

Unit 8

Chapter 14

The Great Society (1964-1968)

Very Important Papers

(DBQ) In what ways did the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson respond to the political, economic and social problems of the United States? Assess the effectiveness of these responses. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1960-1970 to construct your response. 2007B

Very Important Phenomena

Warren Commission – official congressional report explaining the assassination of President Kennedy
Great Society – President Johnson’s domestic policies; end poverty, equal rights, health care for the poor and elderly, education for the poor

War on Poverty – President Johnson declared “unconditional war on poverty” by establishing the OEO, VISTA, and the Job Corps.

Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) – coordinated all the programs of the War on Poverty

VISTA (Volunteer In Service To America) – they put idealistic young people to work improving poor and rural neighborhoods

Job Corps – helped young people find jobs

Medicare – gave health care to elderly people over 65

Medicaid – gave health care to low income people

Head Start – a preschool type program that people on welfare could send their children to before they started kindergarten

Apollo 11 – rocket that carried a man to the moon, July, 1969

Very Important People

Nikita Khrushchev – leader of the USSR

Earl Warren – Supreme Court Chief Justice that was nominated by Eisenhower; the Warren court changed American policy dramatically – courts had to follow the same procedures for all people (due process), the states had to give all votes equal weight in the state assemblies (reapportionment), schools could not force prayer (separation of church and state), Bible reading or prevent the sale and use of birth control in school

Lyndon Johnson – Kennedy’s Vice President; became President after Kennedy was assassinated

Neil Armstrong – first man on the moon; “That’s one small step for a man and one giant leap for mankind”

Buzz Aldrin – landed on the moon in the Apollo 11 capsule

Unit 8

Chapter 15

The Civil Rights Movement (1964-1968)

Very Important Papers

(FRQ) What accounted for the growth between 1940 and 1965 of popular governmental concern for the position of Blacks in American society?

Very Important Phenomena

Civil Rights Act of 1964 – made segregation in public places, forced integration of schools and ended discrimination in the work place

Voting Rights Act of 1965 – gave additional voting protection for districts that historically had under represented African American voters

Watts Riot (1965) – riots broke out and lasted 6 days in the African American community Watts over a traffic ticket

Kerner Commission – a congressional investigation identified the reasons for the Watts Riots were 1) racism 2) overt force by the LA police department

Chicago Movement – the refocusing of the Civil Rights movement from the South to the North; Dr King and his wife moved into a slum apartment in Chicago and led demonstrations there; SCLC faced a lot of the same discrimination in the north as they had in the South

Black Power – a term that encourages African Americans to have pride in their African-American culture and to resist assimilation into mainstream society

Black Panthers – an African American civil rights group that preached African Americans should use force in self defense

Very Important People

Jesse Jackson – protégée of Dr. Martin Luther King

Ella Baker – leader of SCLC that invited African American students to Shaw University to establish their own civil rights group – they formed SNCC

Malcolm X – African American Muslim that preached the “use of any means necessary” to achieve racial equality; it was OK to use violence

Stokely Carmichael – leader of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Very Important Places

Map #82 Atlas pg 99

Note: all cities need to be labeled with a dot.

Color all the states that were in favor of the 1965 Civil Rights Voting Act orange

Color all the states that were not in favor of the 1965 Civil Rights Voting Act green

Put stripes (orange & green) on the states that were split in regard to the 1965 Civil Rights Voting Act
Washington D.C.

Greensboro

Birmingham

Montgomery

Selma

Philadelphia, MS

Draw the route of the first Freedom Ride

Little Rock (draw a blue star)

Draw a red star in the state that the court case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* originated in

Unit 8

Chapter 16

The Vietnam War (1954-1975)

Very Important Papers

(FRQ) Analyze the ways in which the Vietnam War heightened social, political and economic tensions in the United States. Focus your answer on the period 1964-1975. 2008A

Very Important Phenomena

Domino Theory – the idea that countries in a region would fall to communism like dominoes fall; first China fell, then North Korea, next could be Vietnam

Dien Bien Phu – a Vietnamese town that the French occupied to disrupt the Vietminh supply lines; it was surrounded and the French military was massacred; the French was convinced to give up Vietnam as a colony

Geneva Accords – divided Vietnam at the 17th parallel, set up elections for 1956, at which time Vietnam would be reunited and gave Cambodia independence

Vietminh – communist and non-communist forces led by Ho Chi Minh that fought the French

Vietcong – communist guerilla forces that fought the United States and the South Vietnamese

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution – after two American destroyers were fired upon by the Vietnamese,

Congress gave President Johnson any and all power to defend American forces and prevent any other attacks; years later it was revealed the Gulf of Tonkin incident never did occur

Napalm – a jelly like liquid that explodes on contact

Agent Orange – a chemical that burned the leaves of trees and shrubs; used to help in jungle fighting

Ho Chi Minh Trail – network of jungle trails that stretched from China down to the Mekong Delta; it often crossed the boarder into Cambodia and Laos; the US was fighting a limited war so we were not allowed to bomb outside Vietnam

Teach In – informal discussion groups about the Vietnam War on college campuses

Dove – anti-war protestor

Hawk – supporter of war

Draft Dodger – a person that ran away to Canada to avoid being drafted into the army

Credibility Gap – what the White House said and what the media reported often were contradictory and made it hard to believe either one

Tet Offensive – attack by Vietcong forces the Vietnamese New Year up and down South Vietnam; even Hue, the capital of South Vietnam, was temporarily taken over; proved that the war not as successful as reported by the White House

Vietnamization – process of turning the Vietnam War over to the people of South Vietnam to fight on their own

Kent State Shooting – the National Guard fired on an anti-war protest group and killed 4 protestors and wounded 9

Jackson State College Shooting – police killed two African American anti-war protestors

My Lai Massacre – massacre of over 200 suspected Vietcong civilian supporters

Pentagon Papers – documents leaked to the New York Times that showed many of Johnson's advisors privately questioning the war and publicly defending it; added to the credibility gap

War Powers Act – Congress took away the power given by the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and required the President to tell of troop deployment and to seek approval from Congress for any deployment within 90 days

Very Important People

Ho Chi Minh – (Nguyen Tat Thanh) leader of the Vietnamese forces that fought the French and North Vietnamese forces that fought the US
Ngo Dinh Diem – leader of South Vietnam right after the Geneva Accords in 1956; refused to hold elections as established by the Geneva Accords; overthrown and killed by his own generals
Robert McNamara – Secretary of Defense under President Johnson; advised Johnson to escalate troop levels in Vietnam
Lieutenant William Calley – his platoon massacred more than 200 Vietnamese civilians that were suspected to be Vietcong – they were not
William Westmoreland – American General during the Vietnam War
Henry Kissinger – special assistant for national security affairs; improved relations with China so they would cut back aid to the Vietcong and push them to the peace talk tables

Very Important Places

Map #70 Text, pg 586 & Atlas pg 100-101

Note: all cities need to be labeled with a dot unless otherwise noted

China

Burma/Myanmar

Thailand

Malaysia

Cambodia (color pink)

Laos (color pink)

North Vietnam (color red)

South Vietnam (color green)

Mekong River (color entire length blue)

Mekong Delta (color blue)

Gulf of Tonkin

Gulf of Thailand

South China Sea

Indian Ocean

Saigon (label with a star)

Hanoi (label with a star)

Dien Bien Phu (label with a filled-in small triangle)

My Lai Massacre (label with a unfilled small square)

Demilitarized Zone (dark black line)

Ho Chi Minh Trail (color brown)