

The Ordeal of Liberalism: Expanding the Liberal State, The Battle for Racial Equality, & “Flexible Response and the Cold War

Please pay attention to these **Themes**:

- **NAT-1.0** Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions and American identity.
- **NAT-2.0** Explain how interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship have affected American values, politics, and society.
- **NAT-4.0** Analyze relationships among different regional social, ethnic, and racial groups, and explain how these groups’ experiences have related to U.S. national identity.
- **POL-1.0** Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.
- **POL-2.0** Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.
- **POL-3.0** Explain how different beliefs about the federal government’s role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.
- **MIG-1.0** Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration’s effects on U.S. society.
- **WOR-2.0** Analyze the reasons for and results of U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas.

Brinkley’s Section Introduction “Expanding the Liberal State”:

John Kennedy: The Election of 1960			
Two young presidential candidates	Election of 1960	Kennedy’s “New Frontier”	Kennedy Assassinated

Lyndon Johnson

Johnson's personal & political background	The "Great Society"	Election of 1964 & its political impacts

**The Assault on Poverty: Medicare and Medicaid (KNOW THE DIFFERENCE)**

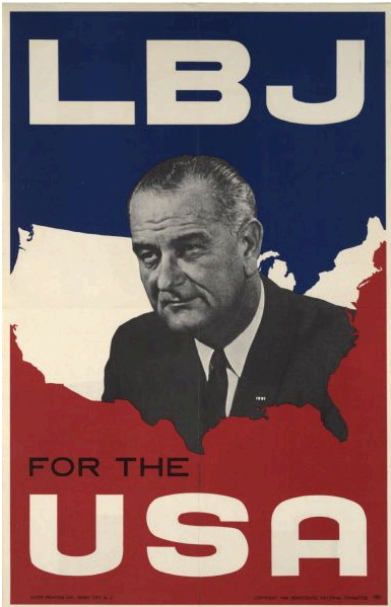
Medicare & Medicaid (know the difference)	Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)	Community Action Program	Limitations & Weaknesses

Cities, Schools, and Immigration

Housing and Urban Develop	Federal Aid to Public Education	Immigration Act of 1965

Legacies of the Great Society

Impacts on Federal Spending	Failures of the Great Society	Achievements of the Great Society



The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community.

It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods.

But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor.

-Lyndon B. Johnson

Brinkley's Section Introduction "The Battle for Racial Equality"
Expanding Protests, 1960-1962

Kennedy the Civil Rights Movement	Sit-ins and formation of SNCC (1960)	"Freedom Rides"	1962: Integration of Univ. of Miss.	Birmingham

A National Commitment

Kennedy's actions and proposals	March on Washington	Passage of Civil Rights Act (1964)

The Battle for Voting Rights, 1964-1965

"Freedom summer" of 1964	Formation and Impact of the MFDP (1964)	March from Selma-to-Montgomery and its impacts	Passage of the Voting Rights Act (1965)

The Changing Movement

Growing Economic Disparity	De jure & De Facto Segregation	Significance of the Chicago campaign (1966)

Urban Violence

Race riots in western and northern cities, 1965-1967	Commission on Civil Disorders

Black-Power

From Integration to Racial Distinction	Social & Psychological Impacts	Divisions w/i the Civil Rights Movement	The Black Panthers

Malcolm X

Nation of Islam	Malcolm X's Influence	Assassination & Continued Importance

Brinkley's Section Introduction "Flexible Response' and the Cold War"**Diversifying Foreign Policy (Kennedy Administration, 1961-1963)**

"Flexible Response"	American Influence via More Peaceful Means	The Bay of Pigs

Confrontations with the Soviet Union (Kennedy Administration, 1961-1963)

Kennedy and Krushchev	The Berlin Wall	The Cuban Missile Crisis

Johnson and the World

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