Unit 8: 1945-1989
Chapters 37-40

1940’S
Foreign Issues

Election 1948
Candidate Party Electoral Votes Popular Votes
Harry S. Truman (I) Democratic 303 24,105,695
Thomas E. Dewey Republican 189 21,969,170
J. Strom Thurmond States' Rights Dem 39 1,169,021

1945 – A Critical Year
- As the end of World War II approached, relations between the Communist Soviet Union and its wartime allies, the United States and Great Britain, grew increasingly tense.
- At a meeting at Yalta in February, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed on the postwar division of Germany but disagreed on the future of Poland.

1945 – A Critical Year
- In April, 1945 representatives of 50 countries, including the United States, adopted the charter for the United Nations.
- Representative body of nations that wished to resolve global issues
- Composition of General Assembly and Security Council
- Security council has 11 members, five permanent and six additional
  - Permanent members
  - US, Britain, France, Russia, China

Conflicting Postwar Goals
American Goals
- Wanted conquered European nations to experience the democracy and economic opportunity that the United States had fought for during the war
- Wanted to develop strong capitalist economies, which would provide good markets for American products

Soviet Union Goals
- Wanted to establish Soviet satellite nations, countries subject to Soviet domination and sympathetic to Soviet goals
- Wanted to promote the spread of communism throughout the world

Soviets Tighten Their Hold
- Albania and Bulgaria: Communists secure control by silencing opposition in Albania; Soviet troops seize Bulgaria.
- Czechoslovakia: Although it desperately tried to remain democratic, Czechoslovakia became a Soviet satellite nation in 1948.
- Hungary and Romania: By arresting anti-Communist leaders in Hungary and forcing the appointment of a Communist prime minister in Romania, Communists achieved power in both nations.
- East Germany: To make sure Germany could not threaten his nation again, Stalin established a totalitarian government, naming the state the German Democratic...
Republic.

8 Map of Europe 1949

9 The Cold War and Containment
   - The competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for world influence came to be known as the Cold War.
   - The American policy of containment accepted the fact that Eastern Europe was under Communist control, but sought to prevent Communist governments from forming elsewhere in the world.

10 Truman Doctrine 1947
   - The Truman Doctrine, which applied the principles of containment, stated that the United States would support free peoples who resist attempted conquest.
   - The Truman Doctrine was first applied in the cases of Greece and Turkey. $400 million appropriated for aid.

11 Marshall Plan 1947
   - The Marshall Plan was created in 1947 by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall as a means to achieve the US goals.
     - According to the Marshall Plan, participating nations would design recovery programs and would receive financial aid from the United States.
     - Seventeen Western European nations joined the plan, receiving a total of $13 billion in aid.

12 Berlin Airlift 1948
   - In June 1948, Stalin banned all shipments to West Berlin through East Germany, creating a blockade which threatened to cut off supplies to the city.
   - In response, Allied nations began the Berlin airlift, which delivered thousands of tons of food and other supplies to West Berlin via air.
   - Although the Soviet blockade ended in May 1949, Berlin remained a focal point of Cold War conflict.

13 NATO 1949
   - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in April 1949.
   - In joining NATO, the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations pledged to support one another against attack, a principle known as collective security.

14 Warsaw Pact 1949
   - In response, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance between the Soviet Union and its satellite nations.

15 The Division of Korea
   - World War II ended before a plan could be made for Korean independence from Japan.
   - Korea was temporarily divided at the thirty-eighth parallel, the latitude line running through approximately the midpoint of the peninsula.
     - A pro-American government formed in South Korea,
     - A Communist government formed in North Korea

16 Korean War
In June 1950, the Korean War broke out when North Korean troops invaded South Korea, aiming to reunite the nation by force.

- A UN resolution, which passed because the Soviets were not there to veto it, called on member states to defend South Korea and restore peace.
  - Roughly 80 percent of the troops who served in the resulting UN police action were American.

**Korean War**
- By attacking North Korean supply lines, General Douglas MacArthur was able to gain an advantage and push north.
  - However, a stalemate developed after China helped the North Koreans push the UN forces back into South Korea.
- MacArthur wanted to attack North Korean and take the offensive.
  - Truman disagreed with this strategy.
  - MacArthur was fired.
- A truce signed in 1953 left Korea again divided near the thirty eighth parallel.

**Numbers**
- In limited warfare the US will suffer 34,000 deaths and 113,000 wounded.

**Post-Korean War Changes in America**
- Warfare — Limited war, limited victory
- Integration of the Military — First war in which white Americans and African Americans served in the same units
- Increased Power of the Military — A military-industrial complex developed as the military established links with the corporate and scientific communities.
- Foreign Policy in Asia — September 1951 peace treaty signed with Japan; relations worsen with Communist China

**1940'S**

**Domestic Issues**

**Taft-Hartley Act 1947**
- Purpose was to reduce management-labor disputes and reduce unfair labor practices
  - Act slowed unionization throughout the country, especially in the South.
  - Part of the anti-communist crusade.
- Passed over Truman's Veto

**National Security Act 1947**
- Created the Central Intelligence Agency
- Created the National Security Council
- Reorganized the Military under one Department of Defense head.

**The "Fair Deal" 1948**
- Truman’s proposal to extend the new Deal for the new era.
  - Increased minimum wage to $0.75/hour
  - Social Security was enlarged to cover more people
  - Called for low-cost housing projects and slum cleanup

**Russian spies in the United States 1948**
- Alger Hiss
  - Former State Department official who was convicted of supplying information to the Soviets
  - Implicated by Whittaker Chambers during testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities

25  **1940’S**

Civil Rights Issues

26  **Jackie Robinson 1947**

- Baseball player who became a symbol of civil rights when he broke the Major League’s color barrier.
- Played for Brooklyn Dodgers and wore number 42

27  **Desegregating the Military**

- Truman will desegregate the US Government and Military following WWII

28  **1950’s**

29  **1950’S**

Domestic Issues

30  **Election 1952**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>33,778,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adlai Stevenson</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>27,314,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31  **Election 1956**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower (i)</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>35,581,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adlai Stevenson</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>25,738,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32  **Businesses Reorganize**

- The postwar years were a time of great economic growth in America. Between 1945 and 1960, the per capita income, or (average annual income per person, rose considerably).
- American businesses switched from providing war needs to meeting increasing demand for consumer products.
  - In order to protect against economic downturns, many formed conglomerates, (corporations made up of three or more unrelated businesses).
- The franchise system, (in which small businesses contract with larger parent companies for goods and services, flourished).

33  **Developments in Technology During the 1950s**

- Television — TV becomes a popular and powerful medium.
  - Number of houses with TV’s 1950 – 3 million
  - Number of houses with TV’s 1960 – 48 million
- Computers and Electronics — The invention of the transistor, a tiny circuit device that amplifies, controls, and generates electrical signals, revolutionizes computers
and radios.

34 **Developments in Technology During the 1950s**
- Nuclear Power — Wartime nuclear research is put to peacetime use in nuclear power plants and nuclear-powered submarines.
- Advances in Medicine — Dr. Jonas Salk develops a vaccine against polio; advances in antibiotics and surgical techniques save countless lives.

35 **White Collar Workers**
- Corporate expansion created more white-collar jobs.
- Office work was less dangerous and exhausting than factory work, and provided more opportunity for advancement.
- White collar workers often had little connection to their companies’ products, and often felt pressure to dress, think, and act alike.

36 **Blue Collar Workers**
- New machines reduced the number of manual labor-intensive jobs.
- Working conditions and wages improved.

37 **Baby Boom**
The baby boom, or (rise in birth rates, that had begun in the 1940s continued into the 1950s).

38 **Suburban Growth**
- The GI Bill of Rights gave returning soldiers low-interest mortgages, enabling many to buy homes in newly built suburbs and paid for higher education.
- Developers such as William J. Levitt built entire communities quickly and on one mold, using preassembled materials.
  - Levittowns

39 **Cars and Highways**
- The growth of suburbs led more Americans to rely on cars for everyday transportation.
- More roads were needed to support the increase in cars. The 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act provided billions of dollars to build an interstate highway system.
- Cars became part of American culture as new businesses such as drive-in movies emerged.

40 **The Growth of Consumer Credit**
- Gasoline companies began offering credit cards with which consumers could purchase their product. Soon, lending agencies began to offer credit cards as well.
- Consumer debt rose as Americans used their credit cards to purchase washing machines, vacuum cleaners, television sets, and other consumer products.
- Rose from 8 billion to 55 billion between 1946-1960

41 **Rock and Roll**
- Music genre that originated in the US
- Combined rhythm and blues, gospel, jazz, and country western music.
- Early artist included Elvis Presley, the Beatles, the rolling Stones, Chuck Berry, and Buddy Holly
Beat Generation

- Group of artists and writers who rejected traditional artistic and social forms
- Influences include psychedelic drugs and Easter beliefs, such as Zen Buddhism
- Members rejected regular work and preferred communal living
- Many members were located around San Francisco
- Writers of the generation included Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg

Joseph McCarthy’s Rise to Power

- McCarthy produced a list of 250 names of presumed Communist-supporting government employees.
  - Later, when scrutinized, this list was reduced to 57.
- Although McCarthy’s accusations were usually baseless, few were willing to risk their reputations by speaking out against him.

McCarthy’s Fall

- In early 1954, McCarthyism, the name given to McCarthy’s crusade, reached the army.
- Democrats asked that the hearings between McCarthy and the army be televised, hoping to swing popular opinion against McCarthy.
- By mid-June 1954, McCarthy had lost even his strongest supporters.
  - The Senate formally condemned him for his actions.

1950’s

Civil Rights Issues

Brown v. Board of Education

- In 1951, Oliver Brown wanted his 8-year-old daughter to attend a Topeka, Kansas school, which only white children were permitted to attend.

Reaction to Brown v. Board of Education

- Many southern whites, especially in the Deep South, vehemently opposed the ruling.
- Congressional representatives of states in the Deep South joined together to protest the decision, claiming that it violated states’ rights.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Background of the Boycott — In December 1955, an African American seamstress named Rosa Parks was seized by the police in Montgomery, Alabama when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.
- Organization of the Boycott — In response, civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., organized a boycott of the Montgomery bus system.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

- The Bus Boycott — Over the next year, 50,000 African Americans boycotted the city bus system, choosing to walk, ride bicycles, or carpool instead.
- Results of the Bus Boycott — Despite losing money, the bus company refused to change its policies. Finally, in 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional.

Opposition to Integration

- In the fall of 1957,
- Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus felt that enforcing integration, (or the bringing together of different races), would create chaos.

51 "Little Rock Nine"
- Faubus therefore posted Arkansas National Guard troops at Central High School in Little Rock
  - instructing them to turn away the nine African American students who were supposed to attend that school.
- Mobs of angry protesters joined the National Guard in intimidating the African American students

52 Government Response
- Faubus’s actions defied the Brown decision.
  - President Eisenhower viewed these actions as a challenge to the Constitution and to his authority as President.
- Eisenhower placed the National Guard under federal command and sent soldiers to Arkansas to protect the nine students.

53 Other Civil Rights Organizations
- Like the NAACP, CORE was an interracial organization which argued against discrimination and segregation.

54 Other Civil Rights Organizations
- Rising civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., encouraged a philosophy of nonviolence among civil rights activists.
- In 1957, King and other African American clergymen founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
  - SCLC would become a significant civil rights organization in the years ahead.

55 The Philosophy of Nonviolence
- SCLC advocated nonviolent protest, a peaceful way of protesting against restrictive racial policies.
- Nonviolent protesters were encouraged not to fight back even when attacked.
- The formation of SCLC
  - shifted the focus of the civil rights movement to the South
  - brought African American church leaders such as King to its forefront.

56 King’s Influences
- Martin Luther King, Jr., was influenced by the beliefs and work of Mohandas Gandhi and Henry David Thoreau, both of whom advocated nonviolence.

57 King’s Actions
- After the Montgomery bus boycott, King began training volunteers for what they might expect in the months ahead.
- Those who rode the newly integrated buses were encouraged to follow the principles of nonviolence.
- King became a prominent figure in almost every major civil rights event, winning the Nobel peace prize in 1964 for his work.

58 A New Voice for Students
- A new civil rights group run by young activists, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC), began in 1960 at a meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.

- SNCC soon became an independent civil rights organization.
  - Its members sought immediate change, as opposed to the gradual change advocated by most older organizations.

59 A New Voice for Students

- One of SNCC’s most influential leaders was Robert Moses, a Harvard graduate student and mathematics teacher. Moses led with a quiet, humble style which earned him the admiration of his followers.

60 Sit-ins Challenge Segregation

- CORE created the sit-in in 1943 as a tactic to desegregate the Jack Spratt Coffee House in Chicago.
  - The sit-in became a common, and powerful, tactic of the civil rights movement.
  - During a sit-in, protesters sat down in a segregated public place, such as a lunch counter, refusing to leave until they were served.

61 Sit-ins Challenge Segregation

- Sit-ins brought strong reactions in some places.
- People opposed to desegregation would sometimes mock, beat, or pour food on the protesters.
- Many sit-in participants were arrested and sent to jail.

62 1950’S

Foreign Issues

63 Begin of the Vietnam Conflict

- According to President Eisenhower’s domino theory, if one Southeast Asian nation fell to communism, others would soon follow.
- Ho Chi Minh, a pro-Communist leader in Vietnam, led a group called the Vietminh against French control of his nation before, during, and after World War II.

64 Begin of the Vietnam Conflict

- After the Vietminh successfully defeated the French in 1954, a peace agreement called the Geneva Accords divided Vietnam into Communist North Vietnam and anti-Communist South Vietnam.
- In 1960, President Eisenhower sent hundreds of military advisors to help South Vietnam’s struggle against the North.

65 The Arms Race

- Throughout the 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union competed in an arms race.
- Deterrence, (the policy of maintaining a military arsenal so strong that no enemy will attack for fear of retaliation), resulted in the escalating development of powerful nuclear weapons.

66 The Arms Race

- The American policy of brinkmanship involved bringing the United States to the brink of war without actually entering into war.
- To carry bombs to their targets, the Soviet Union developed long-range rockets.
known as intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs.

67 Sputnik and U-2 Incident 1957
- In 1957, one of these rockets was used to launch the Soviet satellite Sputnik, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth.
- When a Soviet guided missile shot down an American U-2 spy plane, the resulting U-2 incident shattered American confidence and prompted a desire to match—and surpass—Soviet weapons technology.

68 National Defense Education Act
- The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote science and math skills and to counteract the fear that consumerism had made Americans less competitive.

69 United States involvement around the world, 1947–1956
- Eastern Europe — Wary of war with the Soviets, America did not support uprisings in East Germany, Poland, and Hungary.
- Southeast Asia — Korean War ends; former French colony of Vietnam is divided into Communist North and anti-Communist South.

70 United States involvement around the world, 1947–1956
- Middle East
  - Suez Canal Crisis
    - International waterway through isthmus of Suez
    - Eisenhower promised money to Egypt to curtail the Soviets
    - When Eisenhower withdrew the offer Egypt tried to nationalize the canal
    - Britain, France and Israel invaded to gain the canal back
    - Eisenhower forced Britain, France, and Israel to withdrawal
- Latin America — Organization of American States (OAS) is created; American aid helps anti-Communist leaders gain and retain power.

71 1960’s

72 Election 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John F. Kennedy</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>34,227,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard M. Nixon</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>34,107,646</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73 A New Type of Candidate
- Democratic Senator John F. Kennedy had served in the House and Senate for 14 years when he ran for President in 1960.
- Still, some questioned his candidacy because of his young age, 43, and his Roman Catholic religious beliefs.
- Kennedy proved to be an engaging television personality during the 1960 presidential debates, the first such debates to be televised.

74 1960-1963
Foreign Issues

75 The Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961
- The United States government was disturbed when Fidel Castro took over Cuba in 1959 and developed ties to the Soviet Union.
- To overthrow Castro, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) trained a group of Cubans to invade Cuba.
- President Kennedy approved the resulting Bay of Pigs invasion, which took place on April 17, 1961.

**The Bay of Pigs Invasion Outcome**
- The Bay of Pigs invasion proved to be both a military and diplomatic disaster.
- Airstrikes failed to destroy Cuba’s air force, and Cuban troops were more than a match for the invaders.
  - The United States lost credibility for its clumsy invasion tactics as well as its violation of agreements not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.

**Berlin Wall 1961**
- Barrier erected by East German government to separate East and West.
- Meant to stop defections and travel of east Berliners

**Alliance for Progress 1961**
- The Alliance was a “Marshall Plan” for Latin America
- The purpose was to provide economic aid to help the region resist Communism.

**The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962**
- On October 16, 1962, photographs taken from an American spy plane showed construction of Soviet missile bases in Cuba, about 90 miles from the coast of Florida.
- The American response to this construction, and the resulting Soviet response, became known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.
  - The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the superpowers to the brink of nuclear war.

**Picture Cuban Missile Crisis**

**The Cuban Missile Crisis**
- After much consultation with his advisors, President Kennedy decided to authorize a naval “quarantine” around Cuba.
- He demanded that Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev cease construction of the missile bases.
- On October 25, Soviet ships headed for Cuba suddenly reversed direction, called back by Khrushchev.
  - This action led to tremendous relief since confrontation, and the threat of nuclear war, had been avoided.

**Result of Cuban Missile Crisis**
- In the end, the Soviet Union agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba. In return, the United States agreed to end the quarantine, stay out of Cuba, and remove missiles of its own from Turkey.
- As a result of the crisis, Kennedy and Khrushchev established a “hot line” with which they could communicate quickly in case of further crises.
- In addition, the United States and the Soviet Union, together with Great Britain, signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963. This treaty banned nuclear testing above the ground.
The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the superpowers to the brink of nuclear war. Kennedy won the 1960 election by an extremely close margin. Americans massacred hundreds of civilians at My Lai, a small village in South Vietnam. Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations such as restaurants, He had traveled to Texas to mobilize support for his upcoming reelection. He also continued Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union. He demanded that Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev cease construction of the missile. Because of the close election, Kennedy entered office without a mandate, or public endorsement of his proposals. The crash later affected the insurance industry and cause the savings and loan. 

The Great Society came to an end when Johnson failed to contain the Southeast. What Inspired the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? Writers of the generation included Jack. Napalm. By mid. Experimented with drugs and sex. Rose from 8 billion to 55 billion between 1946. By attacking North Korean supply lines, General Douglas MacArthur was able to gain. Because the Black Panthers monitored police activity in the ghettos, they often. The United States lost credibility for its clumsy invasion tactics as well as its.

Vietnam Conflict: Diem’s Downfall
- During the early 1960s, Diem’s policies lost him the support of his people.
- Realizing that the struggle against communism could not be won under Diem’s rule, President Kennedy told South Vietnamese military leaders that the United States would not object to Diem’s overthrow.
- In November 1963, military leaders seized control of South Vietnam and assassinated Diem.

Vietnam Conflict: New Leadership
- In South Vietnam, the military leaders who had taken over the government were unsuccessful and unpopular. As a result, Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam, known as the Viet Cong, made gains in both territory and loyalty. The Viet Cong’s political wing was known as the National Liberation Front.

1960’S
Domestic Issues

A Narrow Kennedy Victory
- Kennedy won the 1960 election by an extremely close margin.
- Kennedy was separated from his opponent, Republican Richard Nixon, by fewer than 119,000 popular votes out of nearly 69 million cast.
- Because of the close election, Kennedy entered office without a mandate, or public endorsement of his proposals.

Kennedy’s Domestic Programs
- In a speech early in his presidency, Kennedy said that the nation was poised at the edge of a “New Frontier.”
  - This phrase came to refer to Kennedy’s proposals to improve the economy, assist the poor, and speed up the space program.
- Kennedy’s efforts to improve the economy included:
  - ordering a federal investigation into steel price fixing
  - proposing a large tax cut (became stuck in Congress)

Kennedy’s Domestic Programs
- Many of Kennedy’s proposals aimed to combat poverty and inequality. Although some were rejected by Congress, others were passed.
  - These included an increase in the minimum wage,
  - funding for urban renewal,
  - abolishment of poll taxes,
  - Equal Pay Act

Other Kennedy Initiatives
- Improved surplus food to unemployed Americans
- Largest defense buildup in peacetime history
- Help to communities plagued by long-term unemployment
- Extension of Social Security benefits
- Expansion of National Park System
- Doubling of federal resources combating water pollution

Other Kennedy Initiatives
• Construction of the world’s largest nuclear power plant
• Tightening of food and drug laws
• Encouragement of free trade
• Signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treat
• Changes in the welfare system
• Creation of first federal program to address juvenile delinquency

91 Space Program
• The Soviet Union’s launch of the Sputnik satellite in 1957 inspired the United States to work toward placing a manned spacecraft in orbit.
• In April 1961, Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel in space. Americans worried that their technology was falling behind that of the Soviet Union.
• Funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was increased.
  • In 1961 and 1962, American astronauts made initial space flights.
• On July 20, 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon.

92 The Warren Court
• Engle v Vital 1962
  • The Court held that state sponsored prayer of any type went against the First amendment’s establishment of religion.
• The Warren Court was also interested in safeguarding the rights of persons accused of committing crimes.
• Gideon v Wainwright 1963
  • Persons charged with a felony must be provided with legal council.
• Escobedo v Illinois 1964
  • Police must honor a person’s request to have an attorney present during questioning.
• Miranda v. Arizona 1966
  • The Miranda rule, required police to inform accused persons of their rights.

93 The Warren Court
• Mapp v Ohio (1960)
  • The justices found that the States were bound to exclude evidence seized in violation of the 4th Amendment.

94 1960’S
Women’s Movement

95 Women’s Movement
• Spurred by increasing employment opportunities and increasing number of educated women.
• The Movement questioned the traditional role of women
• National Organization for Women (NOW) was founded in 1966 to create equality between the sexes.
Johnson initiated new programs such as Head Start, a creation of first federal program to address juvenile delinquency. At the same time, he began negotiations with Soviet leader Brezhnev for an end to the war in Vietnam. In 1968, he called together for negotiations at Camp David.

In early 1968, President Johnson announced his resignation. He decided that Vietnam had become too great a burden for him. He wanted to leave office knowing that the United States was not involved in a losing war.

Political rallies were held across the country in support of Johnson. However, his economic policies had failed to improve the economy. He was replaced by Lyndon B. Johnson, who was later assassinated in Dallas. Johnson's policies included the formation of the Peace Corps. It was intended to help the poor and underprivileged throughout the world.

Carter was elected to the presidency in 1976. He was a political leader who had a strong desire to improve the economy. He was also one of the first presidents to support the environment.

In 1979, an internal conflict started in Afghanistan. It was followed by the Soviet invasion of 1979. A new wave of refugees fled to Afghanistan. Carter responded by sending aid to the Afghan resistance.

Carter later sponsored a peace agreement in Ethiopia. The agreement ended a 13-year war between Ethiopia and Somalia. Carter also sponsored the Panama Canal Treaty, which ended United States control of the Panama Canal.

Carter was replaced by Ronald Reagan in 1980. He sought to reduce taxes and to end the era of government control. He also supported the idea of a nuclear freeze. In 1983, Reagan sent United States troops to Lebanon to end a terrorist incident.

Reagan was re-elected in 1984. He continued his policies of reducing taxes and ending government control. He also supported the idea of a nuclear freeze.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.

The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education. In 1982, President Bush announced the construction of the world's largest nuclear power plant. It was intended to provide energy for the United States. The United States Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to promote education.
- King was released more than a week later and continued the campaign, making the
difficult decision to allow young people to participate.
- Police attacked the marchers with high-pressure fire hoses, police dogs, and clubs.
- As television cameras captured the violence, Americans around the country were
horrified.

105 March on Washington
- political rally that took place in Washington, D.C. on August 28, 1963.
- Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his historic "I Have a Dream" speech advocating
racial harmony.
- Estimates of the number of participants varied from 200,000
  - Approximately 80% of the marchers were African American and 20% white and
    other races.

106 Kennedy Is Assassinated
- On November 22, 1963, Kennedy was shot while riding in an open limousine
  through Dallas, Texas.
  - He had traveled to Texas to mobilize support for his upcoming reelection
    campaign.
  - Shots fired from the sixth-floor window of the empty Texas School Book Depository
    mortally wounded Kennedy, making Vice President Lyndon Johnson the new
    President.

107 Kennedy Is Assassinated
- The prime suspect in Kennedy's murder
  - Lee Harvey Oswald, was murdered by a man named Jack Ruby two days later,
    while being transferred from one jail to another.
  - To investigate Kennedy's murder, President Johnson appointed The President's
    Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, better known as the
    Warren Commission, after its chairman, Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren.
  - The Warren Commission determined that Oswald had acted alone. However,
    theories that Oswald and Ruby had belonged to a conspiracy persisted.

108 Election 1964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson (I)</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>42,825,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry M. Goldwater</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>27,146,969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

109 1963-1968
Foreign Issues

110 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- What Inspired the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
  - In August 1964, Johnson announced that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had
    attacked American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.
- What Was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
  - The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, passed by Congress in 1964, regarded peace and
    security in Southeast Asia as vital to American national interest, and it gave the
    President additional powers to assist any Southeast Asian country “requesting
    assistance in defense of its freedoms.”
What Additional Powers Did It Give the President?
• Under the resolution, the President had authority to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." The resolution, therefore, changed the balance of power between Congress and the President.

American Troops
• Had superior weapons
• Were unprepared for heat, terrain, or guerrilla tactics
• Lacked support of most South Vietnamese
• Most never saw the enemy but constantly faced the possibility of sudden danger.

Viet Cong Troops
• Fought as guerrillas; avoided head-on clashes
• Were familiar with terrain; had support of many South Vietnamese
• Built and hid in elaborate underground tunnels

Tunnel Graphic

Pictures Tunnels

Some Weapons Used in the Vietnam War
• Land Mines — Land mines, which can be set off by the pressure of a footstep, are explosive devices planted in the ground. Viet Cong landmines killed and wounded both American GIs and Vietnamese civilians.
• Saturation Bombing — American B-52 bomber planes dropped thousands of tons of explosives, resulting in saturation bombing of North Vietnam.

Some Weapons Used in the Vietnam War
• Agent Orange — American pilots dropped an herbicide called Agent Orange over Vietnamese jungles, killing vegetation and exposing Viet Cong hiding places. Agent Orange was later discovered to cause health problems in livestock and humans.
• Napalm — Another chemical weapon used in Vietnam, napalm, was a jellylike substance which, when dropped from planes splattered, and burned uncontrollably.

Some Weapons Used in the Vietnam War
• Fragmentation Bombs — Fragmentation bombs, dropped by Americans over both North and South Vietnam, threw pieces of their thick metal casings in all directions when they exploded. In South Vietnam, fragmentation bombs killed and maimed countless civilians.

Increase of Troops
• After the election of 1964, President Johnson began a gradual escalation, or expansion of the war.
  • The number of American soldiers stationed in Vietnam rose from about 25,000 at the beginning of 1965 to nearly 536,000 by the end of 1968.
  • Within the United States, debate raged between hawks, those who supported the war, and doves, those who did not.

The Ho Chi Minh Trail
• North Vietnamese troops and supplies entered South Vietnam via the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a route that passed through Laos and Cambodia.
**Tet Offensive**
- On January 30, 1968, the Viet Cong and North Vietnam launched a major offensive. This series of attacks was called the Tet Offensive since it occurred during Tet, the Vietnamese New Year.

**Tet Offensive**
- During and after the Tet Offensive, both sides were guilty of brutal atrocities.
  - Communists slaughtered anyone they labeled an enemy
  - Americans massacred hundreds of civilians at My Lai, a small village in South Vietnam.
    - A helicopter crew that stopped the massacre was later rewarded, and the officer who had ordered it was imprisoned.

**Tet Offensive**
- Because Americans now knew that the Viet Cong could launch massive attacks, and because no end to the war was in sight, the Tet Offensive proved to be a major psychological victory for the Viet Cong and a turning point in the war.

**1963-1968**
**Domestic Issues**

**LBJ’s Path to the White House**
- Lyndon Johnson became President unexpectedly following Kennedy’s assassination. However, his political career had been leading up to this position for many years.

**The Great Society**
- Johnson used his talent in working with Congress to initiate many reforms on domestic issues.
- Johnson’s programs on poverty aid, education, healthcare, economic development, and conservation became collectively known as the Great Society.

**Great Society Programs**
- The Tax Cut — Like Kennedy, Johnson believed that a budget deficit could be used to improve the economy. A tax cut caused the deficit to shrink, since renewed prosperity generated new tax revenues.
- The War on Poverty — Johnson initiated new programs such as Head Start, a preschool program for low-income families.

**Great Society Programs**
- Aid to Education —
  - The 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act, also initiated by Johnson, provided billions of dollars in aid to public and private schools.
- Medicare and Medicaid —
  - Johnson helped Congress pass two new programs, Medicare and Medicaid.
    - Medicare provides low-cost medical insurance to most Americans over age 65
    - Medicaid provides similar services to poor Americans of any age.

**Counterculture Movement 1960’s**
- Began at Berkeley with free speech movement
- Beliefs
129 1964-1968
Civil Rights Issues

130 Provisions of the Civil Rights Act
Some Provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title I — Banned the use of different voter registration standards for blacks and whites
- Title II — Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, and theaters
- Title VI — Allowed the withholding of federal funds from programs that practice discrimination
- Title VII — Banned discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin by employers and unions and created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

131 Legal Landmarks
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965
  - allowed federal officials to register voters in places where local officials were preventing African Americans from registering.
  - It also effectively eliminated literacy tests and other barriers to voting.
- The Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1964
  - outlawed the poll tax, which was still in effect in several southern states.

132 Malcolm X
- Radical and militant political leaders emerged outside the mainstream civil rights movement. One of these leaders was Malcolm X.
- Born Malcolm Little, Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam, also called the Black Muslims, which preached black separatism and self-help.

133 Black Nationalism
- As a minister of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X spread the ideas of black nationalism, (a belief in the separate identity and racial unity of the African American community).
- In 1964, Malcolm X made a pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holy city of Islam.
  - Seeing Muslims of all races praying together changed his views on separatism, but he had only nine months to spread his new beliefs.
  - In February 1965, he was shot to death.

134 Elijah Muhammad and Self-Sufficiency
- The leader of the Nation of Islam, Elijah Muhammad, also believed in black nationalism.
In 1972, the United States and the Soviet Union signed the first Strategic Arms

Reorganized the Military under one Department of Defense head.

Nonviolent protesters were encouraged not to fight back even when attacked.

In 1960, President Eisenhower sent hundreds of military advisors to help South

The United States government was disturbed when Fidel Castro took over Cuba in

People opposed to desegregation would sometimes mock, beat, or pour food on the

Levittowns

The Senate formally condemned him for his actions.

Expansion of National Park System

The Great Society came to an end when Johnson failed to contain the Southeast

Kennedy proved to be an engaging television personality during the 1960

In August 1964, Johnson announced that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had

On October 25, Soviet ships headed for Cuba suddenly reversed direction, called

3 million

In 1957, King and other African American clergymen founded the Southern Christian

Born Malcolm Little, Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam, also called the Black

Kennedy also pressured the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit

Limited war, limited victory

King's death provoked violent riots in more than 120 cities.

This action led to tremendous relief since confrontation, and the threat of nuclear

The Marshall Plan was created in 1947 by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall

To prevent such involvement, Congress was prepared the invoke the War Powers

The Democratic Congress passed and Nixon signed into law landmark environmental

After American forces had withdrawn, North Vietnam attacked strategic cities in

Economy slid into a deep recession:

Because Americans now knew that the Viet Cong could launch massive attacks, and

Wanted to promote the spread of communism throughout the world

Swann

A Critical Year

In January 1979, revolution broke out in Iran, replacing its pro

In March 1972, a group within the Committee to Reelect the President made plans

In 1961 and 1962, American astronauts made initial space flights.

Experimented with drugs and sex

Although the Soviet blockade ended in May 1949, Berlin remained a focal point of

Title I

September 1951 peace treaty signed with Japan; relations

195

178

166

162

157

152

135

91

85

82

76

60

57

56

45

40

38

36

25

11

1

The Battle of the Budget

• Carter's Foreign Policy

Domestic Issues

• Foreign Issues

The Ford Administration

A New Approach to China

A New Type of Candidate

Richard M. Nixon

Candidate

George C. Wallace

Election 1964

Malcolm X

• Tunnel Graphic

• A Critical Year

• In January 1979, revolution broke out in Iran, replacing its pro

• In March 1972, a group within the Committee to Reelect the President made plans

• In 1961 and 1962, American astronauts made initial space flights.

• Experimented with drugs and sex

• Although the Soviet blockade ended in May 1949, Berlin remained a focal point of

• Title I

• September 1951 peace treaty signed with Japan; relations

• 195

• 178

• 166

• 162

• 157

• 152

• 135

• 91

• 85

• 82

• 76

• 60

• 57

• 56

• 45

• 40

• 38

• 36

• 25

• 11

• 1

• The Battle of the Budget

• Carter's Foreign Policy

• Domestic Issues

• Foreign Issues

• The Ford Administration

• A New Approach to China

• A New Type of Candidate

• Richard M. Nixon

• Candidate

• George C. Wallace

• Election 1964

• Malcolm X

• Tunnel Graphic

• A Critical Year

• In January 1979, revolution broke out in Iran, replacing its pro

• In March 1972, a group within the Committee to Reelect the President made plans

• In 1961 and 1962, American astronauts made initial space flights.

• Experimented with drugs and sex

• Although the Soviet blockade ended in May 1949, Berlin remained a focal point of

• Title I

• September 1951 peace treaty signed with Japan; relations

• 195

• 178

• 166

• 162

• 157

• 152

• 135

• 91

• 85

• 82

• 76

• 60

• 57

• 56

• 45

• 40

• 38

• 36

• 25

• 11

• 1

• Elijah Muhammad

• did not believe in seeking political change.

• taught that Allah (the Muslim name for God) would bring about a “Black Nation,”

• a union among all nonwhite peoples.

• Meanwhile, he thought that blacks should lead righteous lives and work to

become economically self-sufficient.

SNCC Shifts Gears

SNCC became more radical under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael.

Carmichael advocated ideas of black power, which called upon African Americans to

embrace their heritage, build communities, and lead their own organizations.

Black power fostered racial pride but also led to a major split in the civil rights

movement.

The Black Panthers

In the fall of 1966, a new militant political party called the Black Panthers was

formed.

The Black Panthers wanted:

• African Americans to lead their own communities.

• Demanded that the federal government rebuild the nation’s ghettos.

• Because the Black Panthers monitored police activity in the ghettos, they often

found themselves in violent encounters with police.

Riots in the Streets

The early civil rights movement had focused on de jure segregation,

• (racial separation created by law).

As laws changed, however, de facto segregation remained.

• This separation was caused by social conditions such as poverty.

• Frustration and anger over de facto segregation, especially in ghetto neighborhoods,

led to riots in several cities.

Watts Riots

The worst of these occurred in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Watts, where an

encounter between a black man and the police touched off six days of rioting that

left many killed or injured.

Martin Luther King Assassination

Martin Luther King was fatally shot on April 4, 1968, while mobilizing support for the

Poor People’s Campaign, an effort to reduce economic injustice.

• King’s death provoked violent riots in more than 120 cities.

• Following his death, many Americans lost faith in the idea of nonviolent change.

Robert F. Kennedy Assassination

Robert F. Kennedy was another major advocate for civil rights.

Kennedy was shot by an assassin while campaigning for the 1968 Democratic

presidential nomination, hours after winning California’s primary.

Kennedy’s death ended many people’s hopes for an inspirational leader who could

help heal the nation’s wounds.

Effects on Poverty
- During the 1960s and early 1970s, the number of Americans living in poverty in the United States was cut in half.

### 142 The End of the Great Society
- The Great Society came to an end when Johnson failed to contain the Southeast Asia conflict.

### 143 Election 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard M. Nixon</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>31,710,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubert H. Humphrey</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>30,898,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George C. Wallace</td>
<td>American Independent</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9,906,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 144 Nixon Administration
- "New Federalism"

### 145 1970's

### 146 Election 1972

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard M. Nixon</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>46,740,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George McGovern</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28,901,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 147 1968-1975
- Foreign Issues

### 148 Nixon's Policy
- Although Nixon wanted to end the war, he did not want to lose it. He therefore launched secret bombing raids and expanded the war to Cambodia, hoping to destroy Viet Cong camps there.
- Nixon hoped his Cambodian attacks would help America in peace negotiations. Instead, the attacks resulted in both civil war in Cambodia and more antiwar protests in the United States.

### 149 Kent State
- When student antiwar protesters at Kent State University in Ohio reacted angrily to Nixon’s invasion of Cambodia, Nixon ordered the National Guard to Kent State. After students threw rocks at the guardsmen, the troops opened fire, killing and wounding both protesters and bystanders.
- The violence at Kent State, and a similar incident at Jackson State in Mississippi, horrified Americans.

### 150 South Vietnam Falls
- After American forces had withdrawn, North Vietnam attacked strategic cities in South Vietnam, ending with its capital, Saigon.
- Following a last-minute evacuation of both American soldiers and Vietnamese refugees, South Vietnam surrendered in April 1975, and Vietnam became unified under a Communist government.

### 151 The Legacy of the War
- With a cost of at least $150 billion, and hundreds of thousands of American soldiers
Roughly 80 percent of the troops who served in the resulting UN police action.

- Thousands of American soldiers who did not return home after the war were listed as POWs (prisoners of war) or MIAs (missing in action). Many remain unaccounted for today.
- In Vietnam, millions were dead or wounded, many of them civilians. The war also heavily damaged the landscape of Vietnam.

152 **Henry Kissinger**

Practical Politics
- Kissinger admired the European political philosophy of *realpolitik*, (practical politics).
- Kissinger applied a realpolitik approach to his dealings with China and the Soviet Union, which led to better diplomatic relations with both nations.

153 **Relaxing Tensions**

Détente
- Nixon and Kissinger’s greatest accomplishment was in bringing about détente, or a relaxation in tensions, between the United States and these Communist nations.

154 **Relaxing Tensions**

Complex Foreign Affairs
- Kissinger understood that foreign affairs were more complicated than just a standoff between the United States and communism.
- The Soviet Union and China, once allies, had become bitter enemies.
  - This development had the potential to reshape global politics.

155 **A New Approach to China**

Easing Relations Between the United States and China
- Steps to Ease Relations — During the early 1970s, relations eased between the United States and the People’s Republic of China. American table-tennis players visited China, beginning “Ping-Pong diplomacy.”
- Recognizing the Chinese Government — The United States decided to join other nations in recognizing the Chinese government. In October 1971, Taiwan lost its seat in the United Nations to the People’s Republic of China.
- Nixon’s Visit to China — In February 1972, Nixon became the first American President to visit China.

156 **Limiting Nuclear Arms 1972**

- Nixon viewed arms control as a vital part of his foreign policy.
- In 1972, the United States and the Soviet Union signed the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, known as SALT I.

157 **1970-1976**

Domestic Issues

158 **Domestic Policy—Oil and Inflation**

- During Nixon’s first few years in office, unemployment and inflation rose, and federal spending proved difficult to control.
- In response,
  - Nixon turned to the practice of deficit spending
He also imposed two price freezes lasting several months each.
- When the United States supported its ally Israel in a war against Egypt and Syria in 1973, the Arab members of the OPEC imposed an embargo on shipping oil to the United States.

**Domestic Policy—Social Programs**
- Although Nixon himself supported cutting back or eliminating federal social programs, he did not want to alienate those voters who favored them.

**Domestic Policy—Civil Rights**
- Swann vs Charlotte Mecklenburg Schools (1970)
  - Use of busing to achieve integrated schools

**Nixon and the Environment**
- The Democratic Congress passed and Nixon signed into law landmark environmental legislation
- Clean Air and Clean Water Acts
- the Endangered Species Act.
- Established the Environmental Protection Agency.

**The Watergate Break-In 1972**
- In March 1972, a group within the Committee to Reelect the President made plans to wiretap the phones at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate apartment complex in Washington, D.C.
- The group’s first attempt failed. During their second attempt on June 17, 1972, five men were arrested.
  - The money they carried was traced directly to Nixon’s reelection campaign, linking the break-in to the campaign.
- The break-in and the cover-up which resulted became known as the Watergate scandal.

**The Ford Administration**

**Ford Becomes President**
- When Gerald Ford took over the Presidency following Nixon’s resignation, he was viewed as a popular and noncontroversial political figure.
- Ford named New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President

**The Nixon Pardon**
- A month after Nixon’s resignation, Ford pardoned the former President for “all offenses” he might have committed, avoiding future prosecution. This decision proved to be unpopular

**1975-1976**

**Foreign Policy—Southeast Asia**
- When North Vietnam began a new offensive against the South in the spring of 1975, Ford asked for military aid to help South Vietnam.
  - However, both Congress and the American people were against further involvement in Vietnam.
- To prevent such involvement, Congress was prepared to invoke the War Powers Act.

168 **Foreign Policy - Asia, Europe**
- Asia — Ford continued Nixon’s goals of friendship with China and was the first American President to visit Japan.
- Europe and the Soviet Union — In 1975, Ford signed the Helsinki Accords
  - (a series of agreements on European security)
- He also continued Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union.

169 **Carter Administration**

170 **Election 1976**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Carter</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>40,825,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald R. Ford (I)</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>39,147,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

171 **1976-1980**
Domestic Issues

172 **Domestic Issues**
- *University of California v. Bakke (1978)*
  - Bakke was ordered admitted to U.C.-Davis Medical School, and the school's practice of reserving 16 seats for minority students was struck down. Judgment of the Supreme Court of California reversed insofar as it forbids the university from taking race into account in admissions.

173 **1976-1980**
Foreign Issues

174 **Carter’s Foreign Policy**
Camp David Accords
- In 1978, Carter brought Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin together for negotiations at Camp David.
- The resulting framework for Middle East peace, known as the Camp David Accords, was an important step toward peace in the Middle East.
  - Under its terms, Israel agreed to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula, and Egypt became the first Arab country to recognize Israel officially.

175 **Carter’s Foreign Policy**
Soviet-American Relations
- Although détente was at a high point when Carter took office, by the end of his term it was effectively dead.
- Soviets were angered by Carter’s support of Soviet dissidents, (writers and other activists who criticized the actions of their government).

176 **The Iran Hostage Crisis**
- In January 1979, revolution broke out in Iran, replacing its pro-American shah, Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlewi, with Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini, an anti-Western leader.
- When Carter allowed the displaced shah to enter the United States for medical
treatment, angry Khomeini followers seized the American embassy in Tehran, Iran’s capital.

- Fifty-two Americans were taken hostage and moved from place to place over the course of 444 days.
- Carter’s failed attempts to secure the hostages’ freedom decreased his popularity and made his chances for reelection appear slim.

177 1980’s

The 1980 Election

- By the end of Carter’s term, his administration had lost the confidence of many Americans.
- Although Carter ran for reelection, the nation instead chose conservative Republican candidate Ronald Reagan by a landslide.
- In early 1981, following months of secret talks, Iran agreed to release the hostages. President Reagan sent Carter to greet the hostages as they arrived at a U.S. military base in West Germany.

179 Election 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Reagan</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>43,901,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Carter (i)</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35,483,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

180 Election 1984

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Popular Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Reagan (I)</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>54,455,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter F. Mondale</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37,577,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

181 1980-1988

Domestic Issues

The Reagan Revolution

- Devoted to fiscal fitness and a leaner federal government
- Sought to dismantle the welfare state and reversal of the political evolution of the past
  - His conservative crusade for:
    - Smaller government
    - Less bureaucracy
    - Their common refrain was, “Free markets make free people”

183 The Battle of the Budget (cont.)

- Economy slid into a deep recession:
  - Unemployment reached 11%
  - Businesses folded
  - Bank failures jolted the nation’s entire financial system
  - Automobile industry turned in its dimmest performance in history
  - Democrats became very angry at the president’s cuts:
    - The anti-inflationary “tight money” policies that led to the so-called “Reagan recession” of 1981-1982 had been launched by the Federal Reserve Board in
The formation of SCLC

It also effectively eliminated literacy tests and other barriers to voting.

Were familiar with terrain; had support of many South Vietnamese

Communists slaughtered anyone they labeled an enemy

Agent Orange

Wanted to develop strong capitalist economies, which would provide good markets

Johnson's programs on poverty aid, education, healthcare, economic development,

Implicated by Whittaker Chambers during testimony before the House Committee

Demanded that the federal government rebuild the nation's ghettos.

Democratic Senator John F. Kennedy had served in the House and Senate for 14

Those who rode the newly integrated buses were encouraged to follow the

allowed federal officials to register voters in places where local officials were

Number of houses with TV's 1960

This development had the potential to reshape global politics.

Eisenhower placed the National Guard under federal command and sent soldiers to

Land Mines

Devoted to fiscal fitness and a leaner federal government

Doubling of federal resources combating water pollution

On July 20, 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first person to

In limited warfare the US will suffer 34,000 deaths and 113,000 wounded.

Under the resolution, the President had authority to ―take all necessary measures

shifted the focus of the civil rights movement to the South

Swann

Equal Pay Act

In December 1955, an African American seamstress

Police must honor a person's request to have an attorney present during

In April 1961, Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel in

Wartime nuclear research is put to peacetime use in nuclear power

The crash later affected the insurance industry and cause the savings and loan

crisis.

1979, on Carter’s watch.

184 The Battle of the Budget

(cont.)

• Reaganomics:
  • Supply-side economic policies:
    • Healthy economic recovery in 1983
    • First time in the 20th century income gaps widened between the richest and the
      poorest Americans
    • Symbolic was the emergence of “yuppies,” young, urban professionals
      – Made a new religion out of conspicuous consumption
      – About 1.5 million people, yuppies showcased the values of materialism and
        the pursuit of wealth that came to symbolize the high-rolling 1980s.

185 The Battle of the Budget

(cont.)

• Source of economic upturn
  • Massive military expenditures:
    • Reagan cascaded $2 trillion dollars to the Pentagon in the 1980s
    • Asserting the need to close a “window of vulnerability” in the armaments race
      with the Soviet Union
    • Federal budget deficits topped $100 billion in 1982
    • Massive government borrowing to cover those deficits kept interest rates high
    • Turned the value of the dollar to record altitudes in the international money
      markets.

186 Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)

• Space based defense system
• If completed would make soviet ICBM’s useless

187 The Religious Right

• Religion pervaded American politics in the 1980s:
  • Conspicuous was a coalition of conservative, evangelical Christians—the
    religious right
  • Moral Majority
    – A political organization founded by Jerry Falwell in 1979
    – He preached against sexual permissiveness, abortion, feminism, and the
      spread of gay rights
    – The first years, the Moral Majority registered between 2 and 3 million votes
    – It became aggressive political advocate of conservative causes.

188 Black Monday 1987

• Oct 19, 1987
• Causes included trade deficits, computerized trading, and American criticism of west
  Germany’s economic policies.
• The crash later affected the insurance industry and cause the savings and loan
  crisis.
Savings and Loan Scandal
- The lax regulation of the savings and loan industry led to poor investments
- As the federal government guaranteed deposits up to $100,000, a $166 billion rescue appropriation was made

190 1980-1988
Foreign Issues

Round Two for Reagan
- Reagan
  • First term objectives:
    • Shrinking the federal government
    • Reducing taxes
  • Second term
    • Foreign policy
    • Found himself contending with the charismatic Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev, installed as chairman of the Soviet Communist party March 1985.

Iran-Contra Affair
- Scandal involving CIA, national Security council, and the Reagan administration.
- US sold weapons to Iranians friendly to American in order to encourage them to free hostages.
- Profits from sales of weapons funded Nicaraguan revolutionaries fighting Sandinista government.
- Congress had approved neither the sale nor the funding, and hearings led to convictions of Oliver North, Robert McFarlane, and John Poindexter

Round Two for Reagan (cont.)
- Gorbachev:
  • Personable, energetic, imaginative, committed to radical reform in the Soviet Union
  • Glasnost —“openness”:
    • Aimed to ventilate the secretive, repressive stuffiness
    • Introduced free speech and a measure of political liberty
  • Perestroika—“restructuring”:
    • Intended to revive the moribund Soviet economy
    • By adopting many free-market practices—profit motive and an end to subsidized prices—of the capitalist West
- These two programs required the Soviet Union:
  • Shrink its enormous military machine
  • Redirect its energies to the dismal civilian economy

End of Cold War
- Reagan and Gorbachev work out a plan to end the Cold War.
- Cold War ends in 1991 Soviet Union will divide into 15 separate countries.