

Section: Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis0

Context: On January 3, 1960, John F. Kennedy announced his candidacy for the presidency and launched his campaign nationwide. In the early months of the election year, Jacqueline Kennedy accompanied her husband to campaign events such as whistle-stops and dinners. Shortly after the campaign began, she became pregnant and decided to stay at home in Georgetown due to her previous high-risk pregnancies. Kennedy subsequently participated in the campaign by writing a weekly syndicated newspaper column, *Campaign Wife*, answering correspondence, and giving interviews to the media. Despite not participating on the campaign trail, Jacqueline became subject of intense media attention with her fashion choices. On one hand, she was admired for her personal style; she was frequently featured in women's magazines alongside film stars and named as one of the 12 best-dressed women of the world. On the other hand, her preference for French designers and her spending on her wardrobe brought her negative press. In order to downplay her wealthy background, Jacqueline stressed the amount of work she was doing for the campaign and declined to publicly discuss her clothing choices. On July 13 at the 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, the Democratic Party nominated John Kennedy for President of the United States. Jacqueline did not attend the nomination due to her pregnancy, which had been publicly announced ten days earlier. From Hyannis Port, she watched the September 26, 1960 debate—which was the nation's first televised presidential debate—between her husband and Republican candidate Richard Nixon, who was the incumbent Vice President. Marian Cannon, the wife of Arthur Schlesinger, watched the debate with her. Days after the debates, Jacqueline contacted Schlesinger and informed him that Jack wanted his aid along with that of John Kenneth Galbraith in preparing for the third debate on October 13; she wished for them to give her husband new ideas and speeches. On September 29, 1960, the Kennedys appeared together for a joint interview on *Person to Person*, interviewed by Charles Collingwood. CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **When did Jacqueline campaign for presidency?**

TEACHER: ⇨ On January 3, 1960, John F. Kennedy announced his candidacy for the presidency

TEACHERX: ⇨ Jacqueline Kennedy accompanied her husband to campaign events

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STUDENT: **How did this affect Jacquelin**

TEACHER: ⇨ Jacqueline became subject of intense media attention with her fashion choices.

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TEACHERX: ⇨ Jacqueline became subject of intense media attention with her fashion choices.

STUDENT: **Who talked about her?**

TEACHER: ⇨ she was frequently featured in women's magazines

TEACHERX: ⇨ she was frequently featured in women's magazines alongside film stars and named as one of the 12 best-dressed women of the world.

TEACHERX: ⇨ she was frequently featured in women's magazines alongside film stars

TEACHERX: ⇨ intense media attention

TEACHERX: ⇨ media.

TEACHERX: ⇨ she was frequently featured in women's magazines

STUDENT: **What did the women's magazines say about her?**

TEACHER: ⇨ named as one of the 12 best-dressed women of the world.

TEACHERX: ⇨ 12 best-dressed women of the world.

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STUDENT: **Did the magazines about her help out the candidacy of John?**

TEACHER: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **How did she react to the amount of coverage she was getting?**

TEACHER: ⇨ In order to downplay her wealthy background, Jacqueline stressed the amount of work she was doing for the campaign

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TEACHERX: ⇨ In order to downplay her wealthy background, Jacqueline stressed the amount of work she was doing for the campaign

STUDENT: **What kind of work was she doing?**

TEACHER: ↗ In the early months of the election year, Jacqueline Kennedy accompanied her husband to campaign events such as whistle-stops and dinners.

TEACHERX: ↗ Kennedy subsequently participated in the campaign by writing a weekly syndicated newspaper column,

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TEACHERX: ↗ Shortly after the campaign began, she became pregnant and decided to stay at home in Georgetown due to her previous high-risk pregnancies.

TEACHERX: ↗ In the early months of the election year, Jacqueline Kennedy accompanied her husband to campaign events such as whistle-stops and dinners.

STUDENT: **Are there any other interesting aspects about this article?**

TEACHER: ↗ Jacqueline did not attend the nomination due to her pregnancy, which had been publicly announced ten days earlier.

TEACHERX: ↗ On July 13 at the 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, the Democratic Party nominated John Kennedy for President of the United States.

TEACHERX: ↗ the Democratic Party nominated John Kennedy for President of the United States. Jacqueline did not attend

TEACHERX: ↗ From Hyannis Port, she watched the September 26, 1960 debate—which was the nation’s first televised presidential debate—between her husband and Republican candidate Richard Nixon, who was the incumbent Vice President.

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TEACHERX: ↗ Jacqueline did not attend the nomination due to her pregnancy, which had been publicly announced ten days earlier.

STUDENT: **What kind of baby did she have?**

TEACHER: ↗ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ↗ CANNOTANSWER

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TEACHERX: ↗ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **how did the nomination do?**

TEACHER: ⇨ On July 13 at the 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, the Democratic Party nominated John Kennedy for President of the United States.

TEACHERX: ⇨ between her husband and Republican candidate Richard Nixon,

TEACHERX: ⇨ she wished for them to give her husband new ideas and speeches.

TEACHERX: ⇨ On July 13 at the 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, the Democratic Party nominated John Kennedy for President of the United States.

STUDENT: **How did she react to the presidency win?**

TEACHER: ⇧ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ⇧ CANNOTANSWER

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TEACHERX: ⇧ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ⇧ CANNOTANSWER

TEACHERX: ⇧ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **Any other interesting information about the campaign?**

TEACHER: ⇨ Jacqueline contacted Schlesinger and informed him that Jack wanted his aid along with that of John Kenneth Galbraith in preparing for the third debate on October 13;

TEACHERX: ⇨ From Hyannis Port, she watched the September 26, 1960 debate—which was the nation’s first televised presidential debate—between her husband and Republican candidate Richard Nixon,

TEACHERX: ⇨ Shortly after the campaign began, she became pregnant and decided to stay at home in Georgetown due to her previous high-risk pregnancies.

TEACHERX: ⇨ her preference for French designers and her spending on her wardrobe brought her negative press.

TEACHERX: ⇨ On September 29, 1960, the Kennedys appeared together for a joint interview on Person to Person, interviewed by Charles Collingwood.

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