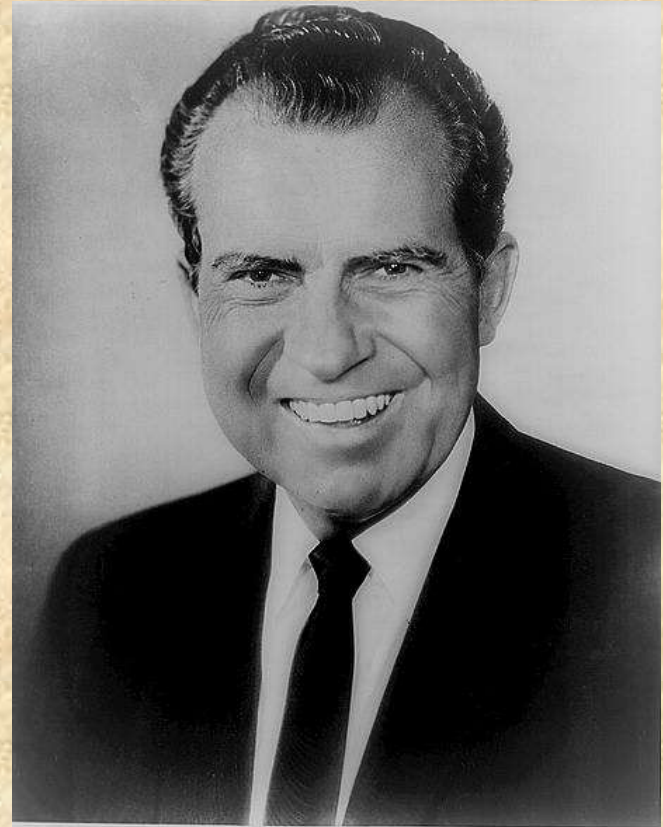


The 1960s

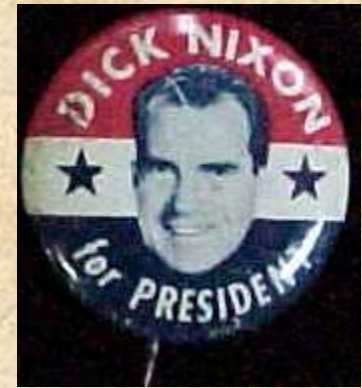
1960 Presidential election candidates



**John F. Kennedy,
Democrat**



**Richard M. Nixon,
Republican**



**Campaign
propaganda
and the
candidate's
wives**



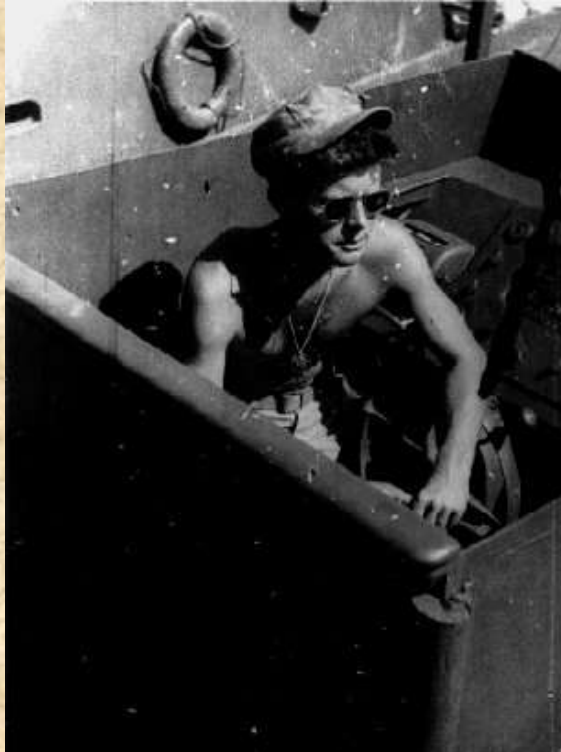
**Jacqueline
Kennedy**





**Patricia
Nixon**




John F. Kennedy




 Born on May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts

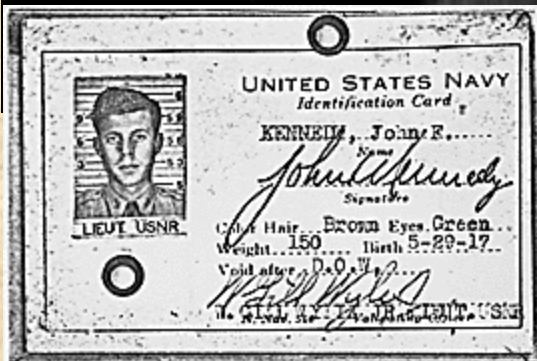
 World War II hero when he saved his crew after his PT boat was rammed by a Japanese destroyer in 1942

 His father convinced him to enter politics; he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 and the Senate in 1952

 Lost close bid for 1956 Democratic nomination for vice-president

 Wrote Pulitzer Prize winning novel "Profiles In Courage" in 1956

 JFK was the second Catholic to run for President. Al Smith ran as the Democrat candidate in 1928 and lost.



Richard M. Nixon



**Nixon
accepted
the
nomination
for
president in
1960**



Born on January 11, 1913 in Yorba Linda, California



Elected to the House of Representatives in 1946



Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1950



Known as a staunch anti-communist; investigated State Department official Alger Hiss, who was convicted of perjury



Nominated for vice president in 1952 by Dwight Eisenhower; won second term as vice president in 1956



Won acclaim for "kitchen debate" with Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1959

This was the first televised debate between presidential candidates. Nixon was unshaven and sweating, while Kennedy was tan and full of energy. JFK was considered by many to have won the debate which may have had contributed to his narrow electoral victory.



These chairs were used by nominees John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon in the first televised debate between presidential candidates



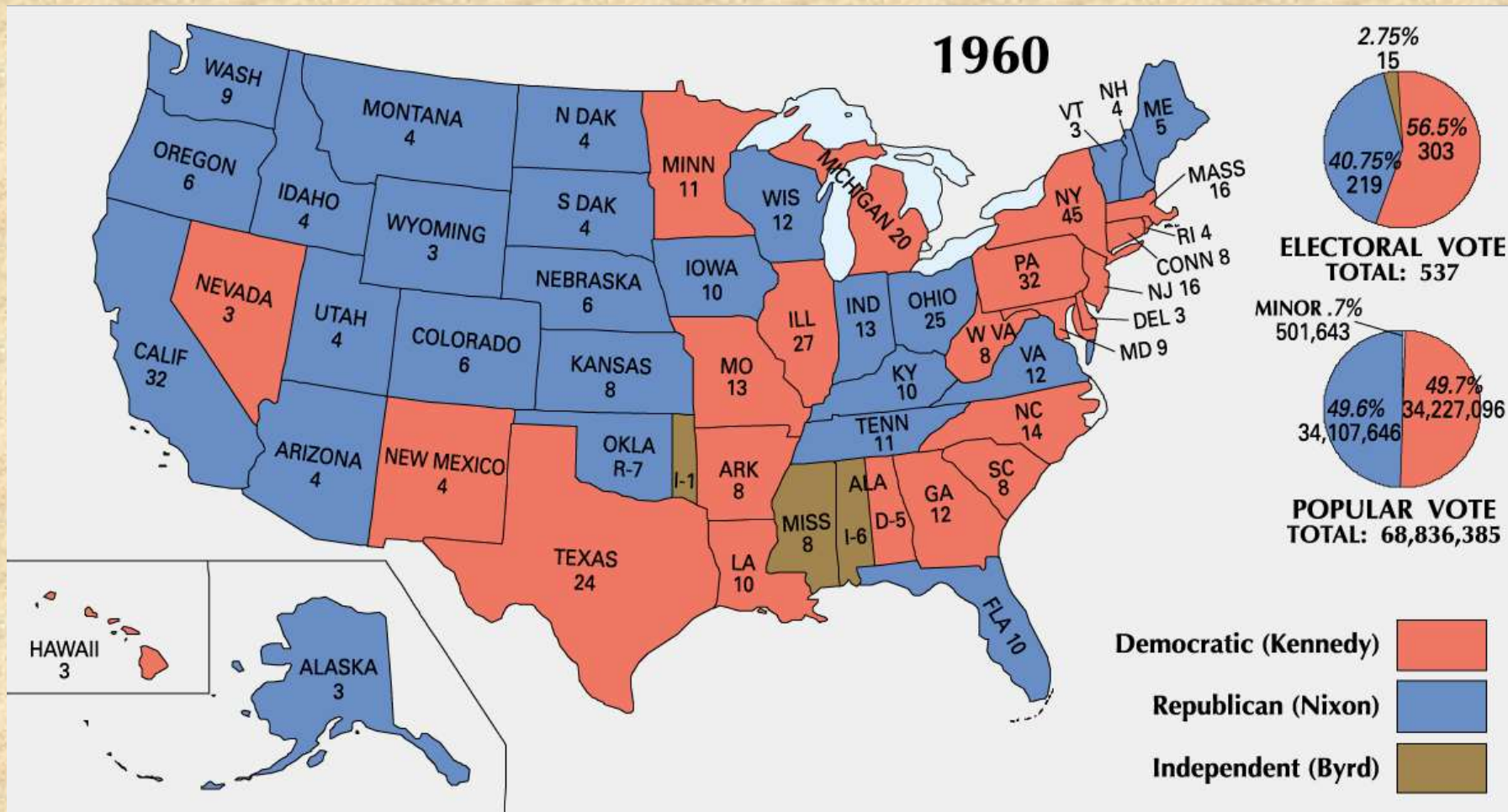
In October of 1960 Martin Luther King, Jr. was arrested during a sit-in protest in Atlanta, Georgia.

Kennedy called King's wife and helped arrange his release from jail.

Kennedy received 70 percent of the African American vote in the 1960 presidential election.



Kennedy won a fairly substantial victory in the Electoral College, but his popular vote triumph was far less secure, winning only approximately 113,000 more votes than Nixon, a margin of approximately .02%





**John F. Kennedy was
sworn in as president,
Lyndon B. Johnson Vice
President on
January 20, 1961**



Inauguration



The Civil Rights Movement continued from the 1950s

- ❖ **Background**

- ❖ **Sit-ins**

- ❖ **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**

- ❖ **Freedom Rides**

- ❖ **Albany, Georgia**

- ❖ **Council of Federated Organizations**



Important events in the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s

- **1954 *Brown v. Board of Education*** Supreme Court ruled that school segregation is unconstitutional
- **1955 *Brown v. Board II*** schools must be desegregated “with all deliberate speed”
- **1955 Montgomery Bus boycott**
- **1956 Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was illegal**
- **1957 Eisenhower sent troops to help integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas**
- **1957 Civil Rights Act**
- **1957 Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was formed**

The first sit-in

**February 1, 1960: Woolworth's store
Greensboro, North Carolina**

Four roommates planned to remain seated until they were served or arrested at the counter reserved for whites.

Over the next week protestors filled all of the 68 seats until the store closed due to protests.



The protests soon spread throughout North Carolina and eventually to 26 southern cities



Sit-ins were also spread to defeating segregation in:

- Public parks
- Swimming pools
- Theaters
- Churches
- Libraries
- Museums
- Beaches



Students formed the **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). They believed that if northern white America could see police brutality on television, the movement would gain momentum.**

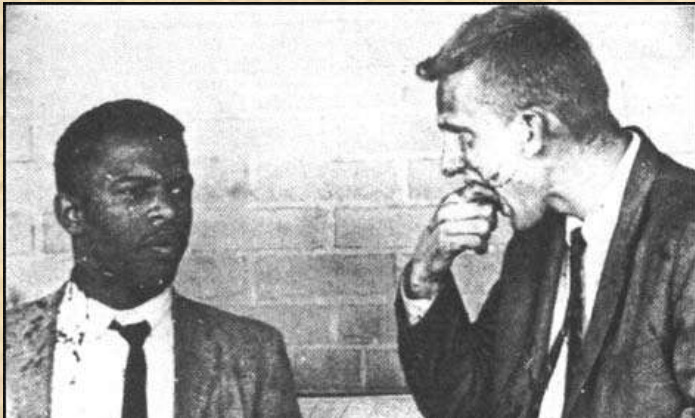


Map of the routes of the Freedom Rides, 1961

Freedom Rides sought to desegregate buses across the South.



During the Freedom Rides protestors were met with violent hostility from local whites. Pictures below show one of the buses bombed in Alabama.



John Lewis James Zwerg

Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, and Zwerg, a student, were beaten for their participation.

Albany, Georgia

During the Freedom Rides in December of 1961 a small group was arrested while protesting outside the segregated train station. Local leaders organized several marches and rallies the rest of the month. Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) arrived and was arrested along with several other demonstrators.

Although hundreds were arrested and protests lasted for months, white city officials refused to negotiate and closed public facilities instead of integrating them.

This lack of success led to frustration on the part of students who began to advocate a more radical approach than MLK.



JFK's closest confidant, his brother Robert Kennedy

**JFK appointed his brother
as the Attorney General.
The president needed an
adviser who would be
honest.**

**After his brother's death,
Robert Kennedy left the
Cabinet, becoming a
Senator from New York. In
1968, while running for
president, he was
assassinated.**





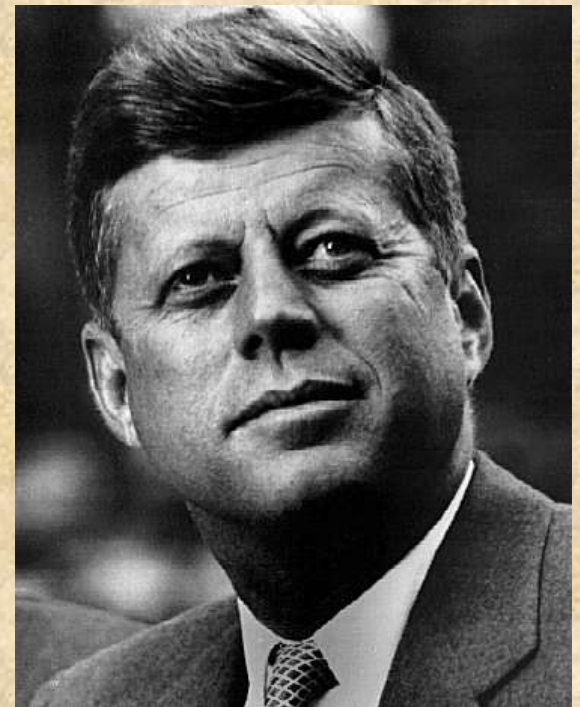
The Kennedy family



Kennedy named his legislative program the “New Frontier”

**“We stand at the edge of
a New Frontier – the
frontier of hopes and
dreams.**

**It will deal with unsolved
problems of peace and
war, unconquered
pockets of ignorance
and prejudice,
unanswered questions
of poverty and
surplus...”**



What happened to the New frontier legislation?

Almost all of JFK's legislative programs were not passed by Congress. Why not?

- **Democrats had only a narrow majority in Congress and were not strong enough to push their agenda.**
- **Many of the Democrats were from the south and opposed his civil rights initiatives.**
- **Despite the myth that JFK accomplished much for minorities it was his brother Attorney General Robert Kennedy who was committed to civil rights.**
- **Many older, white politicians were annoyed at his appointments of young and minority advisers.**

James Meredith applied to the all-white University of Mississippi in January 1961



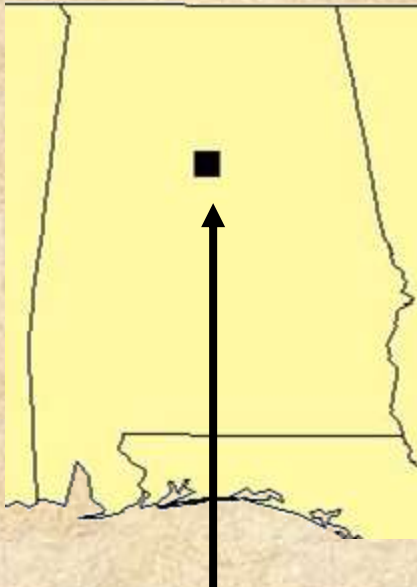
Meredith, with the help of the NAACP, obtained a court order to be admitted to the university.

In 1963 the Equal Pay Act made it illegal to pay different wages to men and women who perform the same work.



Signing of
EQUAL PAY ACT OF 1963
By President Kennedy
June 10, 1963

Birmingham, Alabama was one of the most segregated cities in the south. The purpose of the many sit-ins and boycotts that lasted from January through April 1963 was to end the segregation.



**BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA**



This attack by police dogs on protestors got the movement much needed press coverage.



Martin Luther King, Jr. was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama for defying the court order blocking the protests.

He wrote his famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail" in response to local white ministers that called King a troublemaker.



After the televised images of police brutality against protestors gained white sympathy, "Bull" Connor ordered that violence only be practiced out of the spotlight.



Speech is Connor telling people not to attack protestors and to leave it to the authorities so that they can get the federal government off of their backs and have everything return to "normal"

Governor George Wallace brought in Alabama State Troopers to confront the protestors. He opposed ending segregation and used all of his gubernatorial powers to prevent it from happening.



Video clip shows Wallace blocking the entrance to the school and his forced removal to allow integration.

“The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom”

August 28, 1963



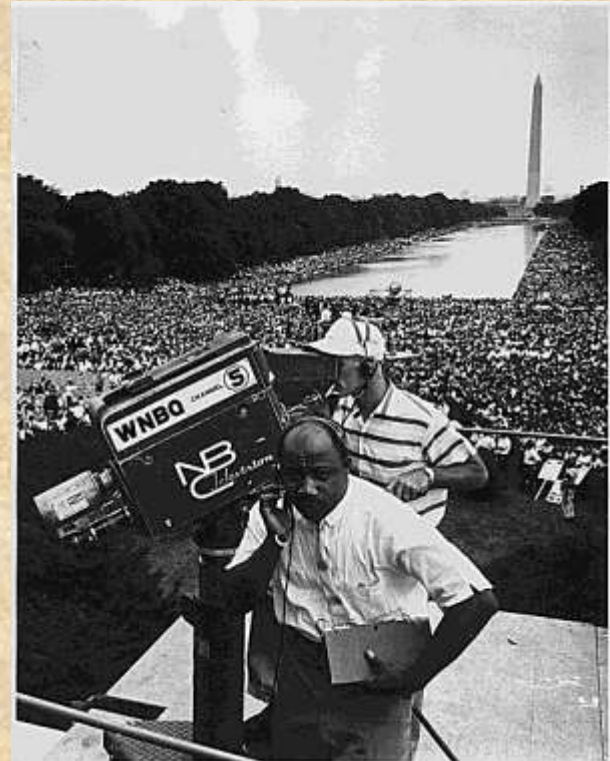
**More than
250,000
people
gathered at
the Lincoln
Memorial**



The protestors wanted federal legislation to outlaw segregated facilities



The event was widely televised which helped to make it one of the most important demonstrations of the civil rights movement



Kennedy's Foreign Policy

- ❖ **U-2 incident**
- ❖ **Berlin**
- ❖ **JFK with various world leaders**
- ❖ **Peace Corps**
- ❖ **Alliance for Progress**
- ❖ **Bay of Pigs**
- ❖ **Cuban Missile Crisis**
- ❖ **Race for the moon**
- ❖ **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**
- ❖ **Vietnam**



May 1960: the U-2 incident

A U.S. U2 reconnaissance (spy) plane was shot down over the Soviet Union and its pilot Francis Gary Powers was captured and put on trial.

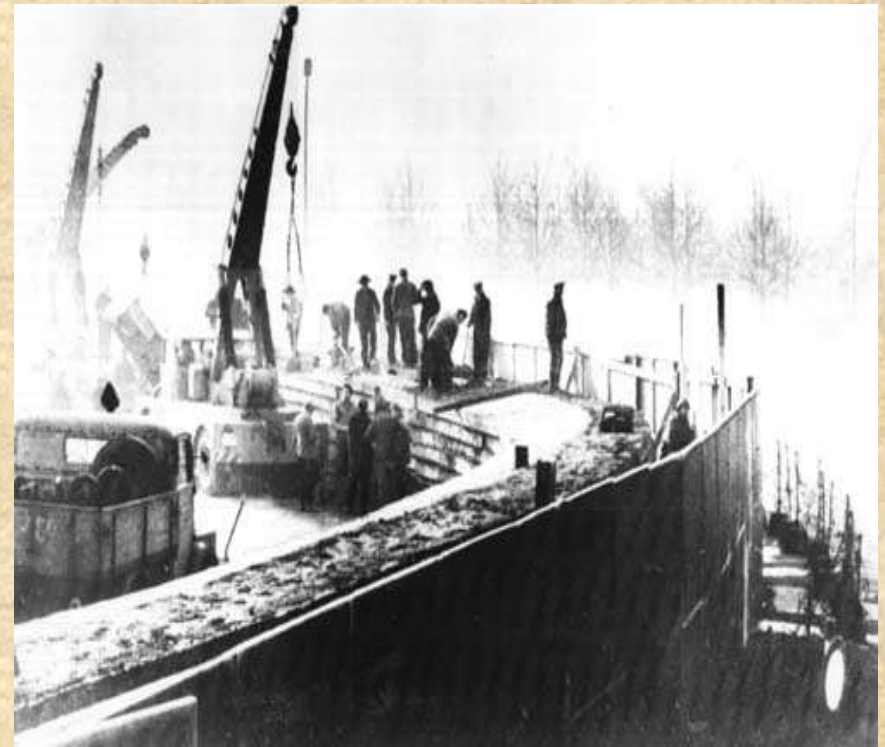
Prime Minister Khrushchev used this incident to cancel a planned east-west summit conference in Paris.



In 1949 Germany was divided into two nations commonly known as East and West Germany. The USSR tried to force the Americans to surrender control of West Berlin.



Tensions rose during the remainder of 1961. On August 13th East Germany prepared for the construction of the Berlin Wall to separate communist Berlin from the American and European controlled sectors.



In June of 1963 President Kennedy went to Berlin and delivered his famous “Ich bin ein Berliner” (I am a Berliner) to show U.S. determination to keep Berlin free.



The First Peace Corps Volunteers

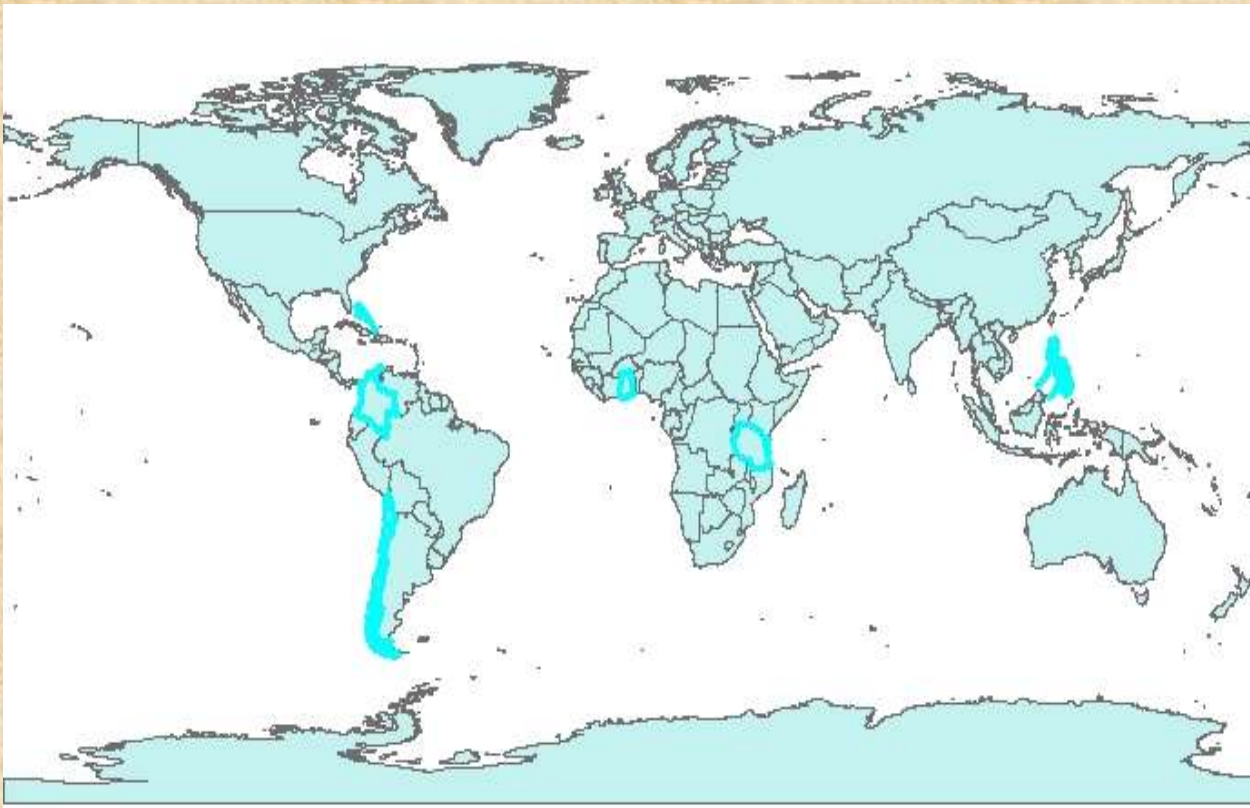


President Kennedy meets with the first group of Peace Corps volunteers during a 1961 White House reception



The first 51 American volunteers arrived in Accra, Ghana, in August 1961.

During Peace Corps' first year, volunteers arrived in Tanzania, Colombia, the Philippines, Chile, and St. Lucia



Since the creation of the Peace Corps, 182,000 volunteers have served in 138 countries

Goals of the Alliance for Progress



Goal was to establish strong economic ties between North and South America



Kennedy hoped to offset the emerging Communist threat in Cuba



Few South American countries wanted to commit to reform, and the program ended in 1973



**Cuban exiles
invaded Cuba
with the help of
the U.S. in
April 1961**



The invasion was a failure and all of the Cuban exile invasion force was either killed or captured by Castro's army.



Castro's forces

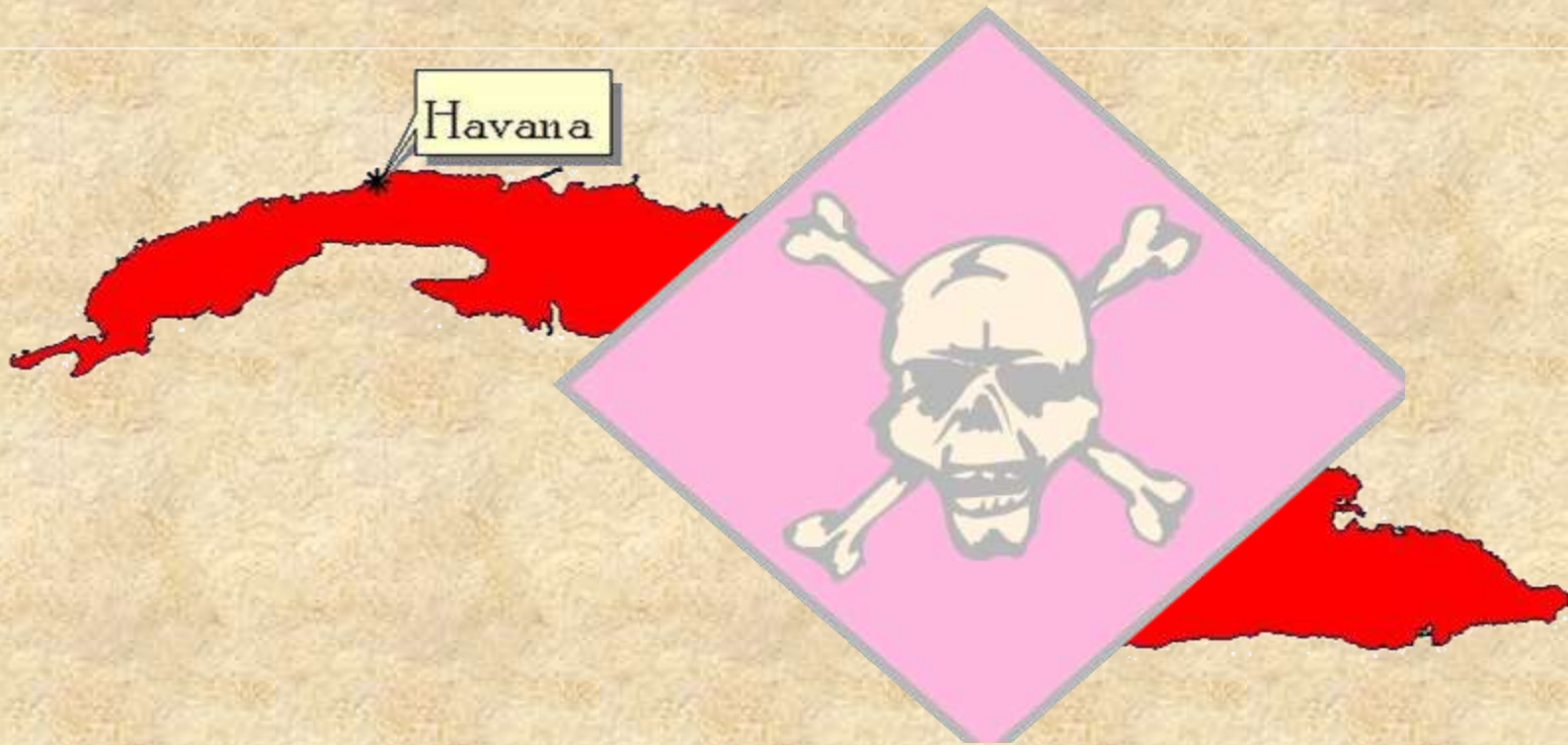


Castro's air force destroyed the invading ships



Cuban Missile Crisis

August to November 1962



The closest the world has come to full scale nuclear war



**Declassified
1962 map
showing the
distances
nuclear armed
missiles would
go if fired from
Cuba.**

TOP SECRET

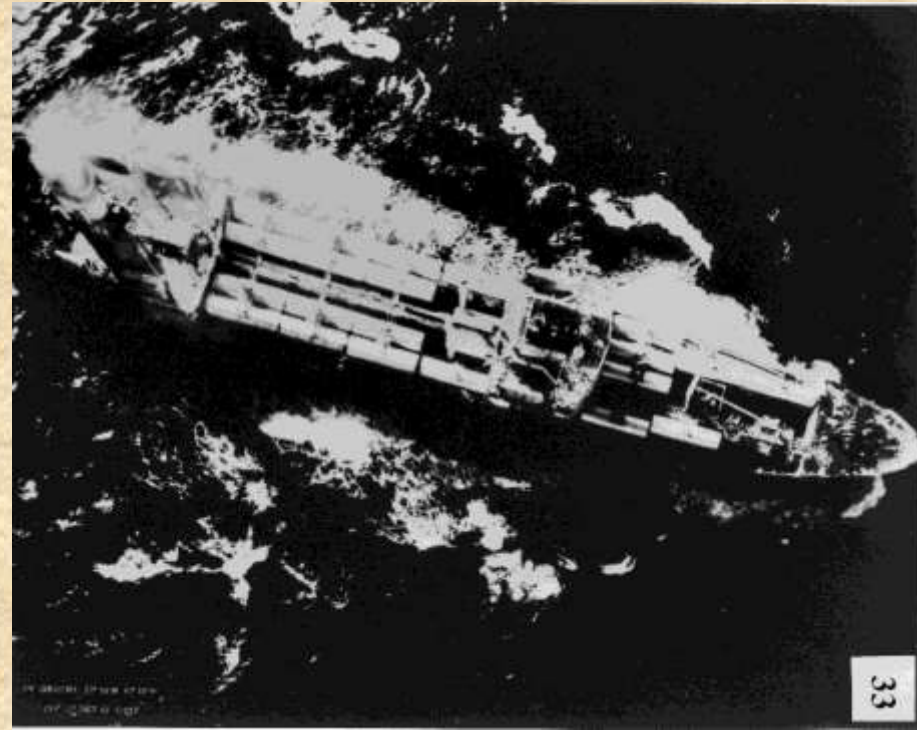
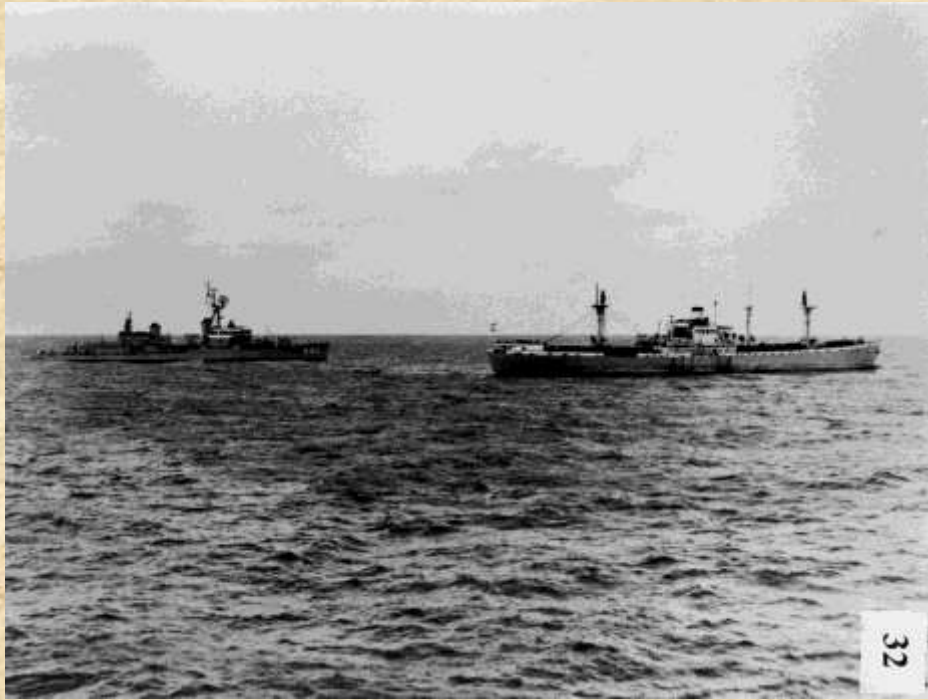
~~TOP SECRET~~
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, SEC. 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, AND 1.8
CIA Ltr. NLK-77-1035
BY my/m NARS DATE 5-23-78

Low altitude view of missile preparation area. The pilot taking this shot flew at the speed of sound.

Each one of the Russian missiles in Cuba had the explosive power of 50 Hiroshima type atomic bombs





**Above: The Soviet ship
Grozny crossed the
quarantine line, but turned
around after U.S. Navy ships
fired star shells.
Left: U.S. helicopter
shadowed a Soviet
submarine
10/27/1962**

Khrushchev gave in to U.S. pressure and removed Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for a U.S. promise not to invade Cuba.

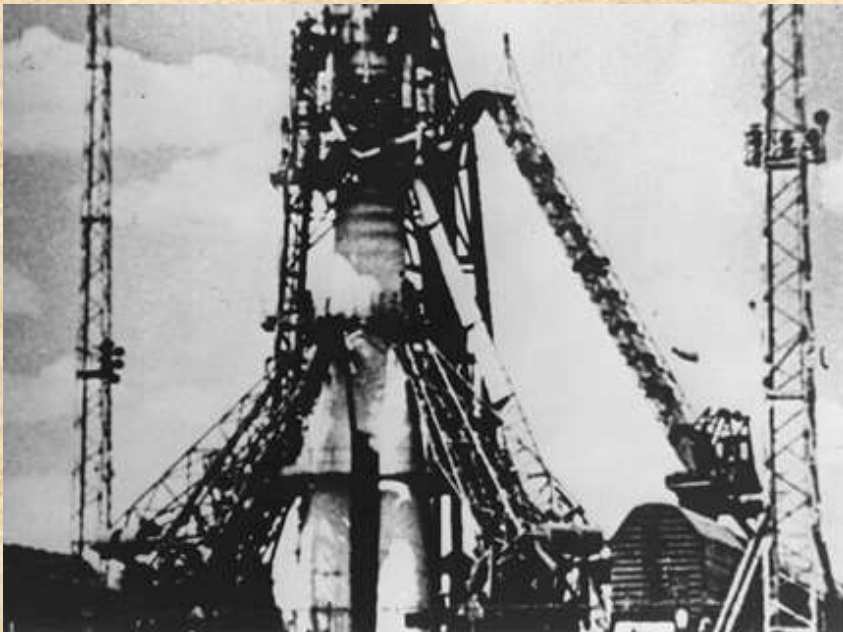


Soviet cargo ship leaving Cuba with missiles visible above the desk



Missiles being loaded on Soviet ships for return to the Soviet Union

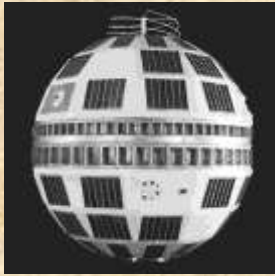
October 4th 1957 the space age began as Russia launched **Sputnik, the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth. Americans were shocked that the Soviets were the first into space.**



A few days after Alan Shepard's successful suborbital flight, President John F. Kennedy, addressing a joint session of Congress, proposed that "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth."



**July 10, 1962 - *Telstar 1*, U.S. satellite,
beams the first live transatlantic telecast**



Telstar 1



Reducing the nuclear threat: The Limited Test Ban Treaty



***"Stokes"* nuclear
test, Nevada desert,
August, 1957**



**Hydrogen bomb
test**

Treaty Provisions



Treaty was negotiated during summer, 1963



Signed in August, 1963



Banned nuclear testing in the atmosphere, underwater, or in outer space



Underground testing allowed



China and France, both nuclear powers, refused to sign



“Yesterday a shaft of light cut into the darkness.

Negotiations were concluded in Moscow on a treaty to ban all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. For the first time, an agreement has been reached on bringing the forces of nuclear destruction under international control...”

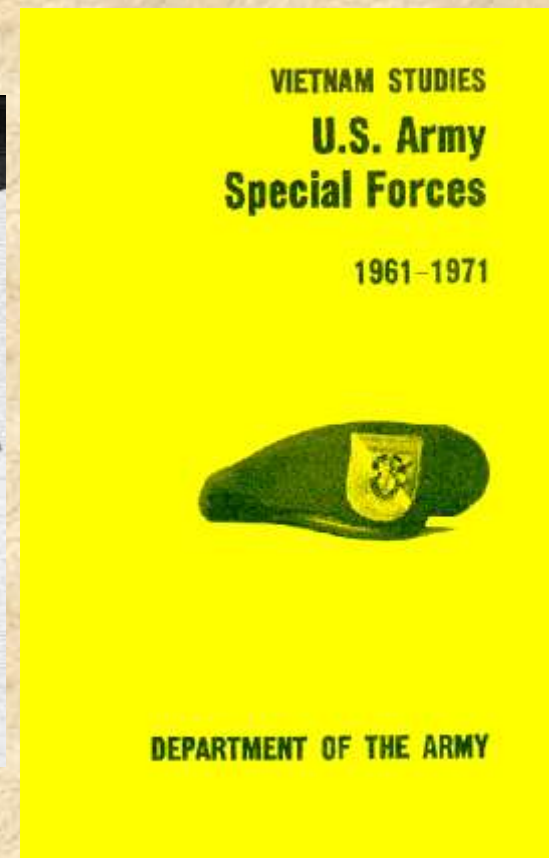
John F. Kennedy



President John F. Kennedy presided over the formal signing of the 1963 Test Ban Treaty

Kennedy's Vietnam policy

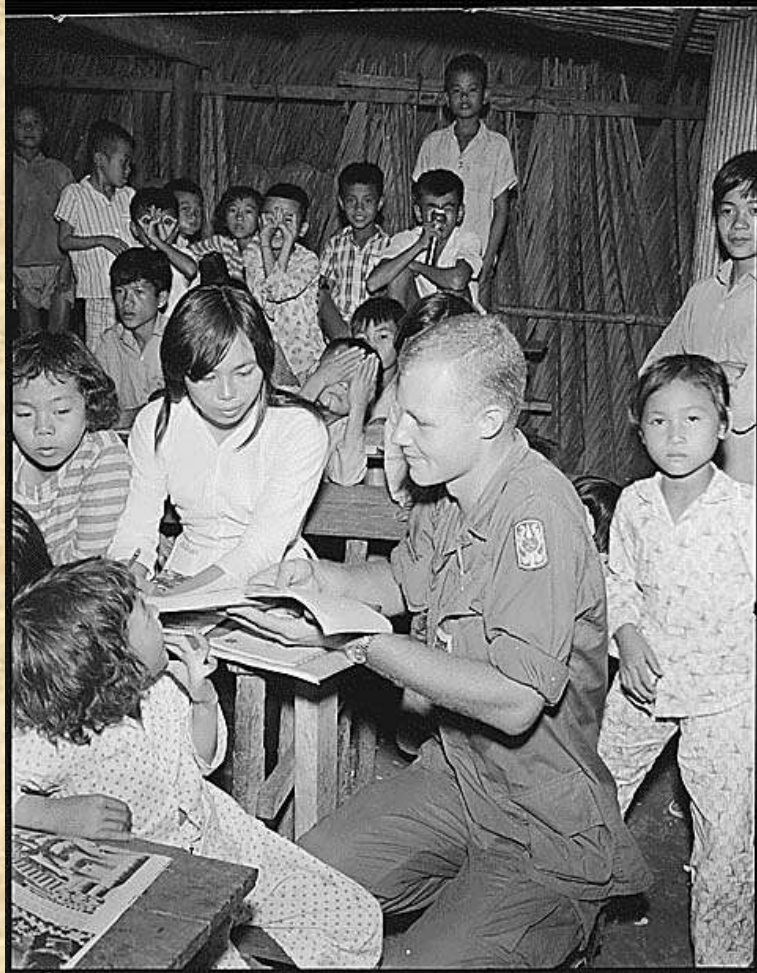
Kennedy, to avoid being accused of "losing South Vietnam" increased the number of military advisors from 800 to 16,000 and formed the Green Berets.



Examples of anti-Viet Cong (communist) propaganda



The U.S. military set up schools and clinics in an attempt to win the “hearts and minds” of the South Vietnamese people



To protest the Catholic Diem's attacks on Buddhist pagodas, Buddhist priests set fire to themselves in protest. The U.S. decided that Diem's corrupt and murderous regime was too unpopular and supported an army coup that killed Diem on November 1, 1963.



Ngo Dinh Diem

A Nation Mourns



As dignitaries look on, a military honor guard surrounds Kennedy's casket in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. After a funeral mass in Washington, Kennedy was buried in Arlington National Cemetery outside the city.



One feature of the Kennedy gravesite is the "Eternal Flame"



Inauguration of the new president



The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 allowed for the Vice President to take over when the president was disabled.

The process became formalized in 1967 in the 25th amendment.



Many feared that Kennedy's assassination might have been part of a conspiracy against the entire U.S. government. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was rushed to Air Force One.

President Johnson's Domestic Policy

- ❖ **Background on LBJ**
- ❖ **1964 Election**
- ❖ **Environmental legislation**
- ❖ **Civil rights movement in 1964**
- ❖ **Great Society programs**
- ❖ **Warren Court**



The "Daisy girl" commercial



Johnson 1964



Highly controversial ad sponsored by the Johnson campaign



Aired only once on NBC television, ad was pulled after complaints by Goldwater camp

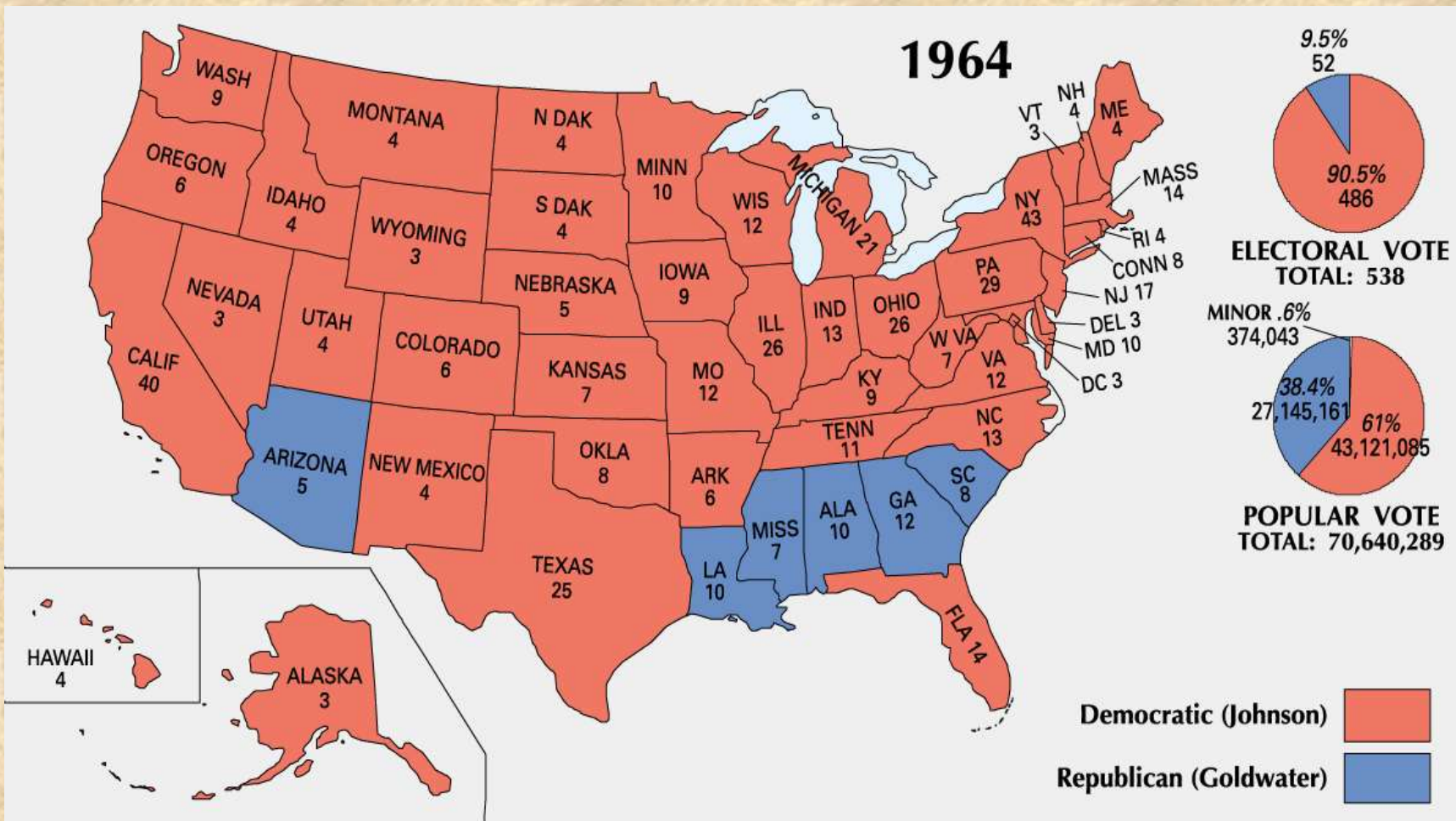


Ad showed picture of young girl pulling petals from daisy, and then a nuclear mushroom cloud. Johnson's voice can be heard in the background saying, "...these are the stakes, to make a world in which all of God's children can live, or to go into the darkness. We must either love each other, or we must die."



Ad is considered to be one of the first examples of negative television campaigning

Johnson won election in a landslide victory, capturing 61% of the popular vote and 486 electoral votes



President Johnson's environmental legislation



Environment

In 1962, Rachel Carson published *The Silent Spring* making Americans aware of the dangers of DDT and other chemical pesticides to the environment.

Carson's book began a national dialogue on the effects of chemicals on the environment.



Reverend MLK and President Johnson met to discuss civil rights legislation once Johnson took over.



The Civil Rights Act of 1964

JFK was trying to push through the legislation when he was assassinated. LBJ was able to use his influence in Congress to help get it passed once he became president.

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

An Act

To enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against interference with the exercise of the right, to enforce the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States relating to the right to vote, to provide for the enforcement of the right to vote, to prevent discrimination in public facilities and public accommodations on account of race, color, or religion, to provide a commission to study employment opportunities, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1964".

TITLE I—VOTING RIGHTS

Sec. 101. Section 2004 of the Revised Statutes (48 U.S.C. 1004), as amended by section 802 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 637), and as further amended by section 501 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 90), is further amended as follows:

(a) Insert "1" after "(a)" in subsection (a) and add at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

"(1) No person acting under color of law shall—

"(A) in determining whether any individual is qualified under State law or laws to vote in any Federal election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure different from the standards, practices, or procedures applied under such law or laws to other individuals within the same county, parish, or similar political subdivision who have been found by State officials to be qualified to vote;

"(B) deny the right of any individual to vote in any Federal election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act required to vote, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election; or

"(C) employ any literacy test as a qualification for voting in any Federal election, unless (1) such test is administered to such individual and is conducted wholly in writing, and (2) a certified copy of the test and of the answers given by the individual is furnished to him within three days of the submission of his request, and while the period of three days which commences and papers are provided to be returned and answers furnished to title 111 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (48 U.S.C. 111-115; 74 Stat. 90) is provided, unless, if the Attorney General may order such application with appropriate State or local authorities that preparation, conduct, and maintenance of such tests in accordance with the provisions of applicable State or local law, including such special provisions as a community in the preparation, conduct, and maintenance of such tests for persons who are blind or otherwise physically handicapped, meet the purposes of the subchapter and constitute a public hearing.

"(3) The purpose of this subsection—


"(A) the term 'vote' shall have the same meaning as in subsection (a) of this section;


"(B) the phrase 'literacy test' includes any test of the ability to read, write, understand, and answer any question."

(b) Insert immediately following the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) the following new sentence: "If in any such proceeding literacy is a relevant test there shall be a substitute

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

 **Abolished literacy tests**

 **Made racial discrimination and segregation in public places, such as theaters, restaurants and hotels, illegal**

 **Outlawed discrimination in any federally funded program or job**

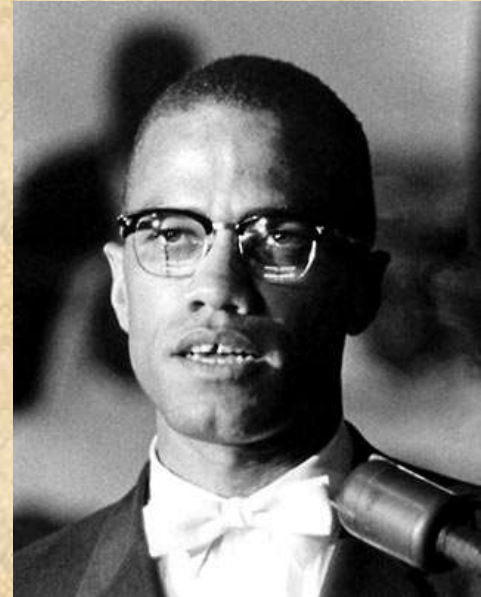


**President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the bill
July 2, 1964**

Malcolm X

Black Muslim, Black activist

Malcolm X began his activist career by preaching Black separatism. He felt that Blacks should use violence to achieve these goals, if necessary.



Concerning Nonviolence

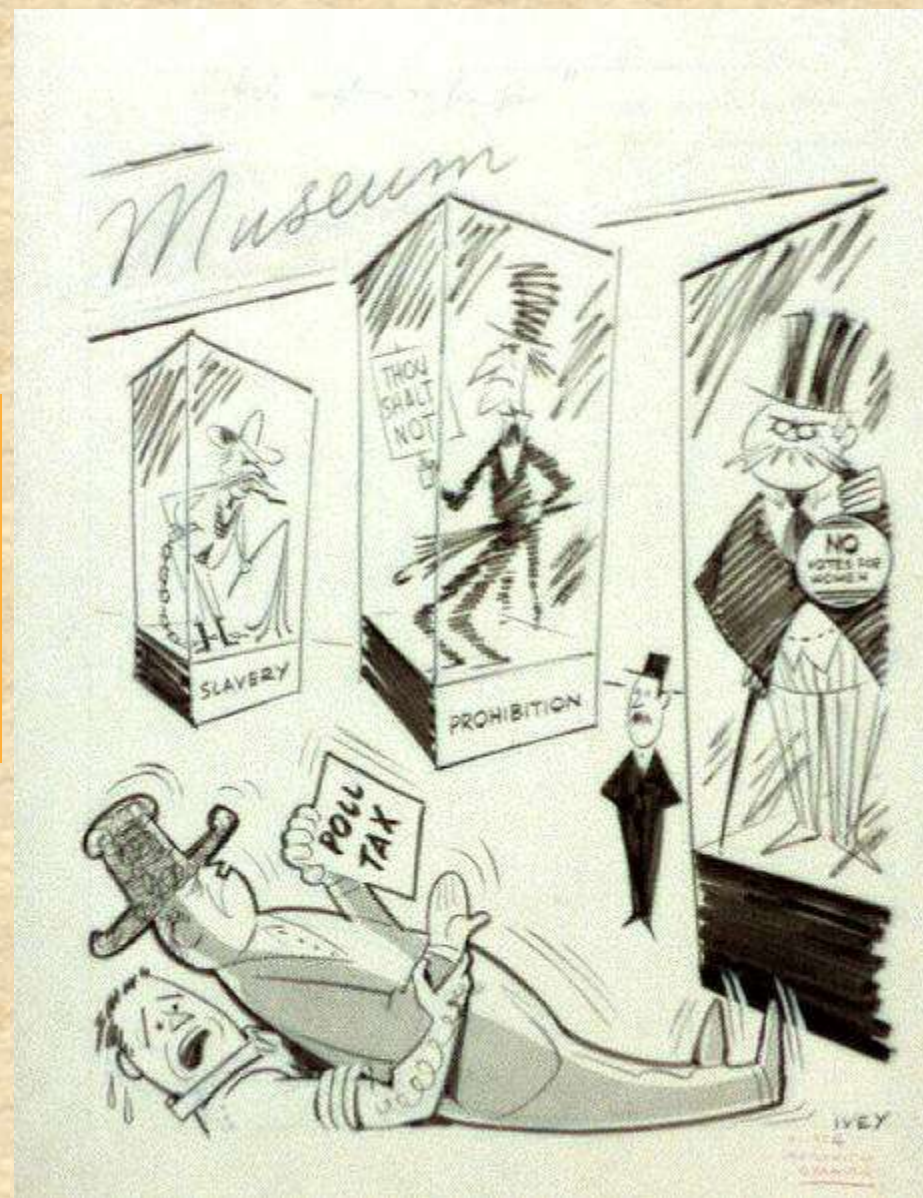


In 1964 Malcolm X made a pilgrimage to Mecca as dictated by his Muslim beliefs.



AMENDMENT XXIV 1964

Bars POLL TAXES!!!!



CARTOON IS TITLED
"HERE'S ANOTHER ONE FOR YOU"

Development of the Great Society



LBJ pushed many of JFK's original programs through Congress.



LBJ initiated "War on Poverty"



Johnson's goal was to "reshape America"



Name of Great Society Program	Year Program Enacted	Purpose of Program
Economic Opportunity Act	1964	Created several including Job Corps; VISTA, and Head Start
Medicare	1965	Created Medicare and Medicaid federal health insurance programs
Department of Housing & Urban Development	1965	Administered Federal housing programs
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	1967	Funded educational TV and radio broadcasting
Clean Air Act Amendment	1965	Established emission standards for motor vehicles
Truth in Packaging Act	1966	Set standards for labeling consumer products
Department of Transportation	1966	Dealt with air, rail, and highway transportation

Head Start, 1964



Purpose was to meet social, nutritional, psychological, and educational needs of disadvantaged preschool-aged children



Designed by a panel of child development specialists



Program began as an eight week summer program in 1965; was soon expanded under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now called the Department of Health and Human Services)



First Lady Johnson visited a classroom for Project Head Start, 03/19/1966

Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA)



Domestic version of the Peace Corps



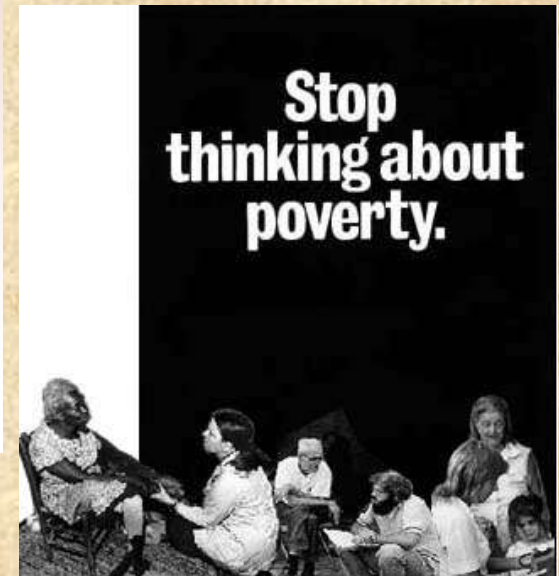
Provided volunteers to assist disadvantaged persons in their development and training; volunteers were paid a small stipend and health insurance



Included vocational training



VISTA was eventually absorbed into AmeriCorps program during the Clinton Administration, and renamed AmeriCorps/VISTA



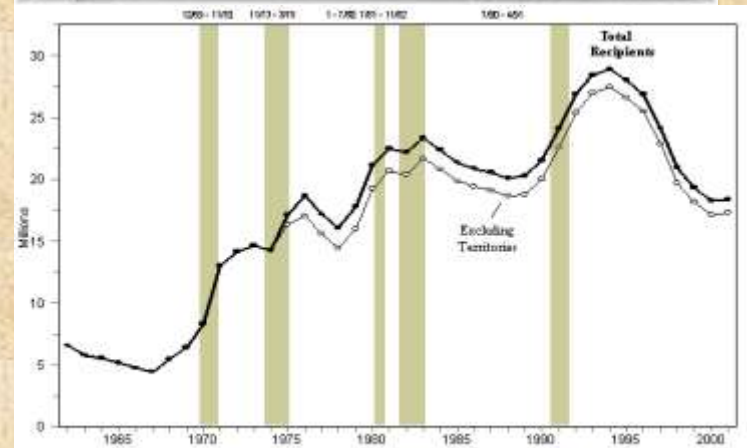
Food Stamp Act of 1964



The official purposes of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 were strengthening the agricultural economy and providing improved levels of nutrition for low-income households.

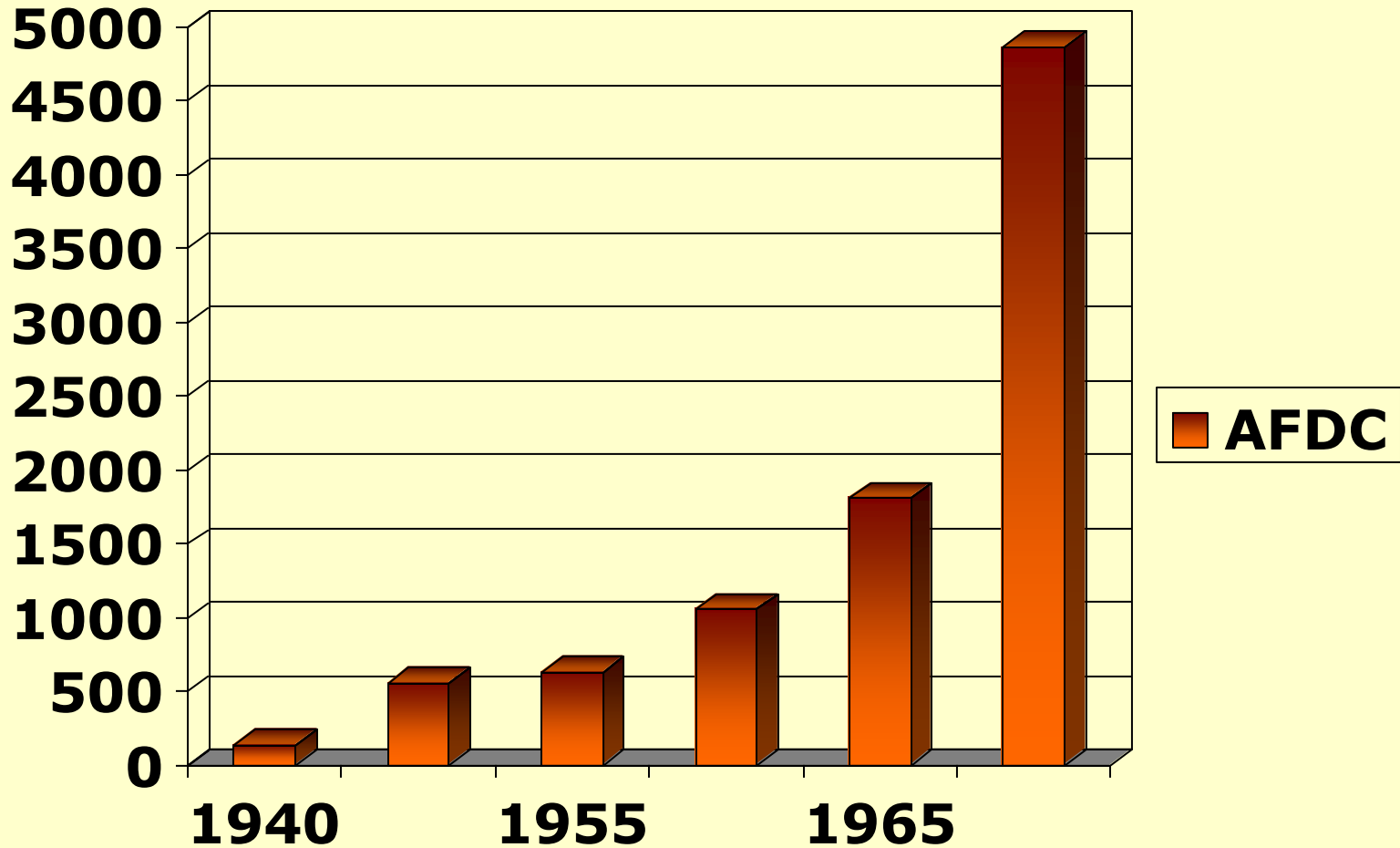


Operated by state and local welfare offices, the Federal Government oversees the state operation of the Program. The program is in operation in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



There are just under 20 million recipients today

Rise of the welfare state: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) growth rate from 1940 to 1970 in 1,000's (1,000 = 1,000,000)



Medicare




**President Lyndon B. Johnson
signing the Medicare Bill,
07/30/1965 with ex-President
Truman and his wife next to
him**


**Passed in July
of 1965,
Medicare
provides those
aged 65 or
disabled with
health care.**

OVER - SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	488-40-5969-A APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT in the Supplementary Medical Insurance Program Under the Social Security Act PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED LEAFLET	TO GET MEDICAL INSURANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHECK <input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Harry S. Truman Independence, Missouri	The Federal Government will pay half the cost of this insurance. Your share of the cost (5%) will be deducted from your monthly social security benefits.
		IF YOU DO NOT WANT THIS MEDICAL INSURANCE <input type="checkbox"/> CHECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
		SIGN HERE <i>Harry S. Truman</i> Signature to work (1) and (2) on this application APPLICANT OR WITNESS <i>[Signature]</i> ADDRESS OF WITNESS


How Medicare works

 **Health insurance for elderly and disabled**

 **Partially financed by payroll tax; employee and employer both pay equal amount**

 **Medicare Part A includes hospital insurance, Part B covers outpatient services and doctors fees not covered in Part A**

 **Medicare doesn't pay 100% of costs; insured contributes "co-pay" (co-payment)**

 **Prescription benefits were added in 2006**









Narration regarding efforts to advance health insurance during the period 1945-1960

**The
Supreme
Court under
Chief Justice
Earl Warren
made many
far reaching
decisions**



During the 1960s, the Supreme Court under Earl Warren:



-  **Abolished school prayer**
-  **Addressed the issue of Congressional apportionment**
-  **Established the “exclusionary rule” which forbids courts to use illegally-obtained evidence at trial**
-  **Guaranteed the right of counsel in felony cases**
-  **Guaranteed defendants that they could have counsel present at police interrogations**
-  **Required police to read a suspect their Constitutional rights at the time of arrest**

Mapp v. Ohio, 1961



Cleveland police searched Dollree Mapp's home looking for a fugitive.



At first they did not have a warrant; later they came back with a "paper". When Mapp asked to see the warrant, the police refused. They searched the home; the police did not find the fugitive, but they found what they believed were "obscene materials". Mapp was convicted on the obscenity charge.



The Supreme Court overturned Mapp's conviction because they believed the evidence had been obtained illegally, and should be excluded at trial (this became known as the Exclusionary Rule).



Dollree Mapp in May 1957.

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
CORRESPONDENCE REGULATIONS

MAIL WILL NOT BE DELIVERED WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM WITH THESE RULES

No. 1 -- Only 3 letters each week, not to exceed 3 sheets letter-size 8 1/2 x 11" and written on one side only, and if ruled paper, do not write between lines. Your complete name must be signed at the close of your letter. Clippings, samples, letters from other people, stationery or cash must not be enclosed in your letters.

No. 2 -- All letters must be addressed to the complete prison name of the inmate. Cell number, where applicable, and prison number must be placed in lower left corner of envelope, with your complete name and address in the upper left corner.

No. 3 -- Do not send any packages without a Package Permit. Unauthorised packages will be destroyed.

No. 4 -- Letters must be written in English only.

No. 5 -- Books, magazines, pamphlets, and newspapers of capitalist character will be delivered only if mailed direct from the publisher.

No. 6 -- Money must be sent in the form of Postal Money Orders only, in the inmate's complete prison name and prison number.

INSTITUTION _____ CELL NUMBER _____

NAME _____ NUMBER _____

In The Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.
Clarence Earl Gideon
Petitioner
vs.
H.G. Cochran, Jr. as
Director, Division
of Corrections State
of Florida
Petition for a writ
of Certiorari directed
to The Supreme Court
State of Florida
No. 290 Misc.
COT. TERM 1961
U. S. Supreme Court
To The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief
Justice of the United States
Comes now the petitioner Clarence
Earl Gideon, a citizen of the United States
of America, in proper person, and appearing
as his own counsel, who petitions this
Honorable Court for a Writ of Certiorari
directed to The Supreme Court of the State
of Florida, to review the order and judg-
ment of the court below denying the
petitioner a writ of Habeas Corpus.
Petitioner submits that the Supreme
Court of the United States has the authority
and jurisdiction to review the final judg-
ment of The Supreme Court of the State
of Florida the highest court of the State
Under sec. 344(B) Title 28 U.S.C.A. 271d
Because the "Due process clause" of the

Clarence Earl Gideon
handwrote this petition
to the U.S. Supreme
Court



Gideon was convicted of armed robbery in Florida in 1961; sentenced to five years in prison

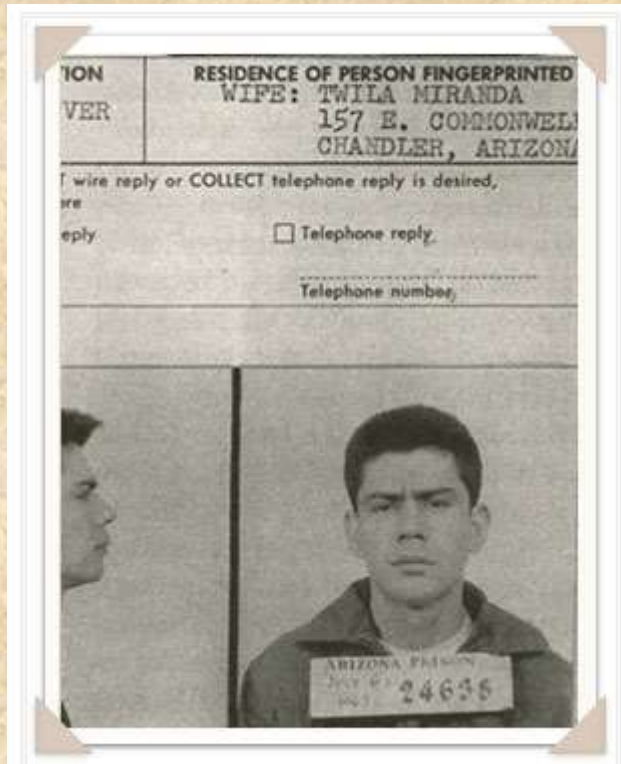


He asked the court to appoint an attorney for him because he could not afford one. The judge refused because Supreme Court precedent did not allow poor defendants a public defender



Gideon wrote a petition to the Supreme Court stating that his 6th amendment right to counsel was violated; the Court agreed, and Gideon won a new trial with a lawyer. He was acquitted in his second trial.

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966



Miranda's mug shot



Ernesto Miranda was arrested for kidnapping and rape; signed confession without seeking legal counsel or being read his rights



Supreme Court ruled his 5th Amendment rights were violated because the police did not inform him of right to counsel or self-protection; conviction overturned



Miranda was convicted again, using other evidence, in his second trial

Miranda Rights

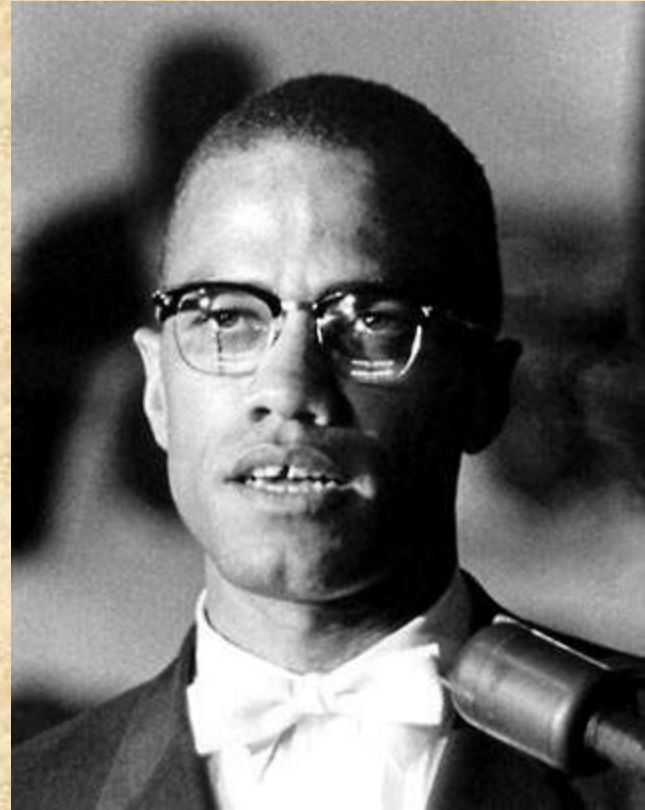
“You have the right to remain silent”

“Anything you say can (and will) be used against you at trial”

“You have the right to legal counsel.”

“If you cannot afford counsel, it will be provided to you at no charge”

Malcolm X was assassinated while giving a speech on February 21, 1965. The three gunmen arrested and convicted were believed to be Nation of Islam members.



A march was organized by the SCLC from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama on March 7, 1965. The demonstrators demanded fairness in voting registration.



**SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY**

Demonstrators were met by police with tear gas and clubs

**This event became known as
"Bloody Sunday"**



**Speech is order given to
state troopers to make sure
demonstrators disperse**



**A second march
was organized for
March 10, 1965**



**Movie clip shows the
impact of the Selma
march along with
scenes from the second
march.**



VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965



Authorized the use of federal voting registrars



Prevented states from changing their election laws without clearance from the national government



Prevented the use of literacy tests as a prerequisite for voting

**LBJ announced
the Voting
Rights Act**



Movie shows the destruction caused by the Watts riots



WATTS, CA

Black Panther party founded in Oakland, CA in 1966

Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, co-founders of the Black Panther party

The Black Panther party had a 10 point platform which described their goals of Black empowerment.



**1967 race riots occurred in Detroit, Michigan;
Atlanta, Georgia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Newark,
New Jersey; and Tampa, Florida**



**VIDEO CLIP SHOWS
SCENES FROM RIOTS
IN 1967 AND 1968**



The Assassination of Martin Luther King



King shot in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968

Excerpt from his last speech, April 2, 1968



He had been in Memphis to help lead a strike by Memphis sanitation workers



He was shot through the neck with a high powered rifle



He died a half hour later in a local hospital



James Earl Ray, a prison escapee and career criminal, was later arrested and convicted of King's murder. He was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He later died in jail of natural causes

Martin Luther King's widow, Coretta Scott King, and his children mourn during his funeral



Statement by Robert F. Kennedy announcing the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

April 4, 1968



STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY ON THE

DEATH OF THE REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING

RALLY IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA - April 4, 1968

I have bad news for you, for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice for his fellow human beings, and he died because of that effort.

In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black -- considering the evidence there evidently is that there were white people who were responsible -- you can be filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge. We can move in that direction as a country, in great polarization -- black people amongst black, white people amongst white, filled with hatred toward one another.

Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and distrust at the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I can only say that I feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to go beyond these rather difficult times.

My favorite poet was Aeschylus. He wrote: "In our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice towards those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or they be black.

So I shall ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, that's true, but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love -- a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past. We will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; it is not the end of disorder.

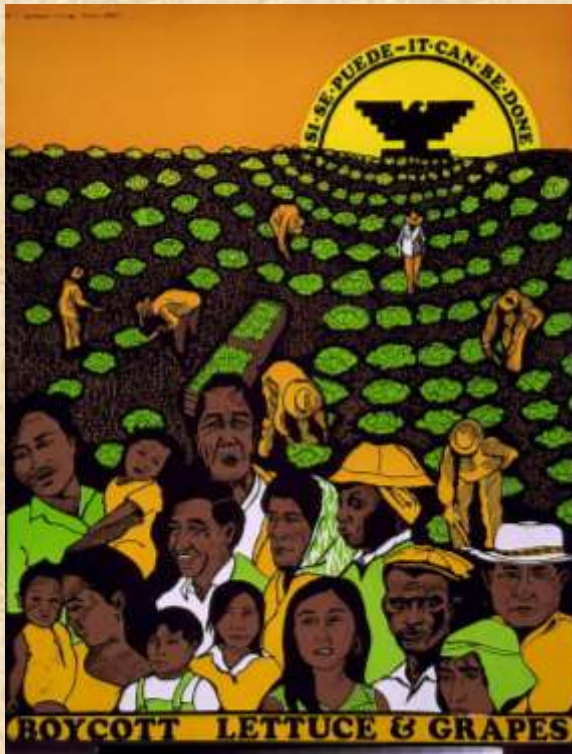
But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings who abide in our land.

Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world.

Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people.

Cesar Chavez led the fight for fair treatment of migrant farm workers through boycotts, demonstrations, and marches





The United Farm Workers led by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, the UFW gained many important rights for the historically underrepresented migrant farm workers.

Before the UFW, working conditions were brutal for most agricultural workers. Wages were far below the poverty level and not subject to minimum wage standards mandated upon most other professions. Field workers did not have access to clean drinking water or portable toilets. Employers did not adhere to fair business practices. Housing was rarely equipped with indoor plumbing or a kitchen facilities.



Chavez's career during the '60s



Chavez worked for the Community Service Organization outside of San Jose, California where he served as Director from 1958-1962



1962 Chavez formed the National Farm Workers' Association (NFWA)



1965 NFWA authorized a strike against California grape growers; the strike lasted five years



1966 Chavez led marchers on 340 mile march to Sacramento to draw attention to plight of farm workers



1966 NFWA merged with Filipino farm workers to create the United Farm Workers of America (UFW)




1967 UFW began grape boycott





1968 Chavez fasted for 25 days; broke fast with Senator Robert F. Kennedy during Mass

Betty Friedan



 In 1963 Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*, became a best seller with over three million copies sold in the first few years.

 The book argued that many American women led boring and unhappy lives because they were expected to find fulfillment through the achievements of husbands and children.

 Betty Friedan encouraged her readers not to be defined by a male-dominated society but to seek new roles and responsibilities and to find their own personal and professional identities.



National Organization of Women

In 1966, 28 professional women, including Betty Friedan, established the National Organization for Women (NOW).

The stated purpose of the new organization was:

“We, men and women... believe that the time has come for a new movement toward true equality for all women in America, and toward a fully equal partnership of the sexes, as part of the world-wide revolution of human rights now taking place within and beyond our national borders.

The purpose of NOW is to take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, exercising all the privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men.”



% of females in the labor force 1940 to 1970

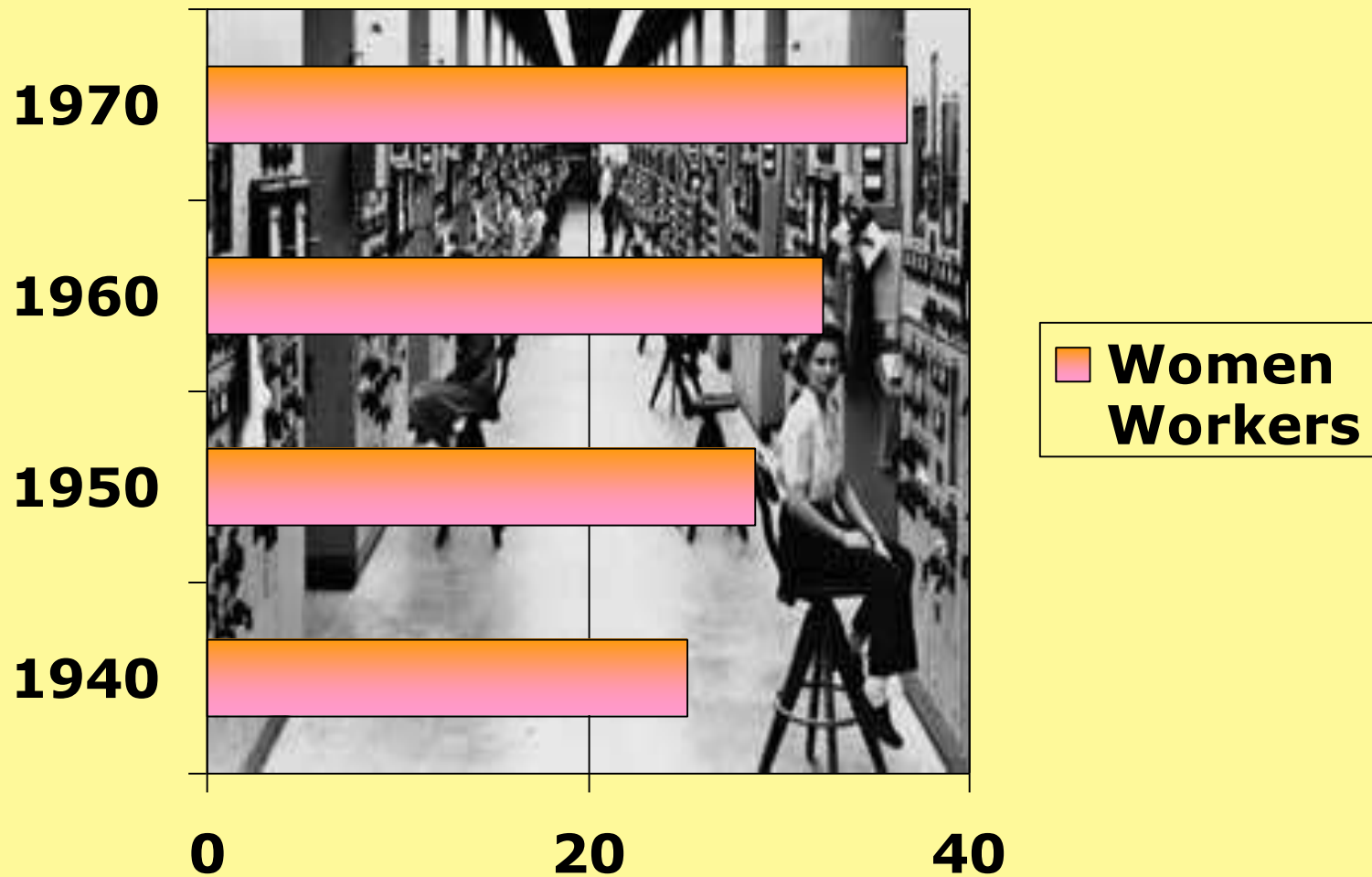
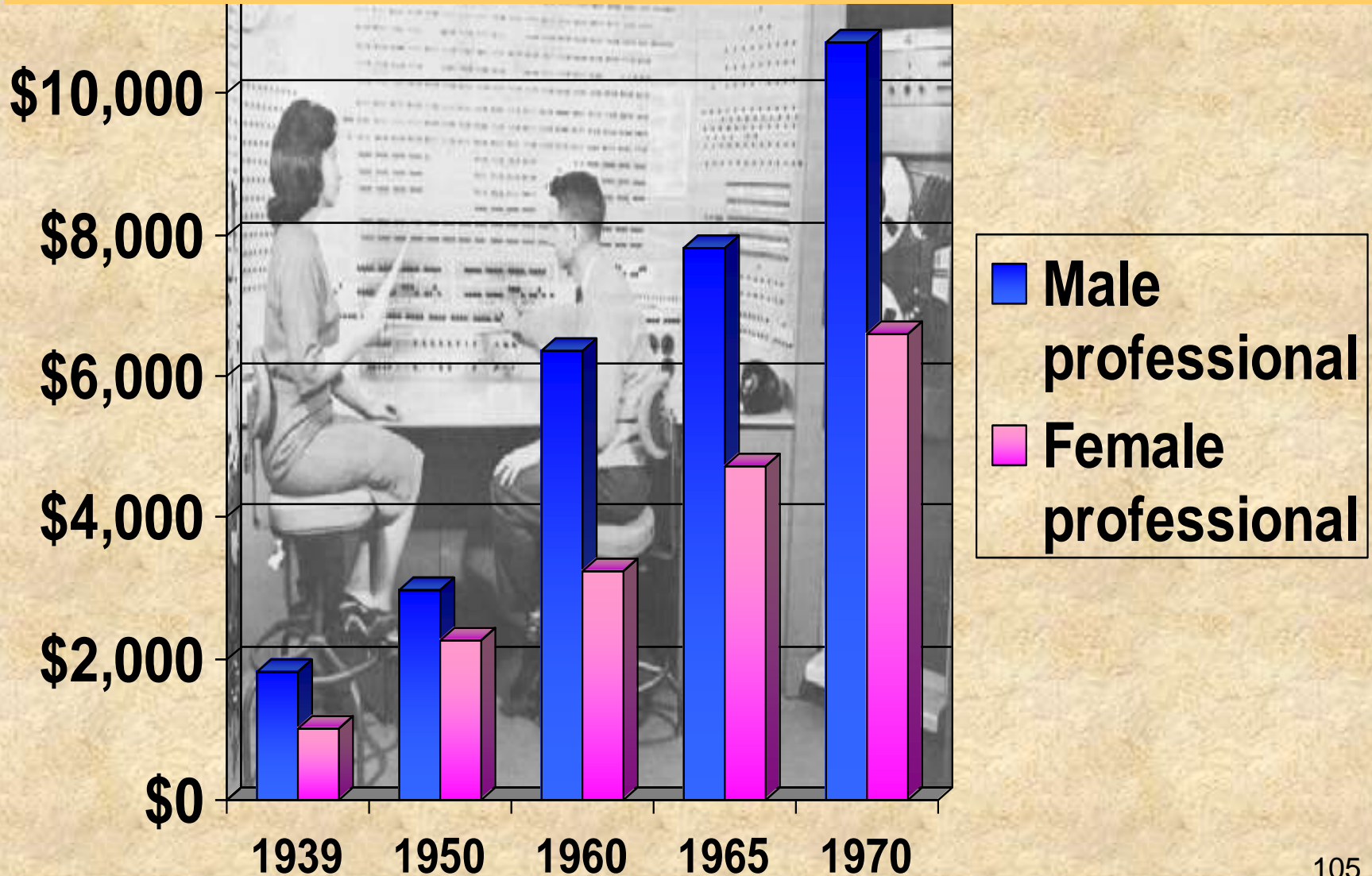
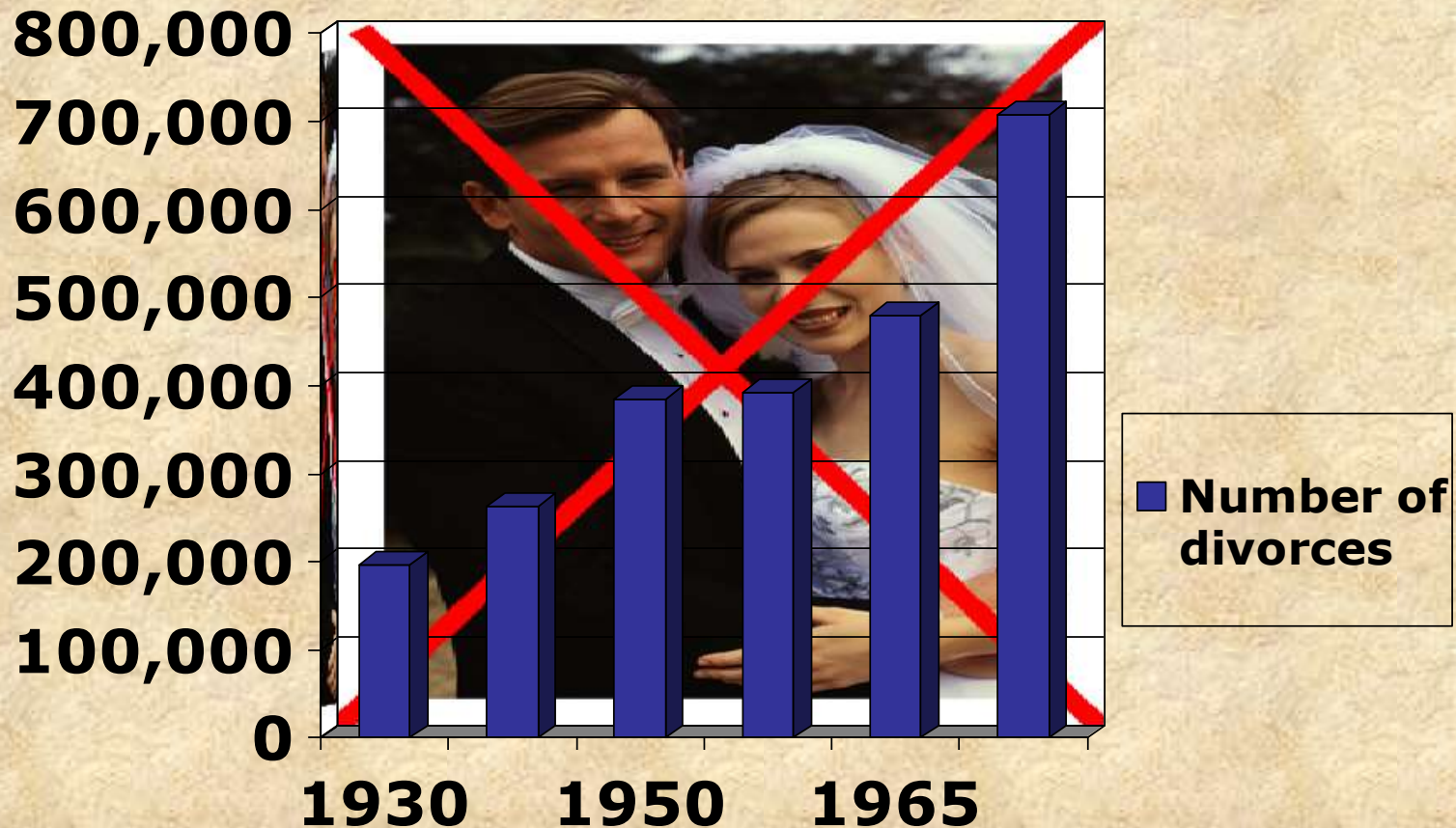


Chart comparing the median salary income (\$) of male and female professional and technical workers from 1939 to 1970



Divorce rates went up for various reasons, in part due to women's increased ability to get work, changing societal attitudes towards sex and acceptance of divorce

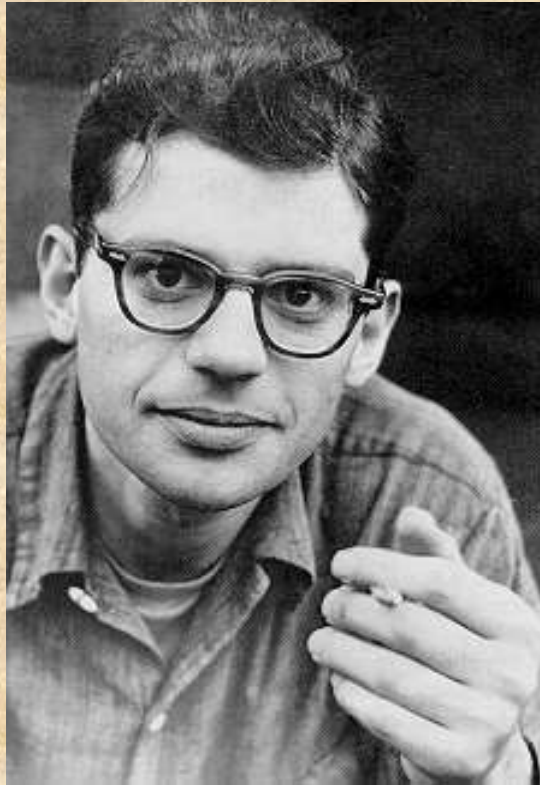


The Counterculture of the 1960s

Much of the rebellion in the 1960s was in reaction to conservative gender roles and consumerism of the 1950s.



1950's American family



Allen Ginsburg




THE MOST TALKED ABOUT AD IN NEW YORK

Who is The Best Generation the most significant literary event in our time? Get the real story from the real beats.

RENT GENUINE BEATNIKS

BADLY GROOMED BUT BRILLIANT (Male and Female)

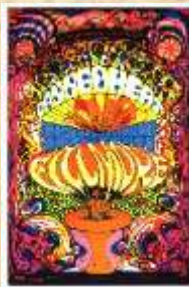
FOR FUND RAISING & PRIVATE PARTIES / TO LECTURE AT YOUR CLUB / MODEL FOR PHOTOGRAPHS / ENTERTAIN OR READ POETRY / PLAY BONGO DRUMS / BOX 400 / VOICE / 22 GREENWICH AVE. / N. Y. 11

A simple line drawing of a man with a full beard and a bowl-cut hairstyle. He is wearing a necklace and holding a book in his left hand. The initials 'w.b.' are written below the drawing.

Jack Kerouac

Part of the counter-culture movement was experimentation with drugs and sex.

Timothy Leary, a symbol of the drug culture, urged people to discover the freedom produced by drugs and to "turn on, tune in, drop out." To Leary, the hallucinogen LSD offered a path to psychedelic ecstasy and religious revelation.



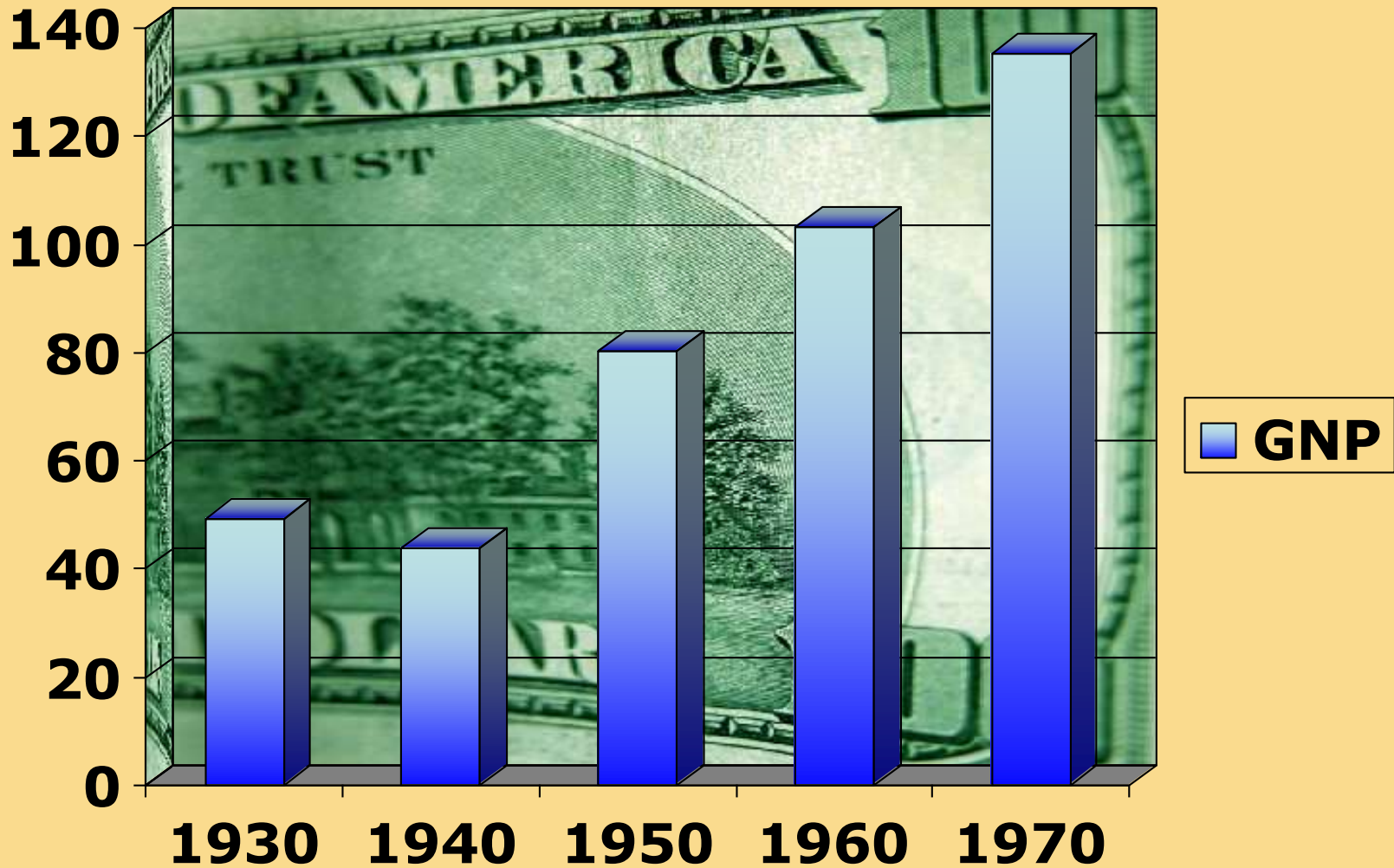
Major 1960's inventions

- 1963 zip codes were first introduced in the U.S.
- 1963 Douglas Engelbart invented the computer mouse
- 1966 first successful commercial fax machine invented by Xerox

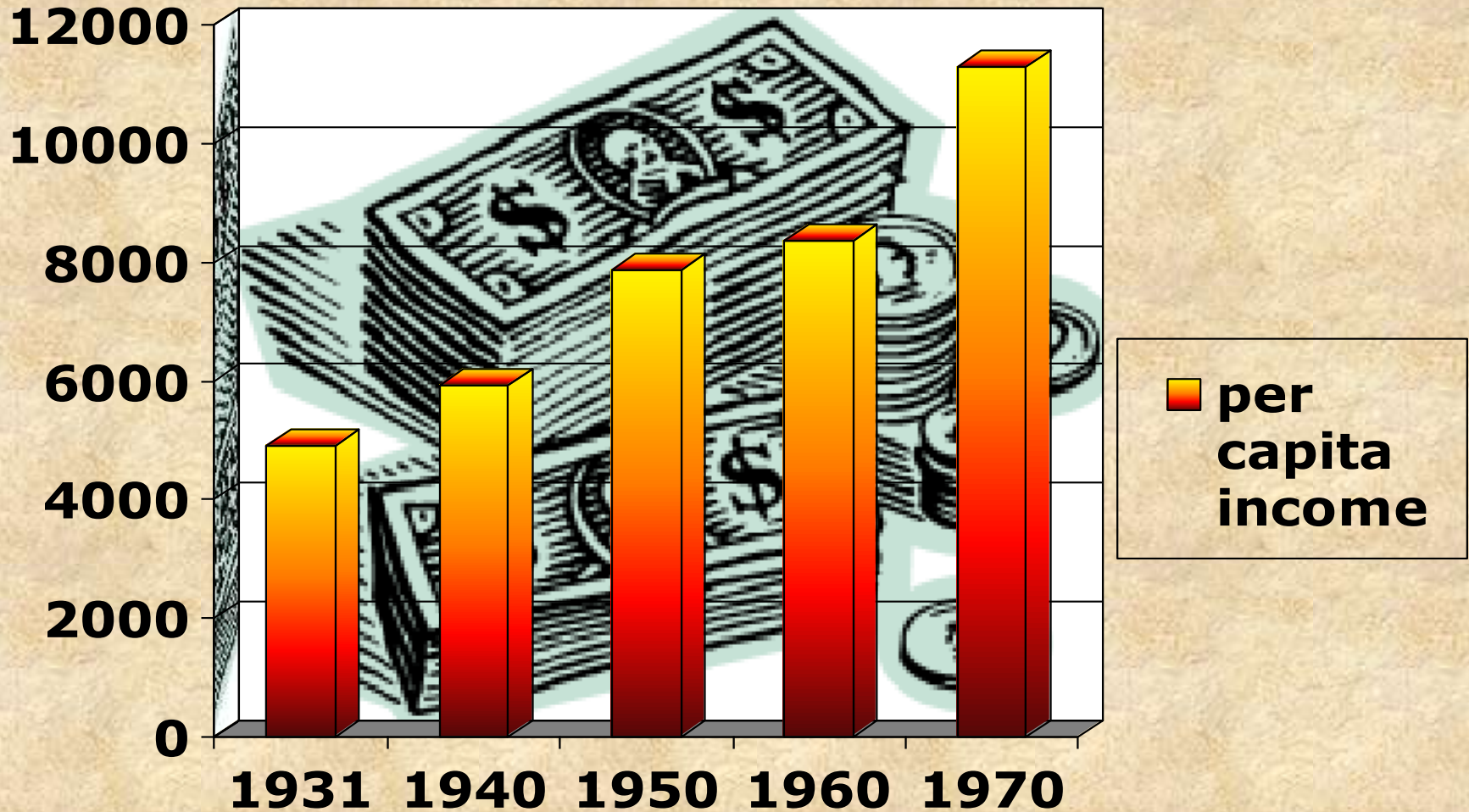


Recent zip
code map

The U.S. became a richer nation



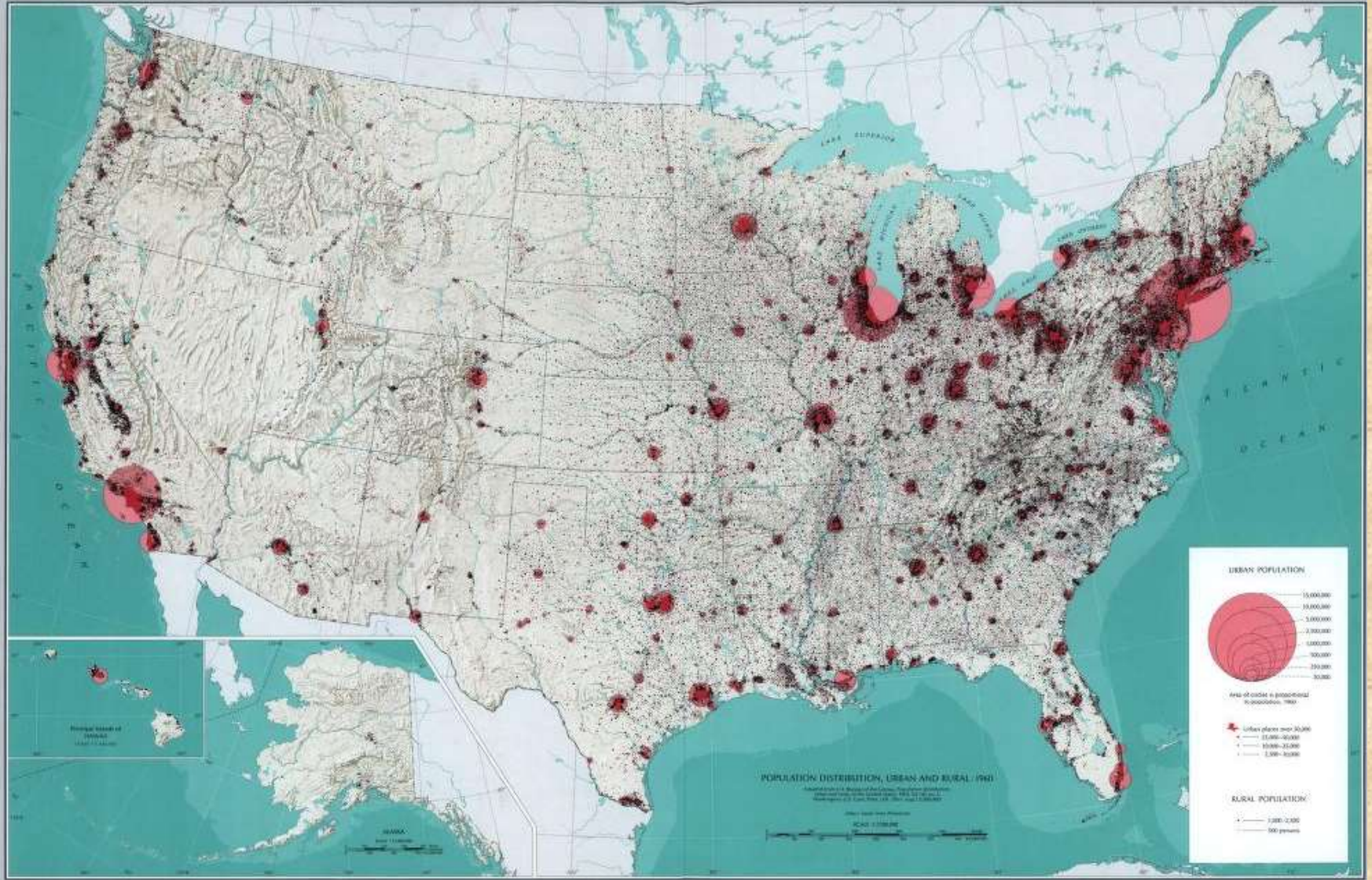
Disposable personal income (1996 dollars)



Population distribution 1970

NATIONAL ATLAS

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Johnson and Foreign Policy

❖ **The space race**

❖ **Vietnam**



After the Apollo 1 fire, NASA moved quickly to regain lost ground. In fall 1968, Apollo 7 signified America's return to space, and in December, Astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders embarked on man's first mission to orbit the moon. Apollo 8 was launched on December 21, 1968.



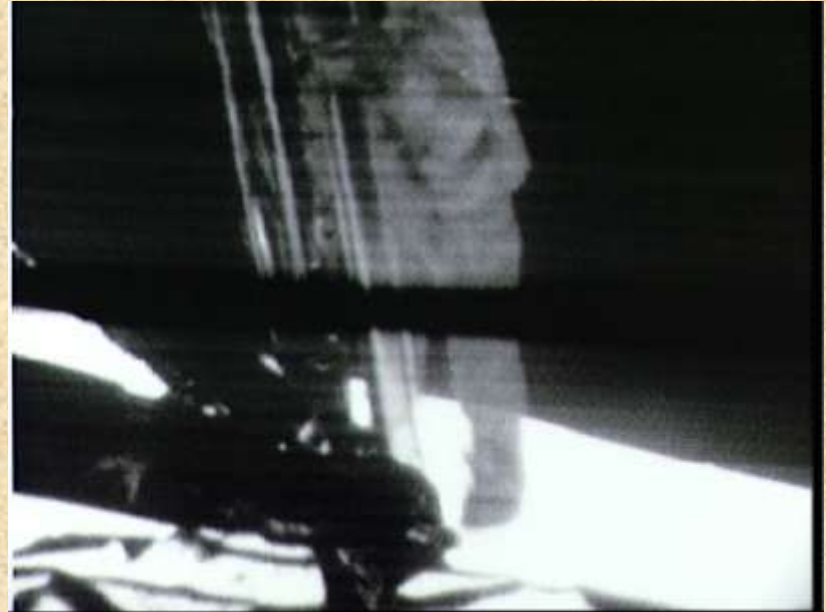
Man on the moon, *The Flight of Apollo 11*



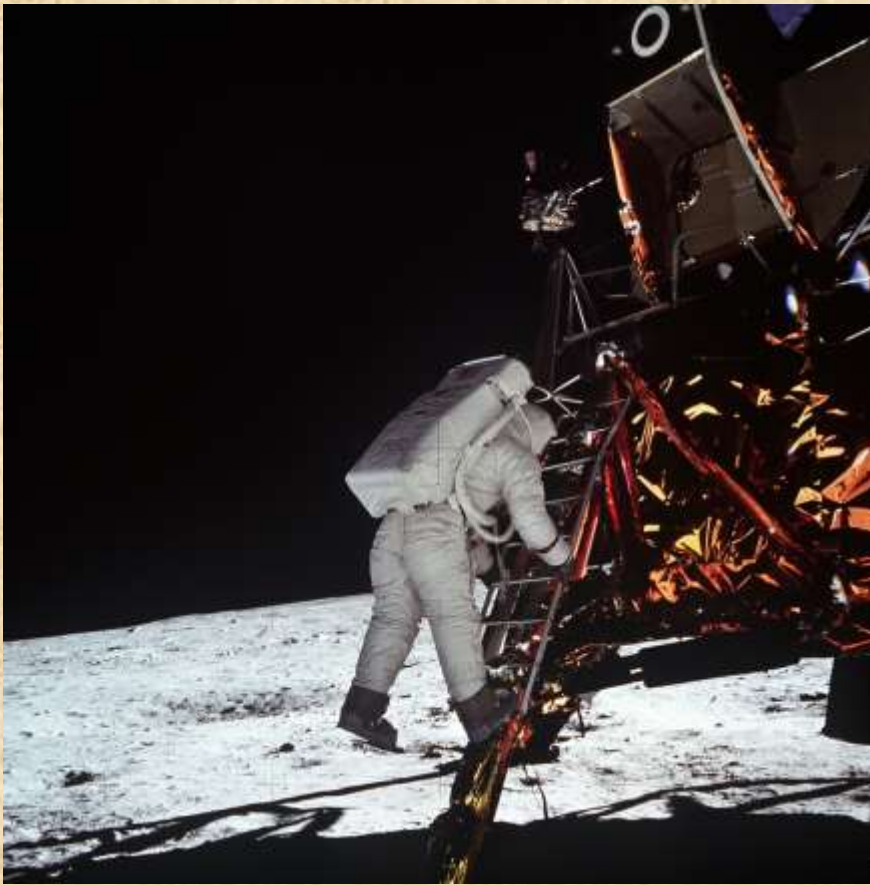
From left, mission commander Neil Armstrong, center, command module pilot Michael Collins, and right, lunar module pilot Edwin ("Buzz") Aldrin.

"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" -Neil Armstrong

At 10:56 p.m. on July 20, 1969, Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. Below, the first footprint on lunar soil.



Millions of television viewers worldwide watched in black and white as Armstrong descended the *Eagle's* ladder to the lunar surface.



Soon after Armstrong stepped on the lunar surface, Aldrin followed

Tonkin Gulf Incident, August 1964

The official story was that North Vietnamese torpedo boats launched an "unprovoked attack" against a U.S. destroyer on "routine patrol" in the Tonkin Gulf on August 2, 1964, and that North Vietnamese PT boats followed up with a "deliberate attack" on a pair of U.S. ships two days later. Evidence uncovered since the event has proven that there was no attack that night, and some have suggested that this incident was an excuse to escalate U.S. involvement in the region.

USS Maddox

**Target of a
fictional
North
Vietnamese
naval attack**



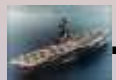
President Johnson signed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, August 7, 1964



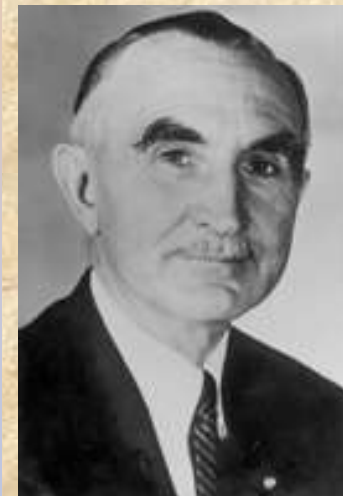
The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution authorized President Johnson to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression".



The resolution passed unanimously in the House, and by a margin of 82-2 in the Senate.



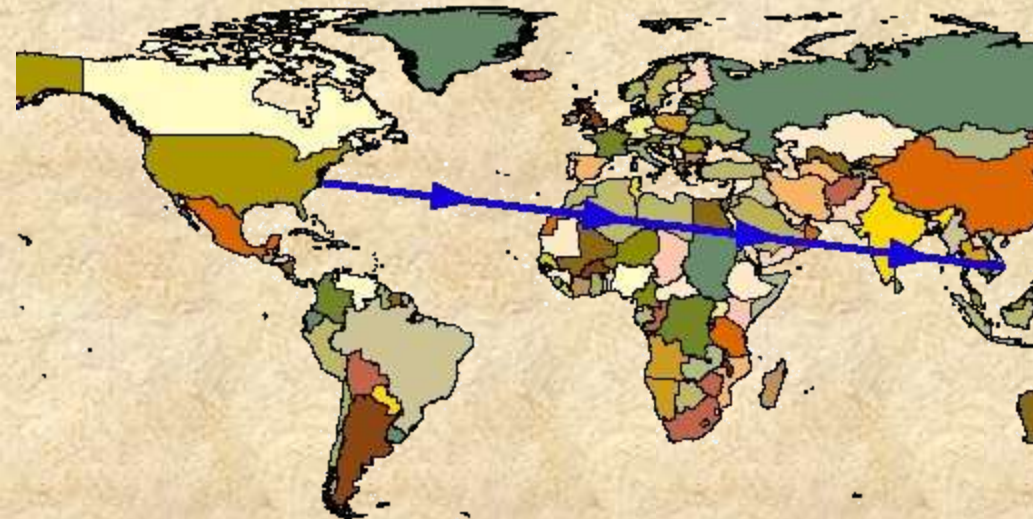
The Resolution allowed Johnson to wage all out war against North Vietnam without ever securing a formal Declaration of War from Congress.



**Senator
Wayne
Morse
opposed the
resolution**

LBJ had stated in his 1964 presidential campaign that he was *"not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."*

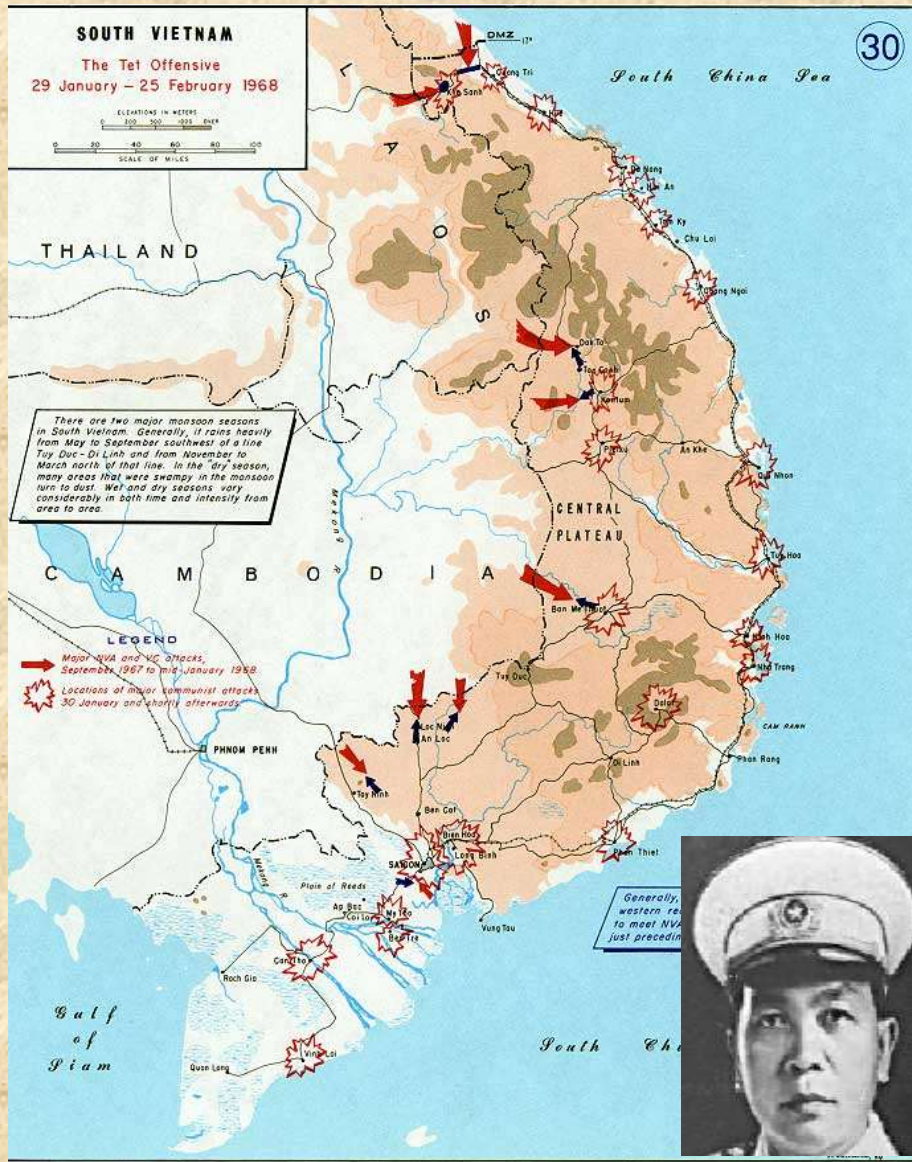
By early 1965 the communists were well on their way to victory and Johnson had to either increase U.S. involvement or see South Vietnam defeated.



In 1965 after Viet Cong forces attacked several American bases LBJ authorized the "Rolling Thunder" campaign, the systematic bombing of North Vietnam. This bombing would continue off and on for the next seven years.



Tet Offensive 1967-1968



Planned by General Giap, commander of the North Vietnam Army, who had planned and executed the battle which drove the French out of Vietnam in 1954.



By the end of 1966, North Vietnam had suffered large casualties in manpower and supplies through the bombing of the North and the fighting in the South.



The primary goals of Giap were to destabilize the Saigon regime and to force the United States to negotiate a settlement.



The Tet Offensive



Up until this attack Americans were told that the communists were losing the war, but many questioned how a “defeated” army could launch such a large-scale and effective attack.



This offensive made it clear that this war could only be won through a greater commitment of men and resources.



On March 31, 1968, Johnson announced that he would not seek his party's nomination for another term of office, declared a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam (except for a narrow strip above the DMZ), and urged Hanoi to agree to peace talks.



U.S. troops at this point in Vietnam was 525,000.



My Lai Massacre March 16, 1968

My Lai village was located in an area of South Vietnam entrenched with communists. Army Lieutenant William Calley commanded and led the Charlie Company soldiers into the village firing, even though there had been no report of opposing fire. Numerous members of their unit had been maimed or killed in the area during the preceding weeks.

During their search and destroy mission, over 300 apparently unarmed civilians, including women, children, and the elderly were massacred. Calley was said to have rounded up a group of the villagers, ordered them into a ditch, and mowed them down in a fury of machine gun fire.

When news of the atrocities surfaced, it sent shockwaves through the U.S. political establishment, the military's chain of command, and an already divided American public.



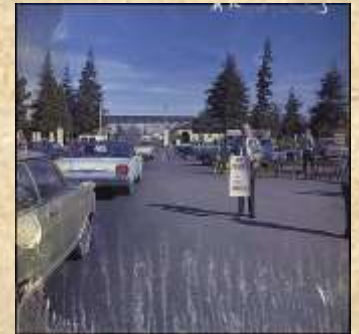
Army First Lieutenant
William Calley, Jr

The Vietnam War at Home: Demonstrations and Civil Disobedience

In 1965 when Johnson began the massive bombing campaign against North Vietnam the antiwar movement began organizing protests. Extensive media coverage, especially on the nightly TV news, brought the violent and bloody guerrilla war home each night into every American living room.



When draftees were sent to Vietnam, young people on college and university campuses all around the country organized protests and teach-ins against the war.



Over the next 2 years the anti-war movement snowballed. Activists, celebrities and musicians took up the anti-war cause and waved anti-war banners. Their speeches and their music reflected the anger and hopelessness that Americans felt over the Vietnam war. Even some GI's stationed overseas began supporting the anti-war movement in whatever capacity they could, from wearing peace symbols to refusing to obey orders.



Examples of anti-war posters from the 1960's



There were several types of protests ranging from “teach-ins” on college campuses to marches and civil disobedience.



1968 Election

- ❖ **Candidates**
- ❖ **McCarthy**
- ❖ **Kennedy**
- ❖ **LBJ drops out**
- ❖ **Humphrey**
- ❖ **1968 Democratic Convention**
- ❖ **Wallace**
- ❖ **Nixon**
- ❖ **Election results**
- ❖ **First year of Nixon's presidency**



Kennedy entered the race



Kennedy decided to enter the race a few days after McCarthy's showing in the New Hampshire primary



Many saw Kennedy as opportunistic after McCarthy's showing. Others saw his candidacy as a personal vendetta against LBJ



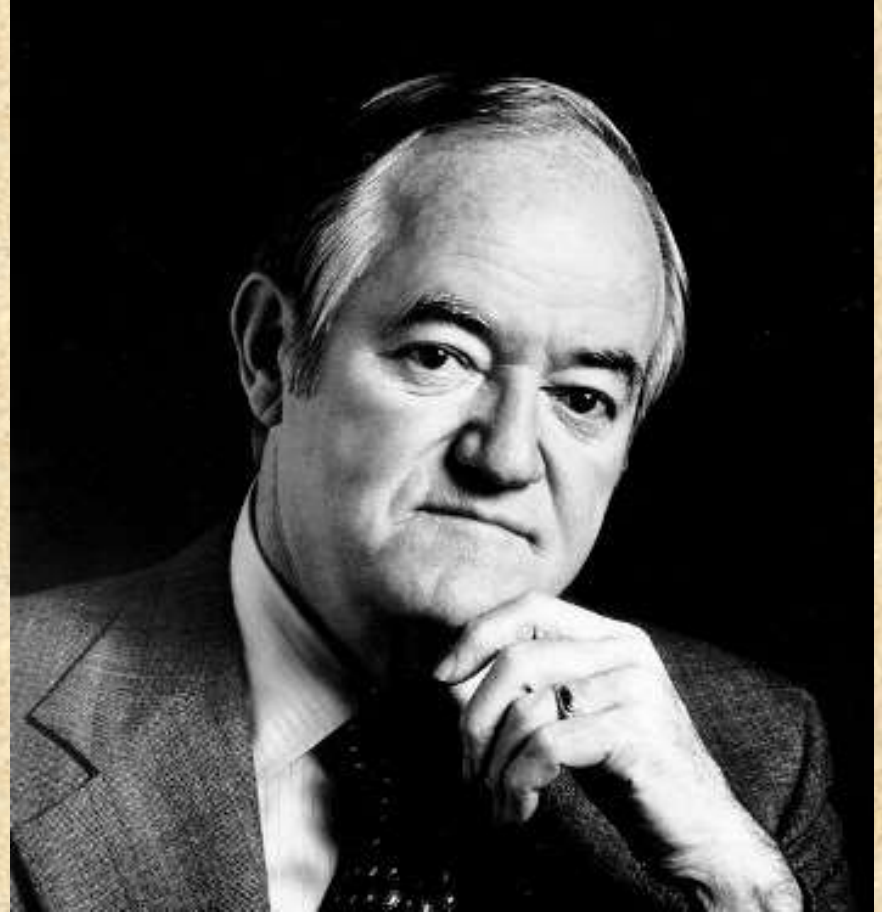
Kennedy won primaries in Indiana and Nebraska, but was assassinated soon after his victory in the California primary on June 5, 1968



During a nationally televised address on the Vietnam War on March 31, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson shocked the audience by announcing, "I will not seek, nor will I accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your president"



Soon after LBJ dropped out of the race, Vice President Hubert Humphrey announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. With the assassination of Kennedy and the split of the Democratic Party, Humphrey won the nomination without entering any primaries.

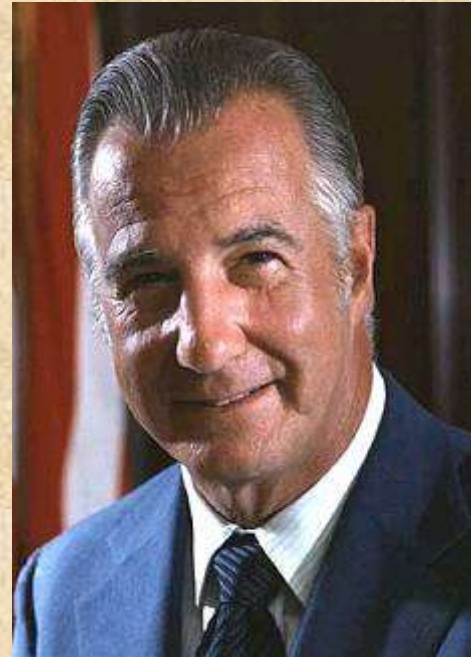


Democratic National Convention, August 1968



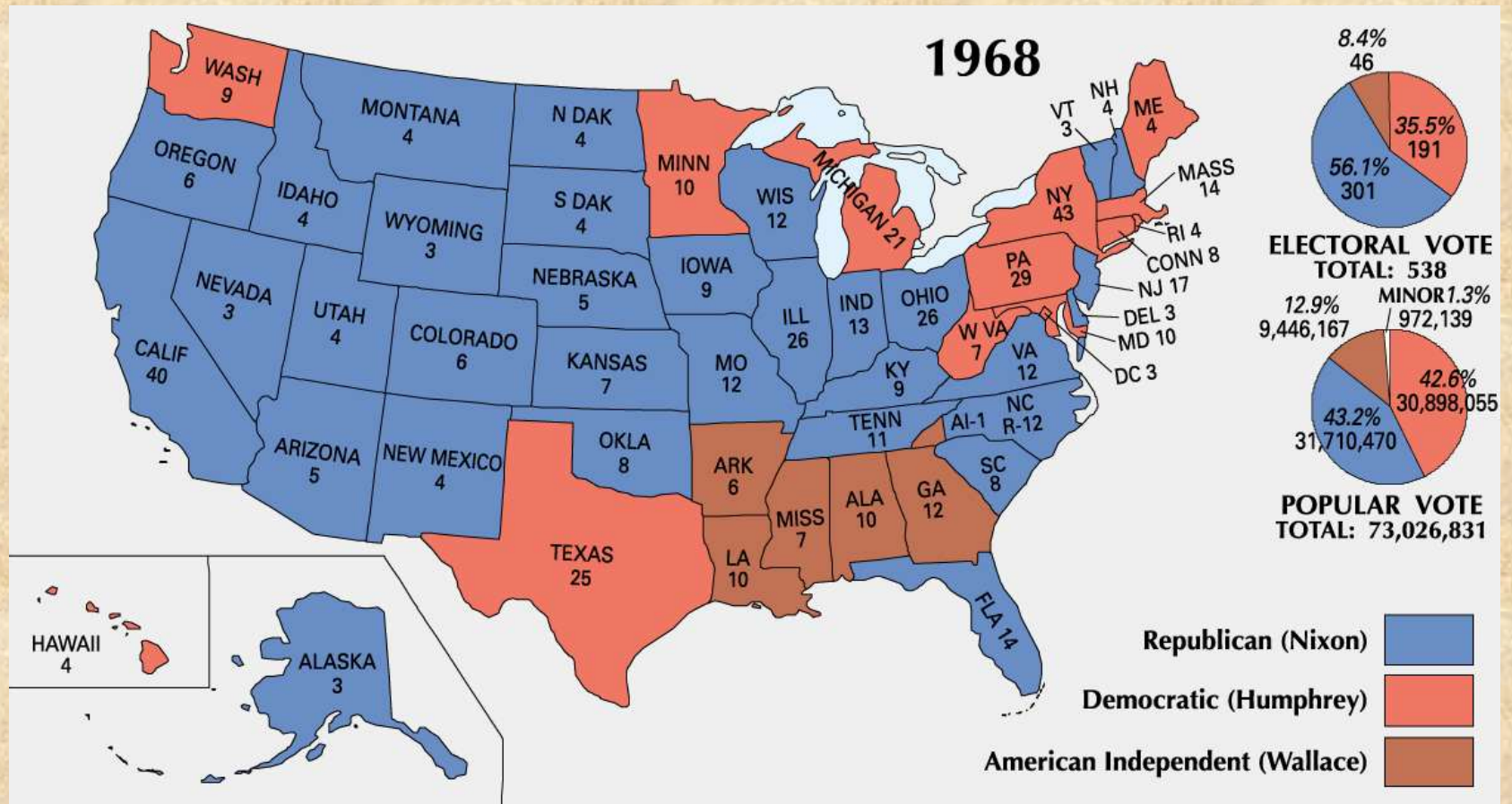
As Democrats met in Chicago in August 1968 to nominate a candidate, more than 10,000 antiwar demonstrators protested. Chicago police mowed through the crowds in an attempt to disperse them, attacking not only demonstrators, but innocent civilians and news media personnel. Millions saw a city, and a political party, out of control.

The Republican Ticket



Richard Nixon, left, loser to John F. Kennedy in 1960, re-entered political life and easily captured the Republican nomination. He selected little known Maryland Governor Spiro Agnew, right, as his vice presidential running mate.

Nixon won a substantial victory in the Electoral College and a relatively small victory in the 1968 popular vote. Wallace took slightly over 8% of the popular vote. Many political scientists believe that Wallace's candidacy took more votes away from Nixon than from Humphrey.



Nixon's conservative domestic policies became known as "New Federalism"

Conservatives believe that the national government should play a smaller role in people's lives. Nixon, a conservative, reacted to the Great Society policies of the 1960s by giving power back to the states:



Revenue sharing: the federal government returned some of the federal taxes to state and local governments to meet their needs.



Local control for desegregation of schools. This was a major success in the south where prior to the program in the late 1960s more than 70% of African American students attended all black schools. After local biracial committees intervened that number dropped to less than 20% by 1970.

Nixon's campaign strategy to win the 1968 and 1972 elections was to appeal to what he called the "silent majority", the "great majority of Americans, the forgotten Americans, the non-shouters, the non-demonstrators". He basically tried to appeal to middle class whites who were angered by the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War, and resentment towards the expanding federal government. After he was in office however he faced a Democratic majority Congress who kept his conservative policies in check.

During his first term he approved liberal policies such as:

 **Increased Social Security benefits and food stamps programs**

 **Built public housing**

 **Approved the 26th amendment to lower voting age to 18**

 **Established the Environmental Protection Agency**

 **Established National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

 **Established Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

 **Created a Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights**



**Nixon at a rally
with religious
leader Billy
Graham**

