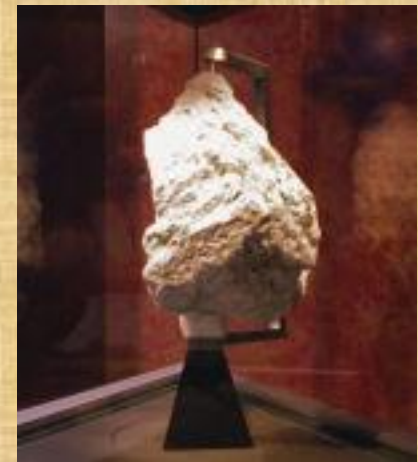
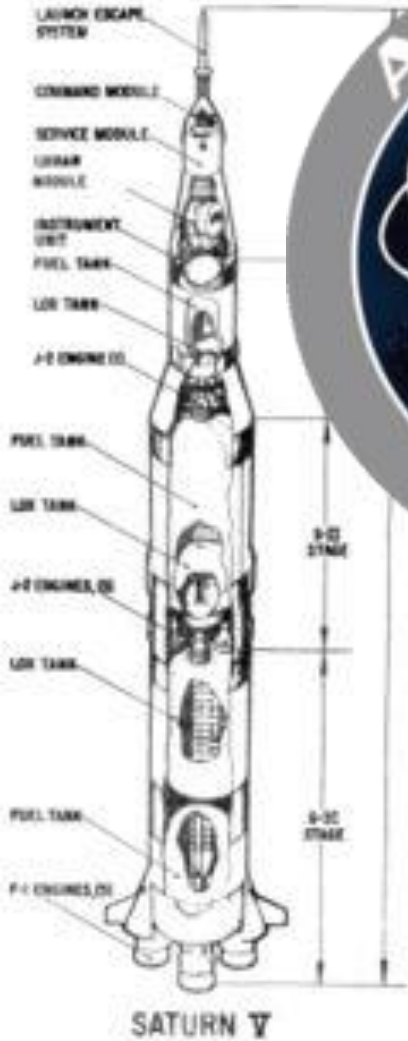


Peace Corps Participation by Year		
	Volunteers	Countries
1961	500	9
1962	2,816	28
1966	15,000	55
1996	7,000	94
2012	9,095	75

In 1962, the starving residents of an isolated Indian village received 1 plow and 1,700 pounds of seeds. They ate the seeds.

1. Why did the Indians eat the seeds?
2. What should the Indians had done?
3. What United States agency would best correct this problem?

Apollo Moon Landing 1969



Neil Armstrong lands on Moon

Fidel Castro, Communist/dictator





Berlin Wall for 28 years



Berlin Wall 1989





Let the word go forth from this time and place...that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans, born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed...Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and success of liberty.

---President John F. Kennedy

1. Which political ideology does Kennedy's words target?
2. List three examples of how America has fulfilled Kennedy's ideas since 1945.

Brinkmanship!!

• Create to illustrate the importance of this quote.

- Political cartoon
- Song
- Poem
- Story
- Include examples

The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost.

—John Foster Dulles

We must conduct our affairs in such a way that it becomes in the communists' interest to agree on a genuine peace. Above all, while defending our vital interest, nuclear powers must avert those confrontations which bring an adversary to a choice of either a humiliating retreat or a nuclear war.

—President John F. Kennedy

1. What term is used to describe Dulles' thoughts?
2. How do Kennedy's and Dulles' thoughts conflict?

Review-Kennedy's World

1. Issues in _____ nearly led to nuclear war in 1962.
2. The _____ was a strong indicator of a divided Europe which Kennedy wanted removed.
3. _____ was Kennedy's military plan to contain communism.
4. _____ was Kennedy's plan to help 3rd world nations with economic and infrastructure problems.
5. _____ was Kennedy and the United States' primary enemy during the cold war.
6. Kennedy planned to race the Soviets to the _____ with the _____ mission.
7. The supreme court under the leadership of _____ would begin to uphold individuals rights during the Kennedy years.

Kennedy Assassination

- Oswald
- Warren Commission
 - investigate
 - acted alone?
- Who else?



In 1961, 61-year-old John Rath lived in a sparsely furnished room in Chicago. In the room sat a stove, a sink, a package of cereal, and a tiny icebox. The plaster on the wall was crumbling, the ceiling was cracked, and the window shades were smudged. Telling his story to an interviewer, Rath said:

“I come home to an empty room. I don't even have a dog. No, this is not the kind of life I would choose. If a man had a little piece of land or something, a farm, or well . . . anyway, you've got to have something. You sit down in a place like this, you grit your teeth, you follow me? So many of them are doing that, they sit down, they don't know what to do, they go out. I see 'em in the middle of the night, they take a walk. Don't know what to do. Have no home environment, don't have a dog, don't have nothing . . . just a big zero.”

Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ)

- Leadership style
 - Tough
 - Mean
 - Bully
 - Hard nose
- Texas
- Self made man
- Grew up poor
- Long career in Congress



Great Society

- War on Poverty
 - Better America for the poor
 - Office of Economic Opportunity
- Upward Bound
 - money for college for poor
- Vista
 - people working in schools
- Medicare
 - health care for old people

The challenge of the next half century is whether we have the wisdom to use that wealth to enrich and elevate our national life, and to advance the quality of our American civilization.

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.

—Lyndon B. Johnson

1. What does Johnson say we should use to “advance the quality of our American civilization?”
2. Why is Johnson so powerfully believing in his Great Society programs?

Great Society Continued

- Medicaid
 - health care for poor
- Job Corp
 - find jobs for unemployed
- Head Start
 - pre school
- Housing and Urban Development
 - Affordable housing
 - Robert Weaver
- Civil Rights Act

The Office of Economic Opportunity (1964) oversaw many programs to improve life in the inner cities, including Job Corps, an education and job training program for at-risk youth.

Housing and Urban Development Act (1965) established new housing subsidy programs and made federal loans and public housing grants easier to obtain.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act (1966) helped revitalize urban areas through a variety of social and economic programs.

1. These programs all focused on what people?

Review-Johnson

1. Kennedy was assassinated at _____ by _____.
2. Johnson was from _____.
3. Johnson's domestic program was called _____.
4. List six special programs that Johnson wanted to help fight the War on Poverty during the 1960s.
5. What character trait allowed for Johnson to get his programs through congress the most?