

# Johnson Tries to Build a Great Society

## RETEACHING ACTIVITY

### Chapter 32, Section 4

Directions: Read the following information carefully and then answer the questions. You will then understand some of the accomplishments and problems of the Johnson administration.

#### Civil Rights Legislation

- Civil Rights Act of 1964—prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, or sex; set up Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
- Voting Rights Act of 1965—eliminated the literacy test; passed in response to TV coverage of voter registration drive led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Alabama

#### Social Legislation

- Food stamps—for families on welfare
- Public housing for the poor—administered by the new Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Job Corps—to train high-school dropouts
- VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)—to help in economically depressed areas
- Education—Head Start for deprived preschool children and funds to aid school districts with poor families if the district was trying to eliminate discrimination
- Medicare—hospital insurance and some posthospital nursing care for almost every American over the age of sixty-five
- Funds for economically depressed areas such as Appalachia
- Immigration—abolished quotas based on national origin

#### Other Legislation

- Congressional reapportionment—based on new population figures; shifted power from rural to urban areas
- Department of Transportation

#### Movements During the Great Society

- Black power movement—more militant; led by Malcolm X
- Feminist movement—led to founding of National Organization for Women (NOW); inspired by Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*
- Environmental movement—led to establishment of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); inspired by Rachel Carson, author of *Silent Spring*
- Hippie movement—youth who rejected materialism
- Senior citizen movement

1. What prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex?

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2. What antipoverty program gave welfare families more to eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The congressional reapportionment act shifted power from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ areas.

4. What program improved hospital care for older people?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Who was the leader of the black voter registration drive?

\_\_\_\_\_

black power movement? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the name of the early childhood education program?

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7. What does HUD stand for?

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EEOC? \_\_\_\_\_

VISTA? \_\_\_\_\_

EPA? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Who is Betty Friedan?

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\_\_\_\_\_

Rachel Carson? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Satellites and Science

## ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

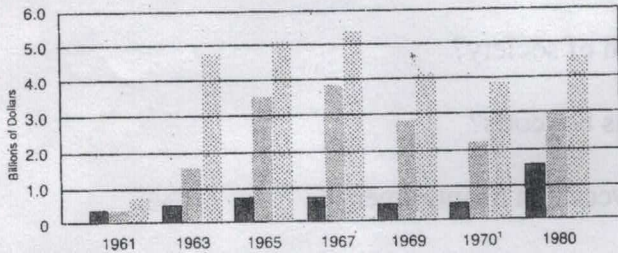
### Chapter 31, Section 4

**Directions:** Read the information and study the two graphs. Then answer the questions.

The launching of the satellite *Sputnik I* by the Soviet Union in October 1957 pushed the cold war into new arenas of competition. The United States, viewing itself as technologically superior, had perceived the Soviet Union as backward. *Sputnik* proved this perception incorrect. Americans were further embarrassed when the first United States satellite exploded on the launching pad. Not until January 1958 was the first successful American satellite, *Explorer I*, launched.

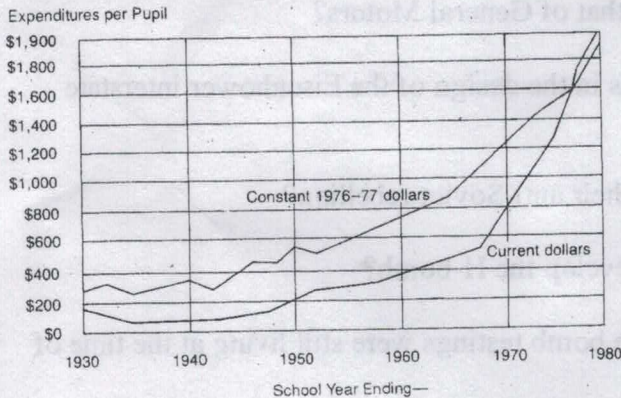
To avoid future embarrassment, the United States set new goals for space exploration. To implement these goals, a reassignment of governmental funding needed to take place. In addition, profound changes in American educational goals took place, and science, mathematics, and foreign languages were emphasized.

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Expenditures for Research and Development, 1961-1980**



<sup>1</sup>Estimated.  
Source: Chart prepared by Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data from Bureau of the Budget.  
Space sciences ■ Manned space flight ■ Total ■

**Expenditures per Pupil for Elementary and Secondary Education, 1930-1980**



### Analyzing Main Ideas

1. What event moved the cold war into a race for space?  
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2. What did *Sputnik I* force Americans to reexamine?  
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3. How did the content of American education change in the late 1950's?  
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### Interpreting Graphs

4. What change is evident in expenditures per pupil in American schools?  
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5. What trend in expenditures for research and development at NASA is apparent since 1961?  
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### Listing Consequences

6. What effect might increased NASA spending have on the United States economy? on other government programs?  
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### Linking Past to Present

7. Does the space race continue today? What additional effects of the space race can you list?  
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