**The Civil Rights Movement (1950–1968)**

1. Pre-Civil Rights Movements
	1. Civil Rights
		1. Positive acts of government that seek to make constitutional guarantees a reality for all.
		2. No discrimination on basis of race, sex, religious belief, etc.
	2. Post Reconstruction
		1. In 1870, 15th Amendment, Black men and former were given the right to vote.
		2. Jim Crow laws, laws at the local and state level which segregated whites from blacks and kept African Americans as 2nd class citizens and from voting.
			1. Poll Taxes:
				1. Before a person could vote, they had to pay taxes to vote.
			2. Literacy Test:
				1. Prove a person could read and write before they could vote.
			3. Grandfather clause:
				1. If their grandfather voted in the 1864 election than they could vote
	3. *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, 1896
		1. Supreme Court legalized segregation throughout the nation.
		2. “Separate but Equal” as long as public facilities were equal
		3. Problem: Black facilities never equal to White facilities
	4. Black leadership at the turn of the 20th century.
		1. Booker T. Washington
			1. Before you are considered equal in society--must be self-sufficient.
			2. Gradualism and economic self-sufficiency through vocational education
			3. Founder of Tuskegee Institute
			4. Atlanta Compromise
				1. Speech given by Washington in Atlanta, Sept. 18, 1895.
				2. A willingness on the part of Washington accept social inequality in return for economic equality and security for the southern blacks.
		2. W.E.B. Dubois
			1. Fought for immediate Black equality in society
			2. Talented 10%
				1. Demanded the top 10% of the talented Black population be placed into the “power positions”
				2. Gain equality by breaking into power structure
				3. Founder of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
			3. Niagara Movement
				1. Begins in 1906 in a meeting at Niagara Falls, Canada in opposition to Booker T. Washington’s philosophy of accepting segregation.
				2. Encourage of Black pride
				3. Demand for full political and civil equality
				4. No acceptance of segregation----opposed B.T.Washington’s “gradualism”.
	5. Lynchings
		1. Ida Wells
			1. Author of *The Red Record*, book about lynchings
		2. According to the Tuskegee Institute, 4,742 lynchings occurred between 1882-1968.
			1. 90% of the victims were Southern
			2. 73% of the victims were black
			3. 27% of the victims were white
		3. For which crime was someone lynched?
			1. For illegal crimes, such as murder, rape, or theft
			2. But also, people were lynched for insulting a white person, buying a car…
			3. Or even, especially if it was a black lynching, for no crime at all. Just to remind blacks to stay in their place.
		4. Anti-Lynching Legislation
			1. Several attempts to make lynchings a crime, but it could never pass the Senate.
		5. Reasons for Lynchings
			1. “loosening of the bonds of civilization”
			2. black man’s runaway sexual appetite
			3. educated blacks could help eliminate the practice of lynching if they turned in fellow colored criminals to the state
		6. Legacy
			1. On Monday, June 12, 2005, the Senate passed a non-binding resolution apologizing for not enacting anti-lynching legislation.
	6. Migration and the New Deal
		1. Between the Civil War and the 1940s, many blacks migrated from South to northern cities.
		2. During the Depression, Roosevelt courted black votes to support New Deal initiatives.
		3. Under FDR, the number of blacks working for the federal government rose significantly.
	7. World War II and the NAACP
		1. A shortage of labor during World War II led many more African Americans to the North.
		2. As Americans fought a war against discrimination in Europe, many began to think about the discrimination taking place at home.
		3. The NAACP worked hard in the courts to challenge segregation laws.
	8. The NAACP
		1. Founded in 1909 as an interracial organization, one with both black and whites.
		2. During the 20s-30s, won many legal victories, especially in areas of housing and education.
		3. Despite these victories, the NAACP received criticism from poorer African Americans, who claimed that it was out of touch with the issues of basic economic survival.
2. Civil Rights Movement
	1. Montgomery (Alabama) Bus Boycott
		1. Jim Crow included bus seating policy. Whites sat in the front, Blacks sat in the back.
		2. African Americans made up 75% of the passengers in the bus system but still had to deal with unfair rules.
		3. December 1955, Rosa Parks, a 42 yr. old Black woman was ordered by a Montgomery bus driver to give up her seat to white passengers.
		4. Refused, arrested and fined $10 for sitting in the white section.
		5. On December 5, 1955, African Americans in Montgomery began to boycott the buses.
		6. 40,000 Black commuters walked to work, some as far as twenty miles.
		7. The boycott lasted 382 days.
		8. The bus companies’ finances struggled. Until the law that called for segregation on buses was finally lifted.
		9. Begins the Civil Rights Movement to bring about equality for Black Americans.
	2. The Murder of Emmet Till (1955)
		1. August, 1955, a fourteen-year old boy visiting his cousin in Money, Mississippi had whistled at a white woman, Carolyn Bryant in a grocery store. Emmett Till was murdered, lynched, by two white men, J.W. Milam and Roy Bryant, that evening.
		2. Despite their arrests, the two men were eventually acquitted by an all white jury.
	3. Martin Luther King, Jr.
		1. Career As A Leader
			1. In 1955, he became involved in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Boycott was the start to his career as the most famous leader of the Civil Rights movement.
			2. Delivered numerous powerful speeches promoting peace and desegregation.
			3. During The March On Washington he delivered one of the most famous speeches of 20th century titled, “I Have A Dream”
			4. Before he was assassinated in 1968, he won the Nobel Peace Prize.
		2. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
			1. In 1957, King helped found the SCLC.
			2. Used the authority and power of Black churches to organize non-violent protest to support the Civil Rights Movement.
			3. Civil disobedience led to coverage of the daily inequities suffered by blacks.
			4. Advocated nonviolent protest against restrictive racial policies.
			5. Nonviolent protesters were encouraged not to fight back even when attacked.
			6. The televised segregation violence led to mass public sympathy.
		3. King’s Influences
			1. Mohandas Gandhi helped India gain independence in 1947 through non-violence
			2. Henry David Thoreau had advocated civil disobedience in the mid-1800s.
		4. King’s Actions
			1. After the Montgomery bus boycott, King began training volunteers for what they might expect in the months ahead.
			2. Riders on the newly integrated buses encouraged to follow the values of nonviolence.
			3. King became a prominent figure in almost every major civil rights event, winning the Nobel peace prize in 1964 for his work.
	4. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas*
		1. Background
			1. In 1951, Oliver Brown wanted his 8-year-old daughter to attend a Topeka, Kansas school, which only white children were permitted to attend.
			2. Brown sued the Topeka Board of Education, and his case reached the Supreme Court. Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP argued Brown’s case.
		2. Result
			1. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court issued its ruling in the Brown v. *Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* case.
			2. In this ruling, the court supported Brown’s case for desegregation, stating that, “Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”
			3. A year later, the Court ruled that local school boards should move to desegregate “with all deliberate speed.”
		3. Reaction
			1. Many Americans, both white and African American, rejoiced at the Brown ruling.
			2. Others accepted the decision although they did not agree with it, hoping that desegregation could take place peacefully.
			3. Many southern whites, especially in the Deep South, vehemently opposed the ruling. Congressional representatives of states in the Deep South joined together to protest the decision, claiming that it violated states’ rights.
	5. Little Rock Nine
		1. Central HS in Little Rock, Arkansas was the first high school in the South to integrate.
		2. Opposition to Integration
			1. In the fall of 1957, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus felt that enforcing integration, or the bringing together of different races, would create chaos.
			2. Faubus therefore posted Arkansas National Guard troops at Central High School in Little Rock, instructing them to turn away the nine African American students who were supposed to attend that school.
			3. Mobs of angry protesters joined the National Guard in intimidating the black students
		3. Government Response
			1. Faubus’s actions defied the Brown decision. President Eisenhower viewed these actions as a challenge to the Constitution and to his authority as President.
			2. Eisenhower placed the National Guard under federal command and sent soldiers to Arkansas to protect the nine students.
	6. Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)
		1. CORE created the sit-in in 1943 as a tactic to desegregate the Jack Spratt Coffee House in Chicago. The sit-in became a common, and powerful, tactic of the civil rights movement.
		2. During a sit-in, protesters sat down in a segregated public place, such as a lunch counter, refusing to leave until they were served.
		3. Sit-ins brought strong reactions in some places. People opposed to desegregation would sometimes mock, beat, or pour food on the protesters. Many sit-in participants were arrested.
	7. Integration at University of Mississippi (Ole Miss)
		1. In 1961, James Meredith, an African American student at Jackson State College, applied for admission to the all-white University of Mississippi, known as “Ole Miss.”
		2. The NAACP argued that Meredith’s application had been rejected on racial grounds.
		3. When the case reached the Supreme Court, Meredith’s claim was upheld.
		4. Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett personally blocked Meredith’s way to the admissions office, and violence erupted on campus.
		5. The situation became a standoff between the governor and the Justice Department. President Kennedy sent federal marshals to escort Meredith around campus.
	8. Kennedy on Civil Rights
		1. In the 1960 presidential campaign, JFK won the support of many African Americans.
		2. JFK had voted for civil rights measures in the Senate but had not actively supported them. As President, he moved slowly on civil rights, not wanting to anger southern Democrats.
		3. Hours after Kennedy had given a speech against discrimination, civil rights leader Medgar Evers was murdered. This murder made it clear that government action was needed.
		4. After violence erupted in Birmingham in 1963, Kennedy introduced a stronger civil rights bill than he had originally planned. This bill called for an end to segregation in public places and in situations where federal funding was involved.
	9. Marches in Birmingham
		1. April 1963, MLK joined Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth in a civil rights campaign in Birmingham.
		2. City officials ordered civil rights protesters to end the march that was part of this campaign. When they did not, King and others were arrested.
		3. While in Birmingham Jail, King wrote a famous letter defending his tactics.
		4. Response to the Marches
			1. King was released more than a week later and continued the campaign, making the difficult decision to allow young people to participate.
			2. Police attacked the marchers with high-pressure fire hoses, police dogs, and clubs. As television cameras captured the violence, many Americans were horrified.
	10. Letter from a Birmingham Jail
		1. King, wrote the letter after being arrested at a peaceful protest in Birmingham, Alabama.
		2. Response to a letter sent to him by eight Alabama Clergymen called, “A Call For Unity.”
		3. The men recognized that injustices were occurring in Birmingham but believed that the battles for freedom should be fought in the courtroom in not in the streets.
		4. In “Letter,” King justified civil disobedience by saying that without forceful action, true civil rights would never be achieved. Direct action is justified in the face of unjust laws.
	11. March on Washington
		1. August 1963, Civil Rights March on Washington, MLK gave his “I Have a Dream Speech”
		2. MLK Jr. stated that he desired a world where blacks and whites to coexist equally.
	12. Freedom Rides
		1. The Purpose of the Freedom Rides
			1. A 1960 Supreme Court case expanded the earlier ban on bus segregation to include bus stations and restaurants that served interstate travelers.
			2. In 1961, CORE and SNCC organized the Freedom Rides to test southern compliance.
		2. Violence Greets the Riders
			1. Although the Freedom Riders expected confrontation, the violence which greeted a bus in Anniston, Alabama, was more than they had anticipated.
			2. A heavily armed white mob disabled the bus and then set it on fire.
			3. As riders escaped from the bus, they were beaten by the mob.
		3. Reaction to the Freedom Riders
			1. Americans were horrified by the violence which had greeted the bus in Anniston.
			2. Despite the potential danger involved, Freedom Rides continued during the summer. Many riders were arrested.
			3. Attorney General Robert Kennedy had originally opposed to lending federal support to the Freedom Rides. Later, he sent federal marshals to protect riders.
			4. JFK pressured the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit segregation in all interstate transportation. Justice Department sued communities that did not comply.
	13. Civil Rights Act of 1964
		1. Its enforcement relied on judicial action and the use of injunctions—court orders that either force or restrain specific acts.
		2. Prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodations (Restaurants and hotels,)
		3. The Aftermath
			1. Violent response of civilians and police and state troopers to a voter registration drive mounted by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Selma, Alabama showed that the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964 were still not enough to ensure voter equality.
			2. Led to the 24th Amendment and Voting Rights Act of 1965.
	14. The Selma March
		1. To call attention to the issue of voting rights, King and other leaders decided to organize marchers to walk from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, about 50 miles away.
		2. Violence erupted at the start of the march. LBJ sent military assistance to protect marchers.
		3. When the march resumed, more people joined it, making a total of about 25,000.
		4. Successful in registering 3,200 African Americans.
	15. Legal Landmarks
		1. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
			1. Allowed federal officials to register voters in places where local officials were preventing African Americans from registering.
			2. It also effectively eliminated literacy tests and other barriers to voting.
		2. 24th Amendment (1964)
			1. Outlawed the poll tax
	16. Malcolm X
		1. Background
			1. Malcolm Little
			2. His Baptist pastor father was killed by White Supremacist in Michigan, in 1931.
			3. Malcolm moved to Harlem where he was arrested at the age of 20.
			4. In jail, he studied the teaching of the Elijah Muhammad.
		2. Elijah Muhammad
			1. Elijah Muhammad was the leader of the mostly Black political and religious group, the Nation of Islam (NOI).
			2. His teachings preached complete separation from Whites in society.
			3. He often expressed the idea the Blacks were the first people to rule the world and that the Whites tricked them out of power and oppressed them.
		3. Nation of Islam
			1. The Nation of Islam (NOI) was an activist group that believed that most African slaves were originally Muslim.
			2. The NOI urged African Americans to reconvert to Islam in effort to restore the heritage that was stolen from them.
			3. The NOI wanted to create a second Black nation within the United States.
		4. Goals
			1. Liberation and segregation of Black people not integration was Malcolm X's message. Believed MLK was moving too slow.
			2. Malcolm X made constant accusations of racism and demanded violent actions of self-defense.
			3. He constantly retold the injustices his people suffered in the past.
			4. Malcolm X gathered wide spread admiration from African Americans and wide spread fear from Whites.
		5. Falling out with the Nation of Islam
			1. Malcolm X was exposed to rumors that Elijah Muhammad had indulged in extramarital affairs.
				1. Adultery is shunned in the Muslim doctrine.
			2. Malcolm believed that Elijah Muhammad was jealous of his popularity.
			3. NOI blamed Malcolm X for his controversial remarks regarding JFK.
			4. After the assassination of JFK, Malcolm X made a speech claiming that the violence Kennedy failed to prevent ended up to come back and claim his life.
		6. Pilgrimage to Mecca
			1. In 1964, during a pilgrimage to Mecca, Malcolm discovered that orthodox Muslims preach equality among races.
			2. Malcolm’s new knowledge and growing distrust with the NOI, caused him to desert his argument that all Whites are the devil.
			3. Malcolm X never abandoned his theory that racism had destroyed the nation and that only Blacks could free themselves.
			4. Malcolm X was killed three months before his 40th birthday while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, NY on Feb. 21, 1965.
	17. Black Power
		1. Term coined by Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee leader Stokely Carmichael
		2. Black Power - a term emphasizing racial pride and the desire for blacks to achieve equality.
		3. The term promotes the creation of Black political and social institutions.
		4. Many SNCC members criticized leaders that articulated non-violent responses to racism.
		5. SNCC became more radical under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael.
		6. Carmichael advocated ideas of Black Power, which called upon African Americans to embrace their heritage, build communities, and lead their own organizations.
		7. Black power fostered racial pride but also led to a split in the civil rights movement.
	18. Tommie Smith and John Carlos
		1. Smith and Carlos give the Black Power salute at the 1968 Summer Olympics.
		2. Suspended by the United States team and banned from Olympic village.
	19. The Black Panthers
		1. In the fall of 1966, a new militant political party called the Black Panthers was formed.
		2. Led by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland, California.
		3. Believed violent revolution was the only way to receive freedom.
		4. Wanted African Americans to lead their own communities.
		5. Demanded that the federal government rebuild the nation’s ghettos.
		6. Because the Black Panthers monitored police activity in the ghettos, they often found themselves in violent encounters with police.
			1. Urged African Americans to arm themselves.
	20. Changes in the Civil Rights Movement
		1. Early civil rights movement focused on de jure segregation, racial separation by law.
		2. As laws changed, however, de facto segregation remained. This separation was caused by social conditions such as poverty.
		3. Frustration over de facto segregation, especially in ghetto neighborhoods, led to riots in several cities.
		4. The worst of these occurred in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Watts, where an encounter between a black man and the police touched off six days of rioting..
		5. In response to these riots, the federal government set up a special National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. In 1968, the Commission concluded that the riots were caused by issues that had been smoldering in ghettos for many years.
	21. Tragedy Strikes in 1968
		1. Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
			1. Shot on April 4, 1968, by James Earl Ray while mobilizing support for the Poor People’s Campaign, an effort to reduce economic injustice.
			2. King’s death provoked violent riots in more than 120 cities. Following his death, many Americans lost faith in the idea of nonviolent change.
		2. Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy
			1. Robert F. Kennedy was another major advocate for civil rights.
			2. Kennedy was shot by an assassin while campaigning for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination, hours after winning California’s primary.
			3. Kennedy’s death ended many people’s hopes for an inspirational leader who could help heal the nation’s wounds.
	22. Legacy of the Movement
		1. On one hand, segregation became illegal, and many more African Americans began to vote. The number of African American officials rose dramatically.
		2. On the other hand, many were disappointed that change failed to come quickly.

**Kennedy Presidency (1961-1963)**

1. Background
	1. Facts about 1960
		1. 50% of the nation is under 25 in the census of 1960.
		2. Birth Control Pill invented in 1960.
		3. Many believed that the US was losing the Cold War to the Russians.
		4. Kennedy’s election marks a change in power from the older generation to the WWII generation.
		5. The youth of the nation is full of idealism.
	2. Election of 1960
		1. Senator John F. Kennedy-Democrat
			1. Served in the House and Senate for 14 years when he ran for President in 1960.
			2. Some questioned his candidacy because of his young age, 43, and his Roman Catholic religious beliefs.
		2. Vice President Richard Nixon – Republican
			1. Served on HUAC and as President Eisenhower’s Vice President
			2. Considered tough on communism
		3. Debates
			1. Kennedy proved to be an engaging television personality during the 1960 presidential debates, the first such debates to be televised.
			2. These debates impacted how the presidency would be perceived by Americans.
		4. Result
			1. Kennedy won the 1960 election by an extremely close margin.
			2. Kennedy was separated from his opponent, Republican Richard Nixon, by fewer than 119,000 popular votes out of nearly 69 million cast.
			3. Because of the close election, Kennedy entered office without a mandate, or public endorsement of his proposals.
	3. Kennedy Mystique
		1. Critics argue his smooth style lacked substance
		2. Kennedy White House known as Camelot for its glamour, culture, wit
		3. First Lady Jackie admired for her elegance; constant articles about family
		4. Youngest president to be elected at the age of 42
2. Domestic Policies
	1. New Frontier Program
		1. Federal funding for education
		2. Medical care for the elderly
		3. Government intervention to halt the recession with tax cuts.
		4. End to racial discrimination.
		5. Established Alliance for Peace and Peace Corps to help Third World countries
		6. President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to end racial discrimination in hiring of govt employees.
		7. New Frontier impossible to complete
			1. Due to conservative Congress.
			2. Disappointed many civil rights activists = feared splitting Democratic Party.
		8. New Frontier ideas led to President Johnson's "Great Society"
	2. The Space Program
		1. The Soviet Union’s launch of the Sputnik satellite in 1957 inspired the United States to work toward placing a manned spacecraft in orbit.
		2. In April 1961, Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel in space. Americans worried that their technology was falling behind that of the Soviet Union.
		3. Funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was increased. In 1961 and 1962, American astronauts made initial space flights.
		4. On July 20, 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon.
3. Foreign Policies
	1. The Cuban Dilemma
		1. Revolutionary leader Fidel Castro declares himself communist
		2. Seizes U.S. properties; Eisenhower cuts off diplomatic relations
		3. 10% of Cuban population goes into exile; mostly to U.S.
	2. The Bay of Pigs
		1. Cuban exiles, CIA plan invasion to topple Castro
		2. U.S. feared Castro was becoming an ally with the Soviet Union.
		3. Failed invasion of Cuba in April of 1961.
		4. Plans go wrong; exile forces killed, taken prisoner
		5. JFK pays ransom in food, medicine; mission is public embarrassment
	3. The Cuban Missile Crisis
		1. Nikita Khrushchev sends weapons to Cuba, including nuclear missiles
		2. U.S. demanded the Soviets to dismantle missiles in Cuba or the U.S. would invade Cuba.
		3. Soviets refused to dismantle missile sites unless U.S. dismantled missile sites in Turkey.
		4. U.S. placed a blockade around Cuba and warned Soviets not to break through
		5. JFK warns Soviets that missile attack will trigger war on U.S.S.R.
		6. Soviets avoid confrontation at sea; reach agreement with U.S.
		7. Last minute decision:
			1. Soviets would dismantle missile sites in Cuba
			2. U.S. will not invade Cuba.
		8. Kennedy and Khrushchev Take the Heat
			1. Khrushchev’s prestige severely damaged in U.S.S.R.
			2. JFK criticized for brinkmanship, also for not ousting Castro
			3. Cuban exiles switch to GOP; Castro bans flights to and from Miami
		9. Kennedy and Khruschev both realized how close they came to nuclear war.
			1. The “monster” of nuclear war must never be released.
			2. Both leaders vowed to better communicate with one another.
			3. US and Soviet Union would sign their first nuclear arms limitation treaty in 1963.
		10. Searching for Ways to Ease Tensions
			1. Khrushchev, Kennedy conscious of danger of quick decisions
			2. Establish hot line—direct phone between White House, Kremlin
			3. Limited Test Ban Treaty bans nuclear tests in atmosphere
	4. Alliance for Progress
		1. Marshall Plan for Latin America that was suggested by President Kennedy
		2. Help the Good Neighbors close the gap between the rich and the poor
		3. Help quiet the communist agitation
	5. Peace Corps
		1. Kennedy proposed this which was an army of idealistic and mostly youthful volunteers to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries.
	6. Flexible response
		1. Fight conventional wars, keep nuclear arms balanced
		2. JFK increases defense spending in three areas:
			1. strengthens conventional forces
			2. creates army Special Forces (Green Berets)
			3. triples nuclear capabilities
	7. The Berlin Crisis
		1. By 1961 20% of Germans flee to West Berlin; economic drain on East
			1. Khrushchev wants to close access roads to West Berlin; JFK refuses
			2. Soviets isolate West Berlin from East Germany with Berlin Wall
		2. 1961, Soviet Union built the Berlin Wall to force Allies out of West Berlin.
		3. Became a symbol of the Cold War. Berlin would by be a divided city.
		4. Families and friends found themselves separated and most Berliners were lucky just to establish visual contact over the Wall.
		5. Stretching for more than 100 miles, escape was virtually impossible because of mines, attack dogs and armed guards with shoot-to-kill orders.
		6. Evening of Nov. 9, 1989, restrictions between the two Berlins were lifted. Celebrations around the world culminated with Germany reunified as one country on Oct. 3, 1990.
		7. This event symbolized the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the end to communism.
4. Assassination
	1. Background
		1. On November 22, 1963, Kennedy was shot while riding in an open limousine through Dallas, Texas.
		2. He had traveled to Texas to mobilize support for his upcoming reelection campaign.
	2. Assassination
		1. Shots fired from the sixth-floor window of the empty Texas School Book Depository mortally wounded Kennedy, making Vice President Lyndon Johnson the new President.
		2. The prime suspect in Kennedy’s murder, Lee Harvey Oswald, was murdered by a man named Jack Ruby two days later, while being transferred from one jail to another.
	3. Investigation
		1. To investigate Kennedy’s murder, President Johnson appointed The President’s Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, better known as the Warren Commission, after its chairman, Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren.
		2. The Warren Commission determined that Oswald had acted alone. However, theories that Oswald and Ruby had belonged to a conspiracy persisted.

**Lyndon Johnson Presidency (1963-1969)**

1. Lyndon Johnson Presidency
	1. Political Background
		1. Lyndon Johnson became President unexpectedly following Kennedy’s assassination.
		2. However, his political career had been leading up to this position for many years.
		3. While serving in the House and Senate, Johnson had established a reputation for both his political talent and his ambition. In 1954, he became Senate Majority Leader.
		4. Kennedy had named Johnson his running mate in 1960 after Johnson’s own bid for the Democratic nomination had failed.
	2. Election of 1964
		1. Republicans nominate Senator Barry Goldwater
		2. Goldwater: government should not deal with social, economic problems
		3. Threatens to bomb North Vietnam, advocates intervention
		4. LBJ says will not send troops to Vietnam; wins by landslide
		5. Johnson won a landslide victory over Republican opponent Barry Goldwater.
			1. A controversial television advertisement known as the “Daisy” commercial took advantage of Americans’ fear of nuclear war to support Johnson’s campaign.
		6. Democrats big majority; Southern Democrats not needed to pass bills
2. Great Society
	1. Background
		1. Johnson’s programs on poverty aid, education, healthcare, economic development, and conservation became collectively known as the Great Society.
		2. Welfare programs of FDR’s New Deal were greatly expanded.
		3. It was LBJ’s Great Society programs that created the modern American welfare state.
	2. Education
		1. Head Start (1965)
			1. Provided poor, disabled, and minority kids with extra academic assistance through pre-school in order to ensure educational success.
		2. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965)
			1. Provided billions of dollars in aid to public and private schools.
		3. Corporation of Public Broadcasting
			1. Formed to fund educational TV and radio broadcasting
	3. War on Poverty
		1. Job Corps (1966)
			1. Provided training for poor, minority inner-city youth to cultivate job skills.
		2. VISTA Volunteers In Service To America (1966)
			1. Organized youth volunteers to work in economically depressed areas.
	4. Health Care
		1. Medicare (1965)
			1. Extended Social Security benefits by providing health insurance for the elderly.
		2. Medicaid (1966)
			1. Provides health insurance for the poor and disabled.
	5. Immigration Reform
		1. The Immigration Act of 1965
			1. Replaced immigration quotas with overall limits from various parts of the world. Immigration rose during the 1960s and 1970s.
	6. Civil Rights
		1. Civil Rights Act of 1964
			1. Outlawed discrimination in public accommodations, housing, and jobs; increased federal power to prosecute civil right abuses
		2. Voting Rights of 1965
			1. Ended the practice of requiring voters to pass literacy tests and permitted the federal government to monitor voter registration.
	7. Environment
		1. Clean Air Act
			1. Directed the US government to establish emission standards for new motor vehicles
		2. Water Quality Act
			1. Required states to clean up their rivers.
	8. Culture
		1. National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
			1. Created to financially assist painters, musicians, actors, and other artists.
	9. Effects on Poverty
		1. During 1960s and early 1970s, number of impoverished Americans in the US was cut in half.
		2. Some Americans complained that too much of their taxes were being spent on poor..
		3. Criticized Great Society programs expanded the size of the federal government.
	10. The End of the Great Society
		1. Johnson received both praise and criticism for Great Society reforms.
		2. A conflict in Southeast Asia, later to become the Vietnam War, began to consume the resources Johnson needed for his domestic programs.
		3. Great Society came to an end when Johnson failed to contain the Southeast Asia conflict.
3. Chaos of 1968
	1. Tet offensive
		1. North Vietnamese successful attack on South Vietnam embarrasses LBJ and means that he will not run for the Presidency in 1968.
		2. Johnson announces that he will not run for re-election in March, 1968
	2. Democratic Party collapses
		1. Eugene McCarthy vs. Robert Kennedy for control of party
			1. Both gain anti-war support
			2. Kennedy assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan
		2. Democratic National Convention in Chicago
			1. mass protests against war
			2. Americans witness the radical “anti-war and counter culture” on TV
			3. VP Hubert Humphrey wins Democratic nomination
	3. Civil Rights
		1. Black Panther Party opposes MLK
		2. Cities burn with Black riots
		3. MLK assassinated
		4. Robert Kennedy assassinated
	4. George Wallace: Third Party appeal = White Back Lash
	5. Republican Richard Nixon is elected
	6. My Lai Massacre in Vietnam
	7. Organizations form to end the war.
		1. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).
		2. Youth International Party (YIPPIES). Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin
4. 1968 Election
	1. Candidates
		1. Republicans nominate former VP Richard Nixon
		2. Democrats nominate current VP Hubert Humphrey (after RFK’s assassination)
		3. American Independent candidate George Wallace (Governor of Alabama)
			1. “Segregation Now, Segregation Forever”
	2. Result
		1. Landslide victory for Richard Nixon
		2. Democrats look to be losing the South.

**The Vietnam War (1954-1975)**

1. Background of Major Players in the Vietnam War
	1. Ho Chi Minh (North Vietnam)
		1. Leader of the North Vietnamese Army and Communist insurgents
		2. Goal: Free Vietnam of foreign interference & re-unite Vietnam under his Communist rule
		3. "You can kill 10 of my men for every one I kill of yours, yet even at those odds, you will lose and I will win”
	2. Ngo Dinh Diem (South Vietnam)
		1. Dictator and leader of the South Vietnamese Army
		2. Used US aid to keep power in South Vietnam
		3. Presided over an increasingly corrupt, nepotistic and repressive regime.
		4. Civil disobedience led by the country's Buddhist monks contributed directly to his downfall.
		5. With US support, Vietnamese generals overthrew and assassinated Ngo later that year.
	3. United States
		1. Feared Communists taking South Vietnam; US supports Diem to keep it free of communist
		2. US willing to commit troops
2. Background to the War
	1. French Background
		1. Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia were originally a French colony in the late19th century
	2. Japan
		1. Took control during World War II and was opposed by guerrilla force led by Ho Chi Minh
		2. US backed Ho Chi Minh’s to remove Japan
		3. At end of WW II, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam an independent nation
		4. President Truman refused to recognize Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam.
	3. Back to France
		1. With U.S. aid, France attempted re-colonize Vietnam
		2. Fighting between France and Vietminh began in 1946
		3. The French lost control to Ho Chi Minh’s Viet Minh forces at Dien Bien Phu…. May 7, 1954
		4. France requested US air support ; Nuclear if necessary
		5. President Eisenhower declined to intervene on behalf of France.
		6. French withdrew from Indochina
	4. International Conference at Geneva in 1954
		1. Vietnam was divided at 17th parallel
		2. Ho Chi Minh’s nationalist forces controlled the North
		3. Ngo Dinh Diem, a French-educated, Roman Catholic claimed control of the South
		4. Elections were to be held two years later.
			1. A date was set for democratic elections to reunify Vietnam, but Diem backed out.
	5. SEATO or Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
		1. Initiated by the US in Sept 1954 to prevent spread of communism
		2. Members: US, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Philippines.
		3. Politically justified US actions in South Vietnam
		4. “Domino Theory”
			1. Must “contain” communism and not allow it to spread.
			2. If it does, it would lead to more countries falling to the communists.
	6. U.S. Military Involvement Begins
		1. Dictatorial rule by Diem where his family holds all power and wealth is hoarded by the elite
		2. Buddhist majority persecuted often with torture, lack of political freedom prevail
		3. The U.S. aided Diem’s government
		4. Ike sent financial and military aid with 675 U.S. Army advisors sent by 1960.
3. John F. Kennedy in Vietnam
	1. Kennedy's Vietnam Policy
		1. During the early 1960s, Ngo Dinh Diem’s policies lost him the support of his people.
		2. Realizing that the struggle against communism could not be won under Diem’s rule,
		3. JFK told S.Vietnamese military leaders that the US would not object to Diem’s overthrow.
		4. In November 1963, military leaders seized control of South Vietnam and assassinated Diem.
4. President Lyndon Johnson and Communist Advances
	1. Communist Advances
		1. In South Vietnam, the military leaders who had taken over the government were unsuccessful
		2. Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam (Viet Cong) made gains in both territory and loyalty.
	2. Johnson Sends Ground Forces
		1. Remembers Truman’s “loss” of China --> Domino Theory revived
			1. "I’m not going to be the president who saw Southeast Asia go the way China went."
	3. Tonkin Gulf Incident
		1. August 1964 -- N Vietnamese gunboats attack 2 US destroyers in Gulf of Tonkin…maybe
		2. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
			1. Gave President Johnson a “blank check”:
				1. “To take all necessary steps to repel armed attack against US forces”, including force, to assist South Vietnam and any member of SEATO”
			2. The resolution changes the balance of power between Congress and the President.
			3. Committed US to fight for South Vietnam
	4. Ho Chi Minh Trail
		1. North Vietnamese troops and supplies entered South Vietnam via the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a route that passed through Laos and Cambodia.
	5. Intensifying the War
		1. After the 1964 election, LBJ began a gradual escalation, or expansion of the war.
		2. The number of American soldiers stationed in Vietnam rose from about 25,000 at the beginning of 1965 to nearly 536,000 by the end of 1968.
		3. Originally, American soldiers had been sent to advise the South Vietnamese; now their task was to prop up a failing South Vietnamese government led by Nguyen Cao Ky.
		4. Despite the large buildup, between 1965 and 1967 the war was at a stalemate.
		5. Debates raged between hawks, those who supported the war, and doves, those who did not.
	6. Weapons Used in the Vietnam War
		1. Agent Orange
			1. American pilots dropped an herbicide called Agent Orange over Vietnamese jungles, killing vegetation and exposing Viet Cong hiding places.
			2. Agent Orange was later discovered to cause health problems in livestock and humans.
		2. Napalm
			1. Jellylike substance, when dropped from planes splattered, and burned uncontrollably.
	7. The Air War 1965-1968
		1. Operation Rolling Thunder (March 2, 1965)
			1. 1966-68: Ongoing bombing of Hanoi nonstop for 3 years!
			2. Esp. targets the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
		2. Downed Pilots: P.O.W.s
		3. Carpet Bombing – napalm
	8. Who is the Enemy?
		1. Vietcong: founded in South Vietnam who were communists—supported by N. Vietnam.
			1. Farmers by day; guerillas at night.
			2. The US grossly underestimated their resolve and their resourcefulness.
			3. “Charlies” to American Troops that will later fight them.
			4. The Vietcong consisted of a well organized guerilla fighting force in South Vietnam.
	9. The Ground War (1965-68)
		1. No territorial goals
		2. Body counts on TV every night (first “living room” war)
		3. Viet Cong supplies over the Ho Chi Minh Trail
	10. The Tet Offensive (January 1968)
		1. N. Vietnamese Army + Viet Cong attack South simultaneously
		2. 80,000 attack 100 cities, bases and the US embassy in Saigon and take every major city
		3. U.S. + ARVN beat back the offensive
		4. Viet Cong destroyed and North Vietnamese army debilitated
		5. Because Americans now knew that the Viet Cong could launch massive attacks, and because no end to the war was in sight, the Tet Offensive proved to be a major psychological victory for the Viet Cong and a turning point in the war.
		6. Because of the Tet Offensive, the US media announced the US was losing the war.
	11. Impact of the Tet Offensive
		1. Domestic U.S. Reaction: Disbelief, Anger, Distrust of Johnson Administration
		2. “Hey, Hey LBJ! How many kids did you kill today?”
	12. My Lai Massacre, 1968
		1. Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry
		2. 200-500 unarmed villagers
5. Student Activism
	1. Generation Gap
		1. Young Americans in the 1960s had many opportunities unknown to previous generations.
		2. Many also questioned the values of their parents.
		3. Contributed to a wider generation gap between college-aged youths and their parents.
	2. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the New Left
		1. Organized in 1960, had a major impact on the New Left, a political movement that advocated radical changes to deal with problems such as poverty and racism.
	3. The Free Speech Movement
		1. Student protests for free speech at the University of California at Berkeley inspired similar movements elsewhere, including challenges to social restrictions on campuses.
	4. Draft Resistance
		1. To increase the available fighting force, the United States invoked the Selective Service Act of 1951, drafting young men between the ages of 18 and 26 into the armed forces.
		2. Most of those who refused to be drafted in the early 1960s were conscientious objectors, people who opposed fighting on moral or religious grounds.
		3. As the Vietnam War progressed, the draft-resistance movement grew, with many young men burning their draft cards or fleeing the country to avoid the draft.
		4. At first, college students could receive a deferment, or postponement of their call to serve.
		5. Deferments were eliminated in 1971 in response to complaints that they were unfair to those who could not afford college.
	5. Johnson Decides Not to Run
		1. Continuing protests and an increasing number of casualties steadily decreased popular support for Johnson’s handling of the war.
		2. After the Tet Offensive, Johnson rarely left the White House for fear of angry protesters.
		3. Two other Democratic contenders, antiwar candidate Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy, brother of John Kennedy and a senator from New York, campaigned against Johnson for the party’s nomination.
	6. American Morale Begins to Dip
		1. Disproportionate representation of poor people and minorities.
		2. Severe racial problems.
		3. Major drug problems.
		4. Officers in combat 6 mo.; in rear 6 mo.
		5. Enlisted men in combat for 12 mo.
6. The Election of 1968
	1. The Democratic Convention
		1. At the time of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, Eugene McCarthy was thought too far out of the mainstream, and Robert Kennedy had been assassinated.
		2. During the convention, police attacked protesters, with much of the violence taking place in front of television cameras.
		3. Vice President Hubert Humphrey won the Democratic nomination, but the party had been further torn apart by the convention’s events.
	2. The Nation Chooses Nixon
		1. Richard M. Nixon received the Republican Party’s nomination for President.
		2. Nixon soon took the lead in national polls, allowing his running mate Spiro Agnew to make harsh accusations, while Nixon stayed “above the fray.”
		3. Independent candidate George C. Wallace drew many votes. Additionally, many disillusioned Democrats did not vote.
		4. In a close race, Nixon won the presidency in the 1968 election.
	3. Other Facts in the 1968 Election
		1. The 1960s was an unsettling period for mainstream Americans, a group sometimes referred to as Middle America.
		2. Many turned to the Republican Party for stability.
		3. Many Americans were disillusioned by Johnson’s handling of the Vietnam War.
		4. Although Johnson stopped the bombing of North Vietnam before the election, Hubert Humphrey’s candidacy was hurt by his defense of the President’s Vietnam policies.
	4. Divided America

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| --- | --- |
| **Establishment** | **Anti-Establishment** |
| Called Middle America, the Silent Majority | Called counterculture Hippies, Flower Children |
| Supported Vietnam War | Opposed Vietnam War |
| Traditional American values: hard work, family and patriotism | Disillusioned with values of money, status, power; emphasized love, individual freedom, cooperation |
| Feared and disliked new styles of music and dress of youth | Music and fashion emphasized movement toward new society, greater freedom |
| Against use of illegal drugs | Used “mind-expanding” drugs, LSD |

1. Nixon and Vietnam \*1969
	1. The First Vietnam War draft lottery, requiring mandatory military service based on date of birth.
	2. “Vietnamization”
		1. Diminished role for the U.S. Military
		2. The role of defeating the communists shifts to the South Vietnamese Army.
		3. Gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops.
	3. Nixon Policy
		1. Peace with honor in Vietnam
			1. All POWs must return
			2. NOT turn over South Vietnam to Communists
		2. South Vietnam must fight its war with US $$$
		3. Secret bombing in Cambodia (invaded 1970)
		4. All US ground combat ends 1970
		5. President Nixon campaigned on the claim that he had a secret plan to end the war.
		6. In June 1969, he began the policy of Vietnamization, replacing American troops in Vietnam with South Vietnamese soldiers.
		7. Nixon wanted to end the war, but he did not want to lose it. He therefore launched secret bombing raids and expanded the war to Cambodia, hoping to destroy Viet Cong camps.
		8. Nixon hoped his Cambodian attacks would help America in peace negotiations. Instead, the attacks resulted in both civil war in Cambodia and more antiwar protests in the United States.
	4. Anti-War Demonstrations
		1. Kent State University
			1. May 4, 1970
			2. 4 students shot dead.
			3. 11 students wounded
		2. Jackson State University
			1. May 10, 1970
			2. 2 dead; 12 wounded
		3. When student antiwar protesters at Kent State University in Ohio reacted angrily to Nixon’s invasion of Cambodia, Nixon ordered the National Guard to Kent State.
		4. After students threw rocks at the guardsmen, the troops opened fire, killing and wounding both protesters and bystanders.
	5. Nixon Calls for Law and Order
		1. The Silent Majority
			1. Nixon had campaigned promising a return to law and order. As President, he strengthened this position, discouraging protest against the war.
			2. In a 1969 speech, Nixon appealed to those who, he felt, quietly supported his policies. He referred to this group of Americans as “the silent majority.”
	6. Pentagon Papers, 1971
		1. Former defense analyst Daniel Ellsberg leaked government documents regarding war efforts during Johnson’s administration to the New York Times.
		2. Government. misled Congress & American people regarding its intentions in Vietnam.
		3. Primary reason for fighting not to eliminate communism, but to avoid humiliating defeat.
		4. *New York Times v. United States* (1971)
	7. 1971
		1. August, the Watergate burglaries occur.
		2. The Ceasefire, 1973
			1. Peace is at hand – Kissinger, 1972
			2. North Vietnam attacks South
			3. Most Massive U.S. bombing commences
	8. 1973: Ceasefire signed between U.S., South Vietnam, & North Vietnam
		1. Peace Negotiations
			1. US & Vietnamese argue for 5 months over size of conference table.
			2. Conditions:
				1. U.S. to remove all troops
				2. North Vietnam could leave troops already in S.V.
				3. North Vietnam would resume war
				4. No provision for POWs or MIAs
		2. Last American troops left South Vietnam on March 29, 1973
	9. 1974
		1. Nixon’s impeachment hearings/Resignation
		2. South braces for huge Communist invasion.
		3. The Fall of Saigon
	10. 1975
		1. The ancient capital city of Hue falls to the North Vietnamese Army.
		2. North Vietnam renames Saigon to Ho Chi Minh City.
		3. President Gerald Ford declared the war “finished.”
		4. Vietnam became unified under a Communist government.
2. Aftermath of the War in the Asia
	1. Southeast Asia After the War
		1. In April 1975, Cambodia fell to the Khmer Rouge, a Communist force led by Pol Pot.
			1. The Khmer Rouge killed a quarter of the Cambodian population, claiming they were “tainted” with Western ways.
		2. Vietnam’s new leaders forced hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese into “reeducation camps”; refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and newly Communist Laos fled their countries.
3. The Impact
	1. 26th Amendment:
		1. 18-year-olds vote
	2. Nixon abolished the draft--> all-volunteer army
	3. War Powers Act, 1973 ?
		1. President must notify Congress within 48 hours of deploying military force
		2. President must withdraw forces unless he gains Congressional approval within 90 days
	4. Disregard for Veterans --> seen as “baby killers”
	5. POW/MIA issue lingered
4. The Legacy of the War
	1. With a cost of at least $150 billion, and hundreds of thousands of American soldiers killed or wounded, the Vietnam War was the longest and least successful war in American history.
	2. Thousands of American soldiers who did not return home after the war were listed as POWs (prisoners of war) or MIAs (missing in action). Many remain unaccounted for today.
	3. In 1994, the President Clinton lifted the US trade embargo against Vietnam; in 1995, full diplomatic relations were restored.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **South Vietnam** | **United States** | **South Korea** | **Australia** | **New Zealand** | **Philippines**  | **Thailand** |
| **1960** | 243,000 | 900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1961** | 243,000 | 3,205 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1962** | 243,000 | 3,205 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1963** | 243,000 | 16,300 |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| **1964** | 514,000 | 23,300 | 200 | 80 | 30 | 20 |  |
| **1965** | 642,500 | 184,300 | 20,620 | 1,560 | 120 | 70 | 20 |
| **1966** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1967** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1968** | 820,000 | 536,100 | 50,000 | 7,660 | 520 | 1,580 | 6,000 |
| **1969** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1970** | 968,000 | 334,600 | 48,450 | 6,800 | 470 | 70 | 11,570 |
| **1971** | 1,048,000 | 24,200 | 36,790 | 130 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| **1972** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1973** | 1,110,000 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |

**Nixon Presidency**

1. Nixon in Person
	1. Background
		1. Reserved and remote personality, but many respected Nixon for his experience and service.
		2. Willing to say or do anything to defeat his enemies, who included political opponents, the government bureaucracy, the press corps, and leaders of the antiwar movement.
	2. Nixon's Domestic and Economic Policies
		1. Stagflation:
			1. Described as a period of high inflation combined with economic stagnation, unemployment, or economic recession that occurred during the 1970s.
			2. Thought to occur when there is an adverse shock (sudden increase in the price of oil)
		2. Stagflation Response
			1. Taxed imports to help balance of trade
			2. Issues wage and price controls to reduce inflation and spur job growth
			3. Goes off gold standard to lessen dollar and bolster US products overseas
			4. Nixon turned to the practice of deficit spending.

Yom Kippur War 🡪

* + - 1. When the United States supported its ally Israel in a war against Egypt and Syria in 1973, the Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an embargo, or ban, on shipping oil to the United States.
			2. The shortage resulted in higher oil prices, which in turn drove inflation even higher.
	1. Domestic Policy - Social Programs
		1. Although Nixon himself supported cutting back or eliminating federal social programs, he did not want to alienate those voters who favored them.
		2. Under Nixon’s New Federalism, states were asked to assume greater responsibility for the well-being of their citizens, taking some of this responsibility away from the federal gov’t.
	2. Southern Strategy
		1. Nixon’s Views on Civil Rights
			1. Nixon did not support advances in civil rights, believing that to do so would cost him the support of many white southern voters.
		2. Results of Nixon’s Views
			1. Nixon’s views resulted in a slowdown of desegregation.
			2. Although Nixon tried to prevent the extension of certain provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Congress went ahead with the extension.
			3. Busing to end segregation in schools was slowed, but not halted entirely.
	3. Nixon's Supreme Court
		1. In Nixon’s first term in office, 4 of the 9 Supreme Court justices either died, resigned, or retired. This gave him the opportunity to name four new justices and, thus, reshape the court.
		2. Warren Burger, Nixon’s choice for Chief Justice, was a moderate. However, Nixon’s later appointees reflected his conservative views.
	4. The First Moon Landing
		1. On July 20, 1969, Neil A. Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. He was joined by Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin, Jr., a fellow crewman on the Apollo 11 spacecraft.
		2. TV viewers around the world watched the moon landing, and Apollo 11’s crew were treated as heroes when they returned.
1. Nixon's Foreign Policy
	1. Henry Kissinger
		1. Professor became Nixon’s national security advisor and later his Secretary of State.
		2. Kissinger admired the European political philosophy of realpolitik, or practical politics.
		3. Nations make decisions based on maintaining their strength rather than on moral principles.
		4. Kissinger applied a realpolitik approach to his dealings with China and the Soviet Union, which led to better diplomatic relations with both nations.
	2. Détente
		1. Nixon had built a reputation as a strong anti-Communist, but he and Kissinger reversed the direction of postwar American foreign policy by holding talks with China and Soviet Union.
		2. Nixon and Kissinger’s greatest accomplishment was in bringing about détente, or a relaxation in tensions, between the United States and these Communist nations.
		3. Nixon visits China, meets with Chou En Lai and Chaiman Mao. “Ping Pong Diplomacy”
	3. A New Approach to China
		1. Historical Background
			1. After Communist takeover in 1949, the US refused to recognize the People’s Republic of China, viewing Taiwan as the legitimate Chinese rulers.
		2. Steps to Ease Relations
			1. During the early 1970s, relations eased between the US and the People’s Republic of China. Nixon referred to the nation by name, travel and trade restrictions were lifted.
		3. Nixon’s Visit to China
			1. In February 1972, Nixon became the first American President to visit China.
			2. Touring Chinese sites in front of television cameras, Nixon established the basis for future diplomatic ties during his visit.
		4. Recognizing the Chinese Government
			1. The US decided to join other nations in recognizing the Chinese government.
	4. Limiting Nuclear Weapons
		1. Uses new relations with China to get USSR to talk, wants to limit Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABMs), leads to Strategic Arms Limitations Talks—helped reduce tensions
		2. In 1972, the US and Soviet Union sign the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, (SALT I).
		3. SALT I froze the number of strategic ballistic missile launchers at existing levels, and provided for the addition of new submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers only after the same number of older intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and SLBM launchers had been dismantled.
		4. SALT I demonstrated that arms control agreements between the superpowers were possible.
		5. However, it did not reduce the number of weapons that either nation possessed, nor did it halt the development of conventional weapon technologies.
	5. Spiro Agnew
		1. Nixon’s belligerent Vice-President who took on opponents much like Nixon did for Ike
		2. Pleaded ‘no contest’ to bribe charges, resigns from office in late 1973
		3. Representative Gerald Ford (R-MI) replaces Agnew
2. Watergate Scandal
	1. Is synonymous with the abuse of Presidential power by President Nixon
	2. Background
		1. Nixon’s suspicious and secretive nature caused the White House to operate as if it were surrounded by political enemies which resulted in the creation of an “enemies list”
		2. Someone in the National Security Council appeared to have leaked secret government information to the *New York Times*, Nixon ordered that wiretaps be installed on the telephones of some news reporters and members of his staff.
	3. Pentagon Papers
		1. In June 1971, Daniel Ellsburg leaked the *Pentagon Papers* to the NY Times
			1. These were a detailed study of US policy in Vietnam commissioned in 1967
			2. Showed US leaders had lied to the American people about not wanting to expand the Vietnam War but did.
		2. Tried to stop printing & burgled Ellsburg’s psychiatrist’s office for evidence to discredit him
		3. Nixon was successful in obtaining a court order to stop publication but New York Times filed a lawsuit citing free press issues and violating no prior restraint.
		4. Ellsberg charged with 12 felonies under Espionage Act carried a max sentence of 115 years.
		5. Charges were dismissed in the fifth month of the trial.
		6. On grounds of governmental misconduct due to illegal wiretapping and evidence tampering.
	4. Campaign Funding
		1. The Committee to Reelect the President (CREEP) aimed to collect as much campaign money as possible before a new law required such contributions to be reported.
		2. Money was intended to fund both routine campaign activities and secret unethical actions.
		3. “Dirty Tricks”
			1. These efforts included sending hecklers to disrupt Democratic campaign meetings and assigning spies to join the campaigns of opposing candidates.
			2. One particularly damaging “dirty trick” involved a faked letter that seriously hurt the candidacy of Edmund Muskie, a leading Democratic presidential contender.
	5. Plumbers
		1. Nixon established a secret group known as the plumbers to plug leaks
		2. Used IRS harassment, calling New Hampshire voters in the middle of the night and claiming to be from Harlem for Muskee or putting signs around Florida stating “Help Muskee in busing more children now”
	6. Watergate Break-In
		1. In March 1972, a group within the Committee to Reelect the President made plans to wiretap the phones at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate apartment complex in Washington, D.C.
		2. The group’s first attempt failed. During 2nd attempt on June 17, 1972, five men arrested.
		3. Some of the money raised by CREEP went to pay for the break in at the Democratic Headquarters located in the Watergate Hotel in Washington and was found on the burglars.
		4. Nixon administration denied any knowledge
		5. Burglars were convicted in January 1973 and, despite offers of $400K in hush money, one of the burglars started to talk
	7. The Watergate Cover-up
		1. Although Nixon had not been involved in the break-in, he became involved in its coverup.
		2. He illegally authorized the CIA to try to persuade the FBI to stop its investigation of the break-in, on the grounds that the matter involved “national security.”
		3. Nixon advisors launched a scheme to bribe the Watergate defendants into silence, as well as coaching them on how to lie in court.
		4. During the months following the break-in, the incident was barely noticed by the public.
		5. Nixon won the 1972 election by a landslide.
	8. The Watergate Trial
		1. All the defendants either pleaded guilty or were found guilty.
		2. Judge John J. Sirica was not convinced that the full story had been told.
		3. He sentenced the burglars to long prison terms, suggesting that their terms could be reduced if they cooperated with upcoming Senate hearings on Watergate.
	9. Woodward and Bernstein
		1. Two young Washington Post reporters, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, were influential in tracking down information to uncover the Watergate story and that the White House would prove to be involved in the Watergate scandal.
	10. Senate Select Committee
		1. In February 1973, the Senate voted to establish a select committee to investigate the scandal
		2. In April, 3 of Nixon’s top aides resigned after their implication while press secretary Ron Zeigler declared all previous statements on the subject “inoperative”
	11. A Secret Taping System
		1. During the Senate hearings, Alexander Butterfield, a former presidential assistant, revealed the existence of a secret taping system in the President’s office.
		2. The taping system had been set up to provide a historical record of Nixon’s presidency. Now it could be used to show whether or not Nixon had been involved in the Watergate coverup.
	12. The "Saturday Night Massacre"
		1. In an effort to demonstrate his honesty, in May 1973 Nixon agreed to the appointment of a special prosecutor for the Watergate affair.
			1. A special prosecutor works for the Justice Department and conducts an investigation into claims of wrongdoing by government officials.
		2. Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, insisted that Nixon release White House tapes.
		3. Nixon stonewalled turning over tapes citing executive privilege and national security
		4. Cox successfully petitioned a lower court to force Nixon to hand over tapes
		5. Nixon refused and ordered Attorney General Elliott Richardson to fire Cox
		6. Richardson refused and resigned as did Assistant AG William Ruckelshaus
		7. Third in line, Solicitor General Robert Bork complied
		8. Became known as Saturday Night Massacre and sparked outrage and new demands for tapes
		9. Finally after new round of subpoenas, Nixon released heavily edited transcripts in spring of 1974 included a suspicious 18 minute gap in one of the tapes
	13. Impeachment Hearings and Nixon's Resignation
		1. After the Saturday Night Massacre, Congress began the process of determining if they should impeach the President, or charge him with misconduct while in office.
		2. In the summer of 1974, the House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach Nixon on numerous charges. Conviction, and removal from office, seemed likely.
		3. On August 5, 1974, Nixon released the White House tapes, with an 18 1/2 minute gap. Even with this gap, the tapes revealed his involvement in the Watergate coverup.
		4. On August 9, 1974, Nixon resigned. Gerald Ford was sworn in as the new President.
	14. Impeachment
		1. In summer of 1974, a committee of the House convened to consider impeachment
		2. On July 30, 7 Republicans joined Democratic majority to vote three articles of impeachment
			1. obstruction of justice
			2. abuse of power
			3. subverting the Constitution
		3. 2 days later, Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had no right to claim executive privilege as justification for turning over additional tapes
		4. On August 5 Nixon released the unexpurgated tapes which contained shocking evidence that he had ordered the cover up as early as 6 days after the break in
	15. Resignation
		1. A delegation of the most senior members of Congress, led by Barry Goldwater, informed the President that no more than 15 Senators still supported him
		2. On August 9, 1974, Nixon resigned
		3. Vice President Gerald Ford became President and a month later pardoned Nixon
	16. Aftermath
		1. 26th Amendment
			1. gave 18 year olds the right to vote. If 18 year olds young men could fight and die this country, than they should have the right to vote.
		2. War Powers Resolution
			1. limited presidential commitment of troops overseas to 60 days, after that required to get congressional approval
		3. Freedom of Information Act
			1. gave citizens greater access to files that federal government agencies had on them
		4. Fair Campaign Practices Act of 1974
			1. limited campaign contributions and provided for stricter accountability and public financing of presidential campaigns
		5. Independent Counsel Act of 1978
			1. required Attorney General, in cases of suspected criminal activity in the executive branch, to call on three federal judges to appoint a special prosecutor
		6. American distrust of its government, “credibility gap”

**Okie From Muskogee
Merle Haggard**

We don't smoke marijuana in Muskogee;

We don't take no trips on LSD

We don't burn no draft cards down on Main Street;

We like livin' right, and bein' free.

I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee,

A place where even squares can have a ball

We still wave Old Glory down at the courthouse,

And white lightnin's still the biggest thrill of all

We don't make a party out of lovin';

We like holdin' hands and pitchin' woo;

We don't let our hair grow long and shaggy,

Like the hippies out in San Francisco do.

And I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee,

A place where even squares can have a ball.

We still wave Old Glory down at the courthouse,

And white lightnin's still the biggest thrill of all.

Leather boots are still in style for manly footwear;

Beads and Roman sandals won't be seen.

Football's still the roughest thing on campus,

And the kids here still respect the college dean.

And I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee

A place where even squares can have a ball

We still wave Old Glory, down at the courthouse,

In Muskogee, Oklahoma, USA.

**The Ballad of the Green Beret**

**SSgt Barry Sadler**

Fighting soldiers from the sky
Fearless men who jump and die
Men who mean just what they say
The brave men of the Green Beret

Silver wings upon their chest
These are men, America's best
One hundred men will test today
But only three win the Green Beret

Trained to live off nature's land
Trained in combat, hand-to-hand
Men who fight by night and day
Courage peak from the Green Berets

Silver wings upon their chest
These are men, America's best
One hundred men will test today
But only three win the Green Beret

Back at home a young wife waits
Her Green Beret has met his fate
He has died for those oppressed
Leaving her his last request

Put silver wings on my son's chest
Make him one of America's best
He'll be a man they'll test one day
Have him win the Green Beret

**Fortunate Son by Creedence Clearwater Revival**

Some folks are born made to wave the flag,
Ooh, theyre red, white and blue.
And when the band plays hail to the chief,
Ooh, they point the cannon at you, lord,

It aint me, it aint me, I aint no senators son, son.
It aint me, it aint me; I aint no fortunate one, no,

Yeah!
Some folks are born silver spoon in hand,
Lord, dont they help themselves, oh.
But when the taxman comes to the door,
Lord, the house looks like a rummage sale, yes,

It aint me, it aint me, I aint no millionaires son, no.
It aint me, it aint me; I aint no fortunate one, no.

Some folks inherit star spangled eyes,
Ooh, they send you down to war, lord,
And when you ask them, how much should we give?
Ooh, they only answer more! more! more! yoh,

It aint me, it aint me, I aint no military son, son.
It aint me, it aint me; I aint no fortunate one, one.

It aint me, it aint me, I aint no fortunate one, no no no,
It aint me, it aint me, I aint no fortunate son, no no no,

**For What It’s Worth by Buffalo Springfield**

There's something happening here
What it is ain't exactly clear
There's a man with a gun over there
Telling me I got to beware

I think it's time we stop, children, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

There's battle lines being drawn
Nobody's right if everybody's wrong
Young people speaking their minds
Getting so much resistance from behind

I think it's time we stop, hey, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

What a field-day for the heat
A thousand people in the street
Singing songs and carrying signs
Mostly say, hooray for our side

It's time we stop, hey, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

Paranoia strikes deep
Into your life it will creep
It starts when you're always afraid
You step out of line, the man come and take you away

We better stop, hey, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

Stop, hey, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

Stop, now, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

Stop, children, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

**Southern Man by Neil Young**

Southern man
better keep your head
Don't forget
what your good book said
Southern change
gonna come at last
Now your crosses
are burning fast
Southern man

I saw cotton
and I saw black
Tall white mansions
and little shacks.
Southern man
when will you
pay them back?
I heard screamin'
and bullwhips cracking
How long? How long?

Southern man
better keep your head
Don't forget
what your good book said
Southern change
gonna come at last
Now your crosses
are burning fast
Southern man

Lily Belle,
your hair is golden brown
I've seen your black man
comin' round
Swear by God
I'm gonna cut him down!
I heard screamin'
and bullwhips cracking
How long? How long?

**Sweet Home Alabama by Lynyrd Skynyrd**

Big wheels keep on turning
Carry me home to see my kin
Singing songs about the Southland
I miss Alabamy once again
And I think its a sin, yes

Well I heard mister Young sing about her
Well, I heard ole Neil put her down
Well, I hope Neil Young will remember
A Southern man don't need him around anyhow

Sweet home Alabama
Where the skies are so blue
Sweet Home Alabama
Lord, I'm coming home to you

In Birmingham they love the governor
Now we all did what we could do
Now Watergate does not bother me
Does your conscience bother you?
Tell the truth

Sweet home Alabama
Where the skies are so blue
Sweet Home Alabama
Lord, I'm coming home to you
Here I come Alabama

Now Muscle Shoals has got the Swampers
And they've been known to pick a song or two
Lord they get me off so much
They pick me up when I'm feeling blue
Now how about you?

Sweet home Alabama
Where the skies are so blue
Sweet Home Alabama
Lord, I'm coming home to you

Sweet home Alabama
Oh sweet home baby
Where the skies are so blue
And the governor's true
Sweet Home Alabama
Lordy
Lord, I'm coming home to you
Yea, yea Montgomery's got the answer

**Eve of Destruction by Barry McGuire**

The eastern world, it is exploding

Violence flarin’, bullets loadin’

You’re old enough to kill, but not for votin’

You don’t believe in war, but what’s that gun you’re totin’

And even the Jordan River has bodies floatin’

But you tell me Over and over and over again, my friend

Ah, you don’t believe We’re on the eve of destruction.

Don’t you understand what I’m tryin’ to say

Can’t you feel the fears I’m feelin’ today?

If the button is pushed, there’s no runnin’ away

There’ll be no one to save, with the world in a grave

[Take a look around ya boy, it's bound to scare ya boy]

And you tell me Over and over and over again, my friend

Ah, you don’t believe We’re on the eve of destruction.

Yeah, my blood’s so mad feels like coagulatin’

I’m sitting here just contemplatin’

I can’t twist the truth, it knows no regulation.

Handful of senators don’t pass legislation

And marches alone can’t bring integration

When human respect is disintegratin’

This whole crazy world is just too frustratin’

And you tell me Over and over and over again, my friend

Ah, you don’t believe We’re on the eve of destruction.

Think of all the hate there is in Red China

Then take a look around to Selma, Alabama

You may leave here for 4 days in space

But when you return, it’s the same old place

The poundin’ of the drums, the pride and disgrace

You can bury your dead, but don’t leave a trace

Hate your next-door neighbor, but don’t forget to say grace

And… tell me over and over and over and over again,

my friend You don’t believe

We’re on the eve Of destruction

Mm, no no, you don’t believe

We’re on the eve of destruction.

**Ohio by Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young**

Tin soldiers and Nixon's comin'.
We're finally on our own.
This summer I hear the drummin'.
Four dead in Ohio.

Gotta get down to it.
Soldiers are cutting us down.
Should have been done long ago.
What if you knew her and
Found her dead on the ground?
How can you run when you know?

Na, na, na, na, na, na, na, na.
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na, na.
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na, na.
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na, na.

Gotta get down to it.
Soldiers are cutting us down.
Should have been done long ago.
What if you knew her and
Found her dead on the ground?
How can you run when you know?

Tin soldiers and Nixon's comin'.
We're finally on our own.
This summer I hear the drummin'.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.
Four dead in Ohio.

**Peace Train by Cat Stevens**

Now Ive been happy lately, thinking about the good things to come
And I believe it could be, something good has begun

Oh Ive been smiling lately, dreaming about the world as one
And I believe it could be, some day its going to come

Cause out on the edge of darkness, there rides a peace train
Oh peace train take this country, come take me home again

Now Ive been smiling lately, thinking about the good things to come
And I believe it could be, something good has begun

Oh peace train sounding louder
Glide on the peace train
Come on now peace train
Yes, peace train holy roller

Everyone jump upon the peace train
Come on now peace train

Get your bags together, go bring your good friends too
Cause its getting nearer, it soon will be with you

Now come and join the living, its not so far from you
And its getting nearer, soon it will all be true

Now Ive been crying lately, thinking about the world as it is
Why must we go on hating, why cant we live in bliss

Cause out on the edge of darkness, there rides a peace train
Oh peace train take this country, come take me home again

**The Fish Cheer & I-Feel-Like-I'm-Fixin'-To-Die Rag by Country Joe and the Fish**

Yeah, come on all of you, big strong men,
Uncle Sam needs your help again.
He's got himself in a terrible jam
Way down yonder in Vietnam
So put down your books and pick up a gun,
We're gonna have a whole lotta fun.

*Chorus*

*And it's one, two, three,
What are we fighting for ?
Don't ask me, I don't give a damn,
Next stop is Vietnam;
And it's five, six, seven,
Open up the pearly gates,
Well there ain't no time to wonder why,
Whoopee! we're all gonna die.*

Well, come on generals, let's move fast;
Your big chance has come at last.
Gotta go out and get those reds —
The only good commie is the one who's dead
And you know that peace can only be won
When we've blown 'em all to kingdom come.

*Chorus*

Huh!

Well, come on Wall Street, don't move slow,
Why man, this is war au-go-go.
There's plenty good money to be made
By supplying the Army with the tools of the trade,
Just hope and pray that if they drop the bomb,
They drop it on the Viet Cong.

And it's one, two, three,

*Chorus*

Well, come on mothers throughout the land,
Pack your boys off to Vietnam.
Come on fathers, don't hesitate,
Send 'em off before it's too late.
Be the first one on your block
To have your boy come home in a box.

*Chorus*

**Times they are a-changin’ by Bob Dylan**

Come gather 'round people, Wherever you roam

And admit that the waters, Around you have grown
And accept it that soon, You'll be drenched to the bone.
If your time to you
Is worth savin'
Then you better start swimmin', Or you'll sink like a stone
For the times they are a-changin'.

Come writers and critics, Who prophesize with your pen
And keep your eyes wide, The chance won't come again
And don't speak too soon
For the wheel's still in spin
And there's no tellin' who
That it's namin'.
For the loser now
Will be later to win
For the times they are a-changin'.

Come senators, congressmen, Please heed the call
Don't stand in the doorway, Don't block up the hall
For he that gets hurt
Will be he who has stalled
There's a battle outside
And it is ragin'.
It'll soon shake your windows
And rattle your walls
For the times they are a-changin'.
Come mothers and fathers, Throughout the land
And don't criticize, What you can't understand
Your sons and your daughters
Are beyond your command
Your old road is
Rapidly agin'.
Please get out of the new one
If you can't lend your hand
For the times they are a-changin'.
The line it is drawn, The curse it is cast
The slow one now, Will later be fast
As the present now
Will later be past
The order is
Rapidly fadin'.
And the first one now
Will later be last
For the times they are a-changin'.

**Unit 11: Civil Rights Movement, the 1960s, and the Vietnam War**

**DBQs**

1. (2011) #1 (a): Explain the causes and consequences of international and domestic challenges the United States faced between 1968 and 1974.
2. (2011) #1 (b): Evaluate the extent to which international and domestic challenges contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change in the United States from 1960 to 1980.
3. (2008) #1 (a): Evaluate the extent to which the Vietnam War was the turning point in the economic and political tension in the United States.
4. (2007B) #1: Evaluate the extent to which the policies of President Lyndon B. Johnson were caused by the social, economic, and political problems of the United States.

**Long Essays**

1. (2013) #5: Evaluate the extent to which different members of the counter culture contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change in the United States from 1945 to 1975.
2. (2012) #5: Evaluate the extent to which American foreign policy goals contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change during the Cold War.
3. (2011) #5: Compare and contrast goals and strategies of African American leaders in the 1890s-1920s with the goals and strategies of African American leaders in the 1950s-1960s.
4. (2011B) #5: Compare and contrast the women’s rights movement of the 1840s-1860s with the women’s rights movement of the 1960s-1980s.
5. (2010B) #5: Evaluate the causes and consequences of discontent over the Vietnam War in the United States.
6. (2005B) #5: Explain the ways that technological advances and war maintained continuity as well as fostered change in the lives of women in the United States during the twentieth century.
7. (2004) #5: Evaluate the impact of the United States policy of Containment in Asia and Europe during the period 1945 to 1975.
8. (2004B) #5: To what extent, was the period of 1960 to 1975 a time of great progress for political and social equality.
9. (2003B) #5: Evaluate the political and technological forces that caused the change in the role of the American presidency from 1960-1975.
10. (2002) #5: To what extent did the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s constitute a turning point for African-Americans.
11. (2000) #5 (a): Evaluate the extent to which the 1960s counterculture constituted a societal and political turning point.
12. (1999) #5: Compare and contrast the successes and failures of the United States policy of containment from 1945 – 1980.

**Unit 11: Civil Rights Movement, the 1960s, and the Vietnam War**

**Short Answer Questions**

"The young felt a special sense of deprivation at Kennedy's death. The slain President has broken through the middle-aged complacency of the 1950s ato give a feeling of hopefulness about American society and a free field to the idealism of young people. They had admired, too, the President's gallantry and the impression he conveyed of being a valorous adventurer...

 "Richard Neustadt commented less than a year after the President's murder, 'He left a broken promise, that 'the torch has been passed to a new generation,' and the youngsters who identified with him felt cheated as the promise, like the glamour, disappeared. What do their feelings matter? We shall have to wait and see."

-William E. Leuchtenburg, historian, A Troubled Feast, 1973.

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO28)
	1. Briefly explain how the younger generation challenged the higher education authorities during the 1960s.
	2. Briefly explain how the young generation challenged the government during the Vietnam War.
	3. Briefly explain how the young generation challenged middle-class standards during the 1960s.

“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. The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time…

 “The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents.”

-Lyndon B. Johnson, Commencement Address at the University of Michigan, May 1964.

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO28)
	1. Briefly explain ONE way the Great Society attacked poverty.
	2. Briefly explain ONE way the Great Society tried to improve education.
	3. Briefly explain ONE of Johnson’s health care programs that had a lasting effect on American society.
2. During the years 1945 to 1980, the Cold War fluctuated between periods of confrontation and peaceful coexistence. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain ONE policy or action that led to confrontation.
	2. Briefly explain ONE policy or action that promoted peaceful coexistence.
	3. Provide ONE piece of outside evidence and explain how it supports your response in either Part A or Part B.
3. Between 1960 and 1980, political debates sharply divided the nation. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Identify THREE examples of clashes over the power of the presidency between 1960 and 1980.
	2. Explain how ONE of the three examples in Part A led to a change in the power of the presidency.
	3. Explain ONE long-term result of the change explained in Part B on the power of the presidency.
4. The second half of the twentieth century was marked by social movements, many of which influenced by the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. (FastTrackCH19)
	1. Choose one of the following social movements and discuss how its goals and/or tactics were influenced by the civil rights movement:
		* Women’s movement
		* Student movement
		* Anti-war movement
	2. Did the movement you choose its goals? Provide historical evidence to support your answer.

This question is based on the following image.



Jeanette Rankin Brigade March in Washington, D.C., 1968 © Bettmann/CORBIS

1. Use the image above and your knowledge of United States history to answer parts A, B, and C. (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Explain the point of view reflected in the photograph above about ONE of the following:
		* The federal government
		* Women
		* Nationalism
	2. Briefly explain ONE development between 1960 and 1980 that either supported or challenged the point of view expressed in the image above regarding Vietnam.
	3. Briefly explain ONE development between 1960 and 1980 that either supported or challenged the point of view expressed in the image above regarding social crisis.



1. The Watergate scandal during Richard Nixon’s presidency led to the only presidential resignation in American history. (FastTrackCH19)
	1. What is the main idea of the cartoon?
	2. How did this event affect Americans’ faith in their leaders? Provide historical evidence to support your answer.
2. The United States fought two prolonged “hot wars” during the course of the Cold War in Korea and Vietnam. (FastTrackCH20)
	1. Briefly describe the U.S. goals in Korea
	2. Briefly describe the U.S. goals in Vietnam
	3. How do both wars reflect the United States’ larger goals during the Cold War?
	4. Describe one way in which the wars differed.
3. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO28)
	1. Briefly explain ONE factor that would support the analysis by historians who believe that the closest the United States and the Soviet Union came to a full-scale war was during the Cuban Missile Crisis.
	2. Briefly analyze the significance of ONE of the following during the Cold War:
		* Bay of Pigs
		* Berlin Wall
		* Flexible response
	3. Briefly analyze the significance of ONE of the following during the Vietnam War:
		* Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
		* Vietcong
		* Test Offensive

This question is based on the following two passages.

“The story of Tet as an enemy defeat was drowned out by an exactly opposite dovish interpretation, accepted by most of the media, of Tet as a ruinous defeat for the United States. (The military to this day curse and distrust the media for their bad reporting.) For years Washington had used the media to deceive the public, presenting the equally distorted angle that the war was a peripheral matter with everything going well and no need to worry. That angle was indeed false; suddenly the entire American nation realized there was a major war going on, and that it might even be lost. The media, feeling tricked, began to seriously question the veracity and optimism of the White House.”

Richard Jensen, “Victory and Defeat in the Vietnam War,” 2001

“Vietnam demonstrates the problems of an asymmetric war. This was not a total war for the United States; this was not the worst-case scenario of fighting an equivalent power with equivalent technology and probably greater numbers.…The Air Force came into the Vietnam War woefully unprepared for the war....While it is true that air operations were constrained by civilian-imposed restrictions, the Air Force had also limited its abilities by its concentration on nuclear war. It rose to the challenge of the war in Vietnam….But the war had also changed from a guerrilla war to a conventional one….What failed in Vietnam was not the technology, but a broad understating of the power and limits of both air power and air technology.”

Kenneth P. Werrell, “Did the USAF Technology Fail in Vietnam?” 1998

1. Based on the two interpretations above regarding the Vietnam War, complete the following three tasks: (SurvivalGuide-SAQ)
	1. Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 1.
	2. Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 2.
	3. Provide ONE piece of evidence from the era of the Vietnam War that is not included in the passages, and explain how it supports the interpretation in either passage.
2. Answer (a), (b), and (c). (APUSH6-9)
3. Briefly explain why ONE of the following was the most significant factor in the decline of public confidence in the United States government during the 1970s.
	* + - Foreign policy
			- Economy
			- Politics
4. Provide ONE example of a specific historical event or development that supports your explanation in (a).
5. Provide specific historical evidence for why ONE of the other options is less convincing than your choice in (a) as the most significant factor in the decline of public confidence in the United States government during the 1970s.

“An arrogant and stubborn faith in America’s power to shape the course of foreign events compounded the dangers sown by ideological rigidity. Policymakers . . . shared a common . . . conviction that the United States not only should, but could, control political conditions in South Vietnam, as elsewhere throughout much of the world. This conviction had led Washington to intervene progressively deeper in South Vietnamese affairs over the years. . . . This conviction prompted policymakers to escalate the war. . . . Domestic political pressures exerted an equally powerful . . . influence over the course of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. . . .Another ‘loss’ to communism in East Asia risked renewed and devastating attacks from the right.”

Brian VanDeMark, historian, Into the Quagmire, 1995

“The escalation of U.S. military intervention [in Vietnam] grew out of a complicated chain of events and a complex web of decisions that slowly transformed the conflict . . . into an American war. . . . [President Lyndon Johnson] made the critical decisions that took the United States into war almost without realizing it. . . .Although impersonal forces . . . influenced the president’s Vietnam decisions, those decisions depended primarily on his character, his motivations, and his relationships with his principal advisers. . . . The war in Vietnam was not lost in the field, nor was it lost on the front pages of The New York Times or on the college campuses. It was lost in Washington, D.C., even before Americans assumed sole responsibility for the fighting.”

H. R. McMaster, historian, Dereliction of Duty, 1997

1. Using the excerpts, answer (a), (b), and (c). (APUSH2017)
	1. Briefly explain ONE major difference between VanDeMark’s and McMaster’s historical interpretations of the United States involvement in the Vietnam War.
	2. Briefly explain how ONE historical event or development in the period 1945 to 1975 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support VanDeMark’s interpretation.
	3. Briefly explain how ONE historical event or development in the period 1945 to 1975 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support McMaster’s interpretation.