[**Chapter 38 The Stormy Sixties**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864942368/chapter-38-the-stormy-sixties)

1.             When he became attorney general, Robert Kennedy wanted to refocus the attention of the FBI on organized crime and civil rights.

2.             When he took office in 1961, President Kennedy chose to try to stimulate the sluggish economy through a tax cut.

3.             In the early 1960s, as leader of France, Charles de Gaulle feared American control over European affairs.

4.             The 1962 Trade Expansion Act reduced American tariffs.

5.             John F. Kennedy’s strategy of “flexible response” called for a variety of military options that could be matched to the scope and importance of a crisis.

6.             While it seemed sane enough, John F. Kennedy’s doctrine of flexible response potentially lowered the level at which diplomacy would give way to shooting.

7.             American military forces entered Vietnam in order to prevent Ngo Dinh Diem’s regime from falling to the communists.

8.             The Alliance for Progress was intended to improve the level of economic well-being in Latin America.

9.             Bay of Pigs is the least related to Tet, Pleiku, Gulf of Tonkin, and Operation Rolling Thunder.

10.          When the Soviet Union attempted to install nuclear weapons in Cuba, President Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of that island.

11.          The Cuban missile crisis resulted in all of the following except U.S. agreement to abandon the American base at Guantanamo.

12.          In a speech at American University in 1963, President Kennedy recommended the adoption of a policy toward the Soviet Union based on peaceful coexistence.

13.          At first, John F. Kennedy moved very slowly in the area of racial justice because he needed the support of southern legislators to pass his economic and social legislation.

14.          John Kennedy joined hands with the civil rights movement when he sent federal marshals to protect the Freedom Riders.

15.          Critics of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren complained that the Court was ignoring the Constitution in favor of its own social values.

16.          President Kennedy ordered hundreds of federal marshals and thousands of federal troops to force the racial integration of the University of Mississippi.

17.          By mid-1963, President John F. Kennedy’s position on civil rights can best be described as committed to finding a solution to this moral issue.

18.          At the time of his death, President John Kennedy’s civil rights bill was making little headway.

19.          The official government investigation of John F. Kennedy’s assassination was led by Earl Warren.

20.          President Kennedy’s alleged assassin was Lee Harvey Oswald.

21.          President Johnson proved to be much more successful than President Kennedy at working with Congress.

22.          President Johnson called his package of domestic reform proposals the Great Society.

23.          With the passage of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, Congress handed the president a blank check to use further force in Vietnam.

24.          Voters supported Lyndon Johnson in the 1964 presidential election because of their loyalty to the Kennedy legacy; faith in the Great Society promises; fear of the Republican nominee, Barry Goldwater; and trust in Johnson’s Vietnam policy.

25.          Lyndon Johnson channeled educational aid to public and parochial schools.

26.          All of the following programs were created by Lyndon Johnson’s administration except the Peace Corps.

27.          In the final analysis, Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs won some noteworthy battles in education and health care.

28.          The landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 accomplished all of the following except requiring “affirmative action” against discrimination.

29.          As a result of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, sources of immigration shifted to Latin America and Asia.

30.          The common use of poll taxes to inhibit black voters in the South was outlawed by the Twenty-fourth Amendment.

31.          Beginning in 1964, the chief goal of the black civil rights movement in the South was to secure the right to vote.

32.          As a result of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, white southerners began to court black votes.

33.          The Watts riot in 1965 symbolized the more militant and confrontational phase of the civil rights movement.

34.          Black leaders in the 1960s included (Martin Luther King, Jr.), an advocate of peaceable resistance;(Malcolm X), who favored black separatism; and (Stokely Carmichael), an advocate of “Black Power.”

35.          By the late 1960s, Black Power advocates in the North focused their attention primarily on economic demands.

36.          Some advocates of Black Power insisted that their slogan stood for all of the following except violence.

37.          By 1972, integrated classrooms were most common in the South.

38.          Aerial bombardment in Vietnam strengthened the communists’ will to resist.

39.          “Operation Rolling Thunder” was the code name for American bombing raids on North Vietnam.

40.          The most serious blow to Lyndon Johnson’s Vietnam policy was the Tet offensive of 1968.

41.          During the Vietnam War, President Lyndon Johnson ordered the CIA, in clear violation of its charter, to spy on domestic antiwar protestors.

42.          The 1968 Democratic party convention witnessed a police riot against antiwar demonstrators outside the convention hall.

43.          The third-party candidate for president in 1968 was George Wallace.

44.          Both major-party presidential candidates in 1968 agreed that the United States should continue the war in pursuit of an “honorable peace.”

45.          The skepticism about authority that emerged in the United States during the 1960s had deep historical roots in American culture.

46.          The “three P’s” that largely explain the cultural upheavals of the 1960s are population bulge, protest against Vietnam, and prosperity.

47.          The site of the first major militant protest on behalf of gay liberation in 1969 was the Stonewall Inn (New York City).