




















































- 1  **Politics and Social Changes of the 1960s**
 - Kennedy & Johnson Years
 - Civil Rights Movement
 - Vietnam Era
 - Chapters 28, 29, 30
 - American History Honors
- 2  **1960 Election and JFK**
 - TV debates, Democratic split, JFK v. Nixon
 - Close election
 - “Camelot” and First Lady Jackie Kennedy
 - Good cabinet appointments
 - McNamara, Rusk, McGeorge Bundy
- 3  **JFK – Foreign Policy**
 - Flexible Response (designed by McNamara)
 - Strengthen conventional forces
 - Special forces
 - Growth of nuclear capabilities
 - 1959 Cuban Revolution (and problems)
 - Failed Bay of Pigs Invasion, April 1961
- 4 
- 5  **Cuban Missile Crisis**
 - Khrushchev sends missiles to Cuba
 - Spy planes discover in October 1962 <E:\assets\interactives\tar675.html>
 - Quarantine of Cuba for 13 days
 - Agreement ends crisis
 - RESULTS:
 - Climax of tensions
 - Helps JFK’s foreign policy image, though criticisms
 - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963
- 6 
- 7  **Berlin Crisis**
 - JFK refuses to remove troops from W. Berlin, following precedent
 - Germans flee to W. Berlin to escape communism
 - 1961 – Standoff with tanks; Soviets build a wall
 - Kennedy’s Berlin speech
- 8 
- 9  **JFK’s Optimistic Agenda**
 - New Frontier (struggles with Congress)
 - Tax cut and deficit spending to help economic growth
 - Peace Corps
 - Alliance for Progress (Latin America)
 - Space Race
 - Also works on civil rights, racial injustice and poverty
- 10 
- 11  **Kennedy’s Assassination**
 - November 22, 1963
 - Lee Harvey Oswald
 - Jack Ruby
 - Warren Commission investigates
- 12  **President Johnson**
 - History in Politics:
 - House and Senate 1940s-1950s

- Senate Majority Leader, 1955
 - Civil Rights Act of 1957
 - "LBJ Treatment"
 - First actions: JFK's legacy for civil rights and poverty
- 13  **Domestic Agenda/Great Society**
- War on Poverty
 - 1964 Civil Rights Act
 - Economic Opportunity Act
 - New government programs
 - Landslide 1964 election vs. Goldwater
 - Vietnam?
- 14 
- 15 
- 16  **Johnson's Great Society**
- 17 
- 18 
- 19  **The Warren Court**
- Rolls back anti-communist legislation of the 1950s
 - Congressional reapportionment
 - Approximately equal population
 - *Baker v. Carr (1962)*
 - *Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)*
 - *Miranda v. Arizona (1966)*
- 20  **THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**
- Chapter 29 and Documents
- REMINDER: There will be a quiz based on the material presented here – you must take good notes. The quiz will require critical thinking
- 21  **A new push for civil rights**
- History of segregation and civil rights since Reconstruction
 - NAACP and Thurgood Marshall
 - *Brown v. Board of Education (1954)*
 - Overturns *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)*
 - Brown II: "all deliberate speed"
 - Eisenhower's response
- 22  **1950s Movement**
- Crisis at Little Rock, Arkansas
 - 1957 Civil Rights Act – federal government power for education and voting
 - December 1955 – Rosa Parks
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - Effects of a boycott?
- 23  **Bus Boycott – first major success**
- 24  **MLK and non-violent protest**
- Lunch counter sit-ins already taking place
 - LOCAL HISTORY: Jacksonville Ax-Handle riot
 - Dr. King: non-violent tactics (WHY?)
 - Forms the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
 - American college students form SNCC: Student Non-Violent Coordinating Comm.
- 25  **Civil Rights Eruptions**
- Freedom Rides, 1962??
 - RFK ensures that rides continue
 - U.S. Marshals sent; Justice Department and ICC: ban segregation on interstate commerce

- James Meredith – “Ole Miss” 1962
- 26  **Standing Firm against racism**
 - King’s letter from a Birmingham Jail
 - Desegregation of University of Alabama
 - Medgar Evers murdered
 - March on Washington, 1963
 - Significance of the “I have a dream” speech
 - Birmingham church bombing
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964: bans discrimination
- 27  **“I have a dream”**
- 28  **Taking back the right to vote**
 - Freedom Summer (“Mississippi Burning”)
 - 1965 – Selma, Alabama
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965 – ends literacy tests, allows federal officials to enroll voters
 - 24th Amendment – outlawed poll tax
- 29  **Anger and Discontent**
 - *De jure* and *de facto* segregation
 - Elijah Muhammad – Nation of Islam; Malcolm X (M. Little)
 - Criticisms of the movement
 - Disagreement between Muhammad and Malcolm X
- 30  **Black Power Rages**
 - Stokely Carmichael – SNCC leader influenced by Malcolm X
 - Black Power movement: instead of “We Shall Overcome,” “We Shall Overrun”
 - Black Panthers
 - Riots
 - Legacy of the Movement
- 31  **Assassinations of 1968**
 - Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - Robert Kennedy
- 32  **THE VIETNAM WAR**
Text, Chapter 30 (and parts of 31 for social protest movements)
- 33  **War in the Sixties**
 - Background of the War
 - Eisenhower’s Domino Theory
 - John Kennedy’s Policy
 - Support for S. Vietnam (Diem Gov’t.)
 - JFK increased military advisors
 - Opposition to the Diem government
- 34  **Mr. Johnson’s War**
 - Viet Cong take control of the war
 - Johnson’s initial response
 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
 - Virtual blank check to the President!
 - Drastic escalation: 1965-1968
 - Gen. William Westmoreland
 - Stats? 25,000 in ‘65 → 543,000 by ‘68
 - US forces took over combat fighting
- 35  **Conditions for US Troops**
 - Why go (at first)? Defend against communism; idealistic goals
 - Hot, wet jungles; guerilla fighting and Viet Cong sabotage
 - Vietnamese seemed unwilling
 - Some were terrorists: women and children, too!

- 36  **Vietnamese Civilians Suffer**
- Routine bombing raids
 - Agent Orange and napalm
 - My Lai Massacre – shock at home
- 37  **Tet Offensive 1968**
- 38  **Opposition to the War**
- 1968 Tet Offensive
 - Johnson's falling approval ratings
 - Gene McCarthy & Robert Kennedy challenge for the Dem. Nomination; Johnson decides not to run again
 - Election of 1968 – Richard Nixon, 37th President
- 39  **Election of 1968**
- 40  **Student Protests**
- 1971 Pentagon Papers
 - Student activism begins when "baby boom" generation graduated from high school
 - Examples:
 - Students for a Dem. Society (SDS)
 - New Left (radical changes were the only way to solve problems)
- 41  **More protest to the war**
- Free Speech Movement, beginning at Berkeley University, CA
 - Begins protests at many US colleges
 - Teach-in (college faculty)
 - Conscientious objectors – tried to avoid the draft by opposing the war on moral grounds
- 42  **Reflections of the counterculture**
- Hippies – rejection of conventional norms
 - Sexual Revolution: more freedom for personal choices
 - Drugs: psychedelic drugs (cause abnormal brain behavior)
 - LSD, and others; effects
- 43  **Others...**
- Woodstock and Altamont
- 44  **Nixon's Handling of the War**
- Vietnamization – gradual withdrawal of troops from Vietnam
 - Continued bombing raids
 - April 1970 – attack Cambodia (receives opposition & protest)
 - Protest at Kent State University turns bloody
 - (also at Jackson State Univ., Miss.)
- 45  **U.S. Withdrawal from the war**
- Bombing campaigns 1972
 - Cease fire in January 1973
 - Nixon Doctrine (not in book)
- (War Legacy will be covered at end)
- 46 
- 47  **Fall of Saigon, 1975**
- North Vietnam breaks cease fire; rapidly invades the south
 - No knowledge of secret agreement
 - US evacuates embassy
- 48  **Vietnam Pictures**
- 49  **Vietnam Pictures, continued**
- 50  **Vietnam Pictures, continued**
- 51  **Conclusion**
- Historians accept that the Vietnam War was mis-managed

- DO NOT ASSUME that most 1960s Americans were hippies, or protestors, or part of any other countercultural movement.... This is not an accurate description!
- What is "revisionist history"?