US History H+ Name: Quang Huynh

Chapter 31

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Discuss the success of John F. Kennedy’s New Frontier program.** President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier Program was a major success. The nationwide problem encountered by women in the United States was overcome after several laws and acts safeguarding and enhancing women's rights were enacted. For example, the Equal Pay Act and Title VII were created to protect women. The Equal Pay Act insured that men and women in the same profession earned the same amount of money. Equal job opportunities were guaranteed under Title VII, which barred discrimination based on gender or ethnicity. The benefits of the New Frontier were also enjoyed by Native Americans. The Indian Citizenship Act designated Native Americans as citizens of the United States, allowing them to vote in national elections. The Indian Reorganization Act was passed in order to protect aboriginal Americans' territory and reestablish native tribal administrations. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act required government entities to provide contracts and grants for federally recognized native American tribes. The New Frontier benefited people with impairments in America as well. The Americans with Disabilities Act has made businesses and public spaces more accessible to people with disabilities. Children with disabilities were integrated into regular public schools.
2. **Discuss the landmark legislation of Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” and what impact it had on the future of the United States.** Lyndon B. Johnson instituted the Great Society, a set of social reforms. The main goals of the Great Society were to reduce widespread poverty, reduce crime, eradicate inequality, and improve the environment. To lower the number of people living in poverty, Johnson established the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Opportunity Act. A Job Corp was supposed to employ over 100,000 men. After being elected president, Johnson was able to pass the Medicare and Medicaid legislation. Finally, the elderly and the poor could take care of their health without having to pay a lot of money. Johnson signed the Housing and Urban Development Act, which gave money to cities to improve housing standards. Overall, the Great Society made it possible for people all around the United States to succeed.
3. **Describe the Warren Court’s impact on American domestic life in the 1960s.** In the 1960s, the Warren Court had a huge impact on American domestic life. The Warren Court effectively ended racial segregation in public schools in the United States, expanded defendants' constitutional rights, established equal representation in state legislatures, outlawed state-sponsored prayer in public schools, and paved the way for abortion legislation. The Warren Court was a watershed moment in American judicial history, ushering in profound shifts in judicial power and thinking. The Court expanded civil liberties and rights, as well as judicial and governmental power.
4. **Discuss the achievements of the civil rights movement by 1968.** As a result of the overwhelming support he received from the black and black supporters' community during the civil rights fight, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed this legislation into law. Housing cannot be discriminatory or segregated, according to the law. This was another another step toward affording black people the rights they had been denied for so long. This Act went on to have one of the most major consequences in American history, and it was subsequently expanded to include women and disabled persons.
5. **Compare the philosophies and styles of Martin Luther King Jr. and the leaders of the black power movement.** Martin Luther King Jr. was a brilliant and compassionate citizen of the United States of America. The civil rights movement had advanced at a rapid rate by the time Martin Luther King Jr. appeared on the scene. There are two types of civil rights activists: those who believe in equality for all Americans and those who seek retribution for years of injustice and intolerance. Martin Luther King Jr. was well aware that radical organizations frequently face official hostility, which served to set him apart from black power extremists. King used peaceful protests and civil disobedience to gain support from both white and black Americans because he wanted to unify all Americans around a common cause.
6. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. ***Miranda v. Arizona*** - In Miranda v. Arizona, the Warren Court ordered that an accused person in police custody be informed of certain basic rights, including the right to remain silent, the knowledge that anything they say can be used against them in court, and the right to have a defense attorney present during interrogation. It is also significant because the Court established criteria for police officers to follow when informing suspects of their legal rights prior to questioning.
   2. **Freedom riders** - The Freedom Riders were a group of protestors who aimed to put a federal court order barring segregation on buses, trains, and terminals to the test. The Greyhound bus carrying white and black freedom riders was encircled by a mob of white nationalists in rural Alabama as they protested. After throwing a firebomb inside the bus, enraged whites barricaded the door. Because the demonstration received national attention, the Freedom Riders were noteworthy.
   3. **James Meredith** - James Meredith was a student at the University of Mississippi who attempted to enroll in an all-white college. The state disobeyed a court order and refused to allow James Meredith to enroll in classes. After that, federal marshals were dispatched by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to enforce the law. Federal forces intervened when a white mob attacked the marshals. The presence of the soldiers prompted a night of unrest that culminated in two deaths and numerous injuries, making it important.
   4. **March on Washington** - The March on Washington was a march down the mall in Washington, D.C., in the direction of the Lincoln Memorial. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was the greatest civil rights demonstration in history, with extensive media attention. While standing in front of Lincoln's renowned statue, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered one of the most memorable speeches of the century.
   5. **Civil Rights Act of 1964** - The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was enacted in response to widespread public sentiment that the government should intervene in the civil rights movement. President Lyndon B. Johnson was a progressive who championed legislation that benefited the American people. In 1964, he passed laws making segregation and discrimination unlawful in the United States in response to public outcry.
   6. **Malcolm X** - Malcolm X is widely considered as one of the most intellectual figures in African American culture, notably in the black power movement and the Black Islamic community. Malcolm grew up in a culture that saw him as a second-class citizen, as did many of his supporters. His father was violent, and his mother was mentally sick; as a result of his adolescent troubles, he fell into the same trap as many others in his situation: he became involved in drugs and stealing, for which he was imprisoned. He determined to improve his life and, as a result, become a black community leader.
   7. **Cuban Missile Crisis** - During the Cuban Missile Crisis, the US launched a spy plane known as a U-2 plane to detect Soviet armament in the form of missiles in Cuban territory on October 22, 1963. The citizens of the United States were afraid, and they began to prepare for a nuclear war that would end life as they knew it. Both the United States and the Soviet Union defused tensions by removing nuclear weapons from their favored puppet nations.
   8. **Tonkin Gulf Resolution** - The Tonkin Gulf Resolution was voted by Congress on August 7, 1964. This resolution was prompted by north Vietnamese soldiers' hatred toward American soldiers in south Vietnam. The north launched an attack on American destroyers, giving the president and military authorities moral authority to confront any communist force.
7. **“American military intervention in Vietnam was…a logical culmination of the assumptions widely shared by the foreign-policy establishment and leaders of both political parties since the early days of the cold war.” Explain this statement.** The US involvement in Vietnam was primarily driven by a fear of the emergence of socialism. The only way to put a stop to it was to impose restrictions. Because socialism is so different from American democracy, it produced the red panic, in which Americans feared for their lives and the continuity of their daily lives. Innocent men were wrongly convicted of being socialist supporters and imprisoned during the red scare. As communism spread across Southeast Asia, the United States became concerned about the safety of democracy and intervened. The US backed the South Vietnamese in their fight against northern Marxists, causing devastation on the American economy and separating many families. During the Cold War, it appeared like American help to the Vietnamese was necessary in order to make the world safe for democracy and restrain socialism.