

★ **Vocabulary Activity 23****The New Frontier and the Great Society, 1961–1968**

DIRECTIONS: Choose the term that best completes each sentence. Write the correct term in the space provided. Then answer the question at the bottom of the page.

reapportionment

consensus

war on poverty

space race

Warren Commission

due process

missile gap

Peace Corps

flexible response

1. President Kennedy believed the United States should prepare for a _____ by building up conventional troops and weapons to allow for a limited war without nuclear weapons.
2. President Johnson used many tactics to build a _____, or general agreement, by persuading others to back his ideas.
3. President Kennedy voiced his concern about a suspected _____—the belief that the Soviet Union had more nuclear weapons than the United States.
4. Johnson used his presidency to declare a _____, which was an anti-poverty program.
5. One of the Warren Court's most important decisions concerned _____, or the method states use to draw up political districts based on changes in population.
6. The Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union over dominance of space exploration was referred to as the _____.
7. The judicial requirement of _____ states that laws may not treat individuals unfairly and courts must follow proper procedures and rules when trying cases.
8. The _____ is an organization that sends young Americans to perform humanitarian services in less developed countries to help them fight poverty.
9. The _____ investigated the assassination of President Kennedy and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.
10. Briefly explain some of the ideas of Johnson's Great Society using the following terms: *Medicare, Medicaid, and Head Start.*

★ Time Line Activity 23

John F. Kennedy's Presidency

Background John F. Kennedy was inaugurated on January 20, 1961. In his inaugural speech, he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country." Kennedy followed his own directive—his first several months in office were busy. In March, he formed the Peace Corps, which sent young Americans to help underdeveloped countries fight poverty. In May, he asked Congress for more than \$22 billion to fund Project Apollo, which aimed to land Americans on the moon by the end of the decade. In December, Kennedy appointed Eleanor Roosevelt as head of a Presidential Commission on the Status of Women. The commission's goal was to protect women from sexual discrimination and encourage equal pay.

One of the most prominent failures of JFK's presidency took place during his first months in office. In April 1961, he authorized Cuban exiles to invade the Bay of Pigs on the south coast of Cuba. The invasion was intended to start an uprising among Cubans against Fidel Castro. The operation ended in failure when Castro's forces surrounded the invaders. Kennedy accepted full responsibility for the failure.

In June 1961, Kennedy met with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev and reaffirmed America's involvement in West Berlin. As a result, the Soviets constructed the Berlin Wall, which separated East and West Berlin. Two years later, in June 1963, Kennedy visited West Berlin and denounced the wall and the Communist system.

In October 1962, Kennedy faced one of the greatest challenges of his presidency when U.S. intelligence discovered long-range Soviet missiles in Cuba. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade and thus began a weeklong standoff in which both nations were brought to the brink of war. Kennedy and Khrushchev reached an agreement on October 28 that ended the Cuban Missile Crisis. In August 1963, Kennedy addressed the escalating threat of nuclear war by signing a limited test ban treaty with Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Kennedy's presidency came to a tragic end on November 22, 1963, when he was shot and killed while traveling in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas. The whole nation and the world mourned.

DIRECTIONS: Use the background information to complete a time line about Kennedy's presidency.

1961	1962	1963	1964	

★ **Reteaching Activity 23****The New Frontier and the Great Society, 1961–1968**

President Kennedy proclaimed the 1960s the decade of a New Frontier. President Johnson later promoted his Great Society agenda. Both presidents, aided by the activist Warren Court, sought to build a better society for all. The Cold War overshadowed both presidents as each strived to contain the communist revolutions that were occurring throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS: Indicate on the left blank whether each of the following landmark events or programs occurred during the Kennedy or Johnson administration. Then briefly describe each event's or program's significance.

_____ 1. Peace Corps: _____

_____ 2. *Reynolds v. Sims*: _____

_____ 3. Medicare/Medicaid: _____

_____ 4. Alliance for Progress: _____

_____ 5. War on Poverty: _____

_____ 6. *Miranda v. Arizona*: _____

_____ 7. Project Head Start: _____

_____ 8. Cuban Missile Crisis: _____

_____ 9. Department of Housing and Urban Development: _____

10. Critical Thinking We continue to wage the war on poverty. In your opinion, who can best solve the problem of poverty: big government, community-based charities, or individuals themselves? What strategies best alleviate the problem?

★ Guided Reading Activity 23-1

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

★ **Main Idea:** With the Kennedy/Nixon presidential debates in 1960, the era of television politics had begun.

- Detail:** In the 1960 presidential race, both major parties spent substantial amounts of money on _____.
- Detail:** The campaign centered on the _____ and the _____.

★ **Main Idea:** John Kennedy captured the imagination of the American public as few presidents before him had.

- Detail:** During the campaign, many had been taken with Kennedy's _____ and _____.
- Detail:** Kennedy was the first president to broadcast his _____ on television.

★ **Main Idea:** Not everyone in the nation fell for the Kennedy mystique, and he soon learned that on Capitol Hill transforming his ideals into real legislation was no easy task.

- Detail:** Kennedy was unable to push through many of his domestic programs because some _____ did not feel they owed him anything.
- Detail:** From 1960 to 1961, the growth rate of the gross national product was only _____ percent, while the unemployment rate hovered at close to _____ percent.
- Detail:** In an effort to increase growth and create more jobs, Kennedy advocated the _____.
- Detail:** Kennedy asserted that _____ meant businesses would have more money to expand, and that as they expanded they would create _____.

★ **Main Idea:** During the Kennedy years, the Supreme Court took an active role in social issues.

- Detail:** In 1964, in *Reynolds v. Sims*, the Court required state legislatures to _____ so that all citizens' votes would have equal weight.
- Detail:** In the 1960s, the Supreme Court ruled in several cases that upholding _____ meant applying the federal bill of rights to the _____.
- Detail:** In the 1966 _____ case, the Court required that authorities immediately give suspects a fourfold warning of rights.
- Detail:** During the Kennedy years, the Supreme Court also handed down decisions that affected the relationship between _____.

★ Guided Reading Activity 23-2

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Kennedy Confronts Global Challenges

A. What may have been the most dramatic foreign episode President Kennedy faced?

B. What was Kennedy's "flexible response"? _____

C. Where did Kennedy want to renew diplomatic focus? _____

D. What was the Peace Corps? _____

E. Why was Kennedy worried about the impact of *Sputnik* on the cold war?

II. Crises of the Cold War

A. Where did the first crisis of Kennedy's administration occur? _____

B. What had been a fear of President Eisenhower? _____

C. What did this fear lead Eisenhower to do? _____

D. What was the purpose of this mission? _____

E. What was the result of the Bay of Pigs action? _____

F. How did Khrushchev respond to Kennedy's refusal to remove Western powers from Berlin? _____

G. How was the Cuban missile crisis resolved? _____

III. The Death of a President

A. Where and when was President Kennedy assassinated? _____

B. Who assassinated President Kennedy? _____

C. Who was President Kennedy's successor, and what did he set out to do?

★ Guided Reading Activity 23-3

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. Away from the nation's affluent suburbs was another country, one inhabited by the _____, the _____, the _____, and the _____.
2. Many leaders had come to believe that the economy could be managed so that prosperity would be _____.
3. President Johnson's ability to build _____ had made him one of the most _____ leaders in the Senate's history.
4. Before the end of 1964, President Johnson had won passage of a _____, a major _____, and a significant _____.
5. President Johnson felt that a wealthy, powerful government could and should try to _____.
6. When Johnson took office, he knew that he would be able to command strong support for any program that could be linked to _____.
7. In August 1964, at Johnson's urging, Congress passed the _____, which established programs aimed at _____ and _____.
8. The _____ was Johnson's vision of the more perfect and equitable society the United States could and should become.
9. Among the most significant programs passed between 1965 and 1968 were the health care systems of _____ and _____.
10. The _____ granted millions of dollars to public and private schools for textbooks, library materials, and special education programs.
11. _____ was the first African American to serve in a cabinet.
12. Legislation also authorized about _____ to build houses for low- and middle-income people.
13. The _____ eliminated the "national origins" system established in the 1920s, which had given preference to northern Europeans.
14. Some people were disappointed with Johnson's Great Society because they had expected immediate and _____ benefits.