

Kennedy's Election and The Cold War Under Kennedy

I. Election of 1960 (pg. 824-825)

A. Kennedy vs. Nixon

- On September 26th, 1960 _____ Americans watched the _____ - **marked new era of televised presidential politics**
- Some _____ that now candidates had become “_____” declaring the “processed politician” had arrived
- The _____ televised debates _____ the election’s _____ - **Television was an advantage for Kennedy**
- Kennedy expressed concern about a suspected “_____” claiming the US was behind the Soviet Union in weaponry
- Kennedy’s _____ became an _____ - and he decided to confront the issue openly in a speech declaring “_____”
- Kennedy won the popular vote by _____ out of 68 million votes cast
- Despite his narrow victory Kennedy _____ of the American _____ and in a speech declared “_____”
- Kennedy called on _____ to take a _____ in making the nation better

II. Kennedy in the Cold War (pg.830-835)

A. Introduction

- When Kennedy became president he had to devote much of his time to _____
- The _____ with the Soviet Union _____
- Kennedy took office at a time of _____ - nationalism was exploding throughout the developing world and the Soviet Union actively supported “wars of national liberation”

B. Military Philosophy- “Flexible Response”

- Kennedy felt Eisenhower had _____
- “_____” - a _____ and conventional weapons, expanded the Special Forces, a program to provide _____ to Latin America, and creation of the _____

III. Economic and Humanitarian Aid- “Winning Hearts and Minds”

A. Economic Aid to Latin American Nations- Alliance for Progress

- Conditions in many nations were not good: governments were often in control of a wealthy few, while _____
- US got involved to help existing _____, and poor Latin Americans _____ and American corporations which was seen as a _____

1. Alliance for Progress

- Series of _____ over 10 years for \$20 billion dollars to help countries establish better _____, and fairer land distribution
- Results were _____

B. Peace Corps

- Organization that sent Americans to provide _____ in less-developed nations
- Aim: helping _____

IV. Cold War in Space- Space Race- To The Moon!

A. Events

- In 1961 _____ became the first person to _____
- Six weeks after the flight Kennedy declared “I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of _____”
- In 1962 _____ became the first _____ to orbit the earth
- On July 16th 1969 3 Americans (Neil Armstrong, “Buzz” Aldrin, and Michael Collins) launched into space
- _____ became the first human to _____ - “ _____ ”

V. Cold War Crises Under Kennedy

A. Bay of Pigs

- In 1959 _____ overthrew the Cuban government and _____ with the _____
- President Eisenhower had authorized the _____ to train and arm a group of _____ to _____
- On April 17, 1961 1,400 armed Cuban exiles landed at the _____
- The invasion was a _____ and Kennedy cancelled air support
- The action _____

B. Berlin Wall

- In June 1961 Soviet Premier Khrushchev demanded Western powers recognize East Germany and _____ - Kennedy _____ and reaffirmed the West’s commitment to West Berlin
- Khrushchev retaliated by _____ through Berlin
- _____ **stood as a _____ for 30 years of divisions**

C. Cuban Missile Crisis

- On October 22, 1963 Kennedy on television that American spy planes taken aerial photographs showing the _____
- Ordered a _____ and demanded the existing missile sites be dismantled
- _____ seemed _____
- On October 28th Kennedy publicly agreed _____ and _____ agreed to _____
- Soviets agreed to _____
- **This is the closest the world has come to a nuclear war**

1. Effects:

- August 1963, signed a treaty that _____ weapons in the atmosphere
- Undermined Khrushchev _____
- Prompted a _____ over the next two decades