

SSUSH21 Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations

a. Analyze the international policies and actions taken as a response to the Cold War including U.S. involvement in Cuba and the escalation of the war in Vietnam as a result of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

b. Connect major domestic issues to their social effects including the passage of civil rights legislation and Johnson's Great Society, following the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

c. Describe the impact of television on American culture including the presidential debates (Kennedy/Nixon, 1960), news coverage of the Civil Rights Movement, the moon landing, and the war in Vietnam.

d. Investigate the growth, influence, and tactics of civil rights groups, Martin Luther King, Jr., the Letter from Birmingham Jail, the I Have a Dream Speech, and Cesar Chavez.

e. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968 including the reactions to assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy, the Tet Offensive, and the presidential election

Gulf of Tonkin

- On August 2, 1964, gunboats of North Vietnam allegedly fired on ships of the United States Navy stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin. They had been sailing 10 miles off the coast of North Vietnam in support of the South Vietnamese navy.
- On August 2, 1964, the destroyer USS Maddox, while performing a signals intelligence patrol, was pursued by three North Vietnamese Navy torpedo boats of the 135th Torpedo Squadron. Maddox fired three warning shots and the North Vietnamese boats then attacked with torpedoes and machine gun fire. Maddox expended over 280 3-inch and 5-inch shells in a sea battle.
- One U.S. aircraft was damaged, three North Vietnamese torpedo boats were damaged, and four North Vietnamese sailors were killed, with six more wounded. There were no U.S. casualties. Maddox "was unscathed except for a single bullet hole from a Vietnamese machine gun round".



Results

- When reports that further firing occurred on August 4, President Johnson quickly asked Congress to respond. With nearly unanimous consent, members of the Senate and House empowered Johnson to "take all necessary measures" to repel North Vietnamese aggression.
- The Tonkin Gulf Resolution gave the President a "blank check" to wage the war in Vietnam as he saw fit. After Lyndon Johnson was elected President in his own right that November, he chose to escalate the conflict.

Cuban Revolution

- In 1956, Fidel Castro led the Cuban Revolution. Castro became prime minister of Cuba early in 1957 and, at first, had American support. However, when he allied himself with the Soviet Union, suspended all elections, and named himself president for life, the United States turned against Castro.



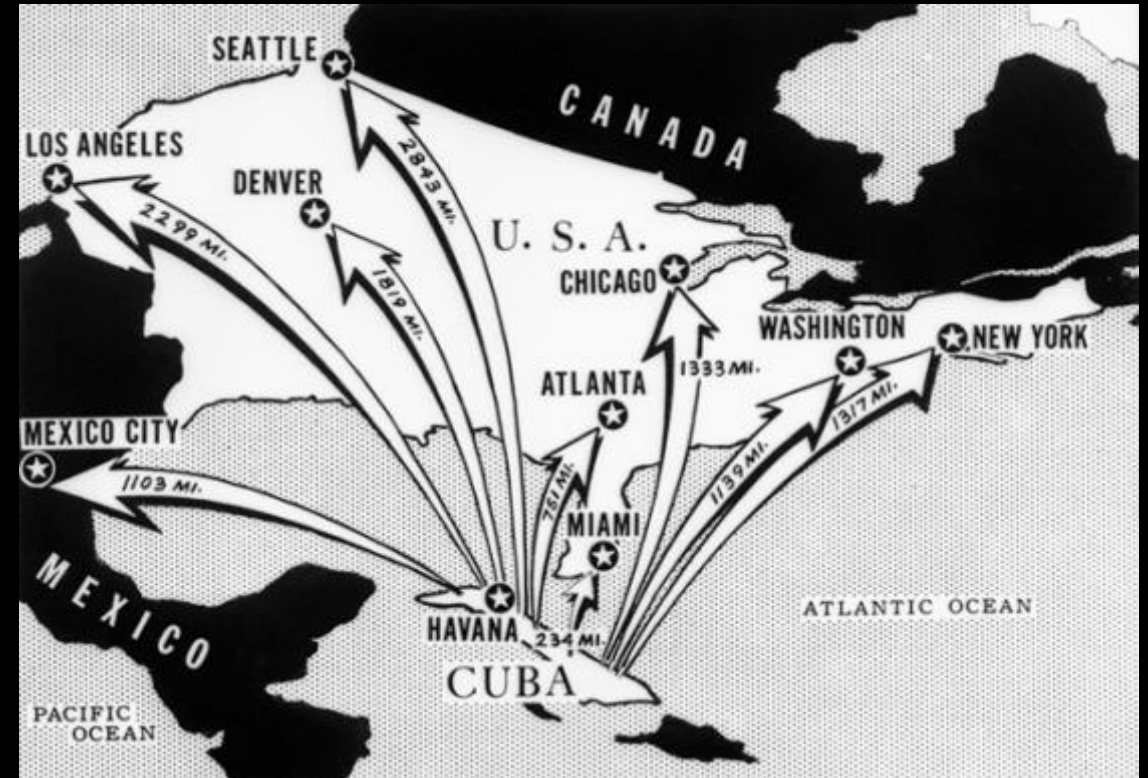
Bay of Pigs

- The existence of a communist nation allied with the Soviet Union 90 miles off the coast of the United States jeopardized the U.S. containment strategy. In 1961, 1,500 Cuban exiles, armed and trained by the CIA, tried to stage an invasion at Cuba's Bay of Pigs.
- The small force was crushed by Castro after President Kennedy refused to involve the U.S. armed forces. Twelve hundred of the invaders were captured, and the United States was forced to give \$53 million worth of food and supplies to Cuba for release of the captives.



Cuban Missile Crisis

- The Soviets believed that, because Kennedy refused to involve the American military in Cuban affairs, he would not interfere if the Soviets built military missile launch sites in Cuba, so they installed missiles.
- The Soviet plan was for Cuba to use these missiles to prevent another U.S.-planned invasion. When an American spy plane took photos of a Soviet nuclear missile site being built in Cuba, Kennedy immediately began planning a response. Enemy missiles positioned so close to America's coastline posed a serious threat to U.S. national security.





MISSILE TRANSPORTERS

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

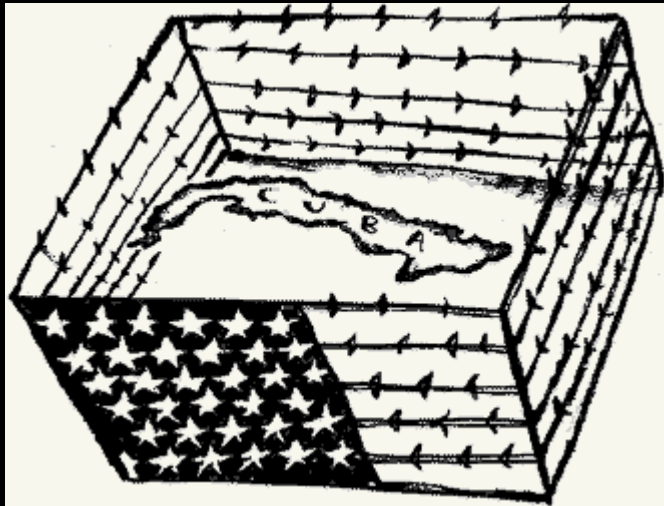
12 PROB GUIDELINE MISSILES

5 MISSILE DOLLIES

20' LONG CYLINDRICAL TANKS

MISSILE TRANSPORTERS

- Kennedy completely blockaded Cuba and threatened to invade unless the Soviets promised to withdraw from Cuba.
- Finally, the Soviets agreed to remove their missiles if the United States would remove its nuclear missiles installed near the Soviet Union in Turkey. The two nations removed their missiles in what is now known as the Cuban missile crisis.



Vietnam War

- The Vietnam War was a struggle for control of Vietnam. While the conflict originally began during the French colonial rule in the region, the United States became involved in the 1950s by providing economic and limited military aid. Following French withdrawal in 1954, Vietnam was divided, with communist forces in the North and a pro-Western regime in control of the South.
- Then, in the early 1960s, U.S. involvement began to increase; it lasted until the early 1970s. The democratic government of South Vietnam, supported by the United States, battled communist North Vietnam and a military organization called the Vietcong. U.S. policymakers believed that if Vietnam came to be ruled by a communist government, communism would spread throughout Southeast Asia and perhaps beyond.





Tet Offensive

- The Vietcong continually frustrated U.S. forces with its ability to use the region's thick jungles to conduct guerrilla warfare. In 1968, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese army started the eight-month-long Tet Offensive. It was the Vietcong's largest and most damaging campaign of the entire war.
- Ultimately, the Tet Offensive failed to achieve its goal of driving the Americans out of Vietnam, but it did lead many people in the United States to question why Johnson had told them America was winning the war. This led some Americans who had been quiet up until then to raise their voices in protest against the war. Many college campuses were home to groups formed to protest American involvement in Vietnam. The goals of these groups differed, but most favored ending the draft and removing all American troops from Vietnam.



Anti-Vietnam Movement

- Americans against the war in Vietnam became more vocal in their opposition. Many antiwar groups started on college campuses to urge the government to end selective service (the draft) and to bring home all American troops from Vietnam. They used many of the same tactics as groups fighting for civil rights, including sit-ins, marches, and demonstrations. Later, some protesters became more radical, burning their draft cards, going to prison rather than going to Vietnam, and even fleeing to Canada.



Assignment

- Students will write a page long journal entry from the perspective of either a Vietnam War veteran, or student protester on their perspective of the war in Vietnam. Journal entries should be a page in length and should be written in first person. Each entry should include the date and be written in journal format.



Kennedy- Nixon Debates

- The first regular television broadcasts began in 1949, providing just two hours a week of news and entertainment to a very small area on the East Coast. By 1956, over 500 stations were broadcasting all over America, bringing news and entertainment into the living rooms of most Americans.
- In the 1960 national election campaign, the **Kennedy/Nixon** presidential debates were the first ones ever shown on TV. Seventy million people tuned in. Although Nixon was more knowledgeable about foreign policy and other topics, Kennedy **looked** and spoke more forcefully because he had been coached by television producers. Kennedy's performance in the debate helped him win the presidency. The Kennedy/Nixon debates changed the shape of American politics.



Apollo 11 was the spaceflight that landed the first two humans on the Moon. Mission commander Neil Armstrong and pilot Buzz Aldrin, both American, landed the lunar module Eagle on July 20, 1969, at 20:18 UTC. Armstrong became the first to step onto the lunar surface six hours after landing on July 21 at 02:56:15 UTC; Aldrin joined him about 20 minutes later.

They spent about two and a quarter hours together outside the spacecraft, and collected 47.5 pounds (21.5 kg) of lunar material to bring back to Earth. Michael Collins piloted the command module Columbia alone in lunar orbit while they were on the Moon's surface. Armstrong and Aldrin spent just under a day on the lunar surface before rejoining Columbia in lunar orbit.



Lunar Landing

Great Society

- During a 1964 speech, President Johnson summed up his vision for America in the phrase “the Great Society.” His programs to make the United States a great society would give all Americans a better standard of living and greater opportunities regardless of their background.
- The Medicare program is an important legacy of the Great Society, as are policies and programs that sought to improve elementary and secondary education, to protect the environment, and to reform immigration policies.



Martin Luther King jr

- **1963—Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, while demonstrating against racial segregation. In jail he wrote his “Letter from Birmingham Jail” to address fears white religious leaders had that he was moving too fast toward desegregation. In his letter, King explained why victims of segregation, violent attacks, and murder found it difficult to wait for those injustices to end. Later the same year, King delivered his most famous speech, “I Have a Dream,” to over 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In this speech, King asked for peace and racial harmony.**



Civil Rights Act

- **1964—The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This law prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender. It allowed all citizens the right to enter any park, restroom, library, theater, and public building in the United States. One factor that prompted this law was the long struggle for civil rights undertaken by America’s African American population.**
- **Another factor was King’s famous “I Have a Dream” speech; its moving words helped create widespread support for this law. Other factors included previous presidential actions that combated civil rights violations, such as Truman’s in 1948 and Eisenhower’s in 1954, and Kennedy’s sending federal troops to Mississippi (1962) and Alabama (1963) to force the integration of public universities there.**



Civil rights groups

- **Two civil rights groups prominent in the struggle for African American rights in the sixties were the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Review the breakdown on the next page to see how the SCLC and the SNCC started as similar organizations but grew to differ over time, especially in the SNCC's changing composition.**



Television and Civil Rights

- TV newscasts also changed the shape of American culture. Americans who might never have attended a civil rights demonstration saw and heard them on their TVs in the 1960s. In 1963, TV reports showed helmeted police officers from Birmingham, Alabama, using high-pressure fire hoses to spray African American children who had been walking in a protest march.

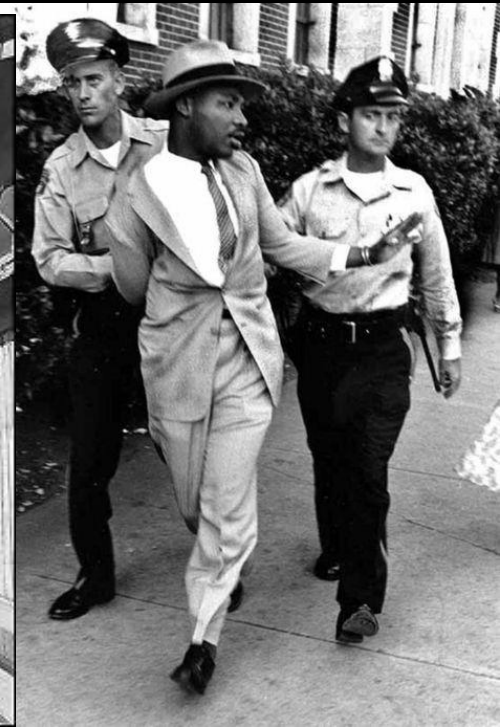


- The reports also showed the officers setting police dogs to attack them, and then clubbing them. TV news coverage of the civil rights movement helped many Americans turn their sympathies toward ending racial segregation and persuaded Kennedy that new laws were the only ways to end the racial violence and to give African Americans the civil rights they were demanding.



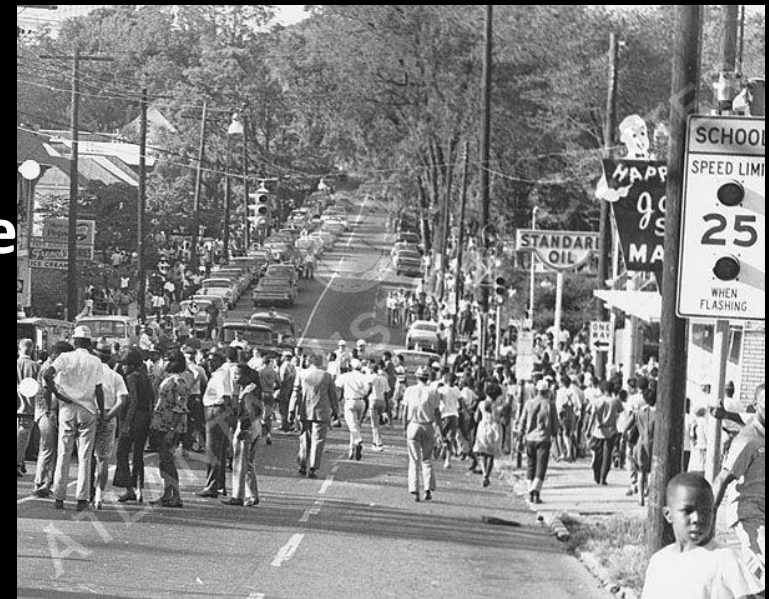
SCLC

- Founded by Martin Luther King Jr. and other ministers and civil rights leaders
- Mission: To carry on nonviolent crusades against the evils of second-class citizenship
- Protest Method: Marches, protests, and demonstrations throughout the South, using churches as bases
- Registering African Americans to vote, in hopes they could influence Congress to pass a voting rights act
- Members: African American and white adults
- Philosophy: Nonviolence



SNCC

- **Founded by African American college students with \$800 received from the SCLC**
- **To speed up changes mandated by Brown v. Board of Education**
- **Protest Methods: Sit-ins at segregated lunch counters all across the South; registering African Americans to vote, in hopes they could influence Congress to pass a voting rights act**
- **Freedom rides on interstate buses to determine if southern states would enforce laws against segregation in public transportation**
- **Original Members: African American and white college students**
- **Later members: African Americans only; no white**
- **Original philosophy: Nonviolence**
- **Later philosophy: Militancy and violence; “black power” and African American pride**



	SNCC	SCLC
Why was it founded?		
What methods of protest were used?		
Who were the leaders and members?		
What happened to it in the long run?		

But there is something that I must say to my people, who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice: In the process of gaining our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again, we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today!

POster

- **Create a poster presentation to illustrate the views and ideals of one of the following individuals:**
 - **A. Phillip Randolph**
 - **Stokely Carmichael (SNCC)**
 - **Dr. Martin L. King Jr. (SCLC)**
 - **Eleanor Roosevelt**
 - **Jackie Robinson.**
- **Illustrate the lasting effects that each person and the movement has had on America.**
- **Include a visual representation**

Warm Up

- Standard Breakdown
- Newsela

1968-The Worst Year in US History

- 1. Tet Offensive
 - January 30, 1968
 - Massive VC attack on over 100 cities and 12 US Bases
 - Occupied US Embassy
 - Militarily-US won
 - Politically-US lost, people began to question US policy



1968



- 2. Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr
 - April 4, 1968
 - Memphis, TN
 - Lorraine Motel
 - Dr. King was there to help striking sanitation workers receive better conditions
 - Shot by James Earl Ray

1968

- 3. Civil Rights Riots Begin
- 168 Riots break out across the country
 - LBJ could not understand why they were destroying their own neighborhoods
 - Showed that this is not just a Southern Problem



1968



- 4. RFK Assassinated
- June 5, 1968
- Los Angeles, CA right after the CA primary
 - 8 Shots fired, pierced RFK's skull (Died 25 hours later)
 - Shot by Sirhan Sirhan-"I did it for my country."
 - 1st Anniversary of the 6 Day War

1968

- 5. Chicago Democratic Convention (Illinois)
 - LBJ chose not to run for the Presidency
 - Police swept in and beat protestors on national TV
 - 668 arrests, 111 sent to hospitals
 - Nixon wins the Election in 1968



