

1960-1970



America: Pathways to the Present: Cambridge Ed.

Theme 1: The New Frontier

The Great Society

Theme 2: Demands for Civil Rights

The Women's Movement

Ethnic Minorities Seek Equality

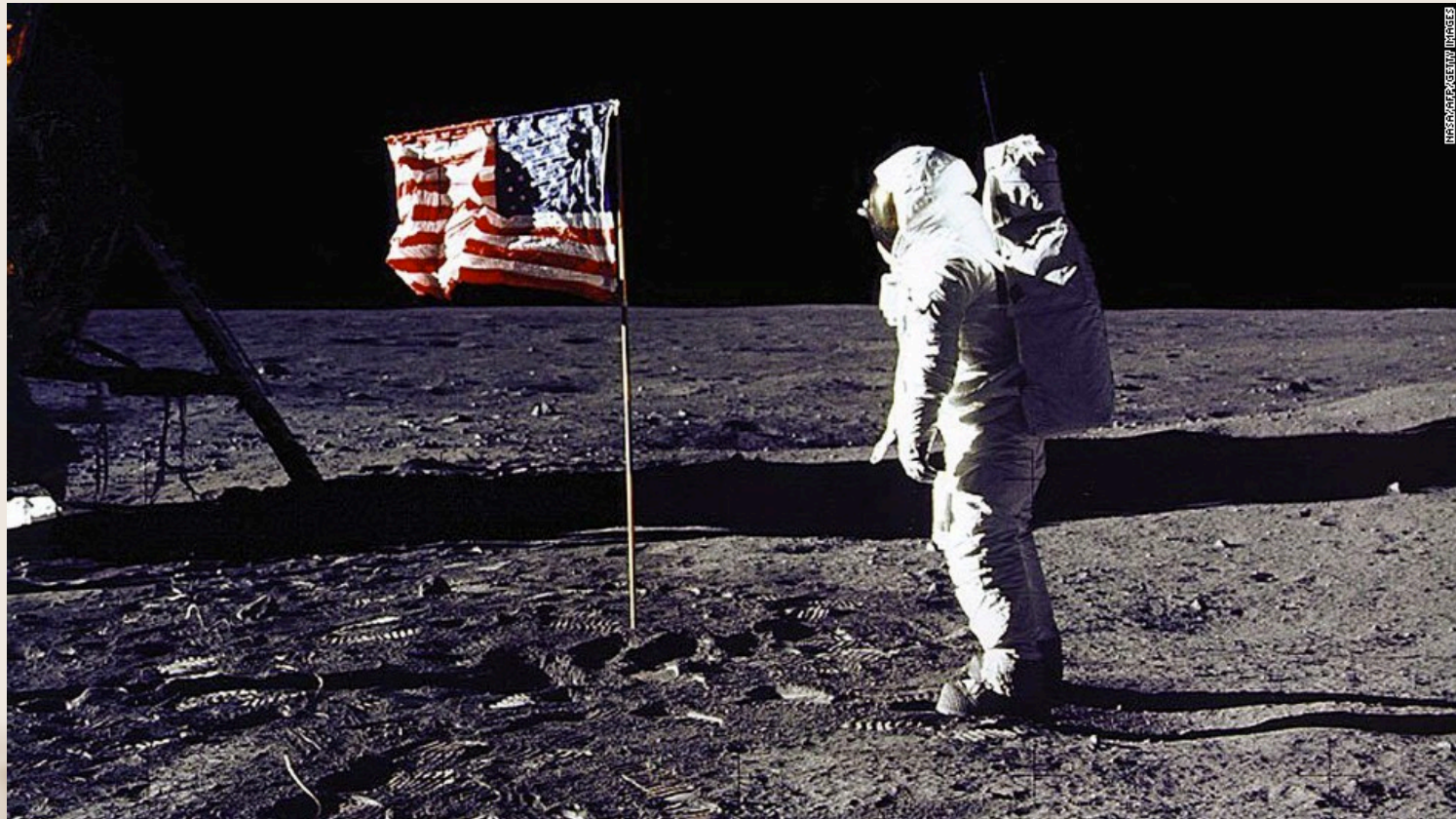
Theme 3: The Counterculture

Theme 4: Foreign Policy in the Early 1960s

The Vietnam War Unfolds

Theme 1

Government and the People



The New Frontier

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 1

- **What factors affected the election of 1960?**
- **What domestic programs did President Kennedy pursue?**
- **What circumstances surrounded Kennedy's assassination?**



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The Election of 1960

A New Type of Candidate

- **Democratic Senator John F. Kennedy had served in the House and Senate for 14 years when he ran for President in 1960.**
- **Still, some questioned his candidacy because of his young age, 43, and his Roman Catholic religious beliefs.**
- **Kennedy proved to be an engaging television personality during the 1960 presidential debates, the first such debates to be televised.**

A Narrow Kennedy Victory

- **Kennedy won the 1960 election by an extremely close margin.**
- **Kennedy was separated from his opponent, Republican Richard Nixon, by fewer than 119,000 popular votes out of nearly 69 million cast.**
- **Because of the close election, Kennedy entered office without a mandate, or public endorsement of his proposals.**



Kennedy's Domestic Programs

- In a speech early in his presidency, Kennedy said that the nation was poised at the edge of a **“New Frontier.”** This phrase came to refer to Kennedy's proposals to improve the economy, assist the poor, and speed up the space program.
- Kennedy's efforts to improve the economy included ordering a federal investigation into steel price fixing and proposing a large tax cut. His tax cut proposal, however, became stuck in Congress.
- Many of Kennedy's proposals aimed to combat poverty and inequality. Although some were rejected by Congress, others were passed. These included an increase in the minimum wage, funding for urban renewal, abolishment of poll taxes, and the Equal Pay Act, which required all employees doing the same work in the same workplace to receive equal wages.



Other Kennedy Initiatives

Although Kennedy served a shortened presidency, he was able to initiate a variety of programs, including:

- **Improved surplus food to unemployed Americans**
- **Largest defense buildup in peacetime history**
- **Help to communities plagued by long-term unemployment**
- **Extension of Social Security benefits**
- **Expansion of National Park System**
- **Doubling of federal resources combating water pollution**
- **Construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant**
- **Tightening of food and drug laws**
- **Encouragement of free trade**
- **Signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**
- **Changes in the welfare system**
- **Creation of first federal program to address juvenile delinquency**



The Space Program

- **The Soviet Union's launch of the *Sputnik* satellite in 1957 inspired the United States to work toward placing a manned spacecraft in orbit.**
- **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.**
- **Funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was increased. In 1961 and 1962, American astronauts made initial space flights.**
- **On July 20, 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon.**



Kennedy Is Assassinated

Chapter 22, Section 1

- On November 22, 1963, Kennedy was shot while riding in an open limousine through Dallas, Texas. He had traveled to Texas to mobilize support for his upcoming reelection campaign.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Warren Commission determined that Oswald had acted alone. However, theories that Oswald and Ruby had belonged to a conspiracy persisted.



The New Frontier—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 1

What was the New Frontier?

- (A) A campaign slogan used in the 1960 election**
- (B) Kennedy's proposal for a tax cut**
- (C) NASA's program to put a manned spacecraft in orbit**
- (D) A collective term for many of Kennedy's proposals**

Which of these statements best describes the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission?

- (A) Oswald and Ruby had acted together to assassinate Kennedy.**
- (B) Oswald had acted alone when assassinating Kennedy.**
- (C) Oswald and Ruby had participated in a conspiracy.**
- (D) Oswald had been framed, and Ruby had been the true assassin.**



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The New Frontier—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

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The Great Society

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 2

- **What was Lyndon Johnson's path to the presidency?**
- **What were some of the goals and programs of the Great Society?**
- **What were some of the cases that made the Warren Court both important and controversial?**



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LBJ's Path to the White House

- **Lyndon Johnson became President unexpectedly following Kennedy's assassination. However, his political career had been leading up to this position for many years.**
- **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.**
- **Kennedy had named Johnson his running mate in 1960 after Johnson's own bid for the Democratic nomination had failed. Johnson became President immediately after Kennedy's death, taking the oath of office an hour and a half later.**



The Great Society and the Election of 1964

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 2

The Great Society

- Johnson used his talent in working with Congress to initiate many reforms on domestic issues.
- Johnson's programs on poverty aid, education, healthcare, economic development, and conservation became collectively known as the Great Society.

The Election of 1964

- In the 1964 election, Johnson won a landslide victory over Republican opponent Barry Goldwater.
- A controversial television advertisement known as the "daisy" commercial took advantage of Americans' fear of nuclear war to support Johnson's campaign.



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Great Society Programs

Great Society Reforms

- **The Tax Cut** — Like Kennedy, Johnson believed that a budget deficit could be used to improve the economy. A tax cut caused the deficit to shrink, since renewed prosperity generated new tax revenues.
- **The War on Poverty** — Johnson initiated new programs such as **Head Start**, a preschool program for low-income families, and **Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)**, which sent volunteers to help people in poor communities.
- **Aid to Education** — The 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act, also initiated by Johnson, provided billions of dollars in aid to public and private schools.
- **Medicare and Medicaid** — Johnson helped Congress pass two new programs, **Medicare** and **Medicaid**. Medicare provides low-cost medical insurance to most Americans over age 65, while Medicaid provides similar services to poor Americans of any age.
- **Immigration Reform** — The **Immigration Act of 1965** replaced immigration quotas with overall limits from various parts of the world. Immigration rose during the 1960s and 1970s.



The Warren Court

- During the Kennedy-Johnson years, the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, handed down many controversial landmark verdicts.
- The Court ruled on social issues including obscenity, prayer in public schools, and use of birth control.
- The Warren Court was also interested in safeguarding the rights of persons accused of committing crimes. The **Miranda rule**, a result of the 1966 case *Miranda v. Arizona*, required police to inform accused persons of their rights.
- A series of Warren Court decisions changed the nature of apportionment, or the distribution of the seats in a legislature among electoral districts.



Effects of the Great Society

Effects on Poverty

- During the 1960s and early 1970s, the number of Americans living in poverty in the United States was cut in half.
- However, some Americans complained that too many of their tax dollars were being spent on poor people. Others criticized the way Great Society antipoverty programs expanded the size of the federal government.

The End of the Great Society

- Johnson received both praise and criticism for Great Society reforms.
- A conflict in Southeast Asia, later to become the Vietnam War, began to consume the resources Johnson needed for his domestic programs.
- The Great Society came to an end when Johnson failed to contain the Southeast Asia conflict.



The Great Society—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 2

Which of following was a result of Johnson's Great Society?

- (A) The beginnings of a conflict in Southeast Asia**
- (B) The creation of the Head Start program**
- (C) The elimination of the Miranda rule**
- (D) An increase in the number of Americans living in poverty**

Why did some Americans oppose Great Society antipoverty legislation?

- (A) They felt it took funding away from international conflicts.**
- (B) They complained that too much of their taxes were spent on the poor.**
- (C) They felt it ran counter to the decisions of the Warren Court.**
- (D) They wanted more money for education instead.**



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Theme 2

Who are the Americans



Leaders and Strategies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 2

- **How did early groups lay the groundwork for the civil rights movement?**
- **What was the philosophy of nonviolence?**
- **How did SNCC give students a voice in the civil rights movement?**



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Laying the Groundwork: The NAACP

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 2

- Although the civil rights movement had no one central organization, several groups formed to share information and coordinate activities. One of these was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
- The NAACP was founded in 1909 as an interracial organization, one with both African American and white American members. W.E.B. Du Bois, a founding member, helped define the NAACP's goals.
- During the 1920s and 1930s, the NAACP won many legal victories, especially in the areas of housing and education.
- 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.



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Other Civil Rights Organizations

The National Urban League

- Founded in 1911, the National Urban League helped African Americans who were moving to northern cities.
- The League helped African Americans find homes and jobs in the cities, and insisted that employers help them learn skills which could lead to better jobs.

The Congress of Racial Equality

- In 1942, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was founded to help bring about change peacefully.
- Like the NAACP, CORE was an interracial organization which argued against discrimination and segregation.
- **CORE came to have a major role in civil rights confrontations of the 1950s and 1960s.**



The Philosophy of Nonviolence

- Rising civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., encouraged a philosophy of nonviolence among civil rights activists.
- In 1957, King and other African American clergymen founded the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**. SCLC would become a significant civil rights organization in the years ahead.
- SCLC advocated **nonviolent protest**, a peaceful way of protesting against restrictive racial policies. Nonviolent protesters were encouraged not to fight back even when attacked.
- The formation of SCLC shifted the focus of the civil rights movement to the South and brought African American church leaders such as King to its forefront.



Dr. King Leads the Way

King's Influences

- **Martin Luther King, Jr., was influenced by the beliefs and work of Mohandas Gandhi and Henry David Thoreau, both of whom advocated nonviolence.**
- **Gandhi had helped India gain its independence in 1947.**
- **Thoreau had advocated civil disobedience in the mid-1800s.**

King's Actions

- **After the Montgomery bus boycott, King began training volunteers for what they might expect in the months ahead.**
- **Those who rode the newly integrated buses were encouraged to follow the principles of nonviolence.**
- **King became a prominent figure in almost every major civil rights event, winning the Nobel peace prize in 1964 for his work.**



A New Voice for Students

- A new civil rights group run by young activists, the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**, began in 1960 at a meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.
- SNCC soon became an independent civil rights organization. Its members sought immediate change, as opposed to the gradual change advocated by most older organizations.
- One of SNCC's most influential leaders was Robert Moses, a Harvard graduate student and mathematics teacher. Moses led with a quiet, humble style which earned him the admiration of his followers.



Leaders and Strategies—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 2

What was the Congress of Racial Equality?

- (A) A civil rights organization made up of students and young people**
- (B) An interracial organization which advocated peaceful change**
- (C) A group which helped African Americans move to northern cities**
- (D) An organization of African American clergymen**

Which of the following was a principle of nonviolent protest?

- (A) Protesters should encourage opposing groups to attack them.**
- (B) Protesters should resist only when attacked.**
- (C) Protesters should continue peaceful tactics even when attacked.**
- (D) Protesters should begin with nonviolent tactics but reconsider if these failed.**



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The Struggle Intensifies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 3

- **What were the goals of sit-ins and Freedom Rides?**
- **What was the reaction to James Meredith's integration at the University of Mississippi?**
- **How did the events in Birmingham, Alabama, affect the nation's attitudes toward the civil rights movement?**



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Sit-ins Challenge Segregation

- **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.**
- **During a sit-in, protesters sat down in a segregated public place, such as a lunch counter, refusing to leave until they were served.**
- **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 and sent to jail.**



The Freedom Rides

The Purpose of the Freedom Rides

- The 1960 Supreme Court case *Boynton v. Virginia* expanded the earlier ban on bus segregation to include bus stations and restaurants that served interstate travelers.
- In 1961, CORE and SNCC organized the **Freedom Rides** to test southern compliance with this ruling.

Violence Greeted the Riders

- Although the freedom riders expected confrontation, the violence which greeted a bus in Anniston, Alabama, was more than they had anticipated.
- A heavily armed white mob disabled the bus and then set it on fire. As riders escaped from the bus, they were beaten by the mob.



Reaction to the Freedom Rides

- **Americans were horrified by the violence which had greeted the bus in Anniston.**
- **Despite the potential danger involved, Freedom Rides continued during the summer. Many riders were arrested.**
- **Attorney General Robert Kennedy had originally been opposed to lending federal support to the Freedom Rides. However, he later sent federal marshals to protect the riders.**
- **Kennedy also pressured the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit segregation in all interstate transportation. The Justice Department began to sue communities that did not comply.**



Integration at “Ole Miss”

- 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.”
- When Meredith was rejected, he sought help from the NAACP. The NAACP argued that Meredith’s application had been rejected on racial grounds. When the case reached the Supreme Court, Meredith’s claim was upheld.
- Meredith continued to face problems as he enrolled at Ole Miss. Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett personally blocked Meredith’s way to the admissions office, and violence erupted on campus.
- The situation became a standoff between the governor and the Justice Department. President Kennedy sent federal marshals to escort Meredith around campus.



Clash in Birmingham

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 3

Marches in Birmingham

- In April 1963, Martin Luther King joined the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth in a civil rights campaign in Birmingham, Alabama.
- 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.
- While in Birmingham Jail, King wrote a famous letter defending his tactics and his timing.

Response to the Marches

- King was released more than a week later and continued the campaign, making the difficult decision to allow young people to participate.
- Police attacked the marchers with high-pressure fire hoses, police dogs, and clubs. As television cameras captured the violence, Americans around the country were horrified.



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The Struggle Intensifies—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 3

What was the purpose of the Freedom Rides?

- (A) To test southern compliance with desegregation laws**
- (B) To encourage Birmingham Jail to free Martin Luther King, Jr.**
- (C) To support James Meredith's admission to Ole Miss**
- (D) To protest police treatment of Birmingham marchers**

How did the President and Attorney General respond to violence against civil rights activists?

- (A) They arrested their leaders.**
- (B) They encouraged peaceful protests.**
- (C) They sent federal marshals to protect them.**
- (D) They ignored their demonstrations.**



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The Political Response

- **What was President Kennedy's approach to civil rights?**
- **Why did civil rights leaders propose a march on Washington?**
- **What were the goals of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?**
- **How did African Americans fight to gain voting rights?**



Kennedy on Civil Rights

- **During the 1960 presidential campaign, Kennedy won the support of many African American voters.**
- **Kennedy had voted for civil rights measures in the Senate but had not actively supported them. As President, he moved slowly on civil rights issues, not wanting to anger southern Democrats.**
- **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.**
- **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.**



The March on Washington

- To focus national attention on Kennedy's bill, civil rights leaders proposed a march in Washington, D.C. **The March on Washington** was held in August 1963.
- More than 200,000 people came to the peaceful and orderly march, including musicians, religious leaders, and celebrities.
- At the march, Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered what was to become his best-known speech, "I Have a Dream."
- Despite the success of the march, Kennedy's civil rights bill remained stalled in Congress.



The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Johnson's Role

- After Kennedy was assassinated, President Johnson worked to build support for Kennedy's civil rights bill.
- The house passed the bill, but civil rights opponents in the Senate stalled it with a **filibuster**. This technique involved preventing a vote on a measure by taking the floor and refusing to stop talking.

The Act Is Passed

- Johnson countered the filibuster with a procedure called **cloture**, a three-fifths vote to limit debate and call for a vote.
- In June 1964, the Senate voted for cloture. Soon afterwards, the bill passed, becoming the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.



Provisions of the Civil Rights Act

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 4

Some Provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

- **Title I** — Banned the use of different voter registration standards for blacks and whites
- **Title II** — Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, and theaters
- **Title VI** — Allowed the withholding of federal funds from programs that practice discrimination
- **Title VII** — Banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin by employers and unions and created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)



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Fighting for the Vote

Freedom Summer

- In 1964, leaders of the major civil rights groups organized a voter registration drive in Mississippi.
- About 1,000 African American and white volunteers participated in what came to be called Freedom Summer.
- Violence plagued Freedom Summer as volunteers were beaten, shot at, arrested, and murdered. African American churches and homes were burned and firebombed.

The Democratic Convention

- Members of SNCC along with newly registered Mississippi voters organized the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).
- The MFDP sent delegates to the 1964 Democratic national convention, insisting that they were the rightful representatives from Mississippi.
- President Johnson offered the MFDP two of Mississippi's 68 seats. The MFDP rejected the offer, believing that it fell short of their goals.



The Selma March and Legal Landmarks

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 4

The Selma March

- 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.
- Violence erupted at the start of the march. President Johnson sent military assistance to protect the marchers.
- When the march resumed, more people joined it, making a total of about 25,000 marchers.

Legal Landmarks

- **The Voting Rights Act of 1965** allowed federal officials to register voters in places where local officials were preventing African Americans from registering. It also effectively eliminated literacy tests and other barriers to voting.
- The **Twenty-fourth Amendment** to the Constitution, ratified in 1964, outlawed the poll tax, which was still in effect in several southern states.



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The Political Response—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 4

Which of the following was true of the March on Washington?

- (A) Very few demonstrators attended.**
- (B) Violence erupted and needed to be contained by federal troops.**
- (C) The march remained peaceful and orderly.**
- (D) The march inspired rapid passage of Kennedy's civil rights bill.**

Which of the following was a provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

- (A) Withholding of federal funds to discriminatory programs**
- (B) Prohibition of literacy tests**
- (C) Banning of poll taxes**
- (D) Providing federal agents to register African American voters**



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The Movement Takes a New Turn

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 5

- **What was Malcolm X's approach to gaining civil rights?**
- **What were the major goals of the black power movement?**
- **Why did violent riots erupt in many urban streets?**
- **How did the tragic events of 1968 affect the nation?**



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Malcolm X and Black Nationalism

- Radical and militant political leaders emerged outside the mainstream civil rights movement. One of these leaders was **Malcolm X**.
- Born Malcolm Little, Malcolm X joined the **Nation of Islam**, also called the Black Muslims, which preached black separatism and self-help.
- As a minister of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X spread the ideas of **black nationalism**, a belief in the separate identity and racial unity of the African American community.
- In 1964, Malcolm X made a pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holy city of Islam. Seeing Muslims of all races praying together changed his views on separatism, but he had only nine months to spread his new beliefs. In February 1965, he was shot to death.



Elijah Muhammad and Self-Sufficiency

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 5

- **The leader of the Nation of Islam, Elijah Muhammad, also believed in black nationalism.**
- **Elijah Muhammad did not believe in seeking political change. He taught that Allah (the Muslim name for God) would bring about a “Black Nation,” a union among all nonwhite peoples. Meanwhile, he thought that blacks should lead righteous lives and work to become economically self-sufficient.**



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The Black Power Movement

SNCC Shifts Gears

- SNCC became more radical under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael.
- Carmichael advocated ideas of **black power**, which called upon African Americans to embrace their heritage, build communities, and lead their own organizations.
- Black power fostered racial pride but also led to a major split in the civil rights movement.

The Black Panthers

- In the fall of 1966, a new militant political party called the Black Panthers was formed.
- The Black Panthers wanted African Americans to lead their own communities. They also demanded that the federal government rebuild the nation's ghettos.
- Because the Black Panthers monitored police activity in the ghettos, they often found themselves in violent encounters with police.



Riots in the Streets

- The early civil rights movement had focused on ***de jure* segregation**, racial separation created by law.
- As laws changed, however, ***de facto* segregation** remained. This separation was caused by social conditions such as poverty.
- Frustration and anger over ***de facto* segregation**, especially in ghetto neighborhoods, led to riots in several cities.
- 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 that left many killed or injured.
- 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.



Tragedy Strikes in 1968

Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Martin Luther King was fatally shot on April 4, 1968, while mobilizing support for the Poor People's Campaign, an effort to reduce economic injustice.
- King's death provoked violent riots in more than 120 cities. Following his death, many Americans lost faith in the idea of nonviolent change.

Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy

- Robert F. Kennedy was another major advocate for civil rights.
- Kennedy was shot by an assassin while campaigning for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination, hours after winning California's primary.
- Kennedy's death ended many people's hopes for an inspirational leader who could help heal the nation's wounds.



Legacy of the Movement

- **The civil rights movement resulted in both advancement and disappointment for many Americans.**
- **On one hand, segregation became illegal, and many more African Americans began to vote. The number of African American officials rose dramatically. Among these officials was Barbara Jordan, the first African American elected to the Texas state senate since Reconstruction.**
- **On the other hand, many Americans were disappointed that change failed to come quickly.**



The Movement Takes a New Turn— Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 21, Section 5

Which of the following was characteristic of the black power movement?

- (A) Encouragement of nonviolent change**
- (B) Support for desegregation policies**
- (C) Development of racial pride among African Americans**
- (D) Approval of conditions in ghetto neighborhoods**

Which of the following was a result of Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination?

- (A) Civil rights leaders vowed to continue his nonviolent tactics.**
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- (C) Robert F. Kennedy won the California primary.**
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The Women's Movement

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 1

- **What was the background of the women's movement?**
- **How did women organize to gain support and to effect change?**
- **What was the impact of feminism?**
- **Which groups opposed the women's movement and why?**



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Background of the Women's Movement

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 1

- The 1960s saw a resurgence of **feminism**, a term first used in 1895 to describe the theory of political, economic, and social equality of men and women.
- The women's movement in the 1960s sought to change aspects of American life that had been accepted for decades. More women had begun to achieve higher levels of education, and many desired the same employment opportunities available to men.
- The civil rights movement provided the women's movement with inspiration, strategies, and legal tools. Women who worked for civil rights applied the skills they had gained to the women's movement.
- Many women were frustrated to discover that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission set up by the 1964 Civil Rights Act did not take women's discrimination claims seriously.



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Women's Groups Organize

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 1

The Feminine Mystique and Support Groups

- Betty Friedan's 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique* became an important influence in the women's movement.
- Women began forming consciousness-raising groups dedicated to increasing their members' awareness of women's situation in society.

Organizing NOW

- In 1966, a group of 28 professional women, including Betty Friedan, formed the **National Organization for Women (NOW)**.
- NOW advocated women's issues such as fair pay, equal job opportunities, a more realistic portrayal of women in the media, and a more even balance of responsibilities in marriage.



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The Impact of Feminism

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 1

Publications and Popularity

- More and more women began identifying themselves as feminists.
- Tens of thousands of demonstrators gathered at an August 1970 march in New York City to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of women's suffrage.
- Books such as *Our Bodies, Ourselves* encouraged women to understand their own health issues. *Ms.* magazine, first published in 1972 by Gloria Steinem, became enormously popular.

Women in Politics

- In 1972, Congress passed a prohibition against gender discrimination as part of the Higher Education Act.
- Groups such as the National Women's Political Caucus gained broader support for the goals of the women's movement.
- New Yorker Shirley Chisholm, a founder of the National Women's Political Caucus, served in the House of Representatives from 1969 to 1983 and ran for President in 1972.



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***Roe v. Wade* and the Equal Rights Amendment**

Roe v. Wade

- **NOW and other groups worked to reform laws governing a woman's decision to choose abortion instead of continuing an unwanted pregnancy.**
- **In 1973, the Supreme Court legalized abortion in its *Roe v. Wade* decision. The verdict in this case was, and remains, highly controversial.**

The Equal Rights Amendment

- **In 1972, Congress approved passage of the **Equal Rights Amendment** (ERA) to the Constitution.**
- **This amendment would make discrimination based on a person's sex illegal.**
- **Although the ERA was at first highly supported, it failed to gain ratification by the necessary number of states and was, therefore, not added to the Constitution.**



Opposition to the Women's Movement

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 1

- **Opposition to the women's movement came from numerous sources. One woman, political activist Phyllis Schlafly, led a national movement to block ratification of the ERA.**
- **Many men were hostile to the feminist movement, as were many women who felt satisfied with their roles as wives and mothers.**
- **Some African American and working-class women felt that the women's movement did not adequately address their needs.**
- **Despite this opposition, the women's movement continued to change minds and expand opportunities for women.**



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The Women's Movement—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 1

How did the civil rights movement affect the women's movement?

- (A) It drew supporters away from the women's movement.
- (B) It argued against the goals of the women's movement.
- (C) It helped pass the Equal Rights Amendment.
- (D) It provided inspiration, strategies, and legal tools.

What was the significance of *Roe v. Wade*?

- (A) It made discrimination based on sex illegal.
- (B) It legalized abortion in the United States.
- (C) It gave women positions of political power.
- (D) It set up the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.



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Ethnic Minorities Seek Equality

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 2

- How did Latinos seek equality during the 1960s and early 1970s?
- How did Asian Americans fight discrimination during this period?
- In what ways did Native Americans confront their unique problems?



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Latinos Fight for Change

- **Latinos**, or people whose family origins are in Spanish-speaking Latin America, made up a growing percentage of the American population in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Specific groups of Latinos tended to settle in certain areas. Mexican Americans, also known as Chicanos, settled in the West and Southwest. Many Cuban immigrants settled in Florida, while Puerto Ricans moved to the Northeast.
- Chicano activists began encouraging Mexican Americans to take pride in their culture and its dual heritage from Spain and the ancient cultures of Mexico.
- Some Chicano activists claimed that non-Latinos had undermined Mexican Americans' control over their own lives. Poor conditions in Latino neighborhoods supported this claim.



Latinos Organize to Fight Discrimination

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 2

The United Farm Workers

- **Migrant farm workers**, who moved from farm to farm providing needed labor, were among the country's most exploited workers.
- In the 1960s, **activists Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta** organized Mexican field hands into what became the **United Farm Workers (UFW)**.
- Using the tactics of nonviolent action, the UFW won collective bargaining rights for Latino migrant farm workers in California.

Political and Legal Approaches

- Some Chicanos sought change by running for political office. Several won seats in the House and Senate.
- New political groups, including *La Raza Unida*, formed to work for better housing and jobs.
- Legal aid for Mexican Americans was provided by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, an organization which also encouraged Mexican American students to become lawyers.



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Asian Americans Fight Discrimination

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 2

Japanese Americans After the War

- During World War II, Japanese Americans living along the West Coast were interned in camps and deprived of their homes, businesses, and farms.
- After the war, many sought compensation for their losses through the **Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)**.
- The JACL won some early victories, although other claims were not settled until 1965.

Economic and Political Advances

- Although Asian Americans as a group were well-educated, they faced more prejudice and lower salaries than white Americans.
- When Hawaii became a state in 1959, Asian Americans gained a new voice in Congress.
- In the 1960s and 1970s, Asian Americans made economic gains faster than other minorities.



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Native Americans Face Unique Problems

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 2

- As the original occupants of North America, Native Americans have always occupied a unique social and legal position in the United States.
- Issues of land claims between Native Americans and state and federal governments continued.
- One such issue involved Seneca-owned land in New York State on which the federal government wanted to build a dam. Congress agreed to pay damages to the Seneca, but these payments did not restore their hunting and fishing lands, homes, or sacred sites.
- A new activist organization called the **American Indian Movement (AIM)** was formed in 1968 to push for enforcement of treaties, better living conditions, and more opportunities for Native Americans. AIM later began to fight for Native American legal rights as well, including **autonomy**, or self-government.



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Native Americans Confront the Government

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 2

Confronting the Government

- In 1972, demonstrators protested the violation of treaties between the United States and various Indian groups by occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C.
- In 1969, Native American protestors attempted to claim Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.
- In 1973, AIM took over the Oglala Sioux village of Wounded Knee, refusing to leave until the government agreed to investigate poor conditions there.

Government Response

- To bring jobs and income to reservations, the Kennedy and Johnson administrations encouraged industries to locate there. This plan, however, did not meet with Native American approval.
- Several laws passed in the 1970s, including the Indian Education Act of 1972 and the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1975, favored Native American rights.



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Ethnic Minorities Seek Equality—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 2

Which of the following was a situation shared by Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Americans?

- (A) Poor conditions for migrant farm workers
- (B) Desire for compensation for property lost during internment
- (C) A need for organizations to work for legal rights
- (D) Violation of earlier treaties made with the federal government

How did the federal government respond to Native American concerns?

- (A) It encouraged businesses to move to reservations.
- (B) It agreed to compensate those interned during World War II.
- (C) It granted migrant farm workers collective bargaining rights.
- (D) It founded the American Indian Movement (AIM).



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Theme 3

Economic and Social Change



The Counterculture

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 3

- **What social changes were promoted by the counterculture?**
- **How did music both reflect and contribute to the cultural changes of this era?**



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A Time of Change

Chapter 23, Section 3

- In the 1960s, many young people adopted values that ran counter to, or against, the mainstream culture. These young people were considered members of the **counterculture**.
- Members of the counterculture, also called hippies, valued youth, spontaneity, and individuality.
- Personal appearance in the 1960s reflected counterculture views of rejecting restrictions and challenging authority. Long hair for both men and women and colorful, loose-fitting clothing were popular.
- Art in the 1960s reflected counterculture ideas. Artists such as Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein produced revolutionary works.
- Youths in the 1960s formed the largest generation in American history. As a result, they had an enormous impact on American society.



The Sexual Revolution and the Drug Scene

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 3

The Sexual Revolution

- Sexual conduct was one area in which youth sought freedom to make personal choices.
- Many youths experimented with new living patterns, including communal living and living as unmarried couples.
- The emergence of new views on sexual conduct was labeled “the sexual revolution.”
- The sexual revolution led to more open discussion of sexual subjects in the mainstream media.

The Drug Scene

- The use of illegal drugs, especially marijuana, became widespread among youth during the 1960s.
- Proponents of psychedelic drugs, including researcher Timothy Leary, claimed that drugs could help free the mind.
- Drug use presented serious dangers. Some drug users, including several leading musicians, died of complications from drug overdoses.



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The Music World

Chapter 23, Section 3

- **Music both reflected and contributed to the cultural changes of the 1960s.**
- **A new interest in folk music emerged among counterculture youth. Protest songs and songs that depicted the lives of ordinary people became popular.**
- **In 1964, a revolution in rock music that some called the British Invasion began. Two British rock groups, the Beatles and the Rolling Stones, gained enormous popularity among American teenagers.**



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Rock Festivals in the 1960s

Woodstock

- In August 1969, hundreds of thousands of people attended the Woodstock Music and Art Fair, a several-day gathering in a large pasture in Bethel, New York.
- **The Woodstock festival** became best known for the fellowship that many experienced there.
- Police avoided confrontations at Woodstock by choosing not to enforce drug laws. The festival remained peaceful and under control despite the large crowds.

Altamont

- Another rock festival, held at the Altamont Speedway in California in December 1969, provided a contrast to the peaceful gathering at Woodstock.
- Members of Hell's Angels, an infamous motorcycle gang hired to provide security, beat a man to death when he approached the stage with a gun.



Reactions to the Counterculture

- **Many adults deplored the drugs, sex, and nudity that they saw at the Woodstock festival and around the country.**
- **These adults viewed the counterculture as a childish reaction to the problems of the era. They disliked the rejection of traditional morals and values which counterculture youth adopted.**



The Counterculture—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 3

Which of the following was characteristic of hippies?

- (A) Short hair for both men and women**
- (B) Communal living**
- (C) Opposition to illegal drug use**
- (D) Traditional attitudes toward sexual conduct**

How did Woodstock and Altamont differ?

- (A) Woodstock remained peaceful while Altamont involved violence.**
- (B) Altamont remained peaceful while Woodstock involved violence.**
- (C) Altamont was an art festival while Woodstock was a music festival.**
- (D) Woodstock received adult approval while Altamont did not.**



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The Counterculture—Assessment

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The Environmental and Consumer Movements

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 4

- **What efforts were begun in the 1960s to protect the environment?**
- **How did the government try to balance jobs and environmental protection?**
- **How did the consumer movement begin, and what did it try to accomplish?**



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Protecting the Environment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 4

- The environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s demanded honesty and accountability from industry and government.
- One issue that the environmental movement took on involved use of pesticides, especially one known as DDT.
- In her famous book *Silent Spring*, naturalist Rachel Carson drew attention to the lasting effects of DDT and other chemicals. In response, the government placed tighter controls on pesticides, and lawmakers called for more research into lasting effects of chemicals.
- Concern over use of non-renewable energy sources caused many Americans to favor nuclear power. However, many others were opposed to nuclear plants, fearing both accidents and environmental damage from nuclear waste. The **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)**, created in 1974, aimed to ensure that nuclear power plants operated safely.



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Public and Government Response

Public Response

- A 1969 oil spill in Santa Barbara, California, captured public attention when oil fouled beaches and killed much wildlife.
- Grassroots environmental movements began to oppose the building of dams and nuclear power plants.
- On April 22, 1970, Americans celebrated the first Earth Day, an annual observance to increase awareness of environmental issues.

Government Actions

- In 1970, President Nixon established the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**.
- The EPA's responsibilities included enforcing the 1970 **Clean Air Act** and the 1972 **Clean Water Act**.
- The Clean Air Act was designed to control the pollution caused by industries and car emissions.
- The Clean Water Act regulated the discharge of wastewater and provided grants to build better sewage-treatment facilities.



Balancing Jobs and the Environment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 4

Industrial Costs

- Many industry leaders worried that the increased costs of cleaning up the air and water would result in a loss of jobs.
- These industry leaders worked with government leaders to balance economic development with environmental protection.

Oil Fields in Alaska

- Construction of an oil pipeline in Alaska proved to be an example of such a balance.
- The construction created new jobs and raised revenue for the state.
- However, the growing size of the oil industry raised concerns about the Alaskan wilderness as well as the rights of native Alaskans.
- Land was therefore set aside for the use of native Alaskans, partially for conservation purposes.



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The Consumer Movement

- During the 1960s and 1970s, the consumer movement gained strength and popularity. Heightened interest was due to the actions of Ralph Nader, an attorney known for his work in championing consumer rights.
- Nader drew attention to the hazards of automobiles, charging that the automobile industry failed to correct safety problems in their products. In response, Congress passed the **National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act in 1966**.
- Nader and others continued to report on the safety of products such as baby food and insecticides.
- As consumer activism became widespread, consumer-protection offices began to respond to the complaints of the public.



The Environmental and Consumer Movements —Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 23, Section 4

What concerns did industry leaders have about environmental protection laws?

- (A) They were concerned about automobile safety.
- (B) They were afraid added costs would force them to cut jobs.
- (C) They were worried that Alaskan wildlife might be damaged.
- (D) They were upset about the lasting effects of DDT.

Which of the following did Ralph Nader's actions help create?

- (A) the Clean Air Act
- (B) the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act
- (C) the Clean Water Act
- (D) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission



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The Environmental and Consumer Movements —Assessment

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Theme 4

The U.S.A. and the World



Foreign Policy in the Early 1960s

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 3

- **What were the goals of the Bay of Pigs invasion, and what was the outcome?**
- **What events led to the Berlin crisis and the Cuban Missile Crisis?**
- **What were the goals of the Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps?**
- **Which Cold War conflicts did Johnson become involved in?**



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The Bay of Pigs Invasion

Goals of the Bay of Pigs Invasion

- The United States government was disturbed when Fidel Castro took over Cuba in 1959 and developed ties to the Soviet Union.
- To overthrow Castro, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) trained a group of Cubans to invade Cuba.
- President Kennedy approved the resulting Bay of Pigs invasion, which took place on April 17, 1961.

Outcome of the Invasion

- The Bay of Pigs invasion proved to be both a military and diplomatic disaster.
- Airstrikes failed to destroy Cuba's air force, and Cuban troops were more than a match for the invaders.
- The United States lost credibility for its clumsy invasion tactics as well as its violation of agreements not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.



The Berlin Crisis

Causes of the Berlin Crisis

- As part of the post–World War II division of Germany, the city of Berlin in Communist East Germany had been divided into Communist and non-Communist zones.
- The division of Berlin was planned as a temporary measure. However, the Soviet Union demanded that the division of the city be made permanent, hoping this would reduce the flow of East Germans escaping through Berlin to West Germany.

Effects of the Berlin Crisis

- In response to Soviet demands, Kennedy increased funding to the military and expanded the size of the armed forces.
- To avoid a confrontation, the Soviets built a wall to separate the Communist and non-Communist sections of Berlin in August 1961.
- The **Berlin Wall** came to be a somber symbol of Cold War tensions.



The Cuban Missile Crisis

- On October 16, 1962, photographs taken from an American spy plane showed construction of Soviet missile bases in Cuba, about 90 miles from the coast of Florida.
- The American response to this construction, and the resulting Soviet response, became known as the **Cuban Missile Crisis**. The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the superpowers to the brink of nuclear war.
- After much consultation with his advisors, President Kennedy decided to authorize a naval “quarantine” around Cuba. He demanded that Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev cease construction of the missile bases.
- On October 25, Soviet ships headed for Cuba suddenly reversed direction, called back by Khrushchev. This action led to tremendous relief since confrontation, and the threat of nuclear war, had been avoided.



Results of the Cuban Missile Crisis

- The Cuban Missile Crisis did not end when Soviet ships reversed their course, however. The end of the crisis came several days later, when Kennedy responded to letters sent from Khrushchev, agreeing to some terms publicly and others in secret.
- In the end, the Soviet Union agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba. In return, the United States agreed to end the quarantine, stay out of Cuba, and remove missiles of its own from Turkey.
- As a result of the crisis, Kennedy and Khrushchev established a “hot line” with which they could communicate quickly in case of further crises.
- In addition, the United States and the Soviet Union, together with Great Britain, signed the **Limited Test Ban Treaty** in 1963. This treaty banned nuclear testing above the ground.



The Alliance for Progress

- Kennedy feared that Communist movements would attract support in poor nations by promising people a better future.
- To counter these movements, Kennedy encouraged people in the Western Hemisphere to join an **Alliance for Progress**. The Alliance would help build Western-allied stable governments that met the needs of their people. The United States pledged billions of dollars toward this goal.
- However, many people in Latin America began to view the Alliance as only a tool of the United States to stop the spread of communism. Because of these doubts, the Alliance for Progress was not as much of a success as Kennedy had hoped.



The Peace Corps

- In 1961, Kennedy established the **Peace Corps** to further his goal of a world in which people worked together peacefully to solve problems.
- Peace Corps volunteers were Americans who agreed to work side by side with local citizens in poorer nations, teaching skills and improving living conditions.
- Today, Peace Corps volunteers continue to serve in nations around the world.



Johnson's Foreign Policy

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 3

The Dominican Republic

- In 1965, rebels attacked the military-backed government of the Dominican Republic.
- Johnson believed that the rebels had been backed by Communist supporters. He sent thousands of marines to the Dominican Republic, tipping the balance against the rebels and installing a new provisional government.
- It turned out that the rebels had not received Communist support after all.

Vietnam

- Like Kennedy, Johnson was committed to preventing the spread of communism.
- The ongoing conflict in Southeast Asia between Communist North Vietnam and non-Communist South Vietnam continued during Johnson's term.
- Although Johnson at first opposed further United States action in Vietnam, American involvement soon deepened.



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Chapter 22, Section 3

Foreign Policy in the Early 1960s—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 22, Section 3

Which of these events began the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- (A) The CIA trained Cubans for an invasion to overthrow Castro.**
- (B) The United States learned of Soviet missile bases in Cuba.**
- (C) Fidel Castro took over Cuba and developed Soviet ties.**
- (D) American airstrikes attempted to destroy Cuba's air force.**

What was the Alliance for Progress?

- (A) A treaty which banned nuclear testing above the ground**
- (B) A program which sent American volunteers overseas**
- (C) A coalition to build stable Latin American governments**
- (D) An international plan to overthrow the government of the Dominican Republic**



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Chapter 22, Section 3

The War Unfolds

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 1

- **What events led to the war between North Vietnam and South Vietnam?**
- **What were the Vietnam policies of President Kennedy and Robert McNamara?**
- **How did President Johnson change the course of the war?**



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Background of the War

Chapter 24, Section 1

- According to President Eisenhower's **domino theory**, if one Southeast Asian nation fell to communism, others would soon follow.
- Ho Chi Minh, a pro-Communist leader in Vietnam, led a group called the **Vietminh** against French control of his nation before, during, and after World War II.
- After the Vietminh successfully defeated the French in 1954, a peace agreement called the **Geneva Accords** divided Vietnam into Communist North Vietnam and anti-Communist South Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh led North Vietnam, while Ngo Dinh Diem led South Vietnam.
- The United States began providing economic aid to the French in Vietnam in 1950. In 1960, President Eisenhower sent hundreds of military advisors to help South Vietnam's struggle against the North.



Kennedy's Vietnam Policy

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 1

Diem's Downfall

- During the early 1960s, Ngo Dinh Diem's policies lost him the support of his people.
- Realizing that the struggle against communism could not be won under Diem's rule, President Kennedy told South Vietnamese military leaders that the United States would not object to Diem's overthrow.
- In November 1963, military leaders seized control of South Vietnam and assassinated Diem.

McNamara's Role

- Robert McNamara, President Kennedy's Secretary of Defense, was influential in shaping American policy toward Vietnam.
- McNamara used his strong business background to cut costs while modernizing the armed forces.
- In the coming years, McNamara would push for direct American involvement in Vietnam.



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President Johnson and Communist Advances

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 1

- Shortly after Diem's assassination in November 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated, and Vice President Johnson assumed the presidency.
- In South Vietnam, the military leaders who had taken over the government were unsuccessful and unpopular. As a result, Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam, known as the **Viet Cong**, made gains in both territory and loyalty. The Viet Cong's political wing was known as the **National Liberation Front**.



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Expanding Presidential Power

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 1

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

What Inspired the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?

In August 1964, Johnson announced that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had attacked American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. However, some people doubted that this incident had happened and believed it was only an excuse for further U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

What Was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, passed by Congress in 1964, regarded peace and security in Southeast Asia as vital to American national interest, and it gave the President additional powers to assist any Southeast Asian country “requesting assistance in defense of its freedoms.”

What Additional Powers Did It Give the President?

Under the resolution, the President had authority to “take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.” The resolution, therefore, changed the balance of power between Congress and the President.



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The War Unfolds—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 1

At the time of the Geneva Accords, who were the leaders of Vietnam?

- (A) Ngo Dinh Diem in North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh in South Vietnam**
- (B) Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam**
- (C) Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam, the Viet Cong in South Vietnam**
- (D) military leaders in North Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam**

Which of the following did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution provide?

- (A) an example of the domino effect**
- (B) a military coup in South Vietnam**
- (C) an end to French occupation of Vietnam**
- (D) increased presidential power for military action**



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The War Unfolds—Assessment

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- (B) Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam**
- (C) Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam, the Viet Cong in South Vietnam
- (D) military leaders in North Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam

Which of the following did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution provide?

- (A) an example of the domino effect
- (B) a military coup in South Vietnam
- (C) an end to French occupation of Vietnam
- (D) increased presidential power for military action**



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Fighting the War

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 2

- **How did battlefield conditions in Vietnam affect American soldiers?**
- **How would you describe the course of the war between 1965 and 1968?**
- **Why was the Tet Offensive a turning point in the war?**



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Battlefield Conditions

American Troops

- **Had superior weapons**
- **Were unprepared for heat, terrain, or guerrilla tactics**
- **Lacked support of most South Vietnamese**
- **Most never saw the enemy but constantly faced the possibility of sudden danger.**

Viet Cong Troops

- **Fought as guerrillas; avoided head-on clashes**
- **Were familiar with terrain; had support of many South Vietnamese**
- **Built and hid in elaborate underground tunnels**



The Air and Ground Wars

Some Weapons Used in the Vietnam War

- **Land Mines** — **Land mines**, which can be set off by the pressure of a footstep, are explosive devices planted in the ground. Viet Cong landmines killed and wounded both American GIs and Vietnamese civilians.
- **Saturation Bombing** — American B-52 bomber planes dropped thousands of tons of explosives, resulting in **saturation bombing** of North Vietnam.
- **Fragmentation Bombs** — **Fragmentation bombs**, dropped by Americans over both North and South Vietnam, threw pieces of their thick metal casings in all directions when they exploded. In South Vietnam, fragmentation bombs killed and maimed countless civilians.
- **Agent Orange** — American pilots dropped an herbicide called **Agent Orange** over Vietnamese jungles, killing vegetation and exposing Viet Cong hiding places. Agent Orange was later discovered to cause health problems in livestock and humans.
- **Napalm** — Another chemical weapon used in Vietnam, **napalm**, was a jellylike substance which, when dropped from planes splattered, and burned uncontrollably.



Intensifying the War

- After the election of 1964, President Johnson began a gradual **escalation**, or expansion of the war. 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.
- 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.
- Despite the large buildup of American troops, between 1965 and 1967 the war was at a stalemate.
- Within the United States, debate raged between **hawks**, those who supported the war, and **doves**, those who did not.



The Ho Chi Minh Trail

Chapter 24, Section 2

- North Vietnamese troops and supplies entered South Vietnam via the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a route that passed through Laos and Cambodia.



The Tet Offensive: A Turning Point

- On January 30, 1960, the Viet Cong and North Vietnam launched a major offensive. This series of attacks was called the **Tet Offensive** since it occurred during Tet, the Vietnamese New Year.
- During and after the Tet Offensive, both sides were guilty of brutal atrocities. Communists slaughtered anyone they labeled an enemy; Americans massacred hundreds of civilians at My Lai, a small village in South Vietnam. A helicopter crew that stopped the massacre was later rewarded, and the officer who had ordered it was imprisoned.
- 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.



Fighting the War—Assessment

Chapter 24, Section 2

Which of the following proved to be an advantage for the Viet Cong?

- (A) Familiarity with Vietnam's weather and terrain
- (B) Possession of Agent Orange
- (C) American military support
- (D) Superior weapons technology

What made the Tet Offensive a turning point in the war?

- (A) It took place in South Vietnam.
- (B) It resulted in massive casualties.
- (C) It made Americans question their involvement in Vietnam.
- (D) It was unusually brutal.



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Fighting the War—Assessment

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Political Divisions

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 3

- **What role did students play in the protest movements of the 1960s?**
- **Why did President Johnson decide not to seek reelection?**
- **How did the Vietnam War affect the election of 1968?**



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Student Activism in the 1960s

- **Generation Gap** — Young Americans in the 1960s had many opportunities unknown to previous generations; many also questioned the values of their parents. These factors contributed to a wider **generation gap** between college-aged youths and their parents.
- **Students for a Democratic Society and the New Left** — Organized in 1960, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) had a major impact on the **New Left**, a political movement that advocated radical changes to deal with problems such as poverty and racism.
- **The Free Speech Movement** — Student protests for free speech at the University of California at Berkeley inspired similar movements elsewhere, including challenges to social restrictions on campuses.
- **The Teach-in Movement** — Begun at the University of Michigan in March 1965, **teach-ins**, or special sessions at which issues concerning the war could be discussed, soon became a popular means of expressing antiwar sentiment.
- **Continued Protests** — Hundreds of demonstrations continued at colleges and universities around the country. One of the most dramatic, at Columbia University in New York City, linked the issues of civil rights and the war.



Draft Resistance

- 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.
- Most of those who refused to be drafted in the early 1960s were **conscientious objectors**, people who opposed fighting on moral or religious grounds.
- 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.
- At first, college students could receive a **deferment**, or postponement of their call to serve. Deferments were eliminated in 1971 in response to complaints that they were unfair to those who could not afford college.



Johnson Decides Not to Run

- **Continuing protests and an increasing number of casualties steadily decreased popular support for Johnson's handling of the war.**
- **After the Tet Offensive, Johnson rarely left the White House for fear of angry protesters.**
- **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.**
- **On March 31, 1968, Johnson announced in a nationally televised speech that he would not seek another term as President.**



The Election of 1968

The Democratic Convention

- 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.
- During the convention, police attacked protesters, with much of the violence taking place in front of television cameras.
- Vice President Hubert Humphrey won the Democratic nomination, but the party had been further torn apart by the convention's events.

The Nation Chooses Nixon

- **Richard M. Nixon** received the Republican Party's nomination for President.
- Nixon soon took the lead in national polls, allowing his running mate Spiro Agnew to make harsh accusations, while Nixon stayed "above the fray."
- Independent candidate George C. Wallace drew many votes. Additionally, many disillusioned Democrats did not vote.
- In a close race, Nixon won the presidency in the 1968 election.



Other Factors in the 1968 Election

- The 1960s was an unsettling period for mainstream Americans, a group sometimes referred to as **Middle America**. Many turned to the Republican Party for stability, voting for Republican candidates such as Nixon.
- Many Americans were disillusioned by Johnson's handling of the Vietnam War. 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.



Political Divisions—Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 24, Section 3

Why were deferments for college students eliminated in 1971?

- (A) A larger fighting force was needed.**
- (B) They were viewed as unfair to those who could not afford college.**
- (C) College students were more likely to burn their draft cards.**
- (D) They were driving young men out of the country.**

Which of these best describe Middle America?

- (A) Students who protested campus social restrictions**
- (B) Democrats who supported Hubert Humphrey**
- (C) Mainstream Americans**
- (D) Young men drafted into the war**



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