## Liberalism At High Tide

- *****
  - Focus on domestic programs including: ________________________________
  - Built on ideas and programs laid forth from The New Deal
- John F. Kennedy’s Promise:
  - Kennedy proposed health insurance for the elderly, antipoverty, tax cuts, and a civil rights bill.
  - JFK helped demonstrate the power of ________________________________
- Lyndon B. Johnson and the Great Society:
  - LBJ became president on 11/22/63, sought to end
  - _________% lived in poverty, much higher for African Americans and Natives
  - Economic Opportunity Act - ________________________________
    (free early childhood education for poor students); Job Corps and Upward Bound - training and employment; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) - domestic ________________________________
- The 1964 Election: (Check out my video)
  - LBJ v. Barry Goldwater (R, AZ)
  - Goldwater opposed Great Society programs and advocated a tougher ________________________________
  - Ronal Reagan’s “__________________________________________”
  - supported Goldwater at the 1964 Republican convention
- Great Society Initiatives:
  - Elementary and Secondary Education Act - $1 ________________ in federal money
  - Medicare - health insurance for ________________________________
  - ________________________________ - health insurance for lower income individuals and families
  - Housing and Urban Development - newly created department, built public ________________________________
  - Immigration Act of 1965 - reversed the discriminatory quota acts of the ________________________________
    - Allowed ____________________ of legal immigrants to be admitted regardless of numerical limits; especially favored Asian and Latin American immigrants
- Assessing the Great Society
  - Health care for poor and elderly ________________________________
  - Poverty rate for ________________________________ decreased
  - Poverty and ________________________________ remained in many areas
- Rebirth of the Women’s Movement
- Labor Feminists
  - 1960s women sought equal pay for equal work and maternity

### What Great Society Programs are still around today?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Big Idea Questions</th>
<th>Guided Notes</th>
<th>Areas of Concern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Areas of Concern

- Liberalism At High Tide
- John F. Kennedy’s Promise:
- Lyndon B. Johnson and the Great Society:
- The 1964 Election: (Check out my video)
- Great Society Initiatives:
- Assessing the Great Society
- Rebirth of the Women’s Movement
- Labor Feminists
leave

- 1963 Equal Pay Act - equal pay for equal work
- 1970s - more women worked
- Betty Friedan and the National Organization for Women (NOW)
  - *The Feminine Mystique* -
    - Argued that many housewives in suburbs were not happy and lived unfulfilled lives
- Birth Control Pill - led to the decline in birthrates, end of the generation
- National Organization for Women (___________)
  - Modeled after the ________________, is a civil rights organization for women
  - Helped bring attention to lack of women in certain professions and politics

**The Vietnam War Begins**

- Kennedy did not want to lose credibility by withdrawing from Vietnam
- Escalation Under Johnson
  - “I’m not going to be the President who saw Southeast Asia go the way ________________ went”
- Gulf of Tonkin
  - In August, 1964, there was a report that a US ship was attacked in international waters by the North Vietnamese; gave LBJ a reason to escalate the war
  - *****_____________________*****
    - Congress gave LBJ the ability to use any measures necessary in Vietnam
    - Essentially, it gave LBJ a “_________________________”
- The New American Presence
  - Operation Rolling Thunder:
    - Bombing campaign against North Vietnam in 1965
    - More bombs were dropped on Vietnam than Europe and Asia during _____________
    - The North Vietnamese continued to resist and increased their morale
  - Vietnam taught the US that superior technology and weapons ___________________________________________

- Public Opinion and the War
  - “_________________________” - writers began to expose that the realities of the war were different than what the administration portrayed

- Rise of the Student Movement
  - Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - founded in Michigan by students that sought social change
  - *Port Huron Statement* - criticized the gap between the ________________, as well as the nation’s consumer culture

- The New Left:
  - Different than the Old Left - associated with

  ___________________________________________
• Focused on ______________________________________

• UC Berkeley - Free Speech Movement - students sought to use universities and public spaces for protests and organizations
• Selective Service - Draft - 1967 - banned automatic student ________________ -> increased protests

• Young Americans for Freedom
  • Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) - conservative response to the New Left
  • “The Sharon Statement” written before the Port Huron Statement, inspired many conservatives

• The Counterculture (New curriculum)
  • “_____________”
  • Inspired by folk music, later the Beatles, Rolling Stones, etc.
  • Rejected many values of their parents’ generation
    • Used drugs - ______________________________
    • Helped introduce a sexual ____________________

**Days Of Rage, 1968 - 1972**

• War Abroad, Tragedy at Home

• The Tet Offensive
  • January 30, 1968 - Vietnamese ____________________________
  • Surprise attack by the North on the South
  • Although the North was defeated, it was a ____________________________ event in the war
    • Many began to see the war as ____________________________, increased drastically

• Political Assassinations
  • 1968 - the year of “shocks”
    • Tet Offensive
    • April 4, 1968 - ____________________________ was assassinated in Tennessee - led to riots in many cities
    • June 5, 1968 - ____________________________ was killed in the midst of the Democratic Primary

• The Antiwar Movement and the 1968 Election

• Democratic Convention
  • Chicago, 1968 - demonstrations outside the convention were broken up by police with clubs and tear gas

• Richard Nixon
  • Nixon focused on northern ________________________________

• George Wallace
  • Advocated “_________________________
  • Ran as a third party candidate on a ____________________________ platform

• Nixon’s Strategy
  • “Southern strategy” - sought to gain the support of whites in the ___________
  • Outspoken against “the antiwar movement, urban riots, and protests” (923)
With the election of 1968, white southerners began to abandon the ________ Party

The Nationalist Turn

- Chicano Moratorium Committee - Mexican Americans protesting the Vietnam War
  - Argued that the draft hurt the __________

Women’s Liberation

- Feminists tended to be younger, educated, and associated with the ________________________________
  - Some radical women sought to gain feminist goals through politics
  - Sexual politics - advocated that women must have control over their bodies in order to shape their destinies
    - Focused on access to __________________________ and awareness for sexual assault and sexual harassment
    - ____________________: Banned __________________________ in higher education based on sex; federal funds would be cut off
  - __________________________ - helped create the National Women’s Political Caucus
    - Helped sponsor legislation promoting equal rights
    - 1974 - Equal Credit Opportunity Act - allowed married women to get __________________________ in their own names

Stonewall and Gay Liberation

- __________________________ remained illegal in many states
- Stonewall Inn - gay bar in NYC that was raided by police
  - Led to riots over a two day period
  - Birth of the __________________________

Richard Nixon And The Politics Of The Silent Majority

- Silent Majority - Nixon’s belief that many Americans __________ his beliefs and the war
- Nixon in Vietnam
  - “________________________” - Nixon sought to end the Vietnam War, but only in a way satisfactory to the US
- Vietnamization and Cambodia
  - Vietnamization - __________________________ of US troops from Vietnam, by being replaced with South Vietnamese troops
  - April, 1970 - US began bombing supply lines and bases in neighboring, neutral __________________________
    - This led to many protests on college campuses, most notably, __________________________
- My Lai Massacre
  - Execution of over _____ South Vietnamese women and children
- __________________________ (New Curriculum)
  - Easing of Cold War tensions between the US and Soviet Union
• Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (_______ I) - signed by Nixon and Brezhnev
  • February 21, 1972 visit to _________________
  • Nixon sought to gain an advantage over the _________________ and help end the Vietnam War
• Exit America
  • Election of 1972 - Nixon campaigned on “__________ at hand”
  • January 1973 - Paris Peace Accords
  • 58,000+ Americans died, 300,000 wounded
• The Silent Majority Speaks Out
• Law and Order and the Supreme Court
  • _________________ Court - 1954 - 1969
  • Accused of “legislating from the bench”, rights of the _________________ increased
  • _________________ v. Arizona - People must be made aware of the right to remain silent (5th amendment)
  • Sanctioned religious practices in public schools were prohibited
• Busing
  • In the 1950s, schools were ordered to desegregate with “__________
  • As of 1968, 1/3 of southern blacks attended integrated schools
  • Mid-1970s ______% attended integrated schools
  • Busing was used by the courts to decrease segregation
  • The growth of _________________ helped increase segregation in the North
• The 1972 Election
  • Many southern whites switched to the Republican Party
  • Nixon v. George McGovern (D, ND)
  • _________________ won in a landslide

Quick Recap