

Name \_\_\_\_\_

8.3

Date Due \_\_\_\_\_



*Turbulent Times: The 1960s...  
psychedelic man...*

APUSH Review Guide for AMSCO chapter 28. (or other source reviewing the 1960's)

*Pictured at right: President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1961, public domain image*

**From the College Board Content Outline for Period 8**

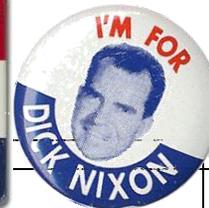
**Key Concept 8.1:** The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

**Key Concept 8.2:** New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

**Key Concept 8.3:** Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

**Promise and Turmoil, The 1960s, pp 600-617**

**1. John F. Kennedy's New Frontier, pp 600-604**



Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities, while struggling to live up to its ideals.</p>	<p>Promise and Turmoil, The 1960s...</p> <p>John F. Kennedy's New Frontier...</p> <p>The Election of 1960...</p> <p>Nixon...</p> <p>Kennedy...</p> <p>Campaign...</p> <p>Results...</p>	<p>What was the key issue in this election? (besides JFK's good looks? ☺ )</p> <p>What role did technology play in this election?</p> <p>JFK was the first Catholic president as well as the youngest at 43 years of age. Nixon was only 47. What is significant about their "youth?"</p>

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Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities, while struggling to live up to its ideals.</p> <p>As the United States focused on containing communism, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes.</p> <p>Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy.</p>	<p>Domestic Policy...</p> <p>New Frontier Programs...</p> <p>Foreign Affairs...</p> <p>Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)...</p> <p>Berlin Wall (third Berlin crisis)...</p>	<p>JFK and his wife Jackie were idolized by the media and their fairy tale life was nicknamed Camelot. What does this reveal about American culture in the modern age?</p> <p>The Equal Pay Act of 1963 is a United States federal law amending the Fair Labor Standards Act (part of New Deal), aimed at abolishing wage disparity based on sex. It was signed into law on June 10, 1963 by John F. Kennedy as part of his New Frontier Program. In passing the bill, Congress denounces sex discrimination for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It depresses wages and living standards for employees necessary for their health and efficiency;</li> <li>-it prevents the maximum utilization of the available labor resources</li> <li>-it tends to cause labor disputes, thereby burdening, affecting, and obstructing commerce;</li> <li>-it burdens commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; and</li> <li>-it constitutes an unfair method of competition.</li> </ul> <p><b>What was the purpose of FDR's Fair Labor Standards Act?</b></p> <p><b>How many New Frontier Programs were successfully implemented?</b></p> <p><i>"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."</i> JFK, inaugural address, 1961  <b>How did JFK's action as President back up this mission?</b>  <b>Provide ONE specific example of policy implemented.</b></p> <p><b>Compare and contrast the building of the Berlin Wall to the first and second Berlin crises.</b></p>

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Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities, while struggling to live up to its ideals.</p> <p><b>Cold War competition</b> extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy.</p>  <p>What did "closing the missile gap" mean?</p>	<p>Cuban Missile Crisis...</p> <p>Flexible Response...</p> <p>Assassination in Dallas...</p> <p>In Retrospect...</p>  <p><i>"He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights . . . It's — it had to be some silly little Communist."</i> — Jackie Kennedy, on hearing that a leftist had been arrested for her husband's murder.</p>	<p>Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis was one of the tensest moments of the Cold War.</p> <p>What was the positive impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis?</p> <p>What negative impact did the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis have on U.S. – Cuban relations?</p> <p>Compare Flexible Response to Dulles' Brinkmanship. (Eisenhower's Secretary of State)</p> <p>Why is JFK ranked among the top 10 most successful presidents? Do you agree with this ranking?</p>

**Additional Insight: and Analysis:**

Environmental concerns were increasing in the 1960s as well as concerns over Cold War strategy (intensifying conflict). Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, JFK and Khrushchev signed the *LIMITED* Test Ban Treaty in 1963... *Thirty-three years later*, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Comprehensive* Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Signed by 71 nations, including those possessing nuclear weapons, the treaty prohibited all nuclear test explosions including those conducted underground (the limited treaty permitted underground testing). Though it was signed by President Bill Clinton, the Senate rejected the treaty by a vote of 51 to 48.

**This treaty was signed post Cold War. Why do you think the U.S. rejected it?**

*BTW... this comprehensive treaty still has not been engaged or enforced... it's just paper.*

**Additional Insight and Analysis:**

Kennedy said, "Israel will endure and flourish. It is the child of hope and the home of the brave. It can neither be broken by adversity nor demoralized by success. It carries the shield of democracy and it honors the sword of freedom". He initiated the creation of security ties with Israel, and he is credited as the founder of the US-Israeli military alliance (which would be continued under subsequent presidents). Kennedy ended the arms embargo that the Eisenhower and Truman administrations had enforced on Israel. ...Describing the protection of Israel as a moral and national commitment.

**When was Israel created?**

**Why was Israel created?**

**What long term impact did U.S. role in the creation of Israel have on the United States?**

President Barack Obama is currently working on negotiations with Iran (over Iran's development of nuclear energy and/or nuclear weapons). Israel does not agree with Obama's approach, and in a recent poll more than 70% of Israelis do not trust Obama or favor his approach to the Iranian threat. [Iran has referred to the United States as the "Great Satan" and repeatedly called for Israel to be "wiped off the face of the earth."]

**Why is it so important for modern leaders like President Obama to balance U.S. relations with both Israel and other Middle Eastern nations?**

In 1963, the Kennedy administration *supposedly* (contested by some of his administration) backed the coup against the government of Iraq headed by Abd al-Karim Qasim, who five years earlier had deposed the Western-allied Iraqi monarch.

**Why was securing pro-Western leaders in the Middle East a priority? Is covert policy appropriate for national defense?**

**2. Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, pp 604-606**

**KEEP IN MIND THERE IS GREAT EMPHASIS ON LBJ IN YOUR FRAMEWORK!!!**

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p><b>Liberalism</b> reached its zenith with <b>Lyndon Johnson's Great Society</b> efforts to use federal power to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues while attacking communism abroad.</p> <p>Despite the perception of overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised awareness of the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem, sparking efforts to address this issue.</p>	<p><b>Lyndon Johnson's Great Society...</b></p> <p><b>The War on Poverty...</b></p> <p>Michael Harrington's <i>The Other America</i> ...</p> <p>OEO...</p> <p>Head Start (part of Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965-Great Society)...</p> <p>Job Corps...</p> <p>Community Action Programs...</p>	<p>Explain <i>how</i> Kennedy's proposal (and LBJ's action) for an income tax cut sparked economic growth.</p> <p>Is this type of action considered "liberal" or "conservative?"</p> <p>To what extent was the War on Poverty successful?</p>

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<p><b>Liberalism</b> reached its zenith with <b>Lyndon Johnson's Great Society</b> efforts to use federal power to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues while attacking communism abroad.</p> <p>As many liberal principles came to dominate postwar politics and court decisions, liberalism came under attack from the left as well as from resurgent conservative movements.</p> <p>Liberal ideals were realized in Supreme Court decisions that expanded democracy and individual freedoms, <b>Great Society</b> social programs and policies, and the power of the federal government, yet these unintentionally helped energize a new conservative movement that mobilized to defend traditional visions of morality and the proper role of state authority.</p> <p>Internal migrants as well as migrants from around the world sought access to the economic boom and other benefits of the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.</p> <p>Responding to the abuse of natural resources and the alarming environmental problems, activists and legislators began to call for conservation measures and a fight against pollution.</p>	<p>The election of 1964...</p> <p><b>Great Society Reforms...</b></p> <p>Food Stamp Act...</p> <p>National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities...</p> <p>Medicare...</p> <p>Medicaid...</p> <p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act...</p> <p>Higher Education Act...</p> <p>Immigration Act...</p> <p>Child Nutrition Act...</p> <p><i>Department of Transportation...</i></p> <p><i>Department of Housing and Urban Development...</i> (Robert C. Weaver was the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the first Black appointed to a cabinet secretary position.)</p> <p><i>Ralph Nader's Unsafe at Any Speed...</i></p> <p><i>Rachel Carson's Silent Spring...</i></p> <p><i>Lady Bird Johnson...</i></p> <p>Evaluating the Great Society...</p>	<p>Barry Goldwater ran against LBJ in 1964. What was the key ideological issue dividing the Republicans and the Democrats in this election?</p> <p>Was this division consistent with the "modern Republican?"</p> <p><i>Explain how LBJ's War on Poverty and Great Society impacted the role of the U.S. government.</i></p> <p>Compare Harrington, Nader, and Carson to Riis, Tarbell, and Sinclair.</p> <p>To what extent were LBJ's policies an extension of Populism and Progressivism? Explain!</p> <p>To what extent was LBJ similar to FDR? Provide specific evidence from FDR's New Deal and LBJ's Great Society to back up your answer.</p>

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Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward equality was slow and halting.</p> <p>Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice.</p>	<p>Civil rights Acts of 1964 and 1965...</p> <p><i>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission...</i></p> <p>24<sup>th</sup> Amendment...</p> <p>Voting Rights Act of 1965...</p> <p>Also... LBJ's Executive Order 11246, which required federal contractors to "take affirmative action" to ensure that people are hired and treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex.</p>	<p>Define each of the Civil War Amendments:</p> <p>13<sup>th</sup>...</p> <p>14<sup>th</sup>...</p> <p>15<sup>th</sup>...</p> <p>Why were these Amendments "broken promises?"</p> <p>Compare President Lyndon Johnson's and President Grant's civil rights efforts. Who was more influential? Why?</p>

### 3. Civil Rights and Conflict, pp 606-610

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice.</p> <p>Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.</p>	<p>Civil Rights and Conflict...</p> <p>The Leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr....</p> <p><i>Letter From a Birmingham Jail...</i></p>	<p>Explain the linkage among Henry David Thoreau, Mahatma Gandhi, and Dr. King.</p> <p>Compare JFK's response to Mississippi resistance and LBJ's response to Alabama resistance to that of Eisenhower's resistance to Arkansas resistance. Explain the significance of this comparison.</p>

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Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Following World War II, <b>civil rights activists</b> utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice.</p> <p>Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.</p>	<p>March on Washington (1963)...</p> <p>March on Montgomery (1965)... [Did you see SELMA ?]</p> <p>Black Muslims and Malcolm X...</p> <p><i>Nation of Islam...</i></p> <p><i>The Autobiography of Malcolm X...</i></p>	<p>The analysis of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by many historians focuses on the ‘ironically brave’ (<i>Texans can’t be civil rights activists, right? -_-</i>) and persuasively bold (skilled politician) leadership of President Lyndon Johnson. Some credit JFK for first, although timidly, supporting civil rights (lip service according to MLK). If you saw SELMA... you were exposed to a different viewpoint... a viewpoint that the efforts of Dr. King and everyday citizens becoming activists were the “real” leadership that led to the change.</p> <p>Who was more pivotal in this important legislation? Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the 1963 March on Washington to A. Philip Randolph’s 1941 March on Washington.</p> <p>What is the difference between de facto segregation/discrimination and de jure segregation/discrimination?</p> <p>Which won was easier to combat?</p> <p>Was Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom a positive or negative character? Why did Malcolm X call MLK “Uncle Tom?”</p>

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Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Following World War II, <b>civil rights activists</b> utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward equality was slow and halting.</p> <p>Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.</p>	<p><b>Race Riots and Black Power...</b></p> <p><i>Impact on Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)...</i></p> <p><i>Impact on Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)...</i></p> <p><i>Watts Riot...</i></p> <p><i>Kerner Commission...</i></p> <p><b>Murder in Memphis...</b></p> <p><b>The Legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr....</b></p> <p>The day before his death he said, "And then I got to Memphis. And some began to say the threats, or talk about the threats that were out. What would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers? Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land. So I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."</p>	<p>CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) was created in the 1940s but led significant efforts for change in the 1960s. Membership was open to "anyone who believes that 'all people are created equal' and are willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world." Freedom Rides began in the deep South during the 1960s (strategy was already implemented in upper South in the 1940s). Women and men tested segregated bus terminals in an effort to integrate public places. The riders were met with severe violence. In Anniston, Alabama, where one of the buses was fire-bombed and passengers were beaten by a white mob (1961). White mobs also attacked Freedom Riders in Birmingham and Montgomery. The violence garnered national attention, sparking a summer of similar rides by CORE, SNCC and other Civil Rights organizations and thousands of ordinary citizens. This was known as Freedom Summer.</p> <p><b>What were the long term consequences of Freedom Rides?</b></p> <p><b>The Watts Riot was the worst until the 1992 LA riot. Thoughts?</b></p> <p><b>Who would have supported Malcolm X, Booker T. Washington or Marcus Garvey?</b></p> <p><b>How might Carrie Nation evaluate the work of Huey Newton?</b></p> <p><b>Explain the <i>impact</i> of the following on the Watts riot:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Great Migration...</b></li> <li><b>Racial Profiling...</b></li> <li><b>Malcolm X...</b></li> <li><b>Segregation...</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Lee Harvey Oswald, John Wilkes Booth, James Earl Ray... what's the deal with the three name assassins? Don't answer that...</b></p> <p><b>Explain the symbolism of King's vision of the "Promised Land."</b></p>

#### 4. The Warren Court and Individual Rights, pp 609-610

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice and greater individual rights.</p>	<p>The Warren Court and Individual Rights...</p> <p><i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954)...</i></p> <p>Criminal Justice...</p> <p><i>Mapp v. Ohio (1961)...</i></p> <p><i>Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)...</i></p> <p><i>Escobedo v. Illinois (1964)...</i></p> <p><i>Miranda v. Arizona (1966)...</i></p> <p>Reapportionment...</p> <p><i>Baker v. Carr (1962)...</i></p> <p>Freedom of Expression and Privacy...</p> <p><i>Yates v. United States (1957)...</i></p> <p><i>Engel v. Vitale (1962)...</i></p> <p><i>Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)...</i></p>	<p>Thurgood Marshall argued the case for Linda Brown as a NAACP attorney; he was later appointed by LBJ to the Supreme Court... the first African American Supreme Court Justice. What does Thurgood Marshall have in common with Mary McLeod Bethune?</p> <p>Which court ruling did <i>Brown</i> overturn?</p> <p>How many years in between these two rulings?</p> <p>Explain how reapportionment decreased racial discrimination.</p> <p>Support, refute, or modify the following statement: Earl Warren led a revolution in American justice. Defend your answer with evidence.</p>

**Additional Insight and Analysis:**

W.E.B. DuBois, civil rights leader and cofounder of the NAACP (Progressive Era) was a pro-socialist, communist sympathizer who saw socialism as the best hope for African Americans. He visited the Soviet Union where color/race made no distinction between groups. With the Second Red Scare and Cold War, the NAACP had to distance itself from its founder. He resigned. He was then targeted by McCarthyism (he praised Stalin and called the Soviets “the enemy of my enemy is my friend” referring to a white-controlled government as his enemy). He was found not-guilty (although they withheld his passport for 8 years). He later travelled to Ghana, during which time the United States refused to renew his passport; he then became a citizen of Ghana. He died in Africa after renouncing his American citizenship.

What is the most significant contribution DuBois made to the civil rights battle?

What did his leftist leanings reveal about capitalism in America?

## 5. Social Revolutions and Cultural Movements, pp 610-612

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p><b>Liberalism</b>, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses.</p> <p>Stirred by a growing awareness of inequalities in American society and by the African American civil rights movement, activists also addressed issues of identity and social justice, such as gender/sexuality and ethnicity.</p> <p>Activists began to question society's assumptions about <b>gender</b> and to call for social and economic equality for <b>women and for gays and lesbians</b>.</p> <p>New demographic and social issues led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.</p> <p>Although the image of the traditional nuclear family dominated popular perceptions in the postwar era, the family structure of Americans was undergoing profound changes as the number of working women increased and many social attitudes changed. Young people who participated in the <b>counterculture</b> of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, initiated a <b>sexual revolution</b>, and introduced greater informality into U.S. culture.</p>	<p><b>Social Revolutions and Cultural Movements...</b></p> <p><b>Student Movement and the New Left...</b></p> <p><i>Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)...</i></p> <p><i>Free Speech Movement...</i></p> <p><i>The Weathermen...</i></p> <p><b>Counterculture...</b></p> <p><b>In Retrospect...</b></p> <p><b>Sexual Revolution...</b></p> <p><i>Alfred Kinsey's <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Male</i> (1948) and <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Female</i> (1953)...</i></p> <p><i>Birth Control Pill...</i></p> <p><i>Sex as a consumer product...</i></p> <p><b>The Women's Movement...</b></p> <p><i>Betty Friedan's <i>Feminine Mystique</i>...</i></p> <p><i>National Organization for Women (NOW)...</i></p> <p><i>Equal Pay Act (1963)... (see page 2 of this guide)</i>  <i>Civil Rights Act (1964)...(see page 6 of this guide)</i></p> <p><i>Campaign for the ERA...</i></p> <p><i>Achievements...</i></p>	<p>What does SDS illustrate about youth in the 1960s?</p> <p>Explain the connection of the 50's Beatniks, like Jack Kerouac, to the 60's counterculture.</p> <p>Remember Alice Paul from the Progressive Era? What was her role in the ERA?</p> <p>Why was the ERA defeated?</p>

Additional Insight and Analysis:

The Mattachine Society was founded in Los Angeles in 1951. It was a pioneering advocate for gay rights. Inspired by progress in civil rights, other groups including gay rights were inspired to stand up for their rights more. This included coming “out of the closet” and celebrating identity rather than pretending to be something else.

How is “coming out of the closet” similar to or different from Black Pride?

How is feminism similar to or different from these two concepts?

What do these movements reveal about the era of conformity post WWII (1945-1960)?

In 1969, homosexuals fought back against police harassment, the Stonewall Rebellion, launching a new gay and lesbian liberation movement. The 1970s witnessed a new, rejuvenated gay rights movement. Compare and Contrast the Watts Riot and the Stonewall Riot.

Which one illustrates the greater culture conflict in modern times? What type of culture conflict is it? (think of your conflict categories from the 1920s)



Andy Warhol depicted everyday objects in his paintings, like soup cans, in the 1960s. This was the beginning of modern POP art /culture. Warhol, by making ordinary things famous, gave them new importance. What does his popularity and impact on American art reveal about American society post WWII?

## 6. The Vietnam War to 1969, pp 612-615

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>As the United States focused on <b>containing communism</b>, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes.</p> <p>Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in <b>Asia</b>, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.</p>	<p>The Vietnam War to 1969...</p> <p>Early Stages...</p>	<p>Explain how the Vietnam War illustrates a post WWII conflict caused by decolonization. (see page 583 as well as page 612)</p>

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order.</p> <p>The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures, including military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.</p> <p>Americans debated policies and methods designed to root out Communists within the United States even as both parties tended to support the broader Cold War strategy of containing communism.</p> <p>Although the Korean conflict produced some minor domestic opposition, the Vietnam War saw the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated.</p> <p>Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the “military-industrial complex,” and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.</p>	<p>Buildup Under Kennedy...</p> <p><i>(Kennedy also pledges to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade-Space Race)</i></p> <p><b>Tonkin Gulf Resolutions...</b></p> <p>Escalating the War...</p> <p>Controversy...</p> <p>Hawks versus Doves...</p> <p>Tet Offensive...</p> <p>LBJ Ends Escalation...</p>	<p>What role did President Dwight Eisenhower play in the Vietnam War in the 1950s?</p> <p>The Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions are EXTREMELY significant both to the war effort and political conflict domestically. Explain the foreign and domestic impact of these resolutions.</p> <p>Compare and contrast war hawks and doves during the Vietnam War to those in the War of 1812.</p> <p>To what extent was the TET Offensive a turning point?</p>

Additional Insight and Analysis:

Pueblo Incident, capture of the *USS Pueblo*, occurred in 1968. "Remember, you are not going out there to start a war," Rear Admiral Frank Johnson reminded Commander Pete Bucher just prior to the maiden voyage of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*. And yet a war—one that might have gone nuclear—was what nearly happened when the *Pueblo* was attacked and captured by North Korean gunships in January 1968. Diplomacy prevailed in the end, but not without great cost to the lives of the imprisoned crew and to a nation already mired in an unwinnable war in Vietnam.

When was the **Korean War**?

What was the result of this war?

What does the capture of the USS Pueblo reveal about the Cold War tension in Europe in the late 1960s?

How did this incident impact the **anti-war protests** (protesting Vietnam War) in the United States?

This event, along with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Tet Offensive, the assassination of Robert Kennedy (JFK's brother and Secretary of State 1961-1963, and Democratic presidential candidate), and Chicago riot all happening in 1968... make 1968 a terrible year in U.S. history. *I smell a party shift!*

## 7. Coming Apart at Home, 1968, pp 615-617

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>New demographic and social issues led to significant <b>political and moral debates</b> that sharply divided the nation.</p> <p><b>Conservatives</b>, fearing juvenile delinquency, urban unrest, and challenges to the traditional family, increasingly promoted their own values and ideology.</p> <p>Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.</p>	<p>Coming Apart at Home, 1968...</p> <p>Second Kennedy Assassination...</p> <p>The Election of 1968...</p> <p>Democratic Convention at Chicago...</p> <p>White Backlash and George Wallace...</p> <p>Return of Richard Nixon...</p> <p>Results...</p>	<p>Rapid change often creates conflict. Support or refute the assertion that the 1960s experienced "too much" social change in a short period of time which resulted in a high level of social conflict.</p> <p>Provide at least one piece of evidence support the opposing view.</p> <p>Compare Strom Thurmond and the 1948 Dixiecrats to George Wallace and the 1968 American Independent Party.</p> <p>What does the tumultuous end of the 1960s foreshadow about the 1970s?</p>

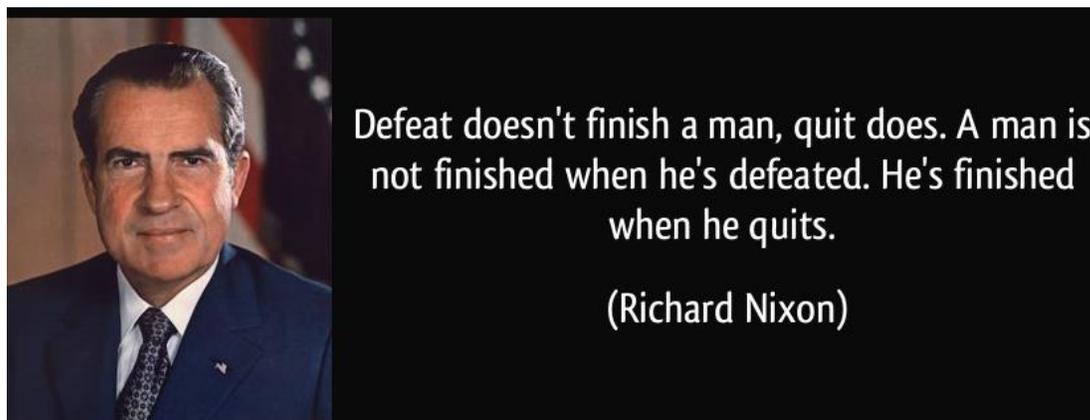
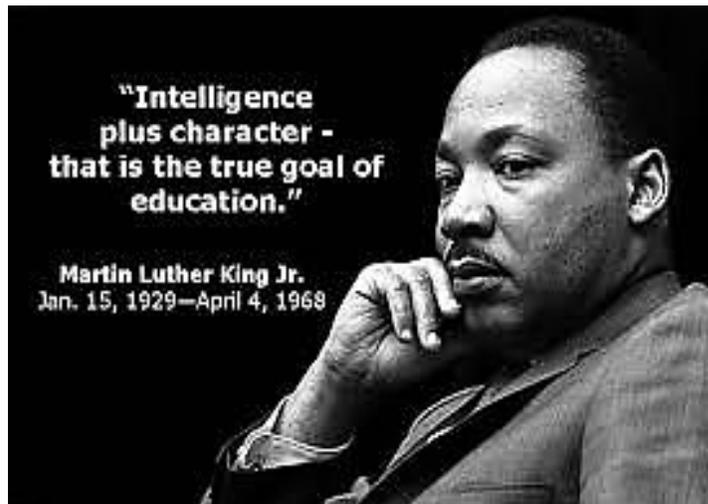
## 8. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: What are the lessons of Vietnam? Page 617

The **Vietnam War** ended with an armistice in 1973 and then the fall of **South Vietnam** in 1975.

After reading historical perspectives on page 617, list three important lessons of the **Vietnam War**.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

DYK... The American Revolution is often compared to the Vietnam War. The local population fought against larger, more powerful overseas-based forces. While the 18th century British and 20th century Americans controlled most cities, rural areas tended to be controlled by the colonial American forces and the Viet Cong/North Vietnamese forces. Peace accords in both wars were signed in Paris. Guerrilla tactics were significant in both wars. That's cool history!



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