Chapter #38: **IDENTIFCATIONS**Robert F. Kennedy   
He was made the new attorney general by his brother, John F Kennedy. He tried to recast the priorities of the FBI, but was resisted by J Edgar Hoover.

Robert S. McNamara   
McNamara left the presidency of Ford Motors to take over the Defense Department. McNamara pushed a strategy of “flexible response” which developed an array of military options that could match the gravity of whatever crisis came at hand.

Martin Luther King, Jr  
King was one of the most influential civil rights activists in American history. He advocated nonviolence in attempting to gain equality and desegregation. His nonviolent methods included sit-ins and the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Lee Harvey Oswald   
Oswald assassinated John F Kennedy on a street in Dallas, Texas. Oswald himself was later shot by Jack Ruby, who was JFK’s self-proclaimed avenger.

Barry Goldwater   
Goldwater was a Republican Arizona senator who opposed Lyndon B Johnson in the election of 1964. Critics said he would bring the US into a WWIII. He attacked the federal income tax, the Social Security system, the TVA, civil rights legislation, the nuclear test-ban treaty, and the Great Society.

Malcolm X   
Born Malcolm Little, he was inspired by the Nation of Islam and its founder, Elijah Muhammed. He advocated black separatism rather than integration.

Stokely Carmichael   
He was a leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He urged an abandonment of peaceful demonstrations.

Eugene McCarthy   
In the [1968 presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._presidential_election,_1968), McCarthy was the first candidate to challenge incumbent [Lyndon B. Johnson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson) for the [Democratic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)) nomination for [president of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States), running on an anti-[Vietnam War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War) platform. The unexpected vote total he achieved in the New Hampshire primary and his strong polling in the upcoming Wisconsin primary led Johnson to withdraw from the race, and lured [Robert F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_F._Kennedy) into the contest.

Hubert H. Humphrey  
When Robert Kennedy was shot fatally on June 5, 1968, the Democratic ticket went to Hubert Humphrey, Johnson’s “heir.”

George Wallace  
Wallace was a third-party candidate. He was a former governor of Alabama and a segregationist who wanted to bomb the Vietnamese to death.

Flexible response   
A policy pushed by Secretary McNamara, it developed an array of military options that could match the gravity of whatever crisis came to hand. It also, however, meant that the US would be more willing to use force.

Credibility Gap   
This was a term used to describe public skepticism about the [Lyndon B. Johnson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson) administration's statements and policies on the [Vietnam War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War). They didn’t support his willingness to drop bombs on Vietnam.

New Frontier  
This was the term that referred to JFK’s political policies during his presidency. It involved his establishing of several new government officials, including his brother, as well as the establishment of the Peace Corps.   
  
Peace Corps   
The Peace Corps was an army of idealist and mostly youthful volunteers to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries.

Alliance of Progress   
Kennedy’s Alliance of Progress was dubbed the “Marshall Plan for Latin America.” It was basically a plan aimed to close the rich-poor gap in Latin America and thus stem communism.

Bay of Pigs Invasion  
This was a failed US-aided invasion of Cuba by rebels aimed at dethroning Cuban communist leader Fidel Castro. It was a complete disaster, as JFK did not bring in necessary support. JFK took full responsibility for this failure.

Cuban Missile Crisis  
US spy planes revealed that the Soviet Union had missile installations in Cuba. It was revealed that these missiles were aimed at America. At the end, Khrushchev agreed to remove their missiles if the US vowed to never invade Cuba and to remove US missiles from Turkey.

Great Society   
Johnson’s program was dubbed the Great Society. It reflected many New Deal inspirations. It involved the fight against discrimination as well as the War on Poverty.

Tonkin Gulf Resolution   
After Vietnamese ships allegedly fired on American ships, LBJ came up with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, which basically gave him a virtual blank check on what he could do in affairs in Vietnam.

Civil Right Act of 1964   
This act banned all racial discrimination in most private facilities open to the public, including theaters, hospitals, and restaurants. It strengthened the government’s power to end segregation in public places.

Voting Rights Act   
The Voting Rights Act attacked racial discrimination at the polls by outlawing literacy tests and sending voting registrars to the polls. It basically helped many black people vote without them being attacked by hateful whites.

Tet Offensive   
The Tet Offensive  was a campaign of surprise attacks that were launched against military and civilian command and control centers throughout South Vietnam, during a period when no attacks were supposed to take place.

Chapter #38 Guided Reading Questions

Kennedy's "New Frontier" Spirit

Know: John F. Kennedy, Jacqueline Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy, J. Edgar Hoover, Robert McNamara, Peace Corps

1. What was new about the New Frontier?

With the New Frontier, JFK brought many new young cabinet members, “the Harvards,” including his brother, Robert. Also, he established the Peace Corps. He emphasized the importance of education and medical legislation.

The New Frontier at Home

2. Assess the effectiveness of New Frontier domestic policies.

It was effective in establishing the Peace Corps. It also expanded the House Rules Committee. However, medical and education bills remained stalled in Congress. The tax-cut bill did cut prices for most Americans, increasing private money.

Rumblings in Europe

Know: Berlin Wall, Common Market, Trade Expansion Act, Charles de Gaulle

3. Describe Kennedy's relationship with Western Europe.

Kennedy had a tense relationship with Western Europe. For example, the Soviets built the Berlin Wall to separate East and West Germany. However, the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations eased trade between Europe and the US.

Foreign Flare-ups and "Flexible Response"

Know: Congo, Laos, Robert McNamara, Flexible Response

4. Why did Kennedy believe that a policy of flexible response could better meet the foreign problems of the 1960s?

He thought that “massive retaliation” was a far too powerful tool to use for any minor problems, even though they may be troubling. With flexible response, he could adjust the amount of force to make it more fitting with whatever situation.

Stepping into the Vietnam Quagmire

Know: Ngo Dinh Diem, Viet Cong

5. Why was it difficult to use flexible response to deal with the situation in South Vietnam?

It was difficult because the US had to keep sending more and more troops to Vietnam to maintain order, but eventually it was just becoming the US’s war, as South Vietnam became more of a spectator rather than a fighter.

Cuban Confrontations

Know: Alliance for Progress, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, Nikita Khrushchev, Quarantine, Hot Line

6. How could Cuba be considered the low and the high of Kennedy's foreign policy?

The Bay of Pigs Invasion was a complete failure on Kennedy’s part because he did not send necessary support. The Cuban Missile Crisis was also a tense affair. However, he was able to remove the missiles and establish a “hot line” between Washington and Moscow.

The Struggle for Civil Rights

Know: Freedom Riders, Martin Luther King Jr., SNCC, James Meredith, Birmingham, March on Washington, "I Have a Dream," Medgar Evers

7. Were Kennedy's civil rights actions more the cause of events or a reaction to events in the civil rights movement?

Kennedy’s civil rights actions were both a cause and a reaction. They were more of a reaction because the impatient African American population continually complained about Kennedy’s slow civil rights actions. This made him finally take action.

The Killing of Kennedy

Know: Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, Warren Commission

8. What was the reaction to Kennedy's assassination? Why?

American was in grief after Kennedy’s assassination. There was controversy about scandal and conspiracy in the assassination. Even Chief Justice Warren’s investigation could not quiet all the doubts and theories.

The LBJ Brand on the Presidency

Know: Lyndon Baines Johnson, The Johnson Treatment, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Affirmative Action, War on Poverty, Great Society, The Other America

9. Did Johnson provide good leadership to the country in his first term? Explain.

In his first term, Johnson provided great leadership to the country. He went from being a conservative to a liberal and took action to help civil rights. He also began the War on Poverty, creating Medicare and Medicaid to help the old and the poor.

Johnson Battles Goldwater in 1964

Know: Barry Goldwater, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

10. Your book says that the 1964 election was a contest between distinctly different political philosophies. Explain this idea?

Barry Goldwater would not hesitate to use nuclear weaponry when necessary, while LBJ thought that it would be best not to do this. They attacked each other’s opposing political philosophies during the election.

The Great Society Congress

Know: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Medicare, Medicaid, Entitlements, Immigration and Nationality Act, Head Start

11. In what ways could it be said that 1964-68 marked some of the most liberal years for government in American history?

There were many significant changes made during this time in which LBJ was president. He made many new groundbreaking legislations including Medicare and Medicaid. Immigration was also bolstered.

Battling for Black Rights

Know: Voting Rights Act of 1965, The Twenty-fourth Amendment, Freedom Summer, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, Selma

12. What forward steps toward voting for African-Americans were made in the mid-1960s?

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 made it so that African-Americans could register for voting without having to take literacy tests. The 24th amendment eliminated poll taxes.

Black Power

Know: Watts, Malcolm X, Elijah Muhammed, Black Panthers, Stokely Carmichael

13. Why did African-Americans turn from non-violence in the late 1960s?

Many African-Americans were growing impatient with Martin Luther King’s nonviolent methods. They thought that immediate action had to be taken. Leaders like Malcolm X and the Black Panthers thought that violence was necessary.

Combating Communism in Two Hemispheres

Know: Operation Rolling Thunder, Guerrilla Warfare

14. Why did President Johnson increase America's military presence in Vietnam?

Lyndon B Johnson thought that gradually increasing American military presence in Vietnam would be an efficient way to win the war. He was very wrong.

Vietnam Vexations

Know: Six-Day War, Teach-ins, William Fulbright, Credibility Gap, Cointelpro

15. Describe the negative consequences of the Vietnam War.

Many American lives were lost in the war, as LBJ continued to send more and more American soldiers into the battlefield. Also, public opinion of LBJ grew increasingly hostile, as they thought the war should have ended.

Vietnam Topples Johnson

Know: Tet Offensive, Eugene McCarthy

16. Why did President Johnson decide not to run for re-election in 1968?

Johnson was personally suffering at the American casualties. He also saw that North Vietnam had almost taken over Saigon in the Tet Offensive. He declared that he would stop sending in troops and that he would not run for presidency.

The Presidential Sweepstakes of 1968

Know: Hubert Humphrey, Robert Kennedy, Democratic Convention, Richard Nixon, George Wallace

17. Why was the 1968 presidential election an interesting one?

Hubert Humphrey went in for the Democrats after Robert Kennedy was fatally shot. George Wallace went as a third-party candidate. Nixon won in a nail-biter as a minority president. He owed his presidency to protests over the war, the draft, crime, and rioting.

Victory for Nixon

18. "Nixon had received no clear mandate to do anything [in the 1968 election]." Explain.

It was apparent that Nixon did not have to do anything major in order to win the 1968 election. He ran, and with support for war protests, an unfair draft, crime and rioting, he won.

The Obituary of Lyndon Johnson

19. It could be said that few presidents were as great a success or as great a failure as Lyndon Johnson. Assess.

LBJ made many great new changes in his Great Society. He provided help to the poor and to the old with Medicare and Medicaid. Domestically, he succeeded incredibly with these changes. His actions in Vietnam, however, were a failure.

The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s

Know: Berkeley, Sexual Revolution, Stonewall Inn, Students for a Democratic Society, LSD

20. Why did a 1960s counterculture develop and how was it expressed?

The 1960s counterculture developed because of the changing atmosphere in the United States in the last decade. Many new civil rights had brought great change, and others sought change as well, including gays.

Varying Viewpoints: The Sixties: Constructive or Destructive?

21. How do you answer the question in the title of this section? Explain.

The Sixties was greatly constructive. It brought many long overdue and necessary changes. The social legislation finally gave black people the freedom they’ve been waiting for, and the War on Poverty and Medicare helped those who needed it.