1. What were some of John F. Kennedy's personal assets as a presidential candidate?  What obstacles did he face?
   1. John F. Kennedy had many advantages going into his candidacy. Firstly, he was born into a wealthy family of bankers and politicians. He was also well known for his heroics in the Navy, saving another one of his crewmembers by dragging him from their patrol boat safely to the shore of a small island. He also had the advantages of family connections that would help him to become a Representative and then a Senator. However, he did face the obstacle of experience. He had only been participating in politics for four years when he ran for president, as opposed to his opponent’s nearly 10 years holding public office.
2. How did television play a key role in Kennedy's election victory in 1960?
   1. Television played a large role in JFK’s victory in 1960. The first ever televised debate occurred on September 26, 1960 between the two candidates. JFK was the first to speak, and his appearance on television was stunning compared to Nixon. Kennedy had chosen to wear a sharp, well-fitted black and white suit to the debate, the appearance of which looked clean on the black and white television. He also chose to wear stage makeup. On the other hand, Nixon wore a brown, loose fitting jacket, which wrinkled and ended up looking sloppy. He also refused to wear stage makeup. To the 66.4 million watching at home, the debate made Kennedy appear more presidential than Nixon.
3. Why did President Kennedy call his administration the "New Frontier?"
   1. JFK called his administration the New Frontier for a few reasons. First, he took the “New” from Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “New Deal”. Frontier is a word that is used in two contexts. The first is that it is a new frontier for our nation, a new, younger generation that is taking the reins. The second meaning of frontier is the ultimate goal of reaching the “Final Frontier” of space.
4. How did JFK attempt to stimulate the sluggish economy in 1961?
   1. JFK tried to stimulate the economy in 1961 by using FDR’s “Deficit spending”. He gave subsidies to large companies in the Defense and Space sectors. Then, to limit inflation, he asked businesses to keep their prices low. He eventually began using supply-side economics and creating tax cuts.
5. Why did LBJ label his administration "The Great Society?"  What were his goals as president?
   1. LBJ labeled his administration “The Great Society” because he wanted to create a society that will be remembered for its justness. His ultimate goal of his presidency is to fix the internal issues of equity. During his presidency, the civil rights act was passed, as well as the voting rights act. He also began the “war on poverty” to help provide equal (or at least more equal) opportunity.
6. Why did the political compromises that shaped Great Society programs create long-term political and economic problems for President Johnson, the Democratic Party, and for the country?
   1. Because Johnson didn’t fully specify some details while implementing the Great Society, debate continued after about the proper implementation of these programs. Another major problem was economics. Because these programs were so expensive, taxes ended up rising, and lots of programs had to get cut.
7. What two international aid programs were launched during the Kennedy administration?  What were the goals of each and how successful were they?
   1. Kennedy’s Alliance for Progress project’s goal was to strengthen Latin American governments to prevent them from joining the Communists. The Peace Corps’ goal was to send Americans on humanitarian aid missions. The Alliance for Progress worked decently, with some countries only using the money given to keep dictators in power. The Peace Corps, however, provided aid in over 30 countries with thousands of volunteers.
8. What was the goal of the doctrine of "flexible response?"
9. Why did President Kennedy authorize the Bay of Pigs invasion?  What were the consequences of its failure?
   1. The Bay of Pigs invasion was authorized because of fear of the Communists. Because of Fidel Castro’s ties with the soviets, Americans now knew that a Communist power was only 90 miles away from the Florida coastline. With fear of communist rule spreading through central America, the U.S. armed members of La Brigada and allowed them to invade Cuba. When the plan failed, the U.S. appeared weak and cowardly to those it was trying to protect from the spread of communism.
10. Describe the events surrounding the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.  Why was Khrushchev willing to take a risk in Cuba?
    1. Americans had placed missiles in Turkey, very near to the border with Russia. Because of Russia’s fear of nuclear attack, they took advantage of their alliance with Cuba to construct missile silos and to move missiles into Cuba. When an American spy plane took photos of the missiles, Kennedy ordered a naval blockade. To pacify the two nations, they held secret talks that resulted in missiles in Turkey and in Cuba to be removed peacefully.
11. What were the results of the Cuban Missile Crisis for the United States?   for the Soviets?    for the Democratic Party?
    1. The Cuban Missile Crisis resulted in the United States appearing to have scared off the Communist missiles. To the Soviets, the retreat made Kruchev appear weakened. Ultimately, this was a success for America, as the Soviets backed out of Cuba. This also made it appear that the Democratic party was good at solving problems through peaceful negotiations.
12. Why did the East Berlin government erect the Berlin Wall?  What was JFK's response to it?
    1. The east berlin government put up the Berlin wall to keep their people from escaping into the more successful West Berlin. This only happened after Kennedy refused to remove themselves from West Berlin. Two years after the construction of the berlin wall, Kennedy visited Berlin. This visit, as well as the speech that accompanied it, gave hope to those living in Berlin.
13. Why was the Limited Test Ban Treaty considered to be on of Kennedy's greatest achievements?

The limited Test Ban Treaty was considered to be one of Kennedy’s greatest achievements because it lowered tensions between America and the Soviets. This treaty also allowed peace talks to continue that would keep deescalating the nuclear situation. This treaty also made nuclear superpower countries safer, as the only tests allowed were underground, minimizing fallout. This ban would also mean that any countries with seismometers would be able to tell which country was testing and what magnitude the test was.