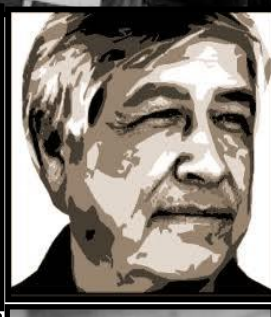
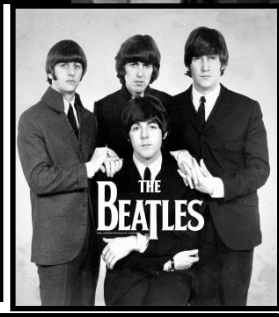
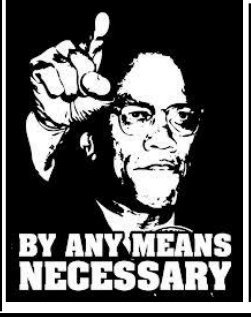
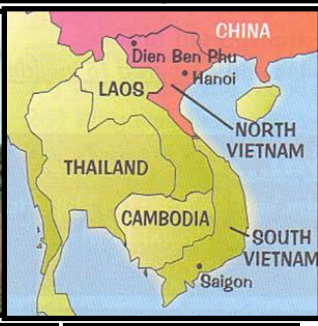
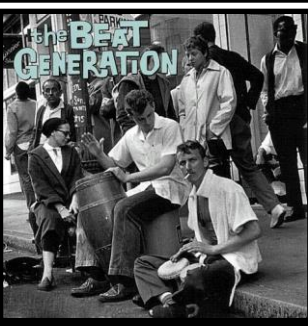
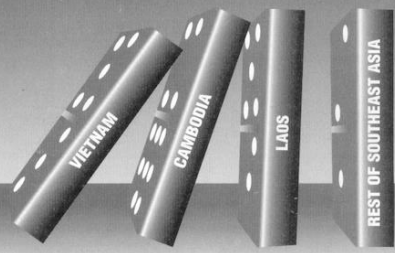


THE DOMINO THEORY



The Sixties

A Decade of Protest and Change



The Kennedy Presidency, 1960 - 1963

- The 1960 Presidential election marked the first time the major candidates had debated each other on national TV.
- John Kennedy (JFK) narrowly defeated Richard Nixon and became the youngest President.
- JFK challenged Americans to **“ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.”**
- JFK’s speech ignited the spirit of American idealism.



“Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country.”

John F. Kennedy



JFK's Domestic Policy

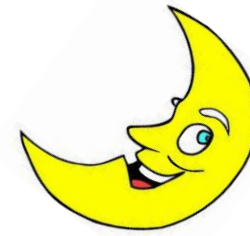
- JFK's domestic policy was called the **'New Frontier'**.
- The New Frontier symbolized the vigor of youth in America.
- The Kennedy's brought style and elegance to the White House.
- JFK wanted to use the power of the federal government to solve the nation's problems.
- JFK would support Medicare, Civil Rights, Education, and the Peace Corps.

JFK

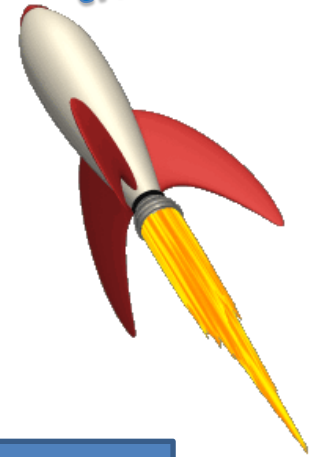


We stand today on the edge of a new frontier - the frontier of the 1960's - a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils - a frontier of unfulfilled hopes and threats.

Kennedy and the Space Race



“We will
put a
man on
the moon”



“One small
step for man,
one giant leap
for mankind”



- To counter the Soviet space program (Sputnik 1957), JFK announced America would put a man on the moon.
- In 1962, **John Glenn** became the first American to orbit the earth.
- The Space Race would set the U.S. on a road of exploration and discovery that would greatly improve American's lives.
- In 1969, **Neil Armstrong** and **Buzz Aldrin** would walk on the moon.

JFK, the Space Race, & Technology

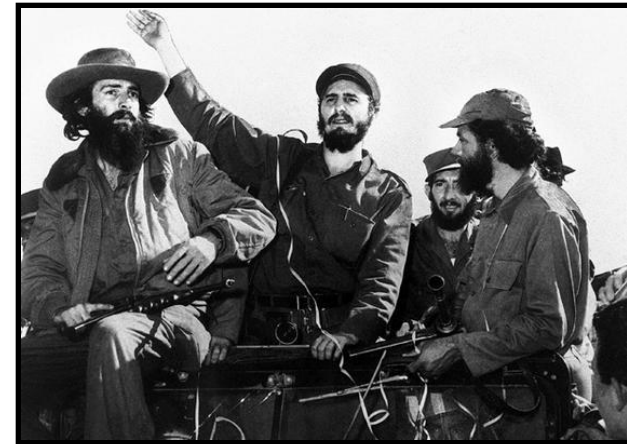


- Space exploration led to advances in technology that have improved the quality of our lives.
- Satellites have improved TV and radio signals and communications with cellular telephones.
- Satellites have allowed us to communicate faster, predict the weather and locate places with GPS (Global Positioning Satellite).



JFK's Foreign Policy

- JFK opposed communism, pledging to contain it as previous Presidents had.
- JFK's first challenge came from just 90 miles south of Florida, in Cuba.
- **Fidel Castro** led an uprising that overthrew Cuba's brutal dictator General Batista.
- **Castro soon aligned Cuba with Russia and became communist.**
- Under JFK, the U.S.A. would break off relations with Communist Cuba that have lasted to this very day.



JFK and 'The Bay of Pigs' Invasion, 1961

- In the 1950s, Pres. Eisenhower planned an overthrow of Cuba's dictator Fidel Castro.
- The plan included secretly training Cuban exiles on how to invade Cuba.
- Pres. Kennedy continued with the plan, but he refused to provide air support for an invasion that might tie the U.S. to the plan.
- The planned invasion sight was called the 'Bay of Pigs'.
- Cuban exiles landed in Cuba and were defeated by the Cuban military.

I'm so embarrassed



The 'Bay of Pigs' turned out to be an embarrassing failure for JFK.



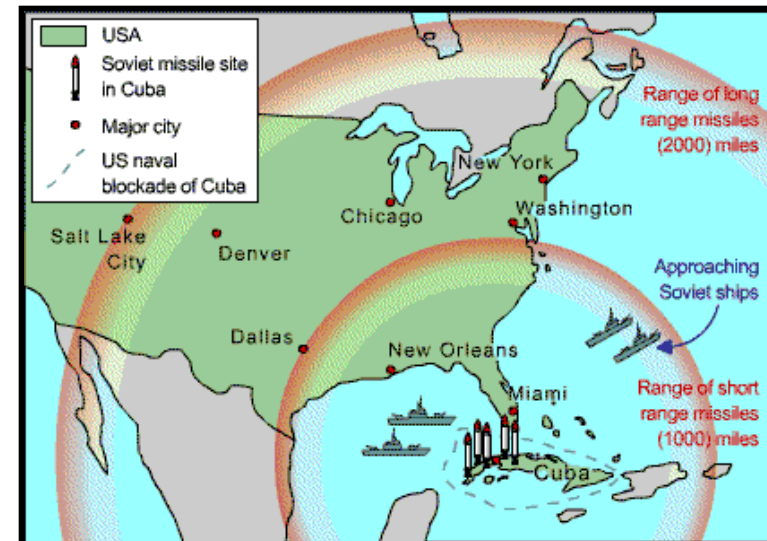
The Berlin Wall, 1961

- The German city of Berlin had been divided after W.W. II and many East Germans had fled to West Berlin looking for a better life in the democratic West.
- The Russians built the **Berlin Wall**, not to keep those from the West out, but to keep their own people from leaving.
- The Berlin Wall became the physical barrier representing the '**Iron Curtain**'.



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- The failure of the 'Bay of Pigs' invasion had made the Cubans and the Soviets aware of the U.S.A.'s invasion attempt.
- The Soviets took steps to help protect Cuba from another invasion attempt by the U.S..
- U.S. spy planes flying over Cuba discovered that Cuba was secretly preparing missile sites for nuclear weapons supplied by the Soviet Union.
- Soviet nukes were 90 miles away



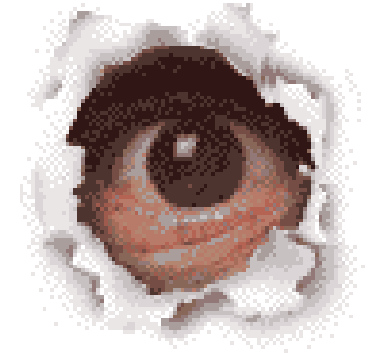
Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- In response to the Soviets attempting to place nukes in Cuba, JFK ordered a **naval blockade** around to Cuba to stop anymore Soviet weapons.
- JFK then threatened to invade Cuba if the Soviets did not remove the weapons there.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis put the two nuclear powers face to face against each other.



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- How would Khrushchev react?
- Would there be a World War III?
- Who would blink first in this game of brinksmanship?
- Finally, Khrushchev backed down and removed the nukes from Cuba, narrowly avoiding war.
- The U.S. agreed not to attack Cuba and would pull our weapons out of Turkey that we had aimed at Russia.
- A special 'hotline' was set up by the two nations to avoid further such confrontations.



The Johnson Presidency, 1963-1969

- JFK was assassinated on 11-22-1963 in Dallas.
- Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson (**LBJ**) became the next President.
- LBJ's domestic agenda was called the '**Great Society**'.
- LBJ's goal of the Great Society was to open up opportunities and improve the quality of life for all Americans.
- LBJ declared war on poverty, wanted to expand education, health care for the elderly, and improve Civil Rights.



LBJ

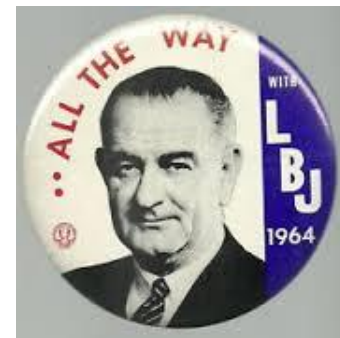
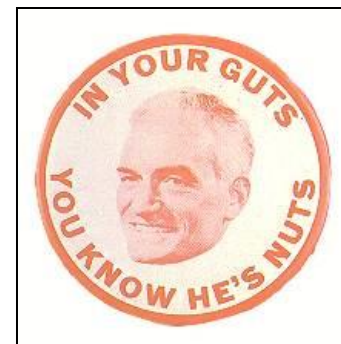
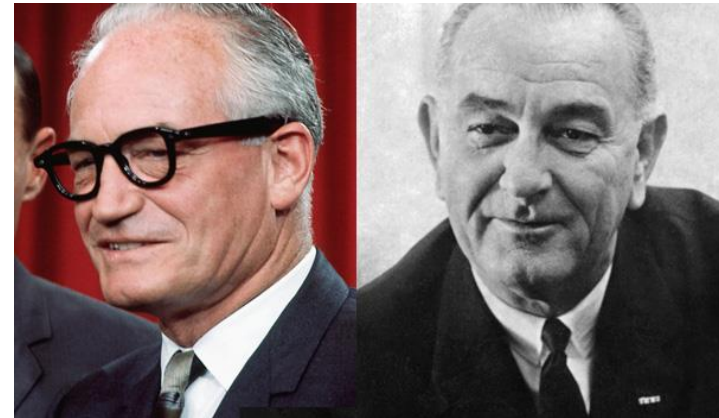
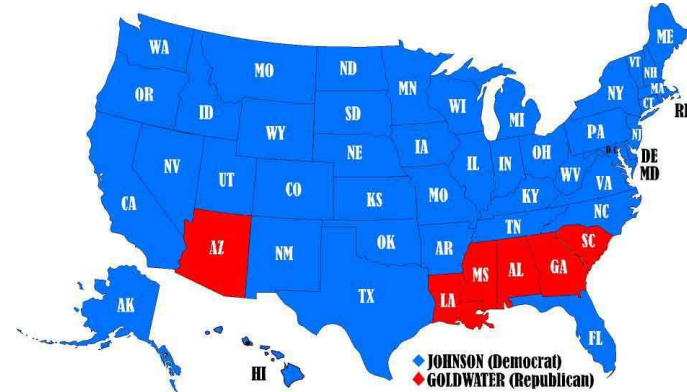
LBJ and the 'Great Society'

- **Civil Rights Act**, 1964 – no discrimination based on a person's Race, Color, Sex, Religion, or National Origin.
- **Voting Rights Act**, 1965 enforced voting rights given by 14th & 15th Amendments, outlawed literacy test.
- **Medicare Act**, 1965 expanded Social Security to help those over 65 years of age.
- **Urban Renewal** to rebuild inner city slums & assist poor with rent.



Lyndon Baines Johnson

- Johnson also called for a new “War on Poverty” with the **Economic Opportunity Act** which included the **Job Corps**.
- In 1964, LBJ won a landslide election for the Presidency over Barry Goldwater.
- Goldwater reintroduced idea of conservatism with limited government in our lives.
- But despite LBJ’s efforts the Great Society failed because of the cost of the Vietnam War.



Women's Liberation Movement

- During the 1950s and 1960s women had held traditional roles as wives and mothers.
- Movies, TV, and magazines reinforced this stereotype.
- Women who did not conform were considered outcasts.
- Although women could vote, they still had not achieved full equality in the workplace or in the home.
- Women's Liberation Movement aimed at greater freedoms.



Women's Liberation Movement



**Women's
Liberation
Movement**



- During the 1950s and 1960s women had held traditional roles as wives and mothers.
- There was a dissatisfaction among women with their roles and wanted to express themselves with careers.
- Civil Rights inspired women to adopt the same techniques – sit-ins, demonstrations, and strikes .
- Women objected to being a sex objects and the 'pill' was liberating

Women's Liberation Movement

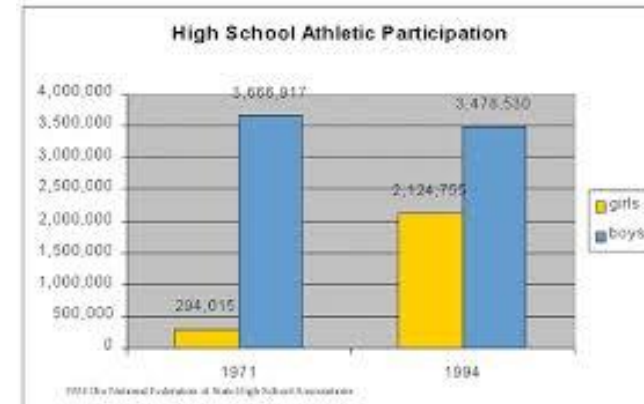


- Betty Friedan's *"The Feminine Mystique"* inspired women to feel they should be treated as equals to men and should be able to compete for the same jobs with equal pay.
- Friedan helped form NOW, the National Organization for Women.
- NOW helped expand a woman's right to education, employment, and created a 'new attitude' as Ms. replaced Miss and Mrs..
- Women lobbied for funds to research ideas like breast cancer and "*Roe V. Wade*" gave women right to an abortion if they chose.



Title IX

- Title IX banned discrimination in a women's right to education.
- Title IX promoted gender equality guaranteeing girls the same opportunities as boys.
- Before Title IX, only 1 in 27 girls played a varsity high school sport, by 2001 this had risen to 1 in 2.5.
- Before Title IX, more men attended college than women, today there are more women than men in colleges.



Struggle for Equal Rights

During the 1960s many groups – including women, the young, African Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans – became vocal about their demands for a more equal and diverse American society.



Increasing African American Militancy

- The demand for change was very strong among young African Americans.
- The Civil Rights Movement had ended public segregation in schools (*Brown V. Board of Education*) and discrimination in voting, but it had not provided for equal opportunities.
- Many young African Americans did not believe that MLK's non-violent methods were powerful enough.
- The new militants believed in Black Power to free themselves.



By any
means
necessary



The Black Power Movement

- In the 1960s many African Americans began to search for the 'roots' of their culture.
- “Black is Beautiful” became the slogan as they grew Afro hair styles and wore fashions based on African cultures.
- New groups emerged to provide leadership of traditional non-violent methods (MLK) as well as more radical violent groups (Malcolm X, Black Panthers).



The Black Power Movement

Non-Violent Organizations

- **MLK** preached non-violence.
- **NAACP** Civil Rights organization.
- Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (**SNCC**)

Violent Organizations

- **Malcolm X** 'by any means necessary'
- **Black Muslims** said Islam should be the religion of all African Americans.
- **Black Panthers** demanded right to determine their own destiny.



The Ghettos Erupt, 1968

- In northern cities African Americans faced segregation in housing, whites often refused to sell a home to them.
- Blacks were forced to live in inner city slums called ghettos.
- 1968, MLK is assassinated by a white supremacist in Memphis.
- Anger and grief sparked riots across the nations that took dozens of lives.
- A lack of jobs, urban poverty, and white racism were the main causes behind the riots.



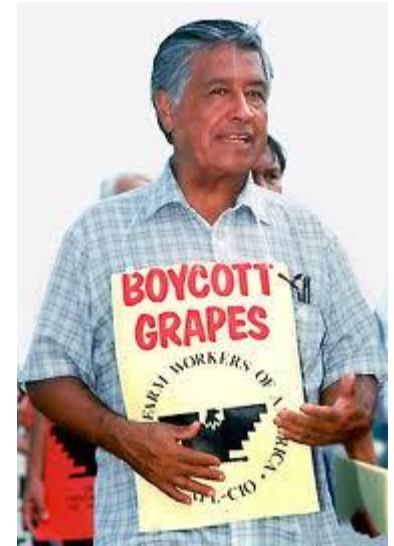
The Chicano Movement

- Mexican Americans, aka **Chicanos**, faced discrimination, racism, and exploitation in 1960s America.
- A **Chicano Movement** emerged with its focus on rights for farm workers, as well as voting and political rights.
- **Hector P. Garcia**, a WW II veteran, became a Civil Rights leader when he noticed that Mexican Americans were often barred from restaurants, voting, hospitals, swimming pools, and limited employment opportunities.



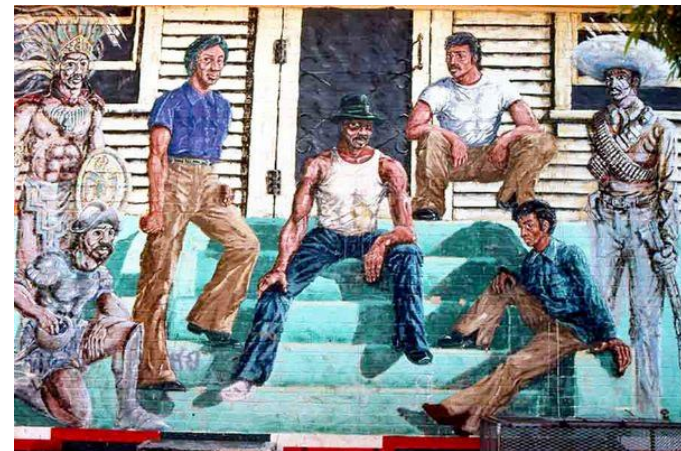
Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta

- **Cesar Chavez** organized migrant farm workers in California.
- Chavez supported farm worker rights and demanded increased wages and better working conditions.
- Chavez led migrant workers in a non-violent boycott by refusing to pick grapes.
- **Dolores Huerta** joined with Chavez to form the United Farm Workers (UFW) to gain increased rights.
- Huerta later worked for women's rights, immigration reform, and the environment.



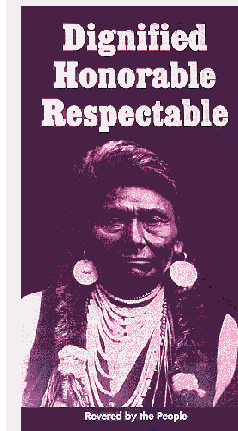
The Chicano Mural Movement

- Mexican Americans expressed themselves through their art.
- Using Mexican artist Diego Rivera as a model, they began painting murals in barrios throughout the Southwest U.S..
- **The Chicano Mural Movement** became an important way to support identity and justice in Mexican American communities.
- Murals provided a visual for those who often lacked representation.

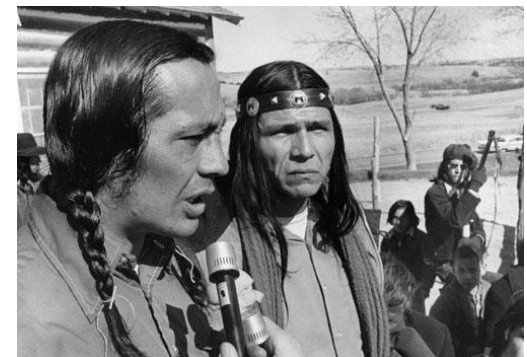


The American Indian Movement - AIM

- Native Americans have been exploited since the beginning of America.
- The Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibited discrimination against Native Americans, but many still felt they were being mistreated by the government.
- Using the slogan of “**Red Power**”, the **American Indian Movement** was founded to gain respect for their heritage and their civil rights.
- AIM temporarily occupied monuments at Wounded Knee, SD and Alcatraz.

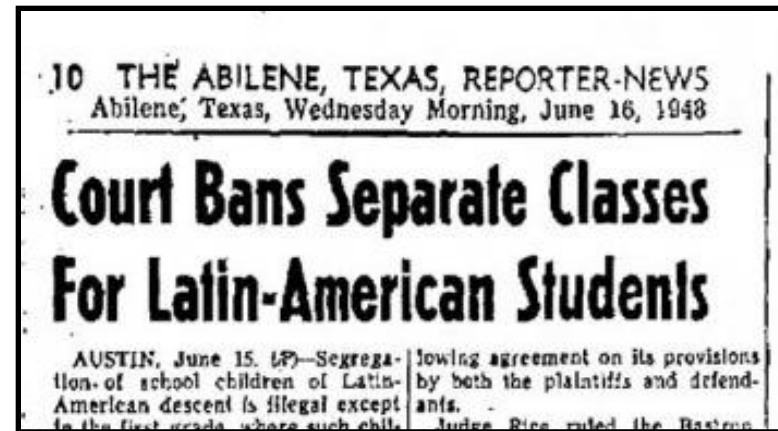


Where is the *honor* ?



Supreme Court Decisions

- **Mendez V. Westminster School District (1947)** – Under the **14th Amendment** made it illegal to segregate Mexican American children in California schools.
- **Delgado V. Bastrop ISD (1948)** – Texas followed California in making segregation illegal.
- **Hernandez V. Texas (1954)** – ruled Mexican Americans had right to a jury that included Mexican Americans on it.



Supreme Court Decisions

- **White V. Regester (1973)** – required voting districts to be established that gave minorities a chance to elect representatives from their ethnic groups to government.
- **Edgewood ISD V. Kirby (1984)** – required changes to school finance to increase funding for poorer school districts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1962 THE SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL 10413

ASK YOURSELF THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION: What have I personally done to Maintain Segregation?

If the answer disturbs you, probe deeper and decide what you are willing to do to preserve racial harmony in Selma and Dallas County.

Is it worth four dollars to prevent a "Birmingham" here? That's what it costs to be a member of your Citizens Council, whose efforts are not thwarted by courts which give sit-in demonstrators legal immunity, prevent school boards from expelling students who participate in mob activities and would place federal referees at the board of voter registrars.

Law enforcement can be called only after these things occur, but your Citizens Council prevents them from happening.

Why else did only 350 Negroes attend a so-called mass voter registration meeting that outside agitators worked 60 days to organize in Selma?

Gov. Wallace told a state meeting of the council three weeks ago: "You are doing a wonderful job, but you should speak with the united voice of 100,000 persons. Go back home and get more members."

Gov. Wallace stands in the University doorway next Tuesday facing possible ten years imprisonment for violating a federal injunction.

Is it worth four dollars to you to prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration efforts in Selma?

If so, prove your dedication by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today. Six dollars will make both you and your wife members of an organization which has already given Selma nine years of Racial Harmony since "Black Monday."

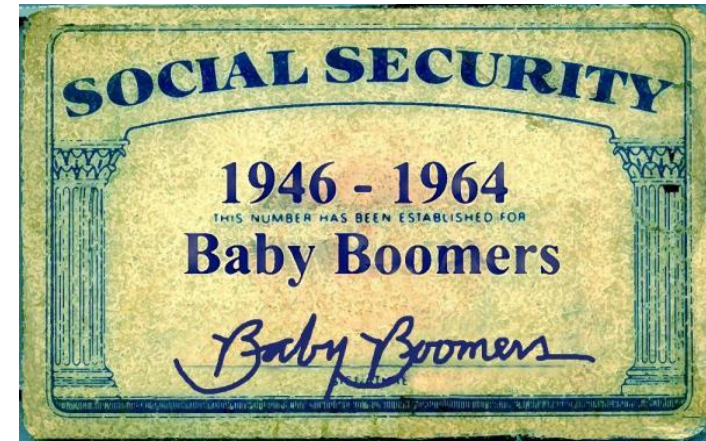
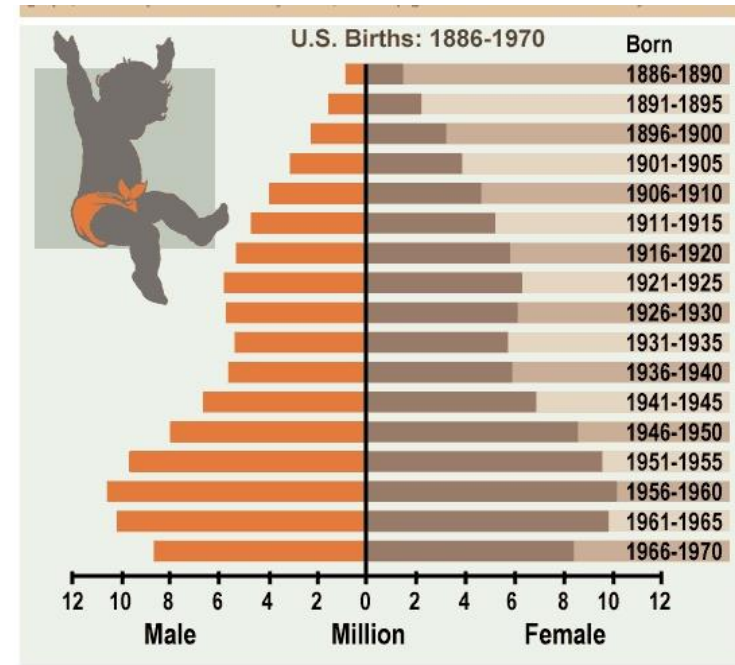
**Send Your Check To
THE DALLAS COUNTY
Citizens Council**

SELMA, ALABAMA
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS



The “Youth Culture” of the Sixties

- Large numbers of “**baby boomers**” reached their twenties during the 1960s and 1970s. (Born in 40s & 50s)
- This generation was strongly influenced by post-war prosperity, permissive parenting methods, and exposure to TV.
- Some baby boomers adopted a spirit of rebellion and objected to the materialistic life-style of modern society, they called the “**Establishment**”.



Youth Culture and New Lifestyles

- The **Youth Culture** was especially affected by rock music.
- The [Beatles](#) introduced new fashions and long hair for males.
- The new culture openly experimented with drugs and sex.
- Many adopted the new fashions that set them apart from mainstream society.
- [Hippies](#) led the counter-culture movement and became symbols of the new culture.



26th Amendment

- In the 1960s, most states set the voting age at 21 years old.
- During the Vietnam War, 18 year olds were considered old enough to be drafted into military service, to fight and die for their country, but not old enough to vote.
- Many Americans believed this was unfair!
- In 1971, The 26th Amendment lowered voting age to 18 years.
- Increased participation for 18 to 20 year olds in our government.



The Vietnam War, 1954 - 1975



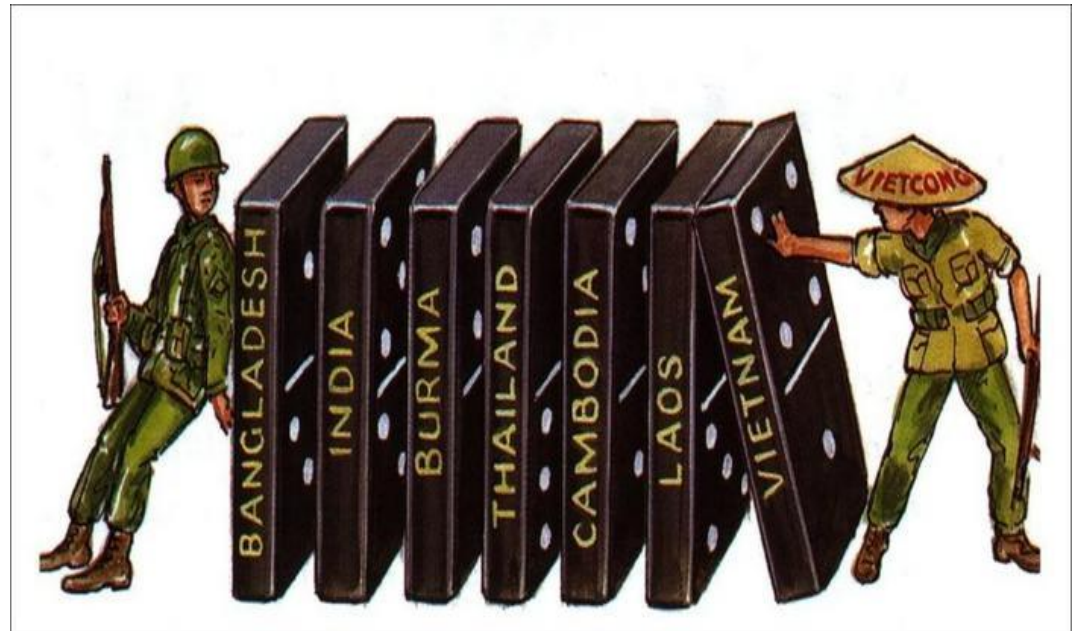
Vietnam the Early Years

- Vietnam was once a French colony, but in 1954 Ho Chi Minh led Vietnamese nationalist to victory over the French.
- At the Geneva Conference the nation of Vietnam was divided into a North and a South Vietnam.
- **Ho Chi Minh** and the **Communists** controlled **North Vietnam**.
- **South Vietnam** became a pro-Western, nation supported by the **United States**.



Vietnam and JFK, 1960-1963

- JFK and the government believed in the **Domino Theory**.
- The Domino Theory states that if a nation falls to communism surrounding countries will also fall.
- The U.S. government felt that if South Vietnam became communist then Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand will fall to communism.
- JFK also thought that the Domino Theory could be successful in spreading democracy in Southeast Asia.



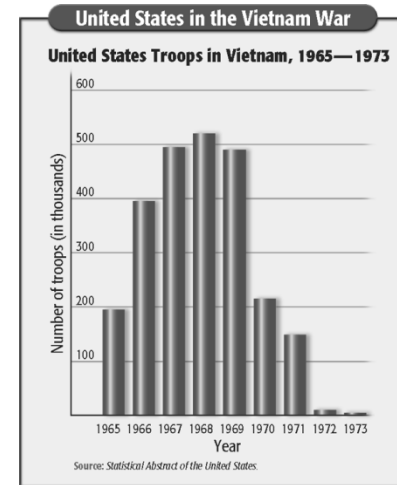
Vietnam and LBJ, 1963-1968

- When LBJ became President, the U.S.A. became even more involved in the war in Vietnam.
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution – 1964
 - LBJ announced that North Vietnam had attacked a U.S. ship in the Gulf of Tonkin off the coast of North Vietnam.
 - Congress voted to give Pres. LBJ powers to stop North Vietnamese aggression.
 - Later it was revealed that the U.S. ship was actually in North Vietnamese waters with a South Vietnamese ship that was bombing North Vietnam.



Vietnam and LBJ, 1963-1968

Pres. LBJ used the powers given to him by Congress under the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to escalate (increase) the U.S.A.'s involvement in the war.



- Johnson ordered massive bombing raids and increased number of troops sent to Vietnam
- By 1968, over 500,000 men were stationed in South Vietnam.
- New weapons like:
 - **Napalm**, a sticky, highly flammable gasoline based jelly that burned at 3,000 degrees was used
 - **Agent Orange** – a chemical defoliant cleared the jungle of its vegetation to be able to see the enemy

The TET Offensive

- TET is a holiday celebrating the Vietnamese New Year.
- In previous years a cease fire was called so both side of the war could celebrate.
- In 1968, the North Vietnamese used the TET holiday to launch a surprise attack.
- North Vietcong successfully captured several major cities in South Vietnam.

The TET Offensive became a turning point in the war as it demonstrated to the American public that even though the government said victory was at hand, victory was a long way away!



A Growing Discontent: The Anti-War Movement

- Vietnam was the first war that was shown daily on American TV.
- The media had a great influence in shaping public opinion as America was able to see the destructiveness of the war while sitting at home.
- Pres. Johnson told Americans they were winning the war, but journalists reported otherwise.
- This created a **credibility gap** and many Americans lost faith in their government's reliability.



Walter Cronkite offers
differing view than LBJ's

A Growing Discontent: The Anti-War Movement

- The Anti-war Movement was highest among young Americans who objected to the USA's involvement in Vietnam.
- Young people burned their draft cards, marched on the Pentagon, held rallies, and staged demonstrations across America's college campus'.
- Those who supported the war were called '**hawks**' while those against it were '**doves**'.



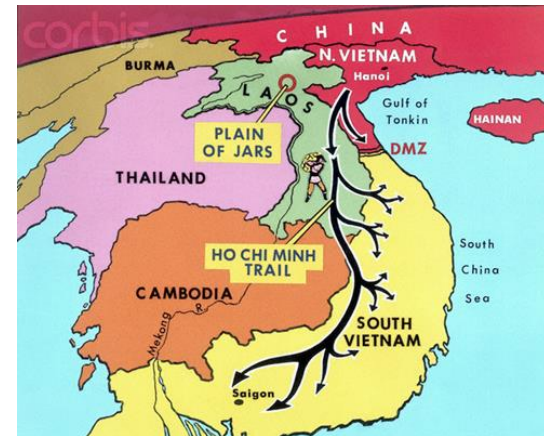
The Vietnam War Under Richard Nixon, 1969-1973

- **Richard Nixon** (Republican) was elected president in 1968 because:
 - The Democrats were divided over the Vietnam War.
 - Democratic frontrunner RFK ‘Robert Kennedy’ was assassinated.
 - Violence at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.
- Nixon, an anti-Communist, promised *“peace with honor”* in ending the war.
- Nixon was strongly influenced by his Secretary of State **Henry Kissinger**.



Nixon's Vietnam Policy

- **Vietnamization** – Nixon gradually withdrew American troops and helped train the South Vietnamese Army to take over the fighting.
- **Invasion of Cambodia** – The Viet Cong developed the Ho Chi Minh Trail through neighboring nations of Cambodia and Laos to supply their troops, Nixon bombed Cambodia to stop this.
- **Diplomacy** – Nixon started negotiations with China and Russia to pressure South Vietnam into a peace agreement.



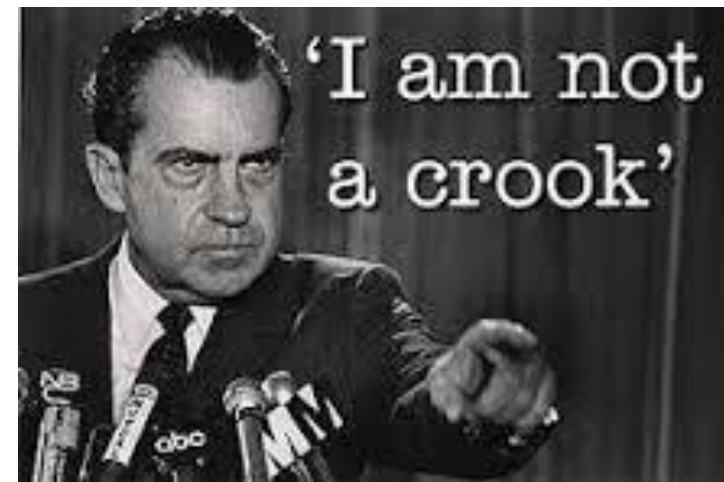
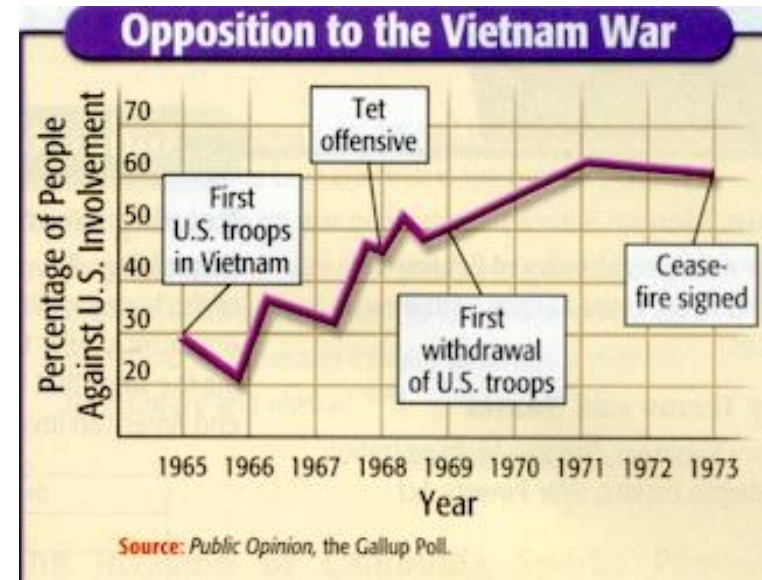
Anti-War Movement Increases

- Anti-war protesters were shocked that Nixon had secretly been bombing Cambodia.
- College campus' across the USA shut down as students staged sit-in and demonstrated.
- In 1969, national guardsmen shot and killed 4 college students at **Kent State University**.
- The war had come home, now the government was killing more than the enemy.



Anti-War Movement Increases

- Pres. Nixon continued to insist that most Americans supported the war effort, even though journalists pointed out a very different story.
- Nixon called these supporters the **Silent Majority**.
- In 1971, the **Pentagon Papers** were leaked to the public, they showed that Nixon had been lying to the U.S. people about how the war was going in Vietnam.



The Fall of Saigon

- Nixon's plan of Vietnamization had reduced American troops.
- 1973, Henry Kissinger works out a cease-fire with North Vietnam.
- Nixon pulled out the remaining troops and North Vietnam released its POWs.
- By 1975, it was clear the South Vietnamese army was not able to stop the North's invasion.
- **Saigon**, the South's capital city fell as the Communists took over as the last Americans leave.



Legacy of the Vietnam War

- **Deaths** – 58,000+ Americans died and over 1 million Vietnamese had been killed.
- **War expenses** stopped domestic aid programs like the Great Society.
- **Confidence** in the government had been destroyed.
- **War Powers Resolution** – put limits on a president's ability to send troops to fight overseas without approval from Congress.



Post-War Literature, Art, & Music

- American literature had written about the experiences of war .
- The 1950s **Beat Generation** had *rebelled against conformity* during their era.
- The *'Beatniks'* read their poetry while experimenting with sex and drugs.
- Young beatnik men wore beards, berets, and sandals while women wore leotards
- The Beatniks represented an early form of what would later become known as the counter-culture.



1960s Counter-culture Writers

- **Jack Kerouac** wrote 'On the Road' about travelling cross country in a car to experience life itself.
- **Allen Ginsberg** was best known for his poem 'Howl' on a lack of the American public's spirituality.
- **Joseph Heller** wrote 'Catch 22' about the absurdity of war.
- **Kurt Vonnegut** challenged mainstream thinking about war in 'Slaughterhouse Five'.

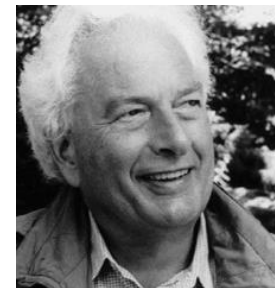
"I have nothing to offer anyone except my own confusion."

-Jack Kerouac



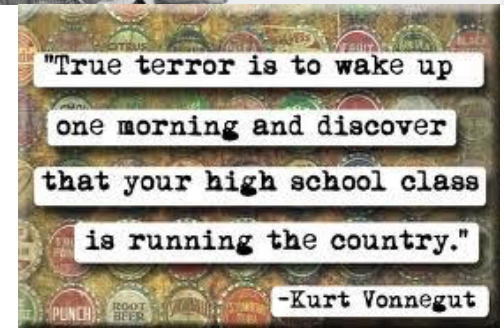
Whoever controls the media, the images, controls the culture.

-- Allen Ginsberg



"He had decided to live forever or die in the attempt."

Joseph Heller



"True terror is to wake up one morning and discover that your high school class is running the country."

-Kurt Vonnegut

1960s Counter-culture Music

- Popular music went through changes in the 1960s.
- Big Band and Jazz that had been the music of choice gave way to a new blend of African gospel, blues, and country to create **'rock n' roll'**.
- New inventions like the electric guitar, microphones, amplifiers, and smaller 45 RPM records allowed radio stations across America to play to audiences.



Rock and
Roll!



1960s Counter-culture Music

- **Chuck Berry, Little Richard, and Elvis Presley** brought rock to mainstream America in the 1960s.
- The ***Motown Sound*** from Detroit showcased African Americans like the **Temptations**, the **Four Tops**, and the **Supremes**.
- **Bob Dylan** introduced folk music.
- The **Beatles** launched the ***British Invasion*** followed by the **Who** and the **Rolling Stones**.
- **Anti-war music became popular!**



1960s Counter-culture Art

- The visual arts were even more diverse ranging from abstract art to pop art.
- **Jackson Pollock** used rapid movements of color and texture.
- **Andy Warhol** created *'Pop Art'* using symbols from our mass-produced, mass marketed consumer culture.
- **Roy Lichtenstein** was another prominent pop artist.

