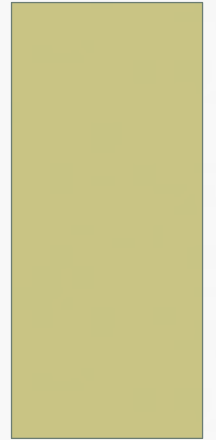


THE KENNEDY AND JOHNSON YEARS

1961 - 1969



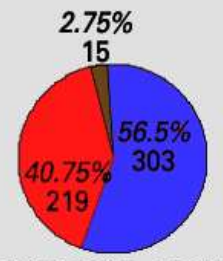
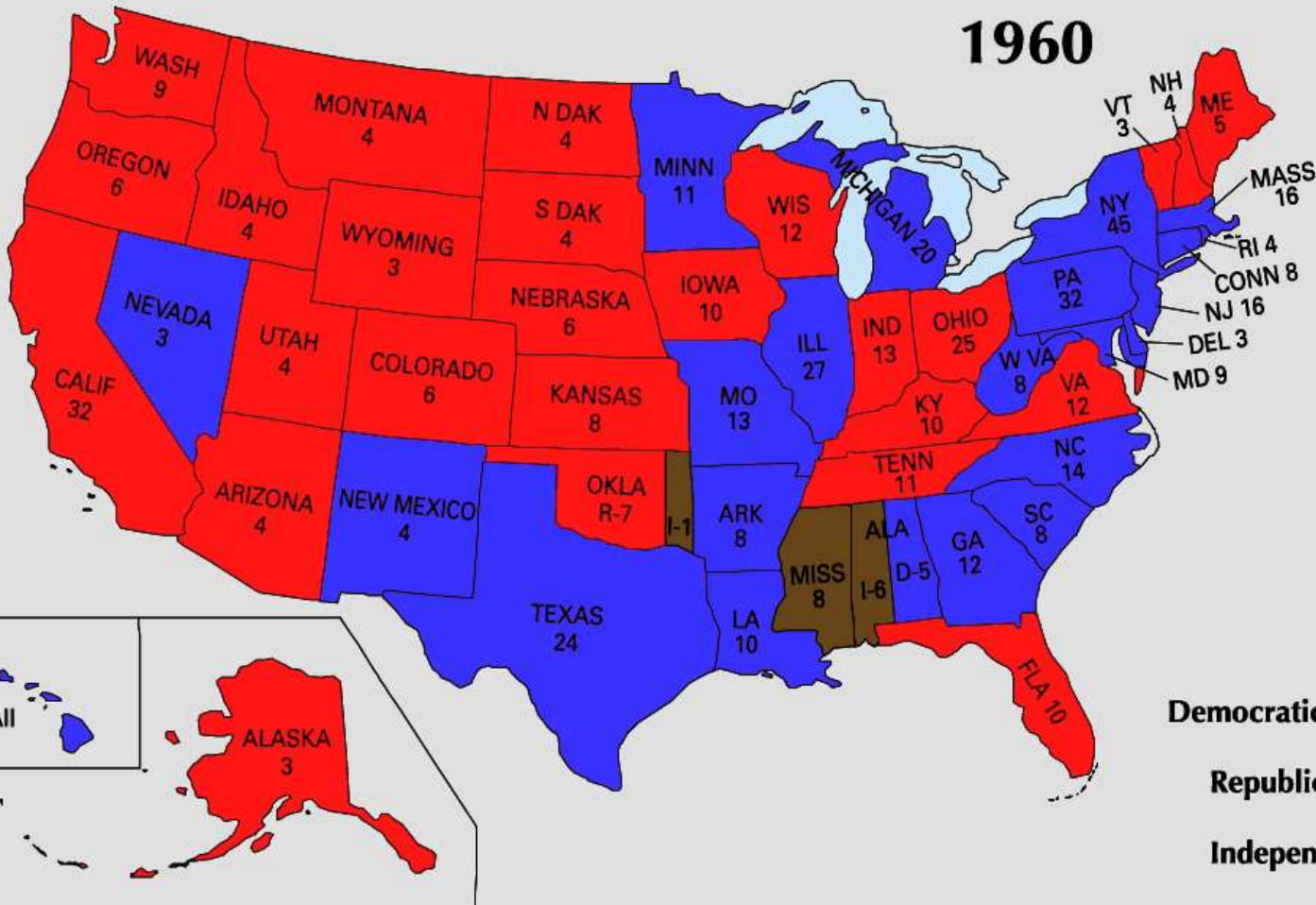
STANDARDS

- **SSUSH20 The student will analyze the domestic and international impact of the Cold War on the United States.**
- c. Describe the Cuban Revolution, the Bay of Pigs, and the Cuban missile crisis.
- d. Describe the Vietnam War, the Tet offensive, and growing opposition to the war.
- **SSUSH21 The student will explain economic growth and its impact on the United States, 1945-1970.**
- b. Describe the impact television has had on American culture; include the presidential debates (Kennedy/Nixon, 1960) and news coverage of the Civil Rights Movement.
- **SSUSH23 The student will describe and assess the impact of political developments between 1945 and 1970.**
- a. Describe the Warren Court and the expansion of individual rights as seen in the Miranda decision.
- b. Describe the political impact of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; include the impact on civil rights legislation.
- c. Explain Lyndon Johnson's Great Society; include the establishment of Medicare.
- d. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968; include the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, and the events surrounding the Democratic National Convention.

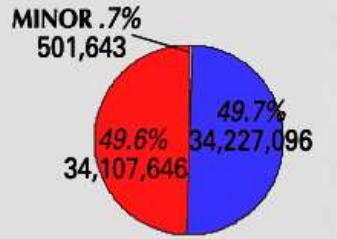
ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- EQ: Despite the progressive accomplishments of the decade, why were the 1960s full of social and political turmoil?

1960



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 537



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 68,836,385

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

KENNEDY TAKE OFFICE

- 1960 – JFK defeats VP Richard Nixon in one of the closest popular vote races in history.
- The JFK/Nixon televised debates had a tremendous impact on the election. Some argue these TV debates were the reason Kennedy won.
- Kennedy became the first (and only) Catholic to be elected President. And up until that time he was the youngest elected as well.



KENNEDY AND THE COLD WAR



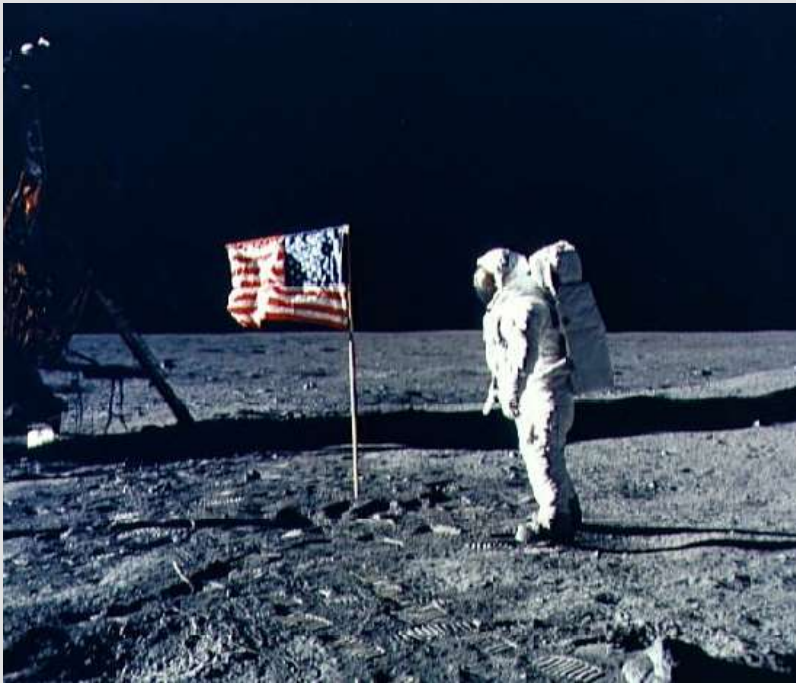
- 1959 – Cuban Revolution turns Cuba Communist; led by Fidel Castro
- April 1961 – Kennedy proceeds with CIA plan to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro
- This attempt (known as the Bay of Pigs) fails; Kennedy embarrassed, US image ruined

KENNEDY AND THE COLD WAR

- October 1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis begins.
- US discovers nuclear missile in Cuba, 90 miles from Miami, FL.
- US had similar missiles stationed in Turkey.
- For 13 days the world was on the brink of nuclear war.
- Crisis was averted when JFK and Russian leader Nikita Khrushchev agree to withdrawal missiles from respective bases.



KENNEDY AND THE SPACE RACE



- April 1961 – Russians put a man in space; Kennedy then vows to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade.
- He would not live to see his dream realized on July 20, 1969 when *Apollo 11* landed on the moon.
- “One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind” – Neil Armstrong
- Kennedy Space Center in Orlando named in his honor

KENNEDY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

- Because of his narrow win in 1960, Kennedy was reluctant to pursue major Civil Rights legislation.
- However after violence erupted across the South, he changed his mind.
- Together with his brother, Attorney General Robert “Bobby” Kennedy, JFK pressed for sweeping Civil Rights legislation.



JFK ASSASSINATED



- November 23rd, 1963 – During a trip to Dallas, TX Kennedy is shot while riding in a motorcade.
- Alleged “lone gunman” Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested hours later.
- Oswald himself was killed on live TV by gunman Jack Ruby.
- Numerous conspiracy theories still circulate as to why JFK was killed.

LYNDON JOHNSON SWORN IN

- After the death of JFK, LBJ becomes President.
- Despite being from Texas, Johnson politically supported Civil Rights.
- He vowed to continue the work of JFK.

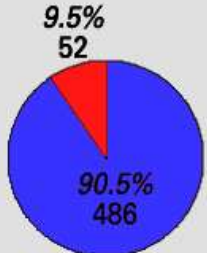
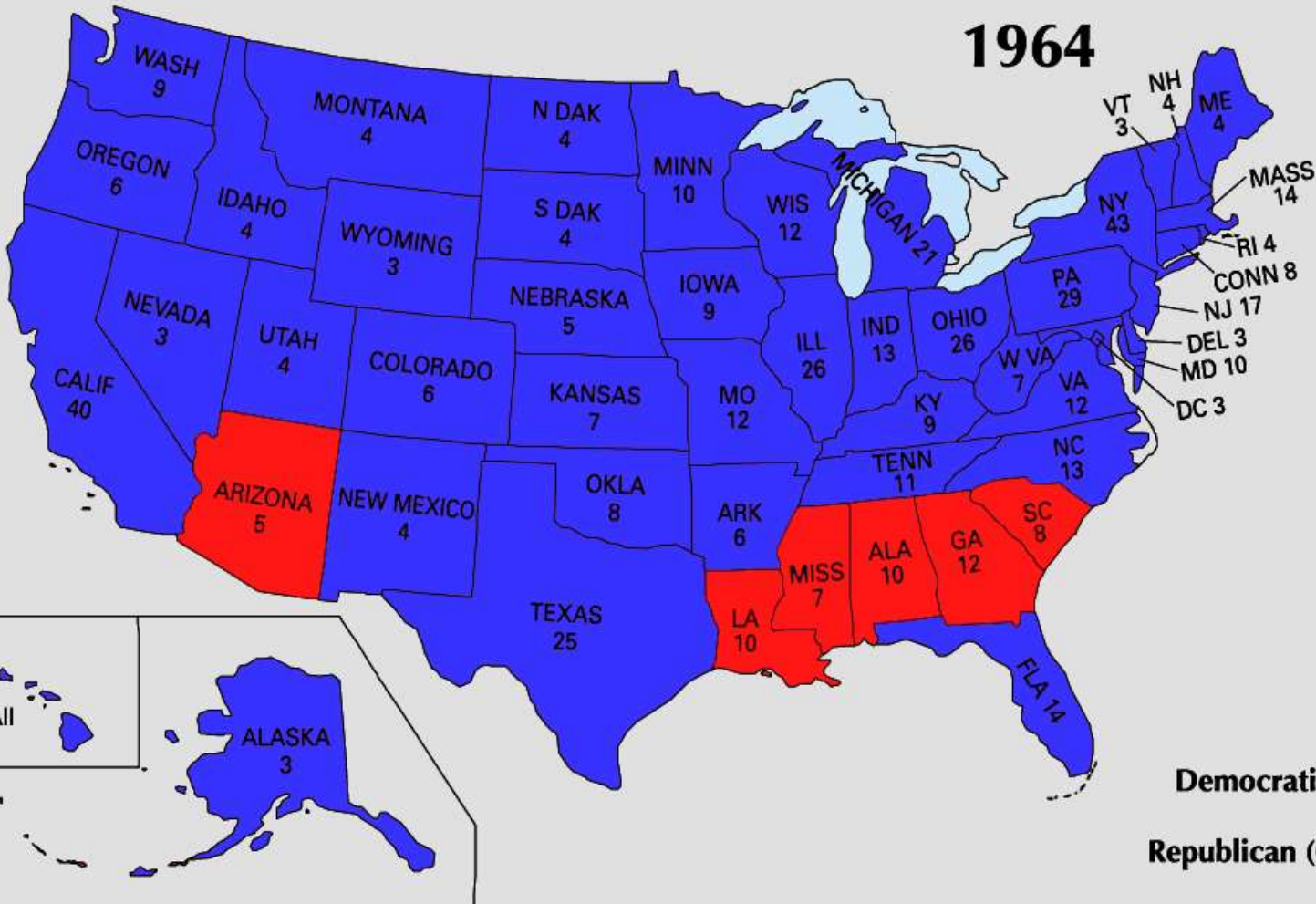


JOHNSON'S "GREAT SOCIETY"

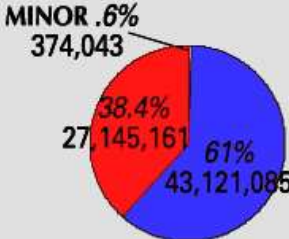
- Johnson's vision for America was known as the "Great Society".
- He pushed for legislation that would:
- End poverty
- Provide job training to young people
- Improve education
- End the "Quota System" on immigration
- Provide medical care for the elderly (Medicare) and the poor (Medicaid).



1964



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 538**



**POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 70,640,289**

Democratic (Johnson) 
Republican (Goldwater) 

JOHNSON DEFEATS GOLDWATER



- In 1964, LBJ runs for President against conservative Barry Goldwater of Arizona.
- The conservative movement was gaining ground for years during and after the New Deal era.
- Conservatives believe in a smaller federal government in all aspects from economic to social issues.
- Infamous “Daisy” ad used fear of nuclear war to help LBJ attain votes.

WARREN COURT EXPANDS INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

- During the 1960s the Supreme Court took the lead on controversial social, religious and political issues.
- Court was led by Chief Justice Earl Warren who also guided the court in the *Brown v. Board* ruling of 1954.
- *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) – All accused criminals had the right to a lawyer whether they could afford one or not.
- *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) – All accused criminals had to be informed of his or her 5th and 6th amendment rights before being questioned.
- These included the right to an attorney and protection against self-incrimination.
- “You have the right to remain silent...”



THE VIETNAM WAR

- Despite the efforts to improve America domestically, the nation was experiencing a foreign policy nightmare: the Vietnam War.
- Seen as another *front* in the Cold War; an attempt to stop the spread of communism.
- North Vietnam was communist; supported by Soviet Union.
- South Vietnam was democratic; supported by the US
- US came to the aid of South Vietnam in an effort to stop the North from invading and turning the South communist.



1968: A YEAR OF TURMOIL

- Dr. Martin Luther King – assassinated on April 4th.
- Robert Kennedy – JFK's brother; ran for president in 1968; assassinated June 6th while campaigning in California
- Nation mourns the loss of two heroes within weeks of each other.

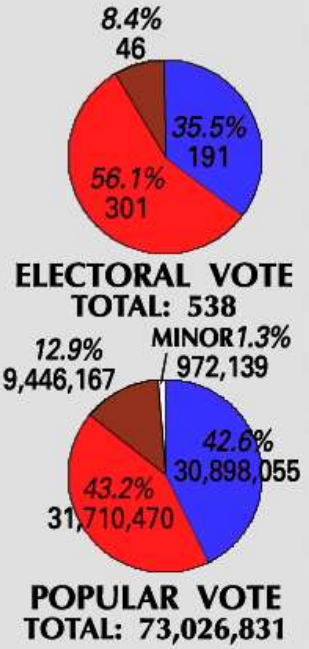
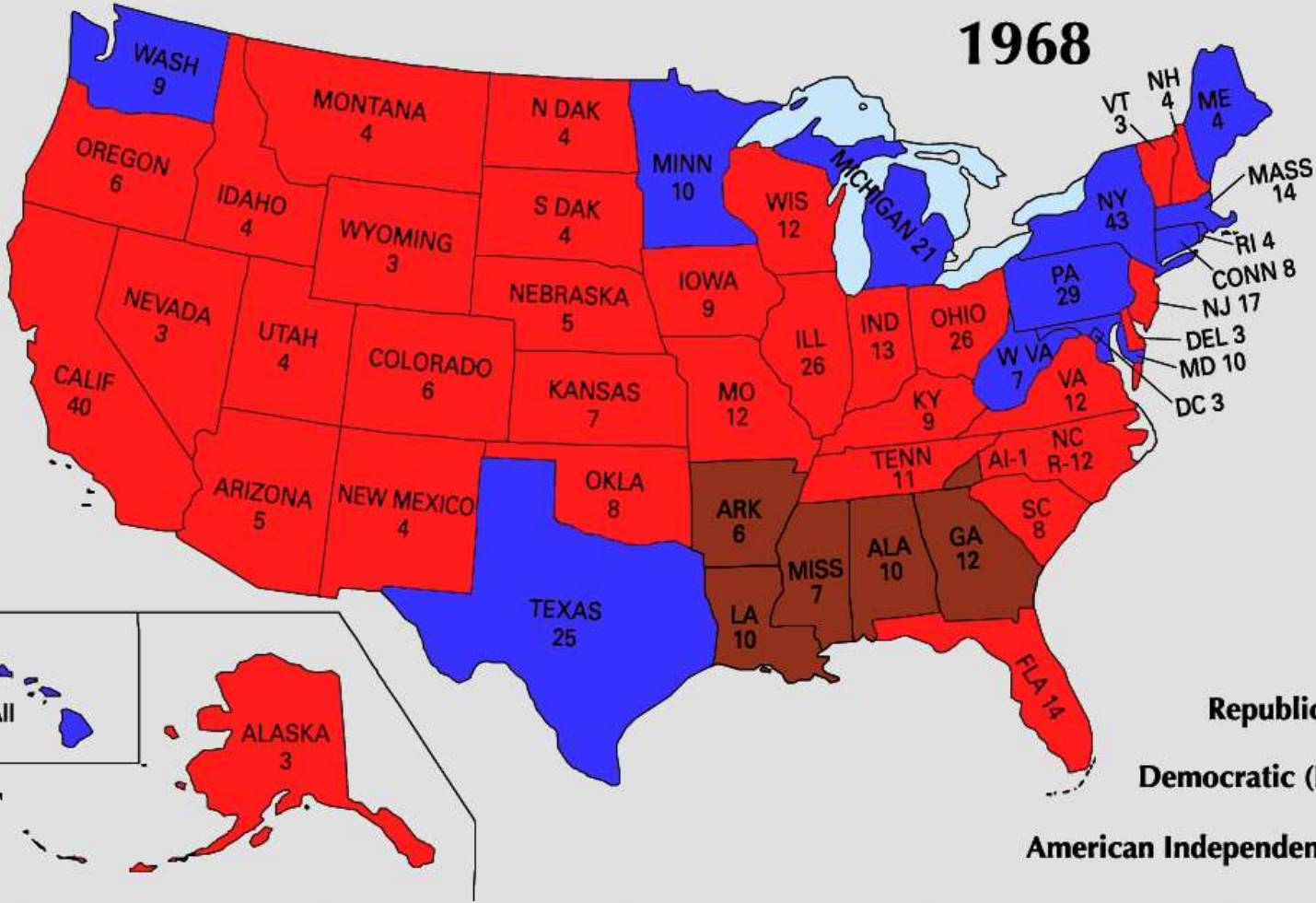


1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

- Held in Chicago at the end of August.
- Distraught by failure in Vietnam War, LBJ announced earlier that he would not run again.
- Angry mob riots broke out between police and protestors over Civil Rights issues and Vietnam opposition.
- Mayor Richard Dailey sent in Chicago Police and the IL National Guard to regain control.



1968



TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Despite the progressive accomplishments of the decade, why were the 1960s full of political and social turmoil?
- Include:
 - Cuban Missile Crisis
 - JFK's Assassination
 - Vietnam War
 - Martin Luther King Jr.'s Assassination
 - Robert Kennedy's Assassination
 - Riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention