

1960's Notes

I. Civil Rights

- A. Jim Crow – Term used to refer to African Americans and laws that resulted to the end of Reconstruction. Kept African Americans from gaining Civil Rights in the south and spread to the north after – *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - 1. Congress could not punish individuals for acts of racial discrimination.
 - 2. Black codes that created segregation in the south and different laws and curfews in the south. Created Black etiquette or proper relations between whites and blacks.
 - 3. *Plessy v. Ferguson* – created separated but equal did not violate the 14th amendment to equal protection of the law.
- B. Rosa Parks – Montgomery Bus boycott
 - 1. Brought Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to the leadership of the Civil Rights Movement. Became the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
 - a. Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat in the whites only section of the bus. She is arrested.
 - b. African American calls for a bus boycott. Nonviolent protests encouraged to deal with the problem. King took his example of Gandhi.
 - 1. Boycott – lasts almost a year – African Americans unite and refuse to use the Montgomery bus system and walk to work.
 - 2. Ralph Abernathy and King, the boycott leaders, are arrested and indicted for violation a state law against the boycott.
 - 3. Martin Luther King, Jr. becomes leader of the boycott. His house is bombed.
 - 4. The Montgomery bus system refuses to desegregate the buses. One year later the U. S. Supreme court rules against segregationists and forces Alabama to desegregate the buses.
 - 5. 1957 – congress passes the first Civil Rights Act since Reconstruction. The Act establishes a Civil

Rights Commission to investigate Civil Rights Violations and a Civil Rights Division of Justice. It also authorized the attorney general to sue people who hindered voting or racial reasons.

6. Set in motion the Civil Rights Movement.

- C. *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* – overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* - Supreme Court found that separate but equal was inherently NOT equal.
 - 1. Thurgood Marshall was hired by the NAACP to argue the case before the Supreme Court.
 - 2. Central High Challenges Supreme Court decision
 - a. Central High is ordered to all the Central High Nine to attend and desegregate Central High.
 - b. Governor Orval Faubus orders the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the Court order to integrate Central High.
 - c. President Eisenhower Federalizes the Arkansas National Guard and orders them to protect the Central High Nine to attend Central High.
- D. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
 - 1. Different approach after it split from the SCL C.
 - 2. Ella Baker was the executive director of the organization of mostly young African Americans. Baker criticized King because she believed that African Americans depended too much on him. She believed in group centered leadership rather than leader centered group.
 - a. It gave young activists a chance to make decisions about priorities and tactics.
 - b. It shifted the focus of the civil rights movement away from church leadership alone.
 - c. Sought more immediate change rather than gradual change.
 - d. Robert Moses, most influential leader, encouraged African American students to come to SNCC meetings.
- E. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) – ‘Sit Ins’ – desegregation of Jack Spratt Coffee House in Chicago.
 - 1. CORE members simply sat down at a segregated lunch counter or other public place. If they were refused service at first, they simply stayed where they were.
 - a. Many student involved in student “sit ins”.

- b. After success of the Greensboro, North Carolina “sit ins” the movement spread and some protesters were arrested.
- F. **Freedom Riders** – CORE and SNCC organized and carried out this movement to test whether southern state would obey the Supreme court ruling allowing African Americans to exercise the rights newly granted to them. Attempted to use segregated facilities at bus terminals.
 - 1. First Freedom Ride – Washington D. C. – 13 riders black and white going south. Small negative reaction.
 - a. Atlanta – group split into two and headed to the “Deep South” and the trip turned dangerous.
 - b. Anniston, Alabama – armed mob met first bus – the riders escaped before the bus burst into flames – they were beaten. The violence took them by surprise
 - c. Leader Farmer considered calling the project off but Diane Nash warned that if they stopped the movement would die.
 - d. National reaction – people were horrified at the pictures of the Freedom Riders.
 - e. Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama – violence intensified.
 - f. Jackson, Mississippi – riders met no mobs but were arrested.
 - 1. New Riders arrived to replace and were also arrested.
 - 2. The first Freedom Ride died in Jackson.
 - 3. 300 riders continued throughout the summer and RFK gave federal support to the protest sending in Federal Marshals.
 - 4. RFK pressured the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a ruling prohibiting segregation in the interstate transportation – trains, planes, buses. The Justice Department sued local communities that did not comply. Kennedy encouraged the riders to push for voters rights.
- G. **Albany Movement** – Albany, Georgia – year long campaign of protest marches.
 - a. Called for desegregation of Bus Terminals and talks with white community leaders.

- b. King goes to Albany to help and inspires African Americans to join but irritated some civil rights leaders because they considered him an outsider.
- c. Police chief kept police violations of civil rights out of public view. “Nonviolent Opposition” deprived the Albany Movement of Nationwide sympathy and finally fizzled out.

H. **Integration at “Ole Miss”**

- a. James Meredith – African American Air Force Vet – student at Jackson State College wanted to transfer to University of Mississippi – but racial segregated
- b. Supreme up held Meredith claim to attend the school.
- c. Governor of Mississippi Barnett declared he could not enrolled – Barnett blocked the way to the admissions office.
- d. Justice department sent marshals and protesters destroyed marshal’s vehicles. Violence intensified and two bystanders were killed and many were hurt.
- e. JFK sent army troops to restore order and marshals escorted Meredith to class.

I. **Clash in Birmingham** – Rev. Shuttlesworth, head of Alabama Christian Movement of Human Rights invited MLK,Jr. who called it the “most segregated city in the country.” Victory could be significant –

- a. SCLC prepared for **Project C** or Project confrontation – to provoke confrontation between nonviolent protesters and brutal police. This would attract sympathy of the northern whites and cause federal intervention when seen on television.
- b. King planned boycotts of stores and integration of local churches.
 - 1. Businessmen fearing riots and loss of revenue tried to negotiate without success.
 - 2. City officials declared the marchers violated regulation prohibiting parades with permits.
 - 3. King and other African American protesters were jailed – after a week, with the help of JFK king was released on bail.
 - 4. Results – Governor Wallace sent state police to reinforce Connor’s police who used water hoses and attack dogs to dispersed children and protesters. When t hey fell to the ground, the police beat them.
 - 5. The protesters won sympathy for the television audience across the nation.

- J. **Kennedy and the Civil Rights Movement**
 - a. Kennedy's decision to aid the Movement made many Kennedy votes to change to Nixon votes. He won the election by a slim margin.
 - b. Kennedy moved slowly on Civil Rights issues so not to alienate southerners in Congress to protect his foreign policy support.
 - c. He was embarrassed by the Freedom Riders in the presence of Khrushchev.
 - d. He initially introduced a modest civil rights bill but after Birmingham, his support was much stronger.
 - 1. Prohibited segregation in public places, banned discriminations wherever federal funding was involved and advance school desegregation.
 - 2. Powerful segregationists in Congress kept the bill from coming up for a vote.
 - e. Kennedy was killed before he was able to pass legislation.
- K. **March on Washington** – opposition to the civil rights bill prompted leadership to march on Washington. Freedom and Jobs of 1/4 million people was the purpose of the march.
 - a. Kennedy feared march would alienate Congress and cause racial violence but he gave his support.
 - b. 200,000 people from all over the country at Lincoln Memorial.
 - c. March was peaceful – MLK, Jr. gave his famous “I have a dream speech.”
 - d. Increased public support the movement.
- L. **Johnson on Civil Rights**
 - a. Johnson used his political skills to pass Kennedy's bill. Speech that insisted Congress honor Kennedy by passing civil rights bill.
 - b. House passed bill but opponents in Senate tried to filibuster but Johnson asked his buddies to use “Closure” and limit debate and call for a vote.
 - c. Bill passed. **Civil Rights Act of 1964** – impacted voting, schools and jobs.
 - 1. Gave the Justice Department authority to act vigorously in school desegregation and voting rights cases.
 - a. Banned the use of different voters registration standards for blacks and whites.

- b. Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations, such as motels, restaurants, gas stations, theaters and sports arenas.
- c. Allowed the withholding of federal funds from public or private programs that practice discrimination.
- d. Banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or origin by employers and unions.
- e. Created the Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to investigate charges of job discrimination.
- f. Affirmative Action – a program designed to set goals and limitations for hiring of minority groups and women.

M. **Freedom Summer – Voter Registration Drive in Mississippi**

- a. Civil Rights leaders, African Americans, and White Volunteers (mostly college students)
- b. Freedom School – developed techniques to improve academic and political skills of African American children and adults.
- c. Whites and KKK members who resented the Civil Rights Act held protest rallies.
 - 1. Three young civil rights workers were reported missing and later FBI agents found their bodies.
 - 2. 80 mob attacks on workers – beaten or wounded by gunfire, arrested and African American Churches were bombed.
- c. **Democratic Convention 1964** – SNCC and newly registered Mississippi voters formed the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. (MFDP)- Delegate Fannie Lou Hamer – argued that they were the rightful representatives of the Party not the politicians from the segregated party organization. An attempt of provide an alternative to the regular Democratic Party.
 - 1. Opened to all races and conformed to the National Party Regulations.
- d. The MFDP rejected and offer from Johnson to choose two delegates of their party to change the rule of the 1968 convention to eliminate discrimination.
 - 1. Unsuccessful at unseating delegates.

2. Successful in establishing black delegates would be included in future delegations from the southern states.
- e. Johnson won by a landslide but knew he had to do something about voting rights for African American.
- f. Selma March – march to promote improvement of voting rights
- g. MLK, Jr. campaign in Selma – Wanted public attention on voting rights – walk from Selma to Montgomery – 50 miles.
 1. Marchers set out – armed state troopers on horseback charged into the crowd with whips, clubs, and tear gas.
 2. TV attacks shocked views. “Bloody Sunday”
 3. Johnson sent in Alabama National guard under federal control.
 4. When they set out again, marchers from all over the country flocked to join. By the time they reached Montgomery 25,000 people marched.
- h. Result – **Voting Right Act of 1965**
 1. Federal officials could register voters in places where local officials were blocking registration.
 2. Eliminated literacy tests and other barriers.
 3. 400,000 African Americans registered to vote in the “Deep South”.
 - a. Created an entirely new voting population in the south.
 - b. More blacks could be elected to political office.
 - c. Twenty-fourth Amendment ratified in 1964. Barred the use of poll tax in federal election.
 - d. Brought about the rise of more militant leaders.

II. **Militant Civil Rights Leaders**

A. **Malcolm X –**

- a. Father was a Baptist Minister who spread the “back to Africa” message of Marcus Garvey.
- b. Malcolm arrested for burglary and while jailed joined the “Nation of Islam” or Black Muslims. They viewed white society as oppressive and preached black separation and self-help.
 1. Leader Elijah Muhammad who taught Allah would bring about a “Black Nation” a union among all nonwhite peoples. – “Black Nationalism” – Black Superiority.
 2. Key to self-knowing was knowing one’s enemy – white society.

3. They opposed early civil right movements – he rejected (Malcolm X) integration.
 4. Malcolm and Elijah disagreed and Malcolm left the Nation of Islam. He formed his own religious organization - Muslim Mosque Inc. Went on a religious pilgrimage to Mecca – where he changed his view on separatism and hatred of whites.
 5. He came back and began to work with civil rights leaders. Soon after he was assassinated. But he inspired many young people by his activities.
- B. **Black Power Movement** – Stokely Carmichael – rose to SNCC leadership but became more militant.
- a. After being jailed he called for SNCC workers to carry guns for self-defense.
 - b. He wanted to make the group exclusively black membership.
 - c. Initiated cry for “Black Power” – called on African Americans to unite to recognize their heritage, to build a sense of community to begin to define their own goal, to lead their own organization and support those organization.
- C. **The Black Panthers** – Leader Bob Seale and Huey Newton
- a. Asked African Americans to lead their own communities.
 - b. Demanded the federal government rebuild the nation’s ghettos to make up for years of neglect.
 - c. “Black is Beautiful” slogan fostering racial pride.
 - d. Split civil rights movement. Provided a more militant demand for change.
- D. **Urban Blacks** – Riots in the communities – battle focused on
- a. **de jure Segregation** – racial segregation instituted by law.
 - b. **de facto Segregation** – segregation caused by social conditions such as poverty or traditions- education , housing, jobs, etc.
 1. Los Angeles Riots
 2. Blow to the nonviolent movement of MLK, Jr.
 3. National Advisory Commission on Civil Rights
 - c. **Poor Peoples Campaign** – MLK, Jr. wanted to solve the problems of the N. Urban Blacks and different races
 1. Protest to get Johnson in increase the amount of funding in his War on Poverty.
 2. Lost Support because of the split in the movement and that the focus was too much on poverty.

3. King was not able to accomplish his goals he was assassinated April 4, 1968 while trying to aid in a labor dispute on higher wages for garbage workers in Memphis.

III. Other Social Movements

- A. **Women's Movement** – goal to end sex discrimination and to promote equality for all women.
 1. 1950 increase of number of women going to college
 2. Women entering the job force at this time were underemployed, performing jobs and earning salaries below their abilities and less than men.
 3. Civil Rights movement encouraged women to join because of the frustration of their roles in society. Civil Rights movement provided women with legal tools to fight discrimination – Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 4. Women soon discovered that the EEOC did not take their claims seriously.
 5. Women's movement began to include students, opponents to the draft, workers for welfare rights and other social issues.
 6. **NOW** is formed – National Organization for Women – to take action to bring American women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now.
 - a. Fair pay and equal job opportunity
 - b. Attack false image of women
 - c. Balance in marriages with men and women sharing parenting and household responsibilities.
 7. Some women saw NOW as too extreme – mainly for the benefit of white, middle-class women.
 8. Women's movement began to manifest itself in song, literature – Ms. Magazine
 9. Shifts in attitude and career goals. More women became involved in politics.
 10. Results of the women's movement created concerns in
 - a. child care facilities
 - b. shelters for homeless women
 - c. attention to women's health concerns
 - d. awareness of sexual harassment

11. *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision in 1973 which legalized abortion. However the law still allowed states to regulate abortions to the first three months.
12. Equal Right Amendment (ERA) – 1972 Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment – to become law it must be ratified by thirty-eight states. The struggle for ratification died out in 1982.

B. Ethnic Minorities Seek Equality

1. **Latinos** – seeking equal opportunity at work
 - a. **El Movimiento Chcano** in the 1960 to organize against discrimination in education and in jobs. High drop out rates and run-down schools.
 1. Student walk out in Los Angeles 1968 – students demanded culturally sensitive courses, better facilities and Latino teachers and counselors.
 - b. **Migrant Farm Workers** – Cesar Chavez – Leader
 1. He believed that unions offered the best opportunity to gain bargaining power and resist employers' economic power.
 2. He organized the Mexican field workers under The United Farm Workers (UFW) – 1965 had 1,700 members
 3. He believed in nonviolent means to solve problems and improve working conditions through boycotts of consumer goods
 4. Accomplishments for the United Farm Workers
 - **Financial**
 - First Collective bargaining agreements between workers and growers
 - First contract requiring hiring out of union halts
 - First pension plan for retired farm workers
 - First functioning credit union for farm workers
 - Extension of unemployment compensation for farm workers
 - **Health and Safety**
 - First union contract requiring rest periods, clean drinking water, hand washing facilities, and protection against exposure to pesticides
 - First comprehensive union health benefits for arm workers and other camps

- Abolition of the crippling short-handled hoe
 - Extension of disability and workers' compensation to farm workers
- c. Other **Latino leaders** in congress and new political groups began to form.
1. **La Raza Unido** – 1970 – political party that worked for better housing and jobs and backed Latino political candidates.
 2. **Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Land Grants)** – marched to recognize that Anglo culture had stolen the Chincanos' land and heritage.
 3. **Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)** - to provide legal aid to help Mexican Americans defend their rights and encouraged Mexican American students to become lawyers.

B. **Asian American**

- a. Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) – main voice of the Japanese American – Won passage
1. Japanese American Claims Act 1948 – Congress eventually paid relatively small amount for property losses from relocation
 - a. the United States did not officially apologize for the losses and injuries suffered by interned Japanese Americans until 1988. In that year Congress passed legislation that provided some monetary compensation to the approximately 60,000 surviving Japanese Americans who had been interned.
 2. Japanese Americans also had to fight for equality in jobs and salaries. But as a group they made faster gains than other minorities.

C. **Native Americans – 1924 – Snyder Act** - granted all Native Americans born in the United States citizenship.

1. Struggled for equal opportunity. States denied the vote to Native Americans. –
 - a. Arizona and New Mexico granted Indians the right to vote.

- b. Battle high rate of suicide, unemployment, and alcoholism.
- c. Communities suffered from poverty and poor living conditions and stereotyping.
- d. Native American Activism
 - 1. Seneca Nation - New York 1974 owned land the federal government wanted to build a dam for flood control. Dam would affect 10,000 acres of hunting and fishing land as well as homes and sacred sites
 - a. Appealed to the President JFK not to build dam. President said no and built the dam.
 - b. Congress agreed to pay \$15 million in damages to Seneca but this did not restore the land.
 - c. Other Native Americans responded by bringing lawsuits for violation of treaty rights and failure to make promised payment.
 - d. 1967 Court ruled that the federal government had forced the Seminole to give up Florida lands in 1823 for unreasonably low price. The court directed the government to pay more to the Seminole community.
- e. **American Indian Movement (AIM)** – focused on the special problems of the Native Americans.
 - 1. Set up Native American patrols to monitor street activity.
 - 2. Began survival schools to encourage racial and cultural pride in young people.
 - 3. Protection of Native American rights.
 - 4. Fought for self-government with respect to local matters and natural resources on Native American lands.
 - 5. Sought for the restoration of lands that were taken from them.

f. **Government standoffs**

1. Broken Treaties Caravan – protesting violations of treaties between the U. S. and Indian groups.
 - a. Traveled to Washington D. C. and occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs’.
 - b. Alcatraz occupation – according to the Laramie Treaty of 1868 allowed Native Americans to file homestead claims on federal lands. Failed because federal marshals removed protesters after a year and a half. Succeeded in gaining national attention.
 - c. Confrontation at Wounded Knee – AIM took over the village until the government agreed to investigate the treatment of Indians and the poor conditions on the reservations. They also demanded the U. S. review 371 treaties they had broken over the years. AIM finally agreed to surrender and leave the reservation and the government consented to reexamine treaty rights.

g. **Results**

1. Kennedy and Johnson tried to bring jobs and income to some reservations by encouraging industry to locate there.
2. Encouraged leasing of reservation lands to energy and development corporations. But some worried about the effects on the land and later sought to renegotiate or cancel many leases.
3. Fought to include Native Americans in the Great Society Programs.
4. Indian Education Act of 1972 gave parents and tribal councils more control over schools and school programs.
5. Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 – upheld Native American right to self government and allowed local leaders right to administer federally supported social programs for housing and education.

6. Alaska Federation of Natives gave \$1 billion and 40 million acres of land to the Native Americans.
7. 1970 – Taos in New Mexico won back Blue Lake, a religious shrine, as well as 48,000 acres of land.

IV. **The Environment** – Concerns over the environment created a need for legislation to protect the environment.

- A. Rachel Carson – biologist – writer – who brought to the attention the affects of chemical pesticides, particularly DDT, had on a increase of agricultural productivity v. killing plants and animal along with insects. *The Silent Spring* – Eventually DDT was banned in the United States and other chemicals were controlled more strictly.
 1. Later people worried about the air and pollution.
 2. Nuclear Power Plants were developed for cleaner and more effective electricity. Steam from the plants killed fish and plant life. Fear grew over nuclear melt –downs.
 - a. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** – became responsible for overseeing the use of nuclear materials in civilian life. They were to make sure that nuclear power plants were operated safely.
 3. Government Action to the issues of the environment
 - a. **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** – Created as an independent federal agency to administer the laws that affect the environment.
 - b. **Wilderness Act** – Designated lands to be maintained and preserved for public enjoyment.
 - c. **Rare and Endangered Species Act** – Established protection for rare, endangered, and threatened plants and animals.
 - d. **Clean Air Act** – Instituted a research and development program to prevent and control air pollution.
 - e. **Clean Water Act** – Established regulations for preventing urban and industrial water pollution.
 - f. **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act** – Established guidelines for storage and / or disposal of existing hazardous waste.
 - g. **Safe Drinking Water Act** – Established guidelines for safe drinking water.

- h. **Toxic Substance Control Act** – enacted to regulate the commercial manufacture, processing, and distribution of chemical substances.
 - 4. **Government tries to achieve a balance**
 - a. Increase in cost of the new regulatory programs raised concerns that cleaning up the environment would result in the loss of jobs.
 - 1. Development of oil fields in Alaska – Alaskan Pipeline – created new jobs and expanded the states revenue.
 - 2. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 – set aside millions of acres of land for the state’s native groups to be used partly for conservation purposes.
 - 5. **Consumerism** – Ralph Nadar became the watch dog for the consumer – hired to regulate safety in the automobile.
 - a. Congress passed The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act –
 - b. Wholesome Meat Act of 1967
 - c. Nadar gave consumers the power to stand up and speak for their protection.
- V. **Counterculture** – rejected most of the conventional social customs – looked for alternatives to the traditional patterns of living. They rejected accepted ways of life in favor of change and individual choice still affects society.
 - 1. **Hippies** – people who were “hip” or aware of the latest styles wanted to look different.
 - 2. **Sexual Revolution** – Young people demanded more freedom to make personal choices. New living patters, some rejected traditional relationships and lived together in communal groups, where they often shared property and chores. More and more people simply lived together as couples, without getting married.
 - 3. **Drugs** – Psychedelic drugs and Timothy Leary – (LSD) – used undergrads in experiments with drugs - preached that drugs could fee the mind – He advised “Tune in and Drop out” – He was fired .
 - a. Vietnam Vets became involved in drugs as a result of their participation in the war.
 - b. Students became common users of Marijuana.
 - c. Many people overdose because of their use of illegal drugs.

4. **Rock and Roll** – Woodstock Music and Art Fair – New York August 1969 400,00 people gathered for several days to listen to the major bands of the rock world.
5. **Altmont Speedway – California - December 1969** – Not enough security and the Hell's Angels and violence ensued. Contradicted the values preached by the hippies "peace and love".
6. Counterculture became the conservative middle class of the 1980's.

VI. **Student Protests** – Pentagon Papers revealed that government officials had lied to Congress and the American people about the war. Young people lost trust in the government and increased antiwar movement.

1. Student Activists – Civil Rights Movement help organize Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) – Port Huron Statement 1962 – University of Michigan – explained some of the feeling behind the anti-war movement.
 - a. **New Left** influenced by the SDS believed that the problems such as poverty and racism called for radical changes.
 - b. **The Free Speech Movement** – Berkley – University administration refused to allow them to distribute leaflets outside the main campus gate. Students challenged the university on the grounds of free speech. Police arrest one student and the rest of the students surrounded the police. Campus protest spread as a result of Berkley's example.
 - c. **Teach – in Movement** – reaction to the escalation of the Vietnam War. University of Michigan – group of faculty members planned a strike to protest the war – professors decided to teach a special night session in which issues concerning the war could be aired.
2. **Resistance to the War - Selective Service Act** – which allowed government to draft men between the ages of 18 and 16.
 - a. **Conscientious Objectors** – opposed fighting the war moral or religious grounds.
 - b. **Deferment** – official postponement of their call to serve. Selective Service System announced that college students who ranked low academically could be drafted.

- c. National Chicano Moratorium Committee – protested that the Vietnam war was a racial war.

VII. Election of 1960- New Frontier

Nixon – Republican

Kennedy – Democrat

Kennedy wins by a narrow margin

A. **New Frontier**

- 1. **Kennedy and the Economy**
 - a. Challenged U. S. Steel and called them to the carpet for raising steel prices.
 - b. Cut Taxes – reduce government income and created a budget deficit but the extra cash to the taxpayers would stimulate the economy and bring added tax revenues in the end. – Congress never did pass the bill.
 - c. Poverty and inequality – Kennedy had difficulty in passing any of his legislation for federal aid for education and medical care for the aged.
 - 1. Housing Act of 1961 – provided for \$4.9 million for urban renewal.
 - 2. Twenty-fourth amendment – outlawed the poll tax that was keeping poor African Americans from voting.
- 2. **Space Program** – to keep up with the Soviets
- 3. **Foreign Policy**
 - a. Bay of Pigs
 - b. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - c. Flexible Response – softer policy on dealing with Third World nations who employed unconventional methods of fighting a war. U. S. ordered the training of their soldiers a modern, limited war.
 - d. Berlin Wall – wall placed up by the Soviet Union that divided East and West Berlin for the purpose of stopping the refugees from East Berlin to the West through easily crossed border in the center of Berlin.
 - e. The Soviet Union began the testing of nuclear weapons in September 1961. Kennedy then authorized resumption of underground testing by the United States.

- f. July 1963, a treaty banning the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons was signed by all the major powers except France and China.
 - g. Alliance for Progress – in dealing with Latin America – the U. S. developed a series of cooperative projects and agreements designed to repair the badly deteriorating relationship between the U. S. and its southern neighbors.
 - h. Peace Corps – sent American volunteers to work in developing areas abroad.
4. Kennedy is assassinated
- a. November 22, 1963 in Dallas , Texas - Warren Commission – investigated Kennedy’s assassination. Oswald was the only shooter.

B. The Great Society

- 1. LBJ’s programs - offered quick passage of Kennedy’s tax cut and Civil Rights programs. Believed tax deficit would improve the economy. To get the tax cut passed, Johnson also agreed to cut government spending. It worked the GNP rose, unemployment fell and inflation was in check.
- 2. War on Poverty – passage of the Economic Opportunity Act 1964 created to combat several causes of poverty – illiteracy, unemployment, and inadequate public services.
 - a. **Volunteer in Service to America (VISTA)** – sent volunteers to help people in poor communities and gave poor a voice in defining housing, health, and education policies in their own neighborhoods,
 - b. **Elementary and Secondary Education Act** – distribute money to public and well as private school, including parochial schools for low income children.
 - c. **Medicare** – Provided hospital and low-cost medical insurance for most Americans age 65 and older.
 - d. **Medicaid** – Provided low – cost health insurance for poor Americans of an age who could not afford their own private health insurance.
 - e. **Immigration Act of 1965** – Eliminated strict quotas for individual countries and replaced them with more flexible limits.

- f. **The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act 1965** – Established to oversee the nations’ housing needs and to develop and rehabilitate urban communities, HUD also provided money for rent supplements and low-income housing.
- g. **The National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities 1965** – Offered grants to artists and scholars.
- h. **Water Quality Act, 1965 and Clean Water Restoration Act 1966** – Brought about water and air quality standards and provided funding for environmental research.
- i. **National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act 1966** – Established safety standards for all vehicles to protect consumers.
- j. **Department of Transportation** – developed to improve urban areas and to add to accessibility to all members of society.

C. Warren Court

- 1. *Brown v. Board of Education Topeka Kansas* – overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* - separated is inherently unequal.
- 2. *Mapp v. Ohio* – Stated that evidence seized illegally could not be used in a trial. – Exclusionary rule
- 3. *Gideon v. Wainwright* – ruled that suspects in criminal cases who could not afford a lawyer had the right to free legal aid.
- 4. *Escobedo v. Illinois* - the accused individuals had to be given access to an attorney while being questioned.
- 5. *Miranda v. Arizona* – the suspect must be warned of his or her rights before being questioned. The result Miranda Rule – police must inform accused persons that they have right to remain silent, that anything they say can and will be used against them in court, they have a right to an attorney, and that if they cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed for them.
- 6. *Baker v. Carr* – Declared that congressional districts had to be apportioned on the basis of “one person, one vote” – prevented the party in power from drawing district lines in unfair ways to give themselves more votes.
- 7. *Engel v. Vitale* – prohibited prayer in the public schools.
- 8. *Abington v. Schempp* – bans Bible reading in the public schools.
- 9. *Yates v. United States* (1957) said that the First Amendment protected radical and revolutionary speech even by communists, unless it presented a “clear and present danger” to the safety of the country.

10. *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965) ruled that, in recognition of a citizen's right to privacy, a state could not prohibit the use of contraceptives by adults. (This privacy case provided the foundation for later cases establishing a woman's right to an abortion.)

The Warren Court's defense of the rights of unpopular groups and of the freedoms of accused "criminals" provoked a storm of controversy. Critics even called for the impeachment of Earl Warren. Both supporters and critics could not agree that the decisions of the Warren Court caused a profound and pervasive revolution in the interpretation of the constitutional rights.

VIII. Vietnam War

A. Early Stages

1. 1954 French defeat by the Communist (Soviet and China) backed forces of Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam was divided at the 17th parallel.
2. The Geneva Accords were signed by France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China on July 1954 .
 - a. Dividing Vietnam – North - Ho Chi Minh
South – Emperor Bao Dai
 - b. Elections to re-unify Vietnam would be scheduled for 1956.
 - c. The elections were never held because Ngo Dinh Diem overthrew Bao Dai and prevented the country to unify.
3. The U. S. sends military advisors to South Vietnam to aid the government of Ngo Dinh Diem.
4. The pro-Communist forces of the Vietcong gradually grew in strength.
5. Kennedy supports Eisenhower's Domino Theory and continues U. S. military aid to South Vietnam's regime and significantly increased the number of military "advisors" to train the South Vietnamese army and troops in South Vietnam.
6. U. S. government supported a successful military coup against Diem in the fall of 1963.

B. Gulf of Tonkin

1. August 1964 – U. S. Naval patrol around Vietnam claimed that the North Vietnamese gunboats had fired on American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.
2. President Johnson uses this incident to secure a congressional authorization for the president to use U. S. forces to go into combat in Vietnam. “The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
3. Resolution gave the president as the commander in chief, a blank check to take “all necessary measures” to protect U. S. interests in Vietnam.

C. Escalating the War

1. 1965 the U. S. military as well as most of the president’s foreign policy advisors recommended expanding operations in Vietnam to save the Saigon government.
2. By the end of 1965 184,000 U. S. troops were stationed in South Vietnam and engaged in a combat role.
3. 1967 The United States had over 485,000 troops in Vietnam and involvement peaked in 1969 with 540,000 with the death toll rising at 16,000.
4. With the war becoming increasingly unpopular in the U. S. and in Vietnam – General William Westmoreland assured the American Public that he could see “light at the end of the tunnel.”

D. Hawks v. Doves

1. Hawks were supporter of the war and believed that the war was an act of the Soviet-backed Communists against the South Vietnamese and that it was part of a master Plan to conquer all Southeastern Asia.
2. Doves were opponents of the war and viewed the conflict as a civil war fought by the Vietnamese Nationalists and some Communists who wanted to unite their could by overthrowing a corrupt Saigon government.
3. Other Americans opposed the war because of its cost in lives and money.
4. Antiwar movement was given a political leader in Senator Eugene F. McCarthy of Minnesota became the first antiwar

advocate to challenge Johnson for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination.

E. The Tet Offensive

1. January 31, 1968 – the Vietcong launched an all-out attack on almost every provincial capital and American base in South Vietnam
2. Attack took a major toll on the cities the U. S. military counterattack recovered most lost territory.
3. The Vietcong did not win a tactical victory but won a psychological victory as American opinion began turning against the war. – Vietcong succeeded in demoralization the American public.
4. March 31 1968 President Johnson went on television and told the American people that he would limit the bombing of North Vietnam and negotiate a peace.
5. Johnson the surprised everyone by announcing that he would not run again for president.
6. May 1968 peace talks between North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the United States started in Paris, but the were quickly deadlocked over minor issues. The war continued but the escalation of the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam had stopped and under the next administration would be reversed.

F. Coming Apart At Home, 1968

1. Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination April 4, 1968.
2. Robert F. Kennedy anti war candidate for the Democrats in 1968 assassinated June 5, 1968
3. Democratic Convention in Chicago – violence over the apparent nomination of the pro-war candidate a former Vice President to Johnson – Hurbert Humphrey.
4. Chicago Mayor Daley had the police out in mass and the event was televised.
5. Humphrey left as the Democratic nominee but early opinion polls showed he was a clear underdog in a nation sick of disorder and protest.
6. Growing hostility of many whites to federal desegregation, antiwar protest, and race riots was tapped by Governor George Wallace of

Alabama ran as the self-nominated candidate of the American Independent party.

7. Wallace was the first politician of the late 20th century to marshal the general resentment against the Washington establishment and the two party system.
8. His goal was to win enough electoral votes to throw the election into the House of Representative.
9. 1986 return of Richard Nixon front runner for the Republican Party.
10. Nixon was a “Hawk” on the Vietnam War and ran on the slogan of “peace with honor” and “law and order”.
11. Nixon defeated Humphrey by a close popular vote but the electoral votes were (301-191)

G. Vietnamization

1. Nixon proposed that all non-South Vietnamese troops be gradually withdrawn in phases and that an internationally supervised election be held in South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese rejected this plan.
2. He then announced he would give the South Vietnamese the money, the weapons and the training that they would need to take over the full conduct of the war . U. S. troops in South Vietnam went from over 540,000 1969 to 30,000 in 1972.
3. The president proclaimed the Nixon Doctrine, declaring in the future Asian allies would receive U. S. support but without the extensive use of U. S. ground forces.
4. At the same time he ordered the bombing of Cambodia, a neutral country in the interest of flushing out the Vietcong.
 - a. March 1969 Nixon secretly approved bombing of Vietnamese Communist enclaves in Cambodia
 - b. He then denied the illegal bombing when it was revealed in the New York Times
 - c. March 1970 a group of Cambodian leaders led by General Lon Nol attempted to kick the Vietnamese communists out of the country – Nixon supported Lon Nol’s corrupt regime
 - d. April 30 Nixon announced U. S. had invaded Cambodia after promising 10 days earlier he would withdraw 150,000 American troops from Southeast Asia

5. Nixon's gradual withdrawal of forces first reduced the number of antiwar protests.
 6. When the nation heard of his expansion of the war in 1970, a nationwide protest against the action on U.S. college campuses resulted in the killing of four youths by the National Guard troops at Kent State in Ohio May 4, 1970 – killed 4 students. Two black student at Jackson State in Mississippi.
 7. The U. S. senate then voted to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 8. The American Public was shocked to learn in 1968 massacre of women and children by U. S. troops in the Vietnamese village of My Lai.
 - a. March 16, 1968 – 30 American soldiers stormed My Lai and fired on defenseless villagers
 - b. Massacre killed over 200 women and children and old villagers.
 - c. Lieutenant Calley said that the deaths were no big deal
 - d. Calley was court-martialed for the murder of 109 My Lai villagers
 9. Antiwar sentiment grew with the publication of the New York Times of the Pentagon Papers.
 10. Pentagon Papers were leaked by Daniel Ellsberg a former defense Department analyst. The papers documented the mistakes and deceptions of government policy-makers in dealing with Vietnam.
 11. 1 1/2 years since Nixon took office the situation abroad and at home worsened - war had now spread to Laos.
- H. End U. S. Involvement in Vietnam
1. Nixon and Kissinger were conducting secret meetings with North Vietnam's foreign minister Le Duc Tho after Ho Chi Minh dies.
 2. Kissinger announced in the fall of 1972 that "peace is at hand" but the announcement proved to be premature.
 3. When the North Vietnamese failed to compromise, Nixon ordered massive bombing of North Vietnam.
 4. After several weeks of B-52 bomber attacks, the North Vietnamese agreed to an armistice.
 5. The United States would withdraw the last of its troops and get back over 500 of its POW's.

6. The Paris Accords of January 1973 also promised a cease-fire and free elections. This ended 5 years of negotiations and U. S. air raids on North Vietnam.
7. The armistice did not end the war between the North and the South
 - a. It allowed the North to maintain 150,000 troops in South Vietnam.
 - b. South Vietnamese Leader Nguyen Van Thieu remained in power. (Kissinger and Tho received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973).
 - c. Tho refuses the prize on the grounds that there was still no peace in Vietnam

I. End of the War

1. The armistice finally allowed the United States to extricate itself from the war.
 - a. March 29, 1973 the last U. S. combat troops left Saigon
 - b. North Vietnam releases the remaining prisoners of war
 - c. U. S. stops the bombing of Laos as part of the terms of the Peace Accord.
 - d. August 1973 Nixon stops bombing of Cambodia in accordance with Congressional prohibition.
 - e. U. S. war in Vietnam had officially ended.
2. The war claimed over 58,000 lives, 303,000 wounded, and 750 taken prisoner.
3. Cost \$120 billion – casualty of the war was LBJ's Great Society Programs
4. North and South Vietnam soon violate the Paris Agreement and fighting resumes.
5. U. S. does not get directly re-involved
 - a. Supports the South Vietnamese by providing the government with billions of dollars in aide.
 - b. South begins to crumble during and attack in 1974 and U. S. has no interests in re-sending troops in light of the Watergate Scandal and turmoil that led to the presidents resignation.
6. Without U. S. firepower South Vietnamese major cities soon fall to Communism.
7. 1975 North Vietnam prepare for final siege on Saigon.
8. APRIL 29, 1975 – U. S. orders Americans to leave Vietnam

- a. Panicked Americans and Vietnamese rush U. S. Embassy to escape the Communist assault.
9. April 30, South Vietnam surrenders and the Vietnam War is over.

J. Long Term Results of the War

1. 10,000 Vietnam Vets suffered a range of disorders
 - a. debilitating depression
 - b. drug addiction
 - c. cancer
 - d. sterility from Agent Orange and herbicides
2. Displaced Vietnamese citizens – 1 million left in 1975
3. Americans suffered from disillusionment of the war named “Vietnam Syndrome” - U. S. became leery of entering into any situation that might replicate the Vietnam War.

K. Vietnam after the Fall of Saigon

1. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stated the U. S. was defeated.
2. Vietnam was not plagued with problems
 - a. not enough to eat, a poor and undeveloped nation and was ill equipped to run a country.
3. 1991 Vietnamese economy began to improve
4. 1973 U. S. finally lifted trade embargoes against Vietnam.
5. U. S. and Vietnam re-establish diplomatic relations.