Directions ➔ Print document and take notes in the spaces provided. Read through the guide before you begin reading. This step will help you focus on the most significant ideas and information as you read. This guide can earn bonus points PLUS the right to correct the corresponding quiz for ½ points back for students completing guide IN ITS ENTIRETY BY QUIZ DATE. Pictured at right: President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1961

**Learning Goals:**
- Identify and analyze the causes and effects of the Cold War tensions in the 1960s.
- Analyze American culture and counterculture in the 1960s.
- Evaluate significant changes in Civil Rights.

**Answer the following questions by reviewing main events, defining terms, and analyzing significance in the spaces provided.**

1. **Analyze the significance of the election of 1960.** Highlight Cues.

   **Republican:**
   -
   
   **Democrat:**
   -
   
   **Election results:**
   -

   In order to inspire patriotism and increase support, President John F. Kennedy spoke of developing a “New Frontier” in his 1960 inaugural address. This New Frontier program was intended to increase international aid, enhance the economy, and fund the exploration of outer space. Many of Kennedy’s New Frontier proposals, such as medical assistance for the elderly and increased federal aid to education, were opposed by both republicans and Southern Democrats. He also promised to increase civil rights protections for African Americans.

   How did Kennedy’s “New Frontier” differ from the Eisenhower administration (remember Richard Nixon was Eisenhower’s Vice President)

   JFK was the first Catholic president as well as the youngest at 43 years of age. Nixon was only 47.

   Victory is often attributed to a televised debate, the choice of LBJ as a running mate, the Black vote, and/or the female vote. The election was so close… what put him over the edge? Nixon believed it was stuffing ballot boxes with dead men’s votes.

   What is the significance of the relative youth of these candidates?

   Why did LBJ help the ticket?

   Why would women be more likely to vote for JFK? Blacks?

   JFK selected Robert McNamara for Secretary of Defense his brother, Robert Kennedy, for Attorney General.

   What is significant about these choices?
JFK and his wife Jackie were idolized by the media and their fairy tale life was nicknamed Camelot. What does “Camelot” say about American culture in the 1960s?

2. Analyze the domestic policies of the JFK administration. Highlight Cues.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 is a United States federal law amending the Fair Labor Standards Act, aimed at abolishing wage disparity based on sex. It was signed into law on June 10, 1963 by John F. Kennedy as part of his New Frontier Program.

In passing the bill, Congress denounces sex discrimination for the following reasons:
- It depresses wages and living standards for employees necessary for their health and efficiency;
- It prevents the maximum utilization of the available labor resources;
- It tends to cause labor disputes, thereby burdening, affecting, and obstructing commerce;
- It burdens commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; and
- It constitutes an unfair method of competition.

What was the Fair Labor Standards Act?

What were the other parts of JFK’s New Frontier, and why didn’t they become law under the Kennedy Administration?

What other successes did JFK have domestically?

3. Evaluate JFK’s effectiveness in managing increased Cold War tensions between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Highlight Cues.

“How not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.”
JFK, inaugural address, 1961

How did JFK’s action as President back up this mission? Identify and explain significant legislation.

The Alliance for Progress was a program to provide land reform and economic assistance to Latin American countries.

What was the political purpose of the Alliance?

What was the economic purpose?

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 reduced tariffs on European Common Market countries, aka European Economic Community. It granted the White House unprecedented authority to negotiate tariff reductions of up to 50%.

Explain how this act reveals Cold War tension.

Did it increase tensions?

What were the provisions of GATT?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In 1961, JFK approved support for an attempted coup in Cuba. Kennedy refused to send in troops to aid the outnumbered anti-communist Cuban exiles who led the attempted coup.</th>
<th>For what reasons would Kennedy approve of this mission? For what reasons would he refuse to support it with the American military? What impact did the Bay of Pigs have on the Cold War?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev met with JFK in Vienna and renewed his threat regarding Berlin. JFK firmly refused to evacuate the western part of the city, and the Soviets proceeded to build a wall.</td>
<td>How was the Berlin Wall different from the Berlin Airlift and the Second Berlin Crisis? What was the purpose of the wall? What did the wall come to symbolize? Why did JFK allow this wall to be built?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JFK traveled to Berlin in 1963 and gave his famous “I am a Berliner” speech.</td>
<td>What was the message of this speech? Why is this significant?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962. JFK blockaded Cuba in order to pressure the Soviets to remove missiles that had been transported to Cuba. Khrushchev went home and was quickly replaced with Leonid Brezhnev who ruled until his death in 1982.</td>
<td>How did JFK learn of the Soviet missiles being installed in Cuba? Assess the validity of the following statement: The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. came to WWII. Identify and explain two positive changes that resulted from this crisis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In May 1955, (Eisenhower was President at the time) the United Nations Disarmament Commission brought together the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, and the Soviet Union to begin negotiations to end nuclear weapons testing. Conflict arose over inspections to verify underground testing. The Soviet Union feared that on-site inspections could lead to spying that might expose the Soviets’ vastly exaggerated claims of the number of deliverable nuclear weapons. As negotiators struggled over differences, the Soviet Union and the United States suspended nuclear tests—a moratorium that lasted from November 1958 to September 1961 – the year JFK was inaugurated.

President Kennedy’s political and military advisors feared that the Soviet Union had continued secret underground testing and made gains in nuclear technology. They pressured Kennedy to resume testing. And, according to a Gallup poll in July 1961, the public approved of testing by a margin of two-to-one. In August 1961, the Soviet Union announced its intention to resume atmospheric testing, and over the next three months it conducted 31 nuclear tests. It exploded the largest nuclear bomb in history—58 megatons—4,000 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. American testing resumed on April 25, 1962.

In 1963, the [Limited] Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed. It prohibited nuclear weapons tests or other nuclear explosions under water, in the atmosphere, or in outer space; allowed underground nuclear tests as long as no radioactive debris falls outside the boundaries of the nation conducting the test; pledged signatories to work towards complete disarmament, an end to the armaments race, and an end to the contamination of the environment by radioactive substances.

JFK said, “It is insane that two men, sitting on opposite sides of the world, should be able to decide to bring an end to civilization.” Apparently Khrushchev agreed. What event led these men to settle down and sign the treaty?

Thirty-three years later, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Signed by 71 nations, including those possessing nuclear weapons, the treaty prohibited all nuclear test explosions including those conducted underground. Though it was signed by President Bill Clinton, the Senate rejected the treaty by a vote of 51 to 48. This treaty was signed post Cold War. Why do you think the U.S. rejected it?

BTW… this comprehensive treaty still has not been engaged or enforced… it’s just paper.

Just because there was a limited nuclear testing ban didn’t mean the arms race was cooling off. It was actually heating up. JFK’s Flexible Response foreign policy shifted focus away from nuclear to other weapons (like Titan II, pictured at right. Elite and special forces were increased as well. The idea was to have options… to be flexible… and not to rely on massive retaliation (nuclear).

Flexible Response increased America’s options to intervene in other nations’ affairs. Kennedy kept a watchful eye on events in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe. In addition to reducing nuclear threat, JFK was also interested in closing the “missile gap.” Explain what this means.

Flexible Response led to increased military recruiting. What was the danger of increasing the size of our military?

Kennedy said, "Israel will endure and flourish. It is the child of hope and the home of the brave. It can neither be broken by adversity nor demoralized by success. It carries the shield of democracy and it honors the sword of freedom." He initiated the creation of security ties with Israel, and he is credited as the founder of the US-Israeli military alliance (which would be continued under subsequent presidents). Kennedy ended the arms embargo that the Eisenhower and Truman administrations had enforced on Israel. Describing the protection of Israel as a moral and national commitment.

Analyze the significance of this relationship on foreign relations with Middle Eastern nations.

In 1963, the Kennedy administration supposedly (contested by some of his administration) backed the coup against the government of Iraq headed by Abd al-Karim Qasim, who five years earlier had deposed the Western-allied Iraqi monarch.

Why was it so important to have pro-western leaders in power of Middle Eastern countries?
JFK was assassinated in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald, as concluded by the Warren Commission, on November 22, 1963. Many Americans still doubt the conclusion of the Warren Commission.

Oswald was later shot to death in front of TV cameras by avenger Jack Ruby.

What impact did the assassination and the Warren Commission’s conclusions have on the American public?

What is the legacy of JFK?

Why is he ranked in the top 10 Presidents of all time? Do you think this ranking is warranted?

“He didn’t even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights . . . . It’s — it had to be some silly little Communist.”

— Jackie Kennedy, on hearing that a leftist had been arrested for her husband’s murder.


LBJ promised America that he would finish what JFK started. He convinced Congress to expand JFK’s Civil Rights Bill and supported JFK’s proposal for a tax cut. In 1964 he won in an electoral landslide and the Democrats dominated Congress, ensuring his policies would be implemented… and boy did he have policies…. 226 of his 252 proposals passed.

What was the economic impact of JFK/LBJ’s income tax cut? Consider production, unemployment, income, etc.

Do you think an income tax cut would help our economy today? If so, why isn’t our government cutting taxes?

In 1964, Barry Goldwater ran against LBJ. What were Goldwater’s criticisms of the JFK/LBJ administration?

Explain the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Compare the 1964 Civil Rights Act to the 14th and 15th Amendments.
How did LBJ respond to this book?

Identify the components of and explain the purpose of this reaction.

a) OEO

b) Head Start

c) Job Corps

d) Community Action Program

The “Great Society” was LBJ’s New Dealish plan to reduce poverty through economic and welfare reforms.

The reforms included a National Teacher Corps and a Bilingual Education Act and other programs for education, which sparked debate over state & federal power. (states traditionally make public education decisions, not central).

Other programs in LBJ’s Great Society included the Urban Mass Transportation Act which provided matching funds to cities for public and private rail projects, the Child Safety Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Wholesale Meat Act, and the Truth-in-Lending Act…

Identify the components of and explain the purpose of the Great Society.

a) Medicare

b) Medicaid

c) Elementary and Secondary Education Act

d) Immigration and Nationality Act

e) National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities

f) Department of Transportation

g) Department of Housing and Urban Development

(ROBERT C. WEAVER WAS THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE FIRST BLACK APPOINTED TO A CABINET SECRETARY POSITION.)

h) Higher Education Act

i) Public housing and crime prevention programs

To what extent was the Great Society a continuation of the New Deal?

Who was more responsible for creating the American “welfare state,” FDR or LBJ? Provide a solid reason to back up your answer.

What prevented LBJ’s programs from reaching his goal of a “Great Society” where poverty was eradicated?
LBJ’s Executive Order 11246, which required federal contractors to “take affirmative action” to ensure that people are hired and treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex.

**What are the pros and cons of affirmative action?**

Ralph Nader, a significant consumer protection advocate and future Green Party nominee for President, wrote the 1965 book, *Unsafe at Any Speed*. This book revealed the lack of automobile safety and reluctance of auto manufacturers to increase safety (like seatbelts).

**Compare Ralph Nader to Upton Sinclair.**


**Compare Rachel Carson to Lincoln Steffens.**

**What was LBJ’s response to *Silent Spring***?

5. **Evaluate the contributions of Civil Rights leaders in the 1960s. Highlight Cues.**

**CORE** (Congress on Racial Equality) was created in the 1940s but led significant efforts for change in the 1960s. Membership was open to “anyone who believes that ‘all people are created equal’ and are willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world.” Freedom Rides began in the deep South during the 1960s (strategy was already implemented in upper South in the 1940s). Women and men tested segregated bus terminals in an effort to integrate public places. The riders were met with severe violence. In Anniston, Alabama, where one of the buses was fire-bombed and passengers were beaten by a white mob (1961). White mobs also attacked Freedom Riders in Birmingham and Montgomery. The violence garnered national attention, sparking a summer of similar rides by CORE, SNCC and other Civil Rights organizations and thousands of ordinary citizens. This was known as Freedom Summer.

**What were the short and long term consequences of Freedom Rides?**

In 1962, James Meredith was a 29-year-old black veteran who enrolled at the University of Mississippi. Here he encountered such violent opposition that 400 federal marshals and 3,000 troops had to be brought in.

**Compare this incident with the Little Rock Nine in the 1950s.**

In 1963, in Birmingham, Alabama, Martin Luther King, Jr., launched a campaign against discrimination on the basis of race. In Birmingham, which was America’s most segregated city at the time, past attempts to stop racial inequality had resulted in bomb attacks and cross burnings.

**Analyze the political and social impact of MLK’s arrest in Birmingham.**

In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. led 200,000 black and white demonstrators on a peaceful “March on Washington” in support of Kennedy’s proposed civil rights legislation. His famous speech, “I Have a Dream” was given here. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

**Compare the 1963 March on Washington to A. Philip Randolph’s 1941 March on Washington.**

**Compare “I Have a Dream” to the Emancipation Proclamation.**
In 1963 Governor George Wallace tried to prevent the integration of the University of Alabama. “Segregation Now. Segregation Tomorrow. Segregation Forever,” he said in his inaugural speech. Kennedy sent troops to ensure entrance of one student. Later, the American Independent Party nominated George Wallace for President of the United States, advocating renewed [discrimination] against Blacks, hoping to “put them in their place.”

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Why was there so much resistance to racial integration?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Were Southerners more resistant during the Reconstruction Era or the 1950s and 1960s?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What do these eras have in common politically?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selma, Alabama was where Martin Luther King Jr. had a voter registration campaign and state troopers assaulted the demonstrators as they marched peacefully to the capital at Montgomery in 1965. This is known as “Bloody Sunday.”</td>
<td>How did the American people respond when the brutalities of the Selma march? Congress? LBJ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>The 24th Amendment was ratified in the 1960s, outlawing poll taxes.</td>
<td>Compare the 24th Amendment to the 15th Amendment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Compare the 24th Amendment to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elijah Muhammad (born Elijah Poole) was the founder of the Nation of Islam and a militant black nationalist. At first Malcolm X (born Malcolm Little) was inspired by Elijah and other nationalists until Malcolm distanced himself from the black separatist preaching of Elijah Muhammad, founding the Organization of Afro-American Unity.</td>
<td>Compare the SCLC to the Nation of Islam.</td>
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<td>What did Malcolm X mean when he called MLK an “Uncle Tom?”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>What is Malcolm X’s legacy?</td>
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<td>How might Marcus Garvey evaluate the work of Malcolm X?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watts was a ghetto in LA where a bloody riot erupted. Blacks rioted and looted their own neighborhoods for weeks, with an overall result of 31 Blacks dead and 3 Whites dead. More than 700 buildings were destroyed.</td>
<td>Evaluate the impact of the following on the Watts riot: Great Migration, Racial Profiling, Malcolm X, Segregation</td>
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<td>What was the conclusion reached by the Kerner Commission?</td>
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</table>
Stokely Carmichael was a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who preached the doctrine of “Black Power” when he said we “will smash everything Western Civilization has created.” Black Power was an effort to exercise the political and economic rights of African Americans and to emphasize African-American distinctiveness.

Compare Stokely Carmichael and Lucy Stone.

The Black Panther party was a militant Civil Rights group that carried weapons in Oakland. It was organized by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton. They were socialists who advocated self-rule for Blacks.

Compare Huey Newton to Carrie Nation.

What did the Panthers mean when they said, “Get Whitey” and “Burn Baby Burn?”

What impact did the Black Panther ideology have on American cities?

In Newark, New Jersey there was a bloody outburst in the summer of 1967 that took twenty-five lives. Several other riots erupted in black ghettos in several American cities even after the Civil Rights movement had achieved its greatest triumphs.

Compare the riots of 1967 to the Boston Tea Party.

What is the difference between de facto segregation/discrimination and de jure segregation/discrimination?

In 1968, King and the SCLC organized the “Poor People’s Campaign” to address issues of economic justice. King traveled the country to assemble a “multiracial army of the poor” that would march on Washington to engage in nonviolent civil disobedience at the Capitol until Congress created an ‘economic bill of rights’ for poor Americans and until money on war (Vietnam War) stopped sucking resources from the American people.

Compare the Poor People’s Campaign to the War on Poverty.

Martin Luther King was assassinated in 1968 by James Earl Ray in Memphis.

The day before his death he said, “And then I got to Memphis. And some began to say the threats, or talk about the threats that were out. What would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers? Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land. So I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.”

Lee Harvey Oswald, John Wilkes Booth, James Earl Ray… what's the deal with the three name assassins? Don't answer that…

What were the reactions to this event around the nation?

What is the significance of the reactions?

What is MLK’s legacy?

How would Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois evaluate MLK’s work?
6. Analyze the impact of the Warren Court. **Highlight Cues.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Warren Court refers to the Supreme Court of the United States between 1953 and 1969, when Earl Warren served as Chief Justice. Warren led a liberal majority that used judicial power in dramatic fashion, to the consternation of conservative opponents. The Warren Court expanded civil rights, civil liberties, judicial power, and the federal power in dramatic ways.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain the significance for the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brown v. Board of Education, 1954</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cooper v. Aaron, 1958</em></td>
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<td><em>Mapp v. Ohio, 1961</em></td>
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<td><em>Engel v. Vitale, 1962</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963</em></td>
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<td><em>Abington School District v. Schempp, 1963</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Reynolds v. Sims</em>, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Miranda v. Arizona, 1966</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Is it fair to say that Earl Warren lead a revolution in American justice?</td>
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</table>

7. Analyze social and cultural movements that sought change through rebellion and activism in the 1960s. **Highlight Cues.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), once at the forefront of the antipoverty and antinuclear campaigns, would later spawn an underground terrorist group called the Weathermen.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summarize the purpose of SDS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>What does SDS illustrate about youth in the 1960s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain “New Left.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain “Weathermen.”</td>
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</table>

As we grew, however, our comfort was penetrated by events too troubling to dismiss. First, the permeating and victimizing fact of human degradation, symbolized by the Southern struggle against racial bigotry, compelled most of us from silence to activism. Second, the encasing fact of the Cold War, symbolized by the presence of the Bomb, brought awareness that we ourselves, and our friends, and millions of abstract “others” we knew more directly because of our common peril, might die at any time. We might deliberately ignore, or avoid, or fail to feel all other human problems, but not these two, for these were too immediate and crushing in their impact, too challenging in the demand that we as individuals take the responsibility for encounter and resolution.
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>In 1963, The Feminine Mystique was published, written by Betty Friedan. This book posed the question, “are housewives really happy?”</td>
<td>Reaction to this book was monumental. Explain its impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Friedan later formed NOW. Summarize the goals of this group.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first major protest led by SDS, as part of Free Speech Movement, occurred in 1964 on the University of California Berkeley campus.</td>
<td>What was the goal of the Free Speech Movement? What issues were they most concerned with?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The counterculture of the 1960s became identified with the rejection of conventional social norms of the 1950s. Counterculture youth rejected the cultural standards of their parents, especially with respect to racial segregation and initial widespread support for the Vietnam War.</td>
<td>Explain the connection of the 50’s Beatniks, like Jack Kerouac, to the 60’s counterculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Warhol depicted everyday objects in his paintings, like soup cans, in the 1960s. This was the beginning of modern pop culture. Warhol, by making ordinary things famous, gave them new importance, much like how Hitchcock transformed the shower forever in Psycho. LOL</td>
<td>What does Warhol’s work illustrate about American society?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Alfred Kinsey became known as the father of sexology with his two books <em>Sexual Behavior in the Human Male,</em> and <em>Sexual Behavior of the Human Female,</em> which both embraced the taboo subjects of sexual orientation and behavior. These books contributed to the sexual revolution in the 1960s. Other contributors include the The Mattachine Society which was founded in Los Angeles in 1951. It was a pioneering advocate for gay rights. In 1969, homosexuals fought back against police harassment, the Stonewall Rebellion, launching a new gay and lesbian liberation movement.</td>
<td>What role did medicine and technology have in the sexual revolution? How did American culture change due to this revolution? What was the long term impact of the sexual revolution?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969 Woodstock Music and Arts Festival thirty-two acts performed outdoors in front of 500,000 concert-goers. It is widely regarded as a pivotal moment in popular music history.</td>
<td>Compare Bob Dylan to Elvis Presley. Who were the “Hippies?” In what ways does Woodstock illustrate social rebellion?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1972, Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment. It was not ratified however.

What was Alice Paul’s role in the ERA?

Why was the ERA defeated?

Define “glass ceiling.”

Do you think the ERA is needed?

8. Analyze the causes and effects of the Vietnam War and assess the effectiveness of LBJ’s foreign policies. Highlight Cues.

Vietnam was one of three nations formerly known as French Indochina. After the French relinquished their colony, the battle of containment began. This culminated in the Vietnam War.

When did the Vietnam War start?

What role did Eisenhower play in this war? Kennedy?

The 1964 Tonkin Gulf Resolution was Lyndon B. Johnson’s response to a supposed attack on naval boats off the coast of North Vietnam, granting LBJ the ability to use the military without congressional approval.

The Tonkin Resolution is extremely significant to the war and to the American government in general. Explain this significance.

Dwight Eisenhower said, “Finally, you have broader considerations that might follow what you would call the “falling domino” principle. You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences.” This domino theory played a huge role in Lyndon Johnson’s efforts to prevent Vietnam from becoming communist.

Did the domino theory prove true?

What would Thomas Jefferson have said about this theory?

Vietnam guerrillas attacked an American air base at Pleiku, South Vietnam (February 1965). In response to this attack, President Johnson ordered retaliatory bombing raids against military installations in North Vietnam and, for the first time, he ordered U.S. troops to attack by land. “Operation Rolling Thunder” was a series of military actions that involved major bombing attacks against North Vietnam.

Define Vietcong.

Explain how the American military tried to win a war of attrition.

What role did General William Westmoreland play in this war?
“Credibility gap” was a loss in faith in the government as people began to doubt what they were being told. The “credibility gap” is like when a child finds out there is no Santa and then starts to wonder about the Easter Bunny.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>How was the government being dishonest with the American people?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America was divided as to whether the war should be fought... or should continue. Hawks and Doves in public and private circles were passionate about their views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare war hawks and doves during the Vietnam War to those in the War of 1812.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare student protest with Martin Luther King’s protest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In June 1967, Israel attacked the Soviet-backed Egyptians in what would become known as the Six-Day War. At the end, Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank of the Jordan River, including Jerusalem. One million Palestinian Arabs were also brought under direct Israel control while another 350,000 Palestinian refugees fled to Jordan. The Israeli-controlled Middle East was similar to the “Powder Keg” of Europe doing the WWI—ready to explode at any moment’s notice.

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<th>What role did the Johnson administration play in the Six-Day War?</th>
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Tet offensive was a series of major North Vietnamese surprise attacks that were held during the Vietnamese New Year. The attacks were staged against 27 cities.

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<th>What were the political and social effects of Tet?</th>
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Pueblo Incident, capture of the USS Pueblo, “Remember, you are not going out there to start a war,” Rear Admiral Frank Johnson reminded Commander Pete Bucher just prior to the maiden voyage of the U.S.S. Pueblo. And yet a war—one that might have gone nuclear—was what nearly happened when the Pueblo was attacked and captured by North Korean gunships in January 1968. Diplomacy prevailed in the end, but not without great cost to the lives of the imprisoned crew and to a nation already mired in an unwinnable war in Vietnam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When was the Korean War?</th>
<th>What was the result of this war?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pueblo Incident, capture of the USS Pueblo, “Remember, you are not going out there to start a war,” Rear Admiral Frank Johnson reminded Commander Pete Bucher just prior to the maiden voyage of the U.S.S. Pueblo. And yet a war—one that might have gone nuclear—was what nearly happened when the Pueblo was attacked and captured by North Korean gunships in January 1968. Diplomacy prevailed in the end, but not without great cost to the lives of the imprisoned crew and to a nation already mired in an unwinnable war in Vietnam.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Vietnam War continued until a ceasefire in 1973. The division at the 17th parallel was short lived; in 1975 South Vietnam fell to the North. Nearby Laos and Cambodia also became communist.
9. **Analyze the significance of the Election of 1968.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On March 31, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson announced on national television that he would freeze American troop levels, scale back the bombing in Vietnam, and not run for reelection in the presidency of 1968.</th>
<th>Why did LBJ decide to step down rather than run for a second term?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who was Eugene McCarthy, and what role did he play in this decision?</td>
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<td>In August of 1968, the Democratic National Convention was held in Chicago. Tensions between radical anti-war Democrats and the local authorities caused an eruption of violence. No one was killed, with the exception of the Democrats’ chance at winning the election.</td>
<td>How did Robert Kennedy respond to the divided Democratic Party?</td>
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<td>What happened to Robert Kennedy in 1968?</td>
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<tr>
<td>The election included Democrat Herbert Humphrey, Republican Richard Nixon, and American Independent Party George Wallace.</td>
<td>What were the results of this election?</td>
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<tr>
<td>How does it illustrate the turmoil of the 1960s and what does it foreshadow about the 1970s?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DYK...** The American Revolution is often compared to the Vietnam War. The local population fought against larger, more powerful overseas-based forces. While the 18th century British and 20th century Americans controlled most cities, rural areas tended to be controlled by the colonial American forces and the Viet Cong/North Vietnamese forces. Peace accords in both wars were signed in Paris. Guerrilla tactics were significant in both wars.