

## 1: The Sixties | THE AMERICAN YAWP

*This was Kennedy's broad vision of progress for Americans, which he had announced upon accepting the nomination for president. Peace Corps This was a program of volunteer assistance to the developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.*

Introduction Perhaps no decade is so immortalized in American memory as the 1960s. Couched in the colorful rhetoric of peace and love, complemented by stirring images of the civil rights movement, and fondly remembered for its music, art, and activism, the decade brought many people hope for a more inclusive, forward-thinking nation. But the decade was also plagued by strife, tragedy, and chaos. A decade of struggle and disillusionment rocked by social, cultural, and political upheaval, the 1960s are remembered because so much changed, and because so much did not. Americans were captivated by the race between Republican vice president Richard Nixon and Democratic senator John F. Kennedy, two candidates who pledged to move the nation forward and invigorate an economy experiencing the worst recession since the Great Depression. Kennedy promised to use federal programs to strengthen the economy and address pockets of longstanding poverty, while Nixon called for a reliance on private enterprise and reduction of government spending. One of the most notable events of the Nixon-Kennedy presidential campaign was their televised debate in September, the first of its kind between major presidential candidates. The debate focused on domestic policy and provided Kennedy with an important moment to present himself as a composed, knowledgeable statesman. In contrast, Nixon, an experienced debater who faced higher expectations, looked sweaty and defensive. Radio listeners famously thought the two men performed equally well, but the TV audience was much more impressed by Kennedy, giving him an advantage in subsequent debates. Ultimately, the election was extraordinarily close; in the largest voter turnout in American history up to that point, Kennedy bested Nixon by less than one percentage point 34.9% to 34.7% votes. As a result, Kennedy entered office in 1961 without the mandate necessary to achieve the ambitious agenda he would refer to as the New Frontier. Kennedy also faced foreign policy challenges. The United States entered the 1960s unaccustomed to stark foreign policy failures, having emerged from World War II as a global superpower before waging a Cold War against the Soviet Union in the 1940s and 1950s. On January 8, 1959, Fidel Castro and his revolutionary army initiated a new era of Cuban history. But President Dwight Eisenhower and members of his administration were wary. The new Cuban government soon instituted leftist economic policies centered on agrarian reform, land redistribution, and the nationalization of private enterprises. Many settled in Miami, Florida, and other American cities. The relationship between Cuba and the United States deteriorated rapidly. On October 19, 1960, the United States instituted a near-total trade embargo to economically isolate the Cuban regime, and in January 1961, the two nations broke off formal diplomatic relations. The Central Intelligence Agency CIA, acting under the mistaken belief that the Castro government lacked popular support and that Cuban citizens would revolt if given the opportunity, began to recruit members of the exile community to participate in an invasion of the island. Cuban soldiers and civilians quickly overwhelmed the exiles, many of whom were taken prisoner. As the political relationship between Cuba and the United States disintegrated, the Castro government became more closely aligned with the Soviet Union. This strengthening of ties set the stage for the Cuban Missile Crisis, perhaps the most dramatic foreign policy crisis in the history of the United States. On October 14, 1962, American spy planes detected the construction of missile launch sites, and on October 22, President Kennedy addressed the American people to alert them to this threat. Over the course of the next several days, the world watched in horror as the United States and the Soviet Union hovered on the brink of nuclear war. Finally, on October 28, the Soviet Union agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to invade Cuba. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a time of great anxiety in America. Eight hundred women demonstrated outside the United Nations Building in New York City to promote peace. Though the Cuban Missile Crisis temporarily halted the flow of Cuban refugees into the United States, emigration began again in earnest in the mid-1960s. In 1965, the Johnson administration and the Castro government brokered a deal that facilitated the reunion of families that had been separated by earlier waves of migration, opening the door for thousands to leave the island. In 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the

Cuban Adjustment Act, a law allowing Cuban refugees to become permanent residents. Over the course of the s, hundreds of thousands of Cubans left their homeland and built new lives in America. The Civil Rights Movement Continues So much of the energy and character of the sixties emerged from the civil rights movement, which won its greatest victories in the early years of the decade. The movement itself was changing. Many of the civil rights activists pushing for school desegregation in the s were middle-class and middle-aged. In the s, a new student movement arose whose members wanted swifter changes in the segregated South. Confrontational protests, marches, boycotts, and sit-ins accelerated. The Greensboro sit-ins were typical. Activists sat at segregated lunch counters in an act of defiance, refusing to leave until being served and willing to be ridiculed, attacked, and arrested if they were not. It prompted copycat demonstrations across the South. Activists organized interstate bus rides following a Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on public buses and trains. An interracial group of Freedom Riders boarded buses in Washington, D. On the initial rides in May , the riders encountered fierce resistance in Alabama. Angry mobs composed of KKK members attacked riders in Birmingham, burning one of the buses and beating the activists who escaped. Additional Freedom Rides launched through the summer and generated national attention amid additional violent resistance. Ultimately, the Interstate Commerce Commission enforced integrated interstate buses and trains in November . Known for entrenched segregation and racial violence, Albany seemed an unlikely place for black Americans to rally and demand change. But the movement was stymied by Albany police chief Laurie Pritchett, who launched mass arrests but refused to engage in police brutality and bailed out leading officials to avoid negative media attention. It was a peculiar scene, and a lesson for southern activists. Protesters sang hymns and spirituals as they marched. Preachers rallied the people with messages of justice and hope. Churches hosted meetings, prayer vigils, and conferences on nonviolent resistance. The moral thrust of the movement strengthened African American activists and confronted white society by framing segregation as a moral evil. Kennedy to send in U. Marshals and National Guardsmen to maintain order. On an evening known infamously as the Battle of Ole Miss, segregationists clashed with troops in the middle of campus, resulting in two deaths and hundreds of injuries. Violence served as a reminder of the strength of white resistance to the civil rights movement, particularly in the realm of education. Marshals, walks to class at the University of Mississippi in Meredith was the first African American student admitted to the segregated university. Activists used business boycotts, sit-ins, and peaceful marches as part of the campaign. It also yielded an agreement to desegregate public accommodations in the city: Few political figures in the decade embodied the working-class, conservative views held by millions of white Americans quite like George Wallace. Consequently, Wallace was one of the best examples of the very real opposition civil rights activists faced in the late twentieth century. His efforts were symbolic, but they earned him national recognition as a political figure willing to fight for what many southerners saw as their traditional way of life. President Kennedy addressed the nation that evening, criticizing Wallace and calling for a comprehensive civil rights bill. A day later, civil rights leader Medgar Evers was assassinated at his home in Jackson, Mississippi. Alabama governor George Wallace stands defiantly at the door of the University of Alabama, blocking the attempted integration of the school. That summer, civil rights leaders organized the August March on Washington. The march called for, among other things, civil rights legislation, school integration, an end to discrimination by public and private employers, job training for the unemployed, and a raise in the minimum wage. Kennedy offered support for a civil rights bill, but southern resistance was intense and Kennedy was unwilling to expend much political capital on it. And so the bill stalled in Congress. Then, on November 22, , President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. Raised in poverty in the Texas Hill Country, Johnson scratched and clawed his way up the political ladder. He was both ruthlessly ambitious and keenly conscious of poverty and injustice. He idolized Franklin Roosevelt whose New Deal had brought improvements for the impoverished central Texans Johnson grew up with. President Lyndon Johnson, then, an old white southerner with a thick Texas drawl, embraced the civil rights movement. The following summer he signed the Civil Rights Act of , widely considered to be among the most important pieces of civil rights legislation in American history. The comprehensive act barred segregation in public accommodations and outlawed discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, and national or religious origin. Okamoto, Photograph of

Lyndon B. Johnson pressuring Senator Richard Russell, December 17, The civil rights movement created space for political leaders to pass legislation, and the movement continued pushing forward. Freedom Summer campaigners set up schools for African American children. Even with progress, intimidation and violent resistance against civil rights continued, particularly in regions with longstanding traditions of segregation. After they were turned away violently a second time, marchers finally made the fifty-mile trek to the state capitol later in the month. Coverage of the first march prompted President Johnson to present the bill that became the Voting Rights Act of 1965, an act that abolished voting discrimination in federal, state, and local elections. In two consecutive years, landmark pieces of legislation had assaulted de jure by law segregation and disenfranchisement. Bayard Rustin, Andrew Young, N. Ninety years after Reconstruction, these measures effectively ended Jim Crow. In addition to civil rights, the Great Society took on a range of quality-of-life concerns that seemed suddenly solvable in a society of such affluence. It established the first federal food stamp program. Medicare and Medicaid would ensure access to quality medical care for the aged and poor. Significant funds were poured into colleges and universities. The Great Society also established the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, federal investments in arts and letters that fund American cultural expression to this day. No EOA program was more controversial than Community Action, considered the cornerstone antipoverty program. Community Action almost entirely bypassed local administrations and sought to build grassroots civil rights and community advocacy organizations, many of which had originated in the broader civil rights movement. Despite widespread support for most Great Society programs, the War on Poverty increasingly became the focal point of domestic criticisms from the left and right.

### 2: Chapter 28 : The New Frontier and the Great Society :

*These are from The Americans - McDougal Littell Chapter 28 Learn with flashcards, games, and more " for free.*

Concept[ edit ] The Americans, a period piece set during the Reagan administration , was outlined by series creator Joe Weisberg , a former CIA officer. The story picks up in the early s. International relations is just an allegory for the human relations. For Philip and Elizabeth, it often is. The job is one element, and trying to depict the issues they face just seemed like something that, if we could bring it to television in a realistic way, would be new. I was totally joining the CIA because I wanted to be a spy. But the second they asked that question An obvious way to remedy that for television was to stick it back in the Cold War. I always say no to everything. I never want to do anything. You just get to do everything. You get to do the kung fu , and you get to do the emotional scenes, you get to do the disguises. Landgraf, who did not know Weisberg but liked the series, suggested to Weisberg that he work alongside Joel Fields as co-showrunner and the other head writer. Joe Weisberg explained that achieving believable Russian pronunciation was very important because the show was "so much centered on the world of the Russian Russians and the Russian illegals". Other actors mastered their lines to sound almost native. In particular, Peter von Berg, who played Vasili Nikolayevich, has experience with Russian plays and was an accent coach. General Zhukov was played by a Polish actor. Annet Mahendru, who played Nina, has a Russian mother and speaks six languages. Mahendru praised Matthew Rhys for his efforts in delivering a few phrases in Russian, adding: You will invariably build a real person. The production used location shots to simulate a dramatic setting of Washington, D. Early filming was delayed by flooding caused by Hurricane Sandy. In scenes taking place inside the Soviet embassy , the characters address each other in a familiar but respectful manner , using given name and patronymic , without mentioning surnames. Although loyal to his cause, Philip holds little animosity towards the United States. Philip is close friends with Stan Beeman. Dylan Baker as William Crandall season 4 , a biochemical warfare scientist. Karen Pittman as Lisa seasons 2â€”4 , a Northrop employee from whom Elizabeth is gleaning information.

### 3: Chapter 28 - America on the World Stage | CourseNotes

*LitCharts assigns a color and icon to each theme in The Book of Unknown Americans, which you can use to track the themes throughout the work. Tanner, Alexandra. "The Book of Unknown Americans Chapter Arturo Rivera." LitCharts. LitCharts LLC, 25 Jan Web. 5 Nov Tanner, Alexandra. "The.*

Feminist - a person who seeks the liberation of women. Liberation - equal social or economic rights. Migrant - a worker who travels from place to place to work. Counterculture - a culture or lifestyle that goes against the common culture. Hippie - an extreme member of the youth culture in the s. Section Review Answers  
Feminists wanted liberation for women. Malcolm X encouraged African Americans to develop their own power and separate from white Americans who treated them unequally. The Equal Rights Amendment did not become part of the Constitution. Chavez helped farm workers by organizing a strike against grape growers and forming the National Farm Workers Association. A counter culture is a culture or lifestyle that goes against the common culture. Did you learn these Objectives? Can you describe some African-American leaders who led the civil rights movement? Are you able to describe Hispanic leaders such as Caesar Chavez, who tried to improve the lives of Hispanic Americans? Lesson 6 "The Politics of Protest" Scan Pages ; focus on the gray boxes, which contain the key vocabulary terms. Scan Pages for pictures and diagrams, read each of the captions. Scan for an read the short articles and questions in the colored boxes that you find on Pages Read Pages take notes of important ideas Do you know the answers to the questions on page ? See Key Points below for help Do you know the vocabulary words? Review answers on the quiz and print it out. This will be very useful when you are studying for the test.

### 4: The Americans () :: Homework Help and Answers :: Slader

*Chapter The New Frontier and the Great Society Test your knowledge of U.S. history. Participate in online activities. Conduct research on the Internet.*

Inadequate sanitation, a horrid sound system, and tainted drugs strained concertgoers. The Angels, drunk and high, armed themselves with sawed-off pool cues and indiscriminately beat concertgoers who tried to come on the stage. The Grateful Dead refused to play. Finally, the Stones came on stage. Fights continued near the stage. Pissed off and high on methamphetamines, Hunter brandished a pistol, charged again, and was stabbed and killed by an Angel. His lifeless body was stomped into the ground. The Stones just kept playing. There, drugs, music, and youth were associated not with peace and love but with anger, violence, and death. While many Americans in the 1960s continued to celebrate the political and cultural achievements of the previous decade, a more anxious, conservative mood grew across the nation. For some, the United States had not gone nearly far enough to promote greater social equality; for others, the nation had gone too far, unfairly trampling the rights of one group to promote the selfish needs of another. It seemed as if the nation was ready to unravel. Johnson Library via Wikimedia. Perhaps no single issue contributed more to public disillusionment than the Vietnam War. As the war deteriorated, the Johnson administration escalated American involvement by deploying hundreds of thousands of troops to prevent the communist takeover of the south. Stalemates, body counts, hazy war aims, and the draft catalyzed an antiwar movement and triggered protests throughout the United States and Europe. With no end in sight, protesters burned draft cards, refused to pay income taxes, occupied government buildings, and delayed trains loaded with war materials. By 1968, antiwar demonstrations were drawing hundreds of thousands. In one protest, hundreds were arrested after surrounding the Pentagon. Americans confronted grisly images of casualties and atrocities. Marines burned the South Vietnamese village of Cam Ne with little apparent regard for the lives of its occupants, who had been accused of aiding Vietcong guerrillas. The United States was winning the war, officials claimed. They cited numbers of enemies killed, villages secured, and South Vietnamese troops trained. But the evidence of a stalemate mounted. In January, communist forces attacked more than one hundred American and South Vietnamese sites throughout South Vietnam, including the American embassy in Saigon. Subsequent stories and images eroded public trust even further. In 1971, investigative reporter Seymour Hersh revealed that U. More and more American voices came out against the war. For many Americans, the violent clashes outside the convention hall reinforced their belief that civil society was unraveling. Well aware of domestic pressure to wind down the war, Nixon sought, on the one hand, to appease antiwar sentiment by promising to phase out the draft, train South Vietnamese forces to assume more responsibility for the war effort, and gradually withdraw American troops. Public assurances of American withdrawal, however, masked a dramatic escalation of conflict. News of the attacks renewed antiwar demonstrations. Another three years passed—and another twenty thousand American troops died—before an agreement was reached. Peace was tenuous, and when war resumed North Vietnamese troops quickly overwhelmed southern forces. By 1975, despite nearly a decade of direct American military engagement, Vietnam was united under a communist government. The Vietnam War profoundly influenced domestic politics. And yet, while the antiwar demonstrations attracted considerable media attention and stand today as a hallmark of the sixties counterculture, many Americans nevertheless continued to regard the war as just. Wary of the rapid social changes that reshaped American society in the 1960s and worried that antiwar protests threatened an already tenuous civil order, a growing number of Americans turned to conservatism. The civil rights movement looked dramatically different at the end of the 1960s than it had at the beginning. The movement had never been monolithic, but prominent, competing ideologies had fractured the movement in the 1960s. The rise of the Black Power movement challenged the integrationist dreams of many older activists as the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. The political evolution of the civil rights movement was reflected in American culture. The monolith of popular American culture, pilloried in the fifties and sixties as exclusively white, male-dominated, conservative, and stifling, finally shattered and Americans retreated into ever smaller, segmented subcultures. Marketers now targeted particular products to ever smaller pieces of the population,

including previously neglected groups such as African Americans. Styles of dress and physical appearance likewise aligned with cultures of choice. If the popular rock acts of the sixties appealed to a new counterculture, the seventies witnessed the resurgence of cultural forms that appealed to a white working class confronting the social and political upheavals of the s. The coons are coming! As Bunker knew, African Americans were becoming much more visible in American culture. While black cultural forms had been prominent throughout American history, they assumed new popular forms in the s. Disco offered a new, optimistic, racially integrated pop music. By the end of the decade, African American musical artists had introduced American society to one of the most significant musical innovations in decades: A lengthy paean to black machismo, it became the first rap single to reach the Top No longer confined to the antiblack terrorism that struck the southern civil rights movement in the s and s, publicly visible violence now broke out among black Americans in urban riots and among whites protesting new civil rights programs. In the mids, for instance, protests over the use of busing to overcome residential segregation and truly integrate public schools in Boston washed the city in racial violence. In each, a physical altercation between white police officers and African Americans spiraled into days of chaos and destruction. Tens of thousands participated in urban riots. Many looted and destroyed white-owned business. There were dozens of deaths, tens of millions of dollars in property damage, and an exodus of white capital that only further isolated urban poverty. Their report became an unexpected best seller. Many white moderates and liberals, meanwhile, saw the explosive violence as a sign that African Americans had rejected the nonviolence of the earlier civil rights movement. The unrest of the late sixties did, in fact, reflect a real and growing disillusionment among African Americans with the fate of the civil rights crusade. In the still-moldering ashes of Jim Crow, African Americans in Watts and other communities across the country bore the burdens of lifetimes of legally sanctioned discrimination in housing, employment, and credit. Segregation survived the legal dismantling of Jim Crow. The perseverance into the present day of stark racial and economic segregation in nearly all American cities destroyed any simple distinction between southern de jure segregation and nonsouthern de facto segregation. Black neighborhoods became traps that too few could escape. Martin Luther King Jr. He had been in Memphis to support striking sanitation workers. Prophetically, he had reflected on his own mortality in a rally the night before. Confident that the civil rights movement would succeed without him, he brushed away fears of death. The greatest leader in the American civil rights movement was lost. Riots broke out in over a hundred American cities. Two months later, on June 6, Robert F. He had represented the last hope of liberal idealists. Anger and disillusionment washed over the country. As the Vietnam War descended ever deeper into a brutal stalemate and the Tet Offensive exposed the lies of the Johnson administration, students shut down college campuses and government facilities. Protests enveloped the nation. Protesters converged on the Democratic National Convention in Chicago at the end of August , when a bitterly fractured Democratic Party gathered to assemble a passable platform and nominate a broadly acceptable presidential candidate. Initial protests were peaceful, but the situation quickly soured as police issued stern threats and young people began to taunt and goad officials. Attendees recounted vicious beatings at the hands of police and Guardsmen, but many young peopleâ€”convinced that much public sympathy could be won via images of brutality against unarmed protestersâ€”continued stoking the violence. Clashes spilled from the parks into city streets, and eventually the smell of tear gas penetrated the upper floors of the opulent hotels hosting Democratic delegates. The Chicago riots encapsulated the growing sense that chaos now governed American life. For many sixties idealists, the violence of represented the death of a dream. Disorder and chaos overshadowed hope and progress. And for conservatives, it was confirmation of all of their fears and hesitations. Americans of turned their back on hope. Beleaguered by an unpopular war, inflation, and domestic unrest, President Johnson opted against reelection in March â€”an unprecedented move in modern American politics. The forthcoming presidential election was shaped by Vietnam and the aforementioned unrest as much as by the campaigns of Democratic nominee Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Republican Richard Nixon, and third-party challenger George Wallace, the infamous segregationist governor of Alabama. The final tally was close: Wallace, meanwhile, carried five states in the Deep South, and his The Electoral College vote was more decisive for Nixon; he earned electoral votes, while Humphrey and Wallace received only and 45 votes, respectively. Although Republicans won a

## THE AMERICANS CHAPTER 28 pdf

few seats, Democrats retained control of both the House and Senate and made Nixon the first president in years to enter office with the opposition party controlling both houses. Once installed in the White House, Richard Nixon focused his energies on American foreign policy, publicly announcing the Nixon Doctrine in 1955. On the one hand, Nixon asserted the supremacy of American democratic capitalism and conceded that the United States would continue supporting its allies financially. The strategy seemed to work. Nixon became the first American president to visit communist China and the first since Franklin Roosevelt to visit the Soviet Union. Direct diplomacy and cultural exchange programs with both countries grew and culminated with the formal normalization of U.S. relations with China in 1979. By 1975, after almost thirty years of Cold War tension, peaceful coexistence suddenly seemed possible. Soon, though, a fragile calm gave way again to Cold War instability. The embargo launched the first U.S. trade war with China.

### 5: US History Assignment Guide Chapter 28

*Perhaps no single issue contributed more to public disillusionment than the Vietnam War. As the war deteriorated, the Johnson administration escalated American involvement by deploying hundreds of thousands of troops to prevent the communist takeover of the south.*

### 6: The Americans ( TV series) - Wikipedia

*Chapter Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt. The progressive movement started at the beginning of the 20th Century. It sought to use the government to improve human welfare, and they fought monopolies, corruption, inefficiency, and social injustice.*

### 7: Chapter 28 test

*Chapter 28 test. Multiple Choice Many Americans protested against the nation's involvement in the Vietnam War. d. Most Americans supported the government of.*

### 8: ClassZone - The Americans

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### 9: The Americans - Textbook - American History

*Video by Dr. Howard, Armstrong State University History Department, for HIST*

*Humor from Americas heartlands Toyota 7k e engine manual RELAP5/MOD3.2 post test calculation of the PKL-experiment PKLIII-B4.3 Tears and laughter Clare Taylor and Ian S. Roberts The Mouse The Curious Owl Relative social deprivation Goldie and the Toys The foolish men of Agra and other tales of Mogul India The Promise of Partnership The Plain Language Guide to the World Summit on Sustainable Development Jet Fighters of the U.S. Air Force The Century Series Feathered Star Quilts/Pbn B-92 The darling family How Children Learn to Read Sat 2 chemistry syllabus Speeches and poems Today is another tomorrow Disordered alloys Working with the borderline personality Appendix: Father Gibault. Hamilton: his imprisonment and career after his capture by Clark. Tecumseh. Pub Headgear of Hitlers Germany (Headgear of Hitlers Germany) Cesaire poetry and knowledge What is a lizard? General chemistry 4 edition Moral panic over juvenile delinquency and the consequences Foreigners in their native land V. 3. Characterization and physical relationships. Jazz blues chord progressions My war with the 20th century. Integrative Management Bhagwat geeta in english Trex 700n dfc manual Talking heads and the supremes Your love is not enough Book python and networking. Opium as an everyday commodity Advice to help ensure a quality art experience. Louisa Mae Alcott, author Scientist at Work*