*Chapter 39 –* Kennedy won the 1960 election and became the youngest president. He also assembled one of the youngest cabinets with his brother, Robert, being the attorney general. Kennedy now proposed the Peace Corps, a group of people who would go into underdeveloped countries and teach them American skills. While president, there was a week Democratic power in congress. Republicans and conservative Democrats threatened to team up if he tried to propose medical assistance, increase education money, etc. Kennedy now proposed a multibillion-dollar project to land on the moon. He met with the Soviets and they began to build the Berlin wall. Kennedy began sending troops into Vietnam; he also allowed a coup to successfully be against Diem, the military dictator of Southern Vietnam. The Bay of Pigs, an attempt to invade Cuba failed. Kennedy was assassinated by Li Oswald and while being transported he was killed by Rubey. LBJ now became president. Under him, the Civil Rights act in 1964 was finally passed. LBJ crushed Goldwater in 1964 and now there was a Democratic majority in Congress. He was able to do the Great Society which was a group of New Dealish economic acts.

*Chapter 39 –* Stagnation occurred because of Great Society programs and jobs going to Japan and Germany. The court was quite busy under Nixon’s presidency and there were a number of court cases. Here in the US, he increased Great Society spending. In attempt to appeal to the white voters, he publicly announced that he wanted to ban school busing in hopes of creating the schools equal. He was able to win with a landslide in 1972. Still at war with Vietnam, Nixon sent a bombing raid on North Vietnam. The Watergate Scandal occurs and Nixon was told what was occurring. He was now being asked for the tapes in the Whitehouse for proof that he had no knowledge of the scandal but he refused to hand over the tapes. He eventually did but they found that cuts have been erased and cut out; most likely the parts that would convict him. He was impeached and eventually resigned. We withdrew our troops and North Vietnam eventually won in ’95. Carter has down become president. Under him, Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty and they have kept to that even until today. He met with Soviet and signed SALT II.

*Chapter 40 -* Reagan became president. He believed in states’ rights. Once inaugurated, Iran released the hostages they had captured (444 days). He wanted to reduce the size of the government by cutting shirking the federal budget and slashing taxes. He proposed a budget that’d cut Great Society programs, while doing this he got shot, quickly recovered and once back he had major support. The Cold War was still occurring and Reagan proposed SDI. Reagan got the reelection and began working with Soviet leader Gorbachev. They signed the INF and it was the first step to the closing of the Cold War. The Iran-Contra affair occurred and Reagan pleaded innocent. Reagan’s economic ideas were called Reaganomics; tax breaks for the rich so that they would invest that money which would create economic growth. He was able to appoint new judges and there was now a conservative board in the courts. Bush now became president. The Berlin wall came down and Germany was united. Bush gets credit for closing the Cold War. Iraq invaded Kuwait and because of the oil threat, the West got involved. “Operation Desert Storm” happened and it was an air war against Iraq. Now the deficit was growing and taxes were raised. This hurt Bush because as a campaign promise he said there would be no new taxes

*Chapter 41 -* Clinton takes office and is the first Baby Boomer President. He promised to stimulate the economy, reform the welfare system, and overall the nation’s health-care system. Clinton didn’t keep many of his promises and there was now a Republican majority in Congress where they passed the Welfare Reform Bill. Clinton was reelected. His impeachment began but it he was not convicted in the Senate. The election of 2000 was quite controversial because it was believed votes in Florida were miscounted and whichever candidate won that state would win the presidency. 9/11 occurs and in response the US Patriot Act of 2001 is passed. Bush also takes the offensive against Iraq because that is where he believes the attacks are coming from. The invasion is welcomed by most Iraqi but not others. Bush wins the reelection in 2004 and he is against John Kerry. Bush won the electoral college, but Kerry had won the popular vote. (286 vs. 252).