

18 – The Great Society

Essential Content: U.S. History, March 2009

President Kennedy called it the New Frontier; President Johnson called it the Great Society. As the United States confronted the challenges of the war on poverty, the Civil Rights Movement, and Vietnam, the social cohesion of the 1950's fractured.

Textbook Chapters 20 and 23. California State Standards 11.08 and 11.11. **Test Thursday, March 12.**

Learning Targets – Basic, essential information	Additional Basic	Proficient	Exemplary
1. John F. Kennedy adopted an active government policy known as the New Frontier. (pp. 679 – 683)	Attorney General Robert Kennedy commitment to civil rights	Peace Corps Kennedy assassination	the Camelot years Warren Commission
2. Kennedy committed the United States to winning the space race, which he defined as the first country to place humans on the moon. (p. 681)	NASA Apollo 11	investment in military and scientific research	Neil Armstrong – “One giant leap for mankind.”
3. Lyndon Baines Johnson proposed a “war on poverty,” which became known as the Great Society program. (pp. 686 – 693)	Election of 1964 Barry Goldwater	Medicare and Medicaid HUD Dept of Transportation	Head Start
4. When President Johnson committed the U.S. to a foreign war in Vietnam and a domestic war on poverty, the resources of the country were stretched very thin. (p. 741, pp. 750 – 753)	guns or butter		
5. The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren designed rulings to redesign voter rights, criminal rights, and school prayer. (p. 692)	Miranda v Arizona (p. 694)	Mapp v Ohio Gideon v Wainwright	reapportionment of congressional districts
6. As a reaction against the Vietnam War, and also as a movement in favor of equal rights, a college-aged counter culture emerged in the late 1960's. Popular culture reflected youthful rebellion. (pp. 781 – 787)	Hippies	Motown British invasion	1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago
7. One dimension of the counter culture was the emergence of Mexican-Americans as an organized political group. Latinos from many Latin American countries participated. (pp. 768 – 771)	Cesar Chavez United Farm Workers Immigration Act of 1965 (p. 691)	Bilingual education Chicano/Chicana Latino/Latina	La Raza Unida
8. Native Americans also won some political and economic victories during the years of the counter culture. (pp. 771 – 773)	American Indian Movement (AIM)	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971	Indian Education Act of 1972
9. Yet another dimension of the counter culture became known as the women's movement. (pp. 776 - 779)	Roe v Wade (1973) National Organization for Women (NOW)	Equal Rights Amendment 1972 – 1982	Betty Friedan Gloria Steinem Phyllis Schlafly