

## America Breaks Neutrality

### **FDR's Third Term**

- a. January 20, 1941 – FDR is inaugurated for a third term
- b. FDR comes in with new Vice President – Henry A. Wallace
- c. FDR broke tradition when he was elected for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term in 1940
- d. Garner – FDR's VP for 2 terms spoke against FDR running for 3<sup>rd</sup> term

### **Henry A. Wallace**

- a. Liberal – former Progressive Republican who ran with FDR in his bid for a third term
- b. Became FDR's VP after FDR won election

### **Harry Truman**

- a. Runs w/ FDR in 1944 and becomes his Vice President
- b. Shortly after, FDR dies and Truman succeeds to the Presidency

### **America First Committee**

- a. Greatest Pressure group of the time
- b. Had constituents write letters to Congress, voicing opposition to entering WW2
- c. Committee wanted America to stay neutral in war
- d. Believed that U.S. could stay neutral and safe b/c of 2 Great Oceans
- e. Wanted to help solve domestic problems in America First

### **Lend-Lease Act, 1941**

- a. After taking 3<sup>rd</sup> oath, FDR wants to give Britain aid, but stay out of war and remaining neutral
- b. FDR convinces Congress to pass this act
- c. Some, including Democrats opposed the passage of this act, but more than ½ in Congress agreed by March 1941, when the bill finally passed
- d. \$7.2 billion in aid was given to Great Britain

### **Lend-Lease to Russia**

- a. Summer 1941 – Nazi Germany abandoned ally of Russia and tried to invade Russia
- b. U.S. gave Lend-Lease Aid to Soviet Union
- c. U.S. ships were sunk by Germans on the way to provide ammunition to Russia
- d. Congressmen believed that Germany was in the right for their actions because the U.S. was not being neutral and they were protecting themselves
- e. As a result, FDR never asked Congress to declare war on Germany after sinking of supply ship

### **U.S. Neutrality Laws**

- a. Claimed that U.S. could not trade with any country at war
- b. However, not trading with an ally who the U.S. would have traded with under normal circumstances is really hurting them and helping the enemy

### **Relations with Japan**

- a. Relations with Japan are getting worse
- b. 1940 – Japan was still buying oil, spare parts, scrap metals from the U.S. while Japan was at war
- c. U.S. discovers this and closes loopholes that allowed the trade with Japan, thus stopping Japan from trading with the U.S.
- d. Japan is angered by this because it stops them from getting oil
- e. U.S. believed Japanese resentment could lead to attack on the Philippines
- f. 1941 – on the exact day that U.S. cut oil to Japan in 1940, the U.S. freezes Japanese assets in U.S.
- g. Japanese decided shortly after that warlike act that they were going to attack Philippines, Guam, and a surprise attack at Pearl Harbor
- h. Teddy Roosevelt, 33 yrs earlier in 1908, wrote in a private letter that he believed the “Japanese could threaten Pearl Harbor”

### **Attack on Pearl Harbor**

- a. Sunday, December 7, 1941
- b. 7:30 am Hawaii time, 1:30 pm EST
- c. Great loss of life – militarily
- d. Greatest loss of civilian life – September 11
- e. Did FDR know about attack on Pearl Harbor?

### America First Hour

- a. Charles Lindbergh spoke for neutrality
- b. Lindbergh claimed that Hitler was doing a good job in Germany
- c. Somebody famous was always speaking out against entering WW2
- d. America First Hour was cancelled the night of the Pearl Harbor attack

### Jeanette Rankin (MT)

- a. Feminist, pacifist
- b. 1<sup>st</sup> Woman in Congress (House)
- c. Pushed Women's Suffrage Amendment through Congress (1920)
- d. Only NO vote for WW2 entry
- e. 1969-70 – Pickets in Washington against Nixon
- f. Believed that Nixon should be excommunicated as a Quaker for being warlike

### Wars in Europe and Japan Begin

- a. 12/8/1941 – U.S. declares War on Japan
- b. 12/11/1941 – U.S. declares War on Germany and Italy after they declared War on the United States

### Draft

- a. FDR starts Draft in Mid-1940 in the event that the U.S. entered WW2
- b. People who entered the Draft only went home if they were killed, seriously injured, or when the war was over

### WW2 Economy

- a. War is greatest tax burden on people
- b. Government issued bonds, but National debt still grew

### Government Spending

- a. Calvin Coolidge – ends National Deficit
- b. Herbert Hoover – leaves office with \$19.5 billion deficit (1933)
- c. FDR's New Deal doubles debt to \$40.0 billion deficit (1938)
- d. By the end of WW2, there is a \$251.0 billion deficit (1945)
- e. WW2 was 90% of the increase in National Debt
- f. After the Depression, the role of the National Government became bigger
- g. National Budget: 1789 – 1940 - Low Government Spending  
1941 – 1945 - 2x as much government spending  
as years 1789 - 1940

## America in World War 2

### **I. Social Effects of WW2**

- A. People were drafted and enlisted for war
- B. 250,000 American soldiers killed in WW2
- C. Dads left kids, wife, girlfriend
- D. Children grew up not knowing their father in early years
- E. Wives found new partners at times during WW2
- F. Patriotism/Nationalism was at its peak during WW2
- G. Middle Class Women started going to work

### **II. Women in the Workplace**

- A. Middle Class Women started going to work
- B. Women started working in factories, producing war goods
- C. Women were made to feel guilty if they didn't want to go to work
- D. Propaganda films were shown encouraging Women to Work

### **III. Women urged to return home after WW2**

- A. After soldiers returned home, propaganda films were shown, which made women feel guilty if they didn't go back to taking care of family life after war
- B. Women were made to feel guilty for taking a job from a soldier

### **V. 1950s TV shows**

- A. TV shows portrayed women cooking dinner at home
- B. White Neighbors – living in a Suburban Community
- C. No Divorce

### **VI. Revival of Feminism (1960s)**

- A. Belief that were too dependent on men started

**VII. Blacks in WW2**

- A. Blacks in military were segregated during WW2
- B. Blood was kept segregated as well (It was believed that if a white soldier was given black blood, then they would turn black)
- C. After war, more blacks started moving north
- D. After war, more black men and women started working in factories
- E. Blacks were not particularly wanted by northerners in the north
- F. Blacks who served in the war resented being discriminated against after returning home

**VIII. A. Philip Randolph**

- A. Union leader for *Sleeping Car Porter's Union*
- B. Demanded equal opportunity for Blacks in defense jobs and factories
- C. Threatened a March on Washington if demands were not met
- D. Randolph was called to White House by FDR
- E. An African-American being invited to White House was a rare occurrence
- F. (Eleanor Roosevelt supported black rights)
- G. FDR established the Fair Employment Practices Commission to stop a March on Washington
- H. The idea of a March on Washington was fearful to FDR b/c the last March on Washington had been the Bonus Army fiasco

**IX. Fair Employment Practices Commission**

- A. Mandates that any factory/corporation doing anything in Defense must employ blacks as well as whites
- B. Since there were more factories in the north, many blacks moved north after WW2 – not liked by white northerners

**X. Race Riots**

- A. 1942 Harlem Race Riot
- B. 1943 Detroit, Michigan – worst race riot since Chicago riot, 1919
- C. 1967 Detroit, Michigan Race Riot
- D. 1992 Los Angeles, California Race Riot

**XI. Courner Commission**

- A. Formed after 1967 Detroit, Michigan Riot
- B. Found that the reason for the riots was because there were 2 societies in America, one white – one black, and blacks were discontent with the way that they were being treated

**XII. Japanese replace Chinese**

- A. After 1882, Chinese Immigration was banned (until 1943)
- B. Japanese after 1882 replaced Chinese as cheap labor
- C. California hated Asian Americans

**XIII. School Boy Crisis, 1906**

- A. San Francisco, California School Board mandates that Japanese school kids be segregated into separate schools
- B. After winning Russo-Japanese War, 1905, Japan protests
- C. Teddy Roosevelt invites San Francisco School Board to tour White House and pressures them to end their segregation because it was undermining foreign policy
- D. San Francisco School Board integrated their schools
- E. Roosevelt conducts "The Great White Fleet," where he conducts naval experiments that explode missiles near Japan, giving them the hint that the U.S. cannot be pushed around (like Russia)

**XIV. Japanese Alien Land Law, 1913**

- A. Passed to disallow Japanese from owning land

**XV. Earl Warren**

- A. After the Pearl Harbor attack, California was panicked that Japan would invade California
- B. (Republican) Attorney General Earl Warren called on Democratic President FDR to instantly intern Japanese
- C. 2 months later, FDR says that (110,000) Japanese are to be put behind barbed wire fences

**XVI. Japanese Internment Camps**

- A. Held Japanese after Pearl Harbor until the end of WW2
- B. Anyone, whether a naturalized Japanese-American or someone born in America to Japanese parents was contained behind barbed wire fences
- C. Japanese lost all their land, businesses, and jobs
- D. Sons of Japanese who were military age Japanese were sent into the War in Europe
- E. Sons do a great job in war

### **XVII. Internment = Protection ???**

- A. Japanese could easily be interned because of the shape of their eyes
- B. Some mistakes occurred, but were cleared up
- C. If Japanese were not put in Internment Camps, would a country, which was forced into a war, which it desired to remain neutral in, take out their aggression on the people that changed the way that they looked at the world?
- D. Would Americans have started to kill Japanese who lived in the U.S.?
- E. FDR is blamed for internment
- F. FDR claimed internment was a military necessity b/c many Japanese people would have been killed.
- G. 1988 – U.S. Government concedes that it was wrong for interning Japanese, formally apologizing and offering survivors of Internment camps \$20,000 to cover the four years that they were imprisoned

### **XVIII. Earl Warren's background**

- A. District Attorney in California
- B. Attorney General in California
- C. 1942 and 1946 ran for Governorship and won
- D. 1948 – ran for Vice President w/ Thomas Dewey
- E. 1950 – Won a 3<sup>rd</sup> term as Governor in California
- F. 1953 – Fred Vinson, Supreme Court Chief Justice dies
- G. Eisenhower, owing Warren a favor for helping Eisenhower become President, promised Warren the first spot on the court
- H. Scholars believe Warren to be one of best Chief Justices
- I. As one of his first acts on court - Apologizes for Japanese internment

### **XIX. Warren Court**

- A. Pursued Civil liberties/rights
- B. Brown v. Board of Education (school integration) 9-0 unanimous vote
- C. Engle v. Vitale (outlawing school prayer), 1962
- D. Miranda Rights Case, 1966
- E. Roe v. Wade, 1973 – a Warren Court “type” decision, legalizing abortion
- F. Critics of Warren Court argued that Warren was creating a Social agenda, which was not the role of the Supreme Court
- G. Supporters of Warren Court claim that Warren has just given “the people” more rights

**XX. John Nance Garner**

- A. Conservative, former Speaker of House from Texas
- B. Vice President for FDR's first 2 terms
- C. Upset that FDR decided to run for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term and refused to run with him

**XXI. Henry A. Wallace**

- A. Progressive Republican
- B. Former Agriculture Secretary, from Iowa
- C. Vice President during FDR's 3<sup>rd</sup> Term
- D. Condemns Segregation (Jim Crow, lynching)
- E. Eleanor Roosevelt and Wallace were the 2 who spoke out against segregation
- F. Hated by Southerners for being against Segregation
- G. Believed that the U.S. and Russia, WW2 allies, could be friends

**XXII. Wendell Wilkey**

- A. 1940 Republican Presidential Nominee
- B. Dark horse with no political background
- C. Advocated U.S. friendship w/ Soviet Union
- D. Wrote *One World*, 1943, promoting peace and friendship w/ Soviets
- E. *One World* gave Wilkey national notoriety and made him popular
- F. There was a belief that Wilkey was going to run for the Republican nomination in 1944, but he died in February 1944

**XXIII. Time Magazine**

- A. Pro-Soviet during WW2
- B. Stalin charmed Time Magazine, acting like a victim
- C. 1943-44 – Stalin smiles and claims that purges and mass murders were all propaganda against him
- D. By 1946, Time was Anti-Soviet

**XXIV. Thomas Dewey**

- A. Became governor of New York
- B. Good at fighting organized crime
- C. Republican nominee in 1944

**XXV. D-Day, (June 6, 1944)**

- A. Invasion on the beaches of Normandy, France
- B. People in the U.S. didn't want to change the President (FDR) during war, so FDR ran for a 4<sup>th</sup> term



**XXVI. FDR dumps Wallace**

- A. FDR dumps VP Wallace b/c he is too controversial
- B. Southern Democrats agree to support FDR, even though they don't want him, if FDR dumped Wallace

**XXVII. Progressive Party, 1944**

- A. Wallace runs on Progressive Party, claiming that U.S. was unfair to Soviets
- B. Communists supported Wallace

**XXVIII. Harry S. Truman**

- A. Picked as running mate by Democratic Convention for FDR
- B. Became VP – Jan 20, 1945
- C. South – wanted Truman over Wallace b/c he didn't speak out against Jim Crow
- D. But in 1948, as President, Truman would integrate the Armed Forces and Washington D.C.

**XXIX. Background info on Truman**

- A. Ordinary man – no college
- B. Worked on family farm
- C. Fought in France in WW1
- D. Married next door neighbor Bess Wallace after WW1
- E. Truman, 35 --- Bess, 34 at time of marriage
- F. Truman was very loyal to Bess, writing her countless love letters
- G. After WW1, Truman opens up a clothing business that goes bankrupt
- H. In 1948, Nixon's freshmen year in Congress, Truman calls Nixon a "son of a bitch"

**XXX. 3 Great World Leader (During WW2)**

- A. Joseph Stalin
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

**XXXI. Tehran Conference, 1943**

- A. Tehran, Iran – hosted by Shah of Iran (who was overthrown in 1953, but reinstated by C.I.A., and overthrown again in 1979)
- B. Everything looked good in Tehran
- C. 3 Leaders demanded an Unconditional surrender from Germany and Japan
- D. They discussed a plan to replace the League of Nations
- E. Russians plan to go into War in Japan within 90 days after War in Europe ends

**XXXII. Yalta Conference, Feb 1945**

- A. In Yalta (Soviet Union), present day Ukraine
- B. 14 months after Tehran Conference and Roosevelt looks like he's on his deathbed
- C. Was FDR manipulated by Stalin b/c he was in poor health?
- D. It was conservatives who claimed that FDR was manipulated b/c of his health, but Churchill had gone along with Stalin

**XXXIII. FDR's health**

- A. FDR never asked and doctors never told him how sick he was
- B. Doctors knew he had Circular Respiratory Heart Disease

**XXXIV. A Divided Germany**

After Germany surrendered, following Hitler's death, there was a plan set up in Tehran Conference where as:

1. Russian troops would remain in E. Germany for temporary time (Stalin didn't agree)
2. U.N. would be formed
3. Temporary division of Berlin and Germany (American/British/French/Russian) – 4 zones of occupation

- Americans/British/French unify West Germany  
Russians refuse to leave East Germany

**XXXV. FDR – Videotaped in a wheel chair, 3/1/1945**

- A. January 20, 1945 – FDR starts 4<sup>th</sup> term
- B. March 1, 1945 – before a joint session of Congress, FDR is videotaped in a wheel chair for the first time

**XXXVI. FDR intended to Condemn Stalin**

- A. FDR was ready to condemn Stalin on April 13, 1945 for not abiding to agreement to leave Germany

**XXXVII. FDR's dies**

- A. At Warm Springs, Georgia – “Summer White House” – FDR is recuperated from his trip to Yalta
- B. April 12, 1945 – FDR is having his portrait painted
- C. At the Summer White House were the artist and Lucy Mercer (FDR was in lover with her at one time)
- D. FDR had an affair w/ Lucy Mercer at one time and after Eleanor found out, he agreed never to see her again
- E. 1:30 pm – FDR said, “I have a terrific headache.” He held his hand to his head and collapsed, dying of Congestive Heart Failure

**XXXVIII. Eleanor Roosevelt**

- A. Eleanor Roosevelt is furious that FDR saw Lucy Mercer again and was angry with her daughter for having set the meeting up
- B. Calls Truman to White House
- C. Eleanor tells Truman to sit down
- D. She says, “Franklin has died. You are now the President of the United States. Is there any way I can help you?”

**XXXIX. Russians enter War in Japan**

- A. August 7, 1945 – U.S. drops bomb on Hiroshima, Japan
  - B. August 8, 1945 – Russia declares War on Japan
  - C. Russia turns North Korea Communist
- 
- Russians build Berlin Wall to seclude East Germany from “Capitalist” West Germany
  - November 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup>, 1989, angry East Berliners tear down Berlin Wall

**XXXX. Truman inherits War in Europe and Japan**

## Truman's Wars

### **I. Napalm**

- a. 5 weeks before Truman took office, U.S. dropped Napalm over Japan – killing 100,000 people

### **II. Truman learns about Manhattan Project**

- a. Truman is informed about Manhattan Project, which was to create an atomic bomb
- b. Truman has to deal with Soviets and Japanese
- c. Truman knew that FDR had been about to condemn Stalin for avoiding Yalta agreement

### **III. Molotov gets the Riot Act**

- a. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister is read the “riot act”
- b. Truman tells Molotov off b/c he was very angry at the Soviets for not abiding by Yalta agreement
- c. Molotov said after the meeting that he had never been spoken to before the way that Truman spoke to him

### **IV. Start of Cold War**

- a. Started b/c Stalin didn't keep the Yalta agreement

### **V. Victory in Europe**

- a. 4/25/1945 – 1<sup>st</sup> United Nations meeting
- b. 4/29/1945 – Benito Mussolini, the Italian fascist dictator is killed
- c. 4/30/1945 – Adolph Hitler, the German nazi dictator commits suicide in Berlin
  - There is a rumor that Hitler escaped to Argentina, but it is unfounded
- d. 5/8/1945 – Berlin Falls on Truman's 61<sup>st</sup> Birthday
- e. The fall of Berlin marks Victory in Europe (V.E. Day)

### **VI. War in Japan - Shintoism**

- a. Shintoism – Emperor worship in Japan
- b. U.S. believed that Japan would fight to the last man, woman, and child, especially in mainland before they would unconditionally surrender

## **VII. Truman Considers Using the Atomic Bomb**

- a. Truman believed that if U.S. was developing Atomic Bomb then it should be used
- b. Some scientists who worked on Manhattan Project believed that the atomic bomb was an evil genie – bad for the future
- c. Others who worked on Manhattan Project urged Truman to use it
- d. Truman, who never went past High School, had a tough decision to make
- e. Also, would using the atomic bomb blow up the earth?

## **VIII. Atomic Bomb is Tested**

- a. Truman had to decide whether to test the atomic bomb
- b. 7/16/1945 – Truman has the atomic bomb tested in the deserts in New Mexico
- c. Impact of explosion did not destroy Earth, which had been feared
- d. Started Radiation cancer – spread cancer
- e. U.S. had 2 more bombs left

## **IX. Potsdam (Germany) Summit Meeting**

- a. Truman meets Churchill and Stalin
- b. During Summit Meeting, Churchill ordered that a Parliamentary election take place because since the War in Europe was over, it was seen as the right thing to do
- c. Churchill's party lost in elections, so he was ousted as Prime Minister and the Labour Party's Clement Attley (1945-51) replaced Churchill in the middle of the Summit
- d. (Churchill would return to being Prime Minister from 1951-55)

## **X. Truman Informs Stalin**

- a. Truman hints to Stalin about a terrible weapon that he may use on Japan
- b. Stalin doesn't seem fazed, shocked, or interested in Truman's weapon
- c. Truman didn't know that Soviet spies had gotten Stalin the secret of the Atomic Bomb

## **XI. Potsdam Declaration**

- a. Truman warns Japan that he's going to use a terrible weapon against Japan if they don't surrender
- b. Truman gives the military control over the 2 atomic bombs that had been created after Japan doesn't surrender

**XII. Hiroshima, 8/6/45**

- a. The *Enola Gay* plane drops first bomb on Hiroshima (a military center) at 8:15 a.m.
- b. 43 seconds later, it exploded over Hiroshima, killing 80,000 men, women, and children instantly
- c. After the pilot of the *Enola Gay* released the atomic bomb, he looked back to see the effects and was shocked and troubled by the devastation
- d. Pilot goes through mental anguish with feelings of guilt for the rest of his life, even though he had been ordered to drop the bomb by his commander
- e. Effects of Hiroshima have not ended to this day
- f. People are still being victimized by the radiation it created, which is spreading cancer
- g. Hiroshima was wiped out

**XIII. Russians enter War in Japan, 8/7/45**

- a. August 7, 1945 – U.S. drops bomb on Hiroshima, Japan
- b. August 8, 1945 – Russia declares War on Japan
- c. Russia turns North Korea, which Japan had a sphere of influence over, Communist

**XIV. Nagasaki, 8/9/45**

- a. After attack on Hiroshima, the Japanese didn't respond to a U.S. demand for unconditional surrender b/c the Japanese emperor was not available
- b. 3 days after 1<sup>st</sup> attack, U.S. military decides to drop the 2<sup>nd</sup> and final atomic bomb on Nagasaki (another military center)

**XV. Japanese Surrender, 8/14/45**

- a. After the 2 atomic bombs and the Russian invasion on the Japanese empire, the Japanese emperor went on the radio, which was the first time many Japanese people had heard the emperor's voice, and agreed to an unconditional surrender
- b. 9/2/1945 – Douglas Macarthur on board the U.S.S. Missouri accepts the surrender of the Emperor of Japan

**XVI. Japan after WW2**

- a. After WW2, Douglas Macarthur rebuilds Japan
- b. Japanese Emperor becomes a figurehead and becomes a friend of the U.S.

**XVII. "Cold War"**

- a. Term coined by Journalist **Walter Lipman**
- b. 1946 – Churchill, after being ousted as Prime Minister goes to Missouri and says "an *iron curtain* has descended across Europe..."

### **XVIII. Containment**

- a. Idea developed by **George Kannon**, who works in the State Department
- b. In the Journal *Foreign Affairs*, Kannon publishes an article anonymously (Mr. X), where he develops the idea of containment
- c. **Containment is to stop the expansion of Communism**
- d. By 1947, Containment becomes Truman's foreign policy

### **XIX. Truman Doctrine**

- a. Truman scared the American people
- b. Truman said that if America doesn't support free people against Communist invaders, they will fall and will eventually be a threat to the people of the U.S.
- c. Doctrine served as a declaration of Cold War
- d.

### **XX. Truman to the Rescue**

- a. Truman says Greece and Turkey must be protected to avoid being taken over by

### **XXI. Arthur Vandenburg**

- a. Head of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- b. Pre-WW2 isolationist
- c. Backs Truman and Containment
- d. Gives Truman \$400 million aid for Greece and Turkey
- e. Greece and Turkey don't fall to Communism

### **XXII. Marshall Plan**

- a. Truman realizes that the countries of Western Europe need to be rebuilt for U.S. security against the threat of Communism
- b. Soviets turned down economic aid given under the Marshall Plan, fearing that the U.S. was trying to take them over
- c. Truman wanted this plan named after his Secretary of State, George C. Marshall b/c he felt it would be too controversial if his name was on it (amidst turmoil over inflation, union strikes, and unemployment at home)
- d. Marshall Plan gives Europe \$13 billion to help Europe buy food from U.S. to prevent another U.S. depression

### **XXIII. Berlin Blockade, 1948-49**

- a. Beginning in 1948, Russians blocked food from getting into West Berlin by sea

**XXIV. Berlin Airlift, 1948-49**

- a. Truman said that he would bring supplies to W. Germany by airlift if the U.S. couldn't reach it by sea
- b. Stalin told Truman that if he went in the air, he would be occupying Soviet airspace and the Soviets would shoot down any plane that crossed into their airspace
- c. Truman told Stalin that, "You shoot down a plane, it'll be World War 3."
- d. Berlin Blockade ends after 11 months when the Soviets blink
- e. U.S. becomes convinced that a new crisis will arise

**XXV. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), founded 1949**

- a. Truman leads the creation of a peace-time coalition of countries that are anti-Communist
- b. Includes U.S., Canada, and 13 European countries
- c. If any country in NATO is attacked by Soviets or a Soviet Satellite, it would be treated as an attack against the United States
- d. Spreads the idea of Containment

**XXVI. Russia Creates Atomic Bomb, 1949**

- a. 1949 – Russia exploded atomic bomb, making the U.S. realize that their monopoly over atomic bomb was over
- b. Led to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare with people fearing that there were Soviet spies all over the United States

**XXVII. China Turns Communist**

- a. Mainland China, was involved in a Civil War from 1945 – 1949 between:
  - Chiangkai Shek – leader of Chinese government
  - Maotse Tung - leader of Communist movement
- b. October 1, 1949 – Communist forces seize Peking, the Chinese capital
- c. Chiang-kai Shek and his government flee to Taiwan
- d. Mainland China, (taken over by Communists) becomes known as Red China

**XXVIII. United Nations Seats China**

- a. U.N. voted not to seat Mainland China as China, but to seat Taiwan as China
- b. Taiwan, where Chiangkai Shek fled to, becomes recognized as Nationalist China
- c. Chiangkai Shek's Taiwan is seated as China and becomes a permanent member of the Security Council
- d. *Time Magazine* loves Chiangkai Shek



**XXIX. North Korea invades South Korea, 06/25/1950**

- a. Seoul, which is North Korea's capital – 1 hour from South Korea
- b. Soviets, upset that the U.N. was not recognizing the Communist takeover of China, had walked out of U.N. in protest and did not vote in the U.N. decision to get involved in stopping North Korea's invasion of South Korea in 1950
- c. Soviets could have vetoed and prevented U.N. action in North Korea if they had voted

**XXX. Korean War**

- a. United States and 19 countries go into North Korea
- b. Kim Mu Sum's North Korea is on the offensive until September 1950

**XXXI. Truman Fires General Douglas MacArthur**

- a. At Wake Island, Truman meets MacArthur
- b. MacArthur suggested to Truman that the U.S. should do more and start a war against Mainland China, but Truman doesn't like the idea
- c. April 1951 – Truman fires him for defying him by publicly stating, in uniform, that the U.S. should attack Red China
- d. MacArthur is given a ticker-tape parade upon return to the United States
- e. MacArthur says before Congress, "Old soldiers never die...they only fade."
- f. Some people in Congress want to impeach Truman for firing MacArthur, even though Truman had the Constitutional right to replace a general as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces

**XXXII. How the Korean War Ends**

- a. Truman visits South Korea in December 1952
- b. General Eisenhower, as President-elect threatens to use nuclear weapons against North Korea
- c. Eisenhower's threat caused the end of the war
- d. 35 – 40,000 U.S. troops remain in South Korea today

## Post WW2 America and the Spread of McCarthyism

### **I. Ho Chi Minh (in his 20s)**

- a. A Nationalist who went to Versailles Peace Conference in Paris after WW1 to try to get Woodrow Wilson to do something about colonialism
- b. France was an ally and Wilson didn't want to pressure French
- c. Wilson wouldn't meet with Minh

### **II. Ho Chi Minh fights for French Indo-China, 1950**

- a. While U.S. and French are fighting in Korea, Minh invades French Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia – after 1962) as a Marxist
- b. French ask U.S. for supplies, weapons, and money
- c. Under Truman, U.S. pays 80% of the costs for France's war to save Indo-China

### **III. British Leave the Middle East**

- a. After WW2, British decide they can no longer control Palestine
- b. British are ready to leave
- c. British give up India and Pakistan
- d. Pakistan was divided into 2 parts, surrounded by India, until 1971 when 1 part of Pakistan became Bangladesh
- e. Idea of creating an independent Israel begins

### **IV. Creation of Israel**

- a. U.S. votes to recognize State of Israel
- b. Soviets also voted in U.N. to recognize Israel
- c. May 14, 1948 – Israel is formed
- d. May 15, 1948 – First Arab War begins
- e. Israel increases its territory through wars
- f. Arabs would not recognize Israel b/c they believed that the land given to Israel was theirs
- g. Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia are the only Middle East (Arab) countries to recognize Israel

### **V. Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)**

- a. Led by Yasser Arafat
- b. Wants the destruction of Israel

## **VI. U.S. Double Standard Policy**

- a. Publicly – Every U.S. President has supported Israel (b/c they are democratic)
- b. Privately – Every President favors Arabs b/c they control oil and they pressure Israel

## **VII. Truman and FDR's New Deal**

- a. Truman wants to keep FDR's New Deal Alive

## **VIII. Office of Price Administrations**

- a. Freezes wages and prices during WW2
- b. After WW2, in late 1945, Truman did not want to rush to take off controls
- c. Truman believed that lifting price controls quickly would bring inflation

## **IX. Price Controls are Lifted**

- a. Southern Conservative Democrats and Republicans start a coalition and put O.P.A. out of business
- b. They gets price controls lifted very fast
- c. Massive inflation occurs after price freeze is lifted
- d. Price go up, but wages don't
- e. There is a shortage of food and supplies
- f. Prices shot up 6% in a single month
- g. Inflation caused Democrats to be angered and so they stayed home from the polls in 1946 and Republicans gained a large edge in Congress

## **X. Labor Unions on Strike**

- a. Unions go on strike for wage increases
- b. Businesses and the public condemn labor
- c. People were blaming Truman for inflation b/c he wasn't an elected President

## **XI. Truman Threatens Railroad Labor Union, May 1946**

- a. Truman criticizes organized Labor Unions
- b. Truman says before a joint session of Congress that Railroad Strike is a strike against the U.S. government
- b. Truman threatens the Railroad Labor Union that if they don't end their strike, he was going to draft them into the U.S. Army
- c. Truman said, "We'll draft them and think about the law later."
- d. Union settled their grievances soon after
- e. Truman was upset that people didn't take him seriously

## **XII. Republican Swing**

- a. Public doesn't like inflation or strikes
- b. Democrats are in trouble in public opinion polls in 1946
- c. 1946 Mid-Term elections makes Congress largely Republican
- d. Republicans regain Congress for 1<sup>st</sup> time since 1930 (16 years)
- e. Democrats stayed home from the polls b/c they didn't support Truman

## **XIII. 22<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment (Anti-FDR)**

- a. Prevents future Presidents from being elected for more than 2 terms, or if less than 2 years left in fall President's term, successor and not be President for more than 10 years

## **XIV. Presidential Succession Law, 1947**

- a. 1. Vice President
- b. 2. Speaker of House of Representative
- c. 3. President Pro tempore of Senate – Oldest serving person in Majority Party
- d. 4. Order of Creation of Cabinet positions

## **XV. Senator J. William Fullbright**

- a. Democratic Senator from Arkansas
- b. Says that the change in the Presidential Succession happened as a repudiation of Truman
- c. Suggests that Truman quit the Presidency because Republicans are in control of Congress
- d. Truman calls Fullbright "half bright"
- e.

## **XVI. 80<sup>th</sup> Congress Supports**

- a. Truman Doctrine
- b. Marshall Plan
- c. Reorganization of War Department into the Defense Department (in Pentagon – Arlington, VA)
- d. Berlin Airlift
- e. Creation of nation Security Counsel (National Security Advisor), 1947
- f. Creation of Central Intelligence Agency, 1947

## **XVII. Republicans and Labor**

- a. Republicans try to weaken labor unions in 1947
- b. Republicans declare war on Unions (labor)
- c. By 1948, Labor went back to Democratic side

## **XVIII. Taft-Heartly Act**

- a. Bill passed into law over President Truman's veto
- b. Still in effect today
- c. It was seen as bad at the time, but it's really not bad at all
- d. 1. Requires Labor Unions to keep financial Records (to prevent corruption)
- e. 2. Wants to ensure that Labor Leaders aren't Communist
- f. 3. If a labor strike is about to occur and the President believes that the strike would be against the national interest, the President can call for an 80-day cooling off period to avoid strike
- g. Unions didn't like the ability not to strike

## **XIX. Judging the 80<sup>th</sup> Congress (Republican)**

- a. anti-Labor
- b. anti-New Deal
- c. Bad on Domestic Policies
- d. Good on Foreign Policies

## **XX. Truman Looks Bad in the Polls**

- a. Polls in 1947 showed that Truman would lose election, so Democrats try to get General Eisenhower to run as a Democrat
- b. Democrat – William O. Douglass considered leaving the Supreme Court to run against Truman, but he was seen as too controversial b/c he was married 4 times and each wife got younger and younger
- c. Senators Gerald Ford and Strom Thurman demanded that Douglass be impeach for his lifestyle
- d. Years later, Thurman married Miss South Carolina and had five children with her, while in his 70s

## **XXI. Henry A. Wallace**

- a. Head of Progressive Party
- b. Communist Supporter
- c. To the left of Democrats

**XXII. Strom Thurman**

- a. To the right of Democrats
- b. Runs as a segregationist in 1948 because Truman by Executive order integrated Washington D.C. and Armed Forces
- c. Head of Dixicrats
- d. Negro vote was Democratic after New Deal
- e. Truman's integration caused Democrats to lose Southern vote

**XXIII. Thomas E. Dewey**

- a. 1948 Republican Nominee
- b. Campaigned very little
- c. Campaign was leisurely – he expected to win Presidency b/c of Truman's unpopularity

**XXIV. Truman's "Whistle Stop Campaign"**

- a. Campaigns aggressively by train, like no President ever had
- b. Truman loved campaign
- b. Media and public opinion polls all showed and believed that Truman would lose

**XXV. "Give 'Em Hell, Harry"**

- a. Campaign slogan of Whistle Stop campaign
- b. Truman was saying that U.S. had a reactionary 80<sup>th</sup> Congress and were doing nothing good in Domestic affairs
- c. The more Truman spoke the larger the crowds got

**XXVI. *Chicago Tribune***

- a. On TV, at midnight, Dewey is leading in vote count and states
- b. *Chicago Tribune* newspaper decides to out scoop everyone by printing a "Midnight edition" of paper, delivering it to people's door step, with headline, "Dewey defeat Truman"
- c. People in Chicago looked outside their door and saw paper with election results, then when they turned on radio, heard a different result
- d. Afterwards, Democratic voters confessed that they had voted for Truman, even though they knew he was going to lose b/c they liked Truman

**XXVII. Truman's 2<sup>nd</sup> Term**

- a. Labor Unions admired Truman after 1948 b/c they saw that he truly wanted to carry out FDR's reforms
- b. Extends New Deal
- c. Promotes Minimum wage increases
- d. Increases Social Security
- e. Increases Public Housing

**XXVIII. A Fair Deal**

- a. None of it gets through Congress
- b. Truman wants Taft – Heartly act repealed, but Southern Democrats, Republican Coalition won't get rid of Act
- c. Truman wants Federal Government to provide for a national commitment to education
- d. Calls for Civil Rights legislation (Commitment to Civil Rights)
- e. Southern Democrats filibuster Civil Rights bills
- f. Truman proposed National Healthcare insurance for everyone

**XXIX. Civil Rights Legislation, 2/2/48**

- a. Truman sends message to Congress, calling for Civil Rights legislation

**XXX. 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare**

- a. Started after U.S. learned that there were Soviet spies in the U.S.
- b. U.S. realized there were spies after Soviets tested an atomic bomb
- c. Caused by insecurity and fear of Communism

**XXXI. Alger Hiss Case**

- a. Hiss was a State Department Diplomat during New Deal
- b. 1945 – Hiss was an aid to FDR in Yalta (Russia)
- c. 1948 – Hiss is accused of being a Communist by Whittaker Chambers, who was the editor of *Time Magazine*
- d. There were claims that Hiss manipulated Roosevelt in Yalta b/c he was in poor health and possibly gave Stalin the secret of the Atomic Bomb
- e. Hiss went on trial for espionage, but after 2 hung juries, he is acquitted because another trial is not allowed
- f. However, Hiss goes to prison for 5 years for perjury

**XXXII. Richard Nixon**

- a. 1948 - 34 year old Freshman Congressmen Nixon pursues Hiss
- b. Uses nasty tactics
- c. Nixon won seat in H.O.R. by claiming that his opponent was soft on Communism
- d. When Truman was asked what he thought of Nixon, he replied "I think he's a son of a bitch."

**XXXIII. Allen Weinstein – *Perjury***

- a. In 70s, Weinstein started study of Hiss case, sympathetic that he was a victim
- b. After completing his studies, changed his views, believing that Hiss was guilty of perjury

**XXXIV. Rosenberg Trial, 1953**

- a. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are convicted of espionage (in a Kangaroo Court) for handing over Atomic Bomb secrets
- b. 1953
- c. Rosenberg's are executed with Eisenhower present
- d. Rosenbergs leave behind 2 children
- e. Was it an act of anti-Semitism?
- f. Were the Rosenbergs made to be scapegoats?
- g. There was a lot of suppressed evidence
- h. Government may have sent Ethel to her death, hoping that Julius would admit guilt
- i. Or may Rosenbergs really weren't guilty

**XXXV. Loyalty Oath**

- a. Truman wants all government employees to take a loyalty oath to attest that they are not a Communist
- b. Did Truman start Red Scare by doing this?
- c. Truman asked for Loyalty oath before Rosenberg and Hiss cases
- d. Truman asked for oath because he didn't want to be accused of being soft on Communism
- e. Truman exaggerated Cold War ménage to get aid for Europe via the Marshall Plan

**XXXVI. Joe McCarthy**

- a. Elected to Congress in 1946
- b. 1949, a magazine ranked McCarthy 96<sup>th</sup> out of 96 Senators
- c. Gets together w/ his staff to see what he can do to get reelected



**XXXVII. McCarthy's "List"**

- a. Feb. 1950 – At a meeting of Republican Women in Wheeling, W. Virginia, McCarthy holds up a piece of paper, saying that he has a list of 205 card-carrying Communists, but gives no more information

**XXXVIII. Millard Tidings**

- a. *New York Times* follows McCarthy
- b. 10 days later, Senator Millard Tidings (a Conservative Democrat from Maryland) passes by McCarthy while he's holding up his "list" and notices that there was nothing on the paper
- c. When Tidings questioned Nixon about his list, McCarthy asked Tidings if he was soft of Communism
- d. The # of people on McCarthy's list changed from 205 to 57 to 81
- e. McCarthy was an alcoholic and forgot the # that he came up with

**XXXIX. Edward R. Murrow**

- a. CBS newscaster who said that McCarthy was a phony
- b. When McCarthy was asked to respond to Murrow's comments, he said "I always knew he was soft of Communism."
- c. This started the witch hunt that plagued America

**XXXX. Ronald Reagan**

- a. Actor, who was the head of the Screen Actor's Guild
- b. Labeled many people in Hollywood as being Communist
- c. Reagan was originally a liberal Democratic Activist, but became a Conservative Republican, possibly fearing that he would be labeled Communist or b/c he was an opportunist

**XXXXI. McCarthyism Runs Rampant**

- a. At State Universities, liberal Political Science and History teachers are fired, including one's with tenure

**XXXXII. Eisenhower and McCarthy**

- a. Ike doesn't speak out against McCarthy even though he's against him

**XXXXIII. Army-McCarthy Hearings**

- a. 1954 – McCarthy asks that one of his aids avoid the draft
- b. When McCarthy’s request is denied, he says that there are Communists high up in Military
- c. McCarthy’s claim creates a panic and leads to Army – McCarthy’s hearings
- d. On Live TV, McCarthy rants and raves like a mad man
- e. People see that McCarthy is just out to ruin people to get ahead and become important
- f. 1955 – Senate censures McCarthy
- g. After being censured, McCarthy stayed out of Senate
- h. 1957 - Drank himself to death

**XXXXIV. Effects of McCarthyism on America**

McCarthyism ruined a lot of people’s lives and none of his accusations were ever founded

## The Eisenhower Presidency

### **I. General Eisenhower**

- a. Non-Political type
- b. Had never run for public office
- c. Never claimed to be a Democrat or Republican
- d. Didn't want to grab power
- e. Had a nice, congenial name
- f. 1948 – Given nickname “Ike” b/c it was shorter
- g. People chanted “We like Ike” – push to get Ike to run for President in 1948, but he didn't want to
- h. After WW2, Ike became President of Columbia University
- i. Worked with NATO
- j. Had no interest in running for President
- d. If not for WW2, never would have been heard of except as part of Bonus Army Fiasco

### **II. Bonus Army**

- a. In 1920, Congress pass a bill that would give WW1 veteran a bonus for having fought in WW1, 25 years later
- b. Veterans led a March on Washington b/c they wanted money earlier b/c of Great Depression
- c. Herbert Hoover said he couldn't give money earlier because of the bad shape of the economy
- d. Bonus Army had settled on government land because they were poor
- e. Eisenhower tried negotiating w/ Veterans love leave government land
- f. Douglas MacArthur opened fire on Bonus Army

### **III. Robert Taft (Ohio)**

- a. Conservative Senator
- b. One of greatest senators
- c. Distinguished record in Ohio
- d. Promoted Taft-Heartly Act (anti-labor act)
- e. Many saw Taft as the right person to be a Presidential Candidate
- f. North East Conservatives believed he was too far right

**IV. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.**

- a. Grandson of Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.
- b. 1936 – Came to Senate as a liberal from Massachusetts
- c. Very Responsible for Ike becoming President
- d. Weakens his own case for reelection to Senate because he spends all his time campaigning for Lodge ---- John F. Kennedy wins his Senate seat
- e. When Ike becomes President, he names Lodge to be the US ambassador to UN
- f. Richard Nixon's candidate for VP in 1960, but Nixon loses
- g. 1963 – Named Ambassador to S. Vietnam by JFK
- h. Present and knowledgeable about coup de etat of S. Vietnamese leader
- i. Back in 1952, convinces Ike to run for President as a Republican
- j. Lodge says that Ike has been “drafted” to run for President b/c the nation needed him
- k. Ike calls himself a Republican, but he had no view yet

**V. 1952 Republican Convention**

- a. Taft/Eisenhower forces were divided, but Ike won
- b. January 1953, Republicans controlled Senate
- c. Taft goes back to being Majority leader
- d. March 1953, Taft is diagnosed w/ brain tumor
- e. July 1953, Taft dies

**VI. 3 Great Conservative Leaders**

- a. Robert Taft
- b. Barry Goldwater
- c. Ronald Reagan

**VII. Ike picks Nixon for VP**

- a. Nixon is a Senator from California
- b. In '46 and '48 he was in House of Representatives
- c. Nixon was responsible for starting witch hunt
- d. 1950 – Nixon accuses Senate opponent of being a “pink lady”
- e. Nixon was picked to be VP b/c he was from California, where it was thought the future of the country lied
- f. Also, seen as ideal to run w/ Ike because Nixon used dirty tactics for Ike
- g. Ike, as an old man, would stay congenial and let Nixon take care of the tricks
- h. Nixon had been labeled “Tricky Dick”
- i. Nixon was a mean individual
- j. People were afraid of him
- k. They say that when Nixon walked into a room, he was alone
- l. People respected Nixon, but they didn't like or trust him
- m. Nixon is a very intelligent person

### **VIII. Truman decides not to seek 3<sup>rd</sup> Term**

- a. Democrats were on the defensive b/c of Korean War
- b. Truman only had a 23% approval rating in the Gallup polls by the time he left office
- c. The 22<sup>nd</sup> amendment would not have prevented Truman from running for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term b/c it was passed while he was President
- d. But probably Truman's main reason for not going after a 3<sup>rd</sup> term was his wife Bess, who told him that she could not stand being first lady anymore

### **IX. Adele Stevenson**

- a. Truman "drafted" Adele Stevenson to run for President
- b. His father (Adele Stevenson, Sr.) was Vice President for Grover Cleveland
- c. Stevenson had to defend Truman's actions as President to have a chance of winning support from Democrats
- d. But Stevenson did not win the Presidency for several reasons:
  1. He was seen as immoral b/c he was divorced and therefore would not have a 1<sup>st</sup> lady
  2. He was too smart and too intellectual for the general public  
Educated people loved Stevenson
  3. Average audience of listeners couldn't understand Stevenson  
He used too many big words and spoke like a professor

### **X. Reason why Ike became President**

- a. Ike was not as bright as Stevenson, but he was a man of the people and he sounded like a regular person (not an intellectual). That is why Ike won the election
- b. "We like Ike" – Campaign slogan
- c. People wanted to get the Democrats out of power
- d. There was low-level corruption within the Democratic Party b/c of their 20 years in power
- e. Republicans labeled the "3 C's" as the reasons to get Democrats out of office (Communism, Corruption, "C"Korea)

### **XI. Ike and the Republicans in Office**

- a. Ike as President wants to continue FDR's New Deal
- b. Republicans don't like that he continues New Deal b/c they believe in Laissez Faire Government
- c. Republicans in opposing the New Deal come across as being anti-labor and as a result, lose both houses of Congress in the midterm elections in 1954

## **XI. Richard Nixon**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Activist Vice President
- b. Ike had 3 illnesses as President
- c. During illnesses, Nixon served as acting President
- d. Nixon uses these opportunities to learn the job of the Presidency
- e. Begins the modern Vice Presidency role
- f. Until Nixon, Adams, Jefferson, and Van Buren were the only VP's elected President
- g. Nixon increased the importance of the Vice President and therefore future VP's would be strong candidates
- h. LBJ, Hubert Humphrey, Gerald Ford, Nelson Rockefeller, Walter Mondale, George H.W. Bush, Al Gore – strong VP's
- i. Spiro Agnew, Dan Quale – not qualified and bad VP's

## **XII. The Warren Court**

- a. Fred Vinson, Chief Justice of Supreme Court (46 – 53)
- b. 1953 Vinson unexpectedly dies and Ike picks the moderate Republican Earl Warren to replace him
- c. At the time, Warren was in his 3<sup>rd</sup> term as governor of California
- d. Warren's first act as Chief Justice was to apologize for having supported Japanese internment
- e. Warren's regret for having caused the Japanese to be interned caused him to become extremely liberal and fight for civil liberties
- f. Warren's personality convinced Supreme Court Judges to unanimously vote to end segregation in public schools in *Brown v. Board of Education* (9-0 vote)
- g. Warren Court outlawed school prayer, involved in giving defendants more rights, redistricting
- h. By late 1950 – People wanted to impeach Warren
- i. Ike said that appointing Warren was the biggest mistake he ever made

## **XIII. Korean War Ends**

- a. As president-elect Truman went to S. Korea in December 1952 and threatened North Korea that he would use nuclear weapons against them if they didn't stop fighting
- b. July 1953 – a truce is declared

## **XIV. Demilitarized Zone**

- a. North and South Korea separation
- b. North and South Korea have monthly meetings where each yells at the other

**XV. Shah of Iran (Persia)**

- a. 1953 – Overthrown by Socialist Revolution
- b. Iran borders on the Soviet Union and so the U.S. felt that the Revolution was inspired by the Soviets
- c. As a result, Shah is reinstalled by CIA involvement
- d. CIA helped create SAVAK (secret police) – to exterminate enemies of Shah's gov. (especially religious opposition)
- e. Shah became good friends of the U.S. because he had oil
- f. Shah was a dictator, but he was the U.S.'s dictator
- g. Shah was friendly w/ Israel
- h. Shah moved to westernize Iran
- i. Shah is seen as a turncoat against his own faith (officially Islam, but he is really an atheist)
- j. Muslims don't like his educational reforms or that he gives women rights
- k. In the Muslim faith, Women do not have rights
- l. Shah says that women do not have to wear Islamic "covering"
- m. becomes more prosperous under Shah's leadership
- n. was good at economic and social reforms
- o. 1979 – overthrown by Khomeini – an Islamic Revolution

**XVI. Khomeini**

- a. Islamic clergy man who had fled Iran and comes back as an old man in 1979 and becomes Islamic leader of Iran after Shah was overthrown
- b. After Khomeini died, his corpse fell out of casket, rolling into the streets, creating a chaotic scene

**XVII. Guatemalan government is overthrown**

- a. 1954 – Guatemalan government was becoming too leftist
- b. As a result, C.I.A. overthrew Guatemalan government

**XVIII. Ho Chi Minh (in his 20s)**

- a. A Nationalist who went to Versailles Peace Conference in Paris after WW1 to try to get Woodrow Wilson to do something about colonialism
- b. France was an ally and Wilson didn't want to pressure French
- c. Wilson wouldn't meet with Minh

**XIX. Ho Chi Minh fights for French Indo-China, 1950**

- a. While U.S. and French are fighting in Korea, Minh invades French Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia – after 1962) as a Marxist
- b. French ask U.S. for supplies, weapons, and money
- c. Under Truman, U.S. pays 80% of the costs for France's war to save Indo-China

**XIX. Dien Bien Phu, May 1954**

- a. May 1954, final battle to save French Indo-China from falling to Minh
- b. French give up Indo-China after battle of Dien Bien Phu

**XX. Geneva Conference, 1954**

- a. Ike's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles heads a U.S. delegation in this international conference
- b. French, Soviets, Mainland China, Cambodians, Laos are all present
- c. U.S. does not speak to Mainland China at conference
- d. Conference decides on fate of Indo-China
- e. Conference recreates Cambodia and Laos
- f. Decide to temporarily divide Vietnam in two for a 2 year period
- g. U.S./G. Britain/France didn't want Minh to rule all of Vietnam b/c he was Marxist/Communist

**XXI. Ngo Dinh Diem**

- a. Put in charge of South Vietnam
- b. During Indo-China War, he was a collaborator w/ French
- c. He was a Catholic, who was running a country that was heavily Buddhist
- d. Not a democratic leader
- e. He was a dictator, but a U.S. favored dictator

**XXII. U.S. breaks Geneva agreement, 1956**

- a. U.S. realizes by 1956 that Diem is unpopular
- b. U.S. realizes that Diem has created a secret police and that he's suppressing his people
- b. Sec. of State, John Foster Dulles convinces Ike that internationally supervised elections won't work
- c. U.S. realizes that in free elections, Ho Chi Minh would win
- d. Therefore, U.S. breaks Geneva agreement, leaving 2 Vietnams



**XXIII. Vietcong is formed**

- a. Some South Vietnamese Marxists start a guerilla war (supporting Minh), known as Vietcong
- b. By 1959, Vietcong (Known as National Liberation Front) move for political recognition

**XXIV. Ike sends troops to Vietnam**

- a. Ike sends 2000 advisors to train army of the Republic of Vietnam (S. Vietnam) in Guerilla warfare
- b. U.S. did not fight in War under Ike
- c. Nobody on U.S. side was killed under Eisenhower
- d. Ike had escalated the war
- e. As President, Ike had to deal with Vietnam problem, Iran problem, and Soviet problem

**XXV. Soviet Leadership during Ike's Presidency**

- a. Joseph Stalin dies in 1953
- b. By 1955, Bulganin becomes leader
- c. 1956 – Buganin retires (improvement for Soviet Union) – he is not killed

**XXVI. Geneva Summit, 1955 (Bulganin – U.S. Meeting)**

- a. Meeting between U.S. G. Britain, France, and Soviets
- b. Thaw at Geneva (Good feelings come out of Summit that maybe U.S. could co-exist w/ Soviets)
- c. Cultural Exchange

**XXVII. Nikita Khrushchev**

- a. 1956 – replaces Bulganin as leader of Soviet Union
- b. Appears to be liberal at first
- c. Exposes Stalin as being a mass murderer

**XXVIII. Hungary tries liberalizing**

- a. 1956 – USSR invades Hungary b/c they were creating a Liberal Communism
- b. Ike decides not to Help Hungary, saying that the U.S. can only contain the Soviets from spreading to new territory
- c. Hungary was already Soviet and interfering in their territory would mean war
- d. U.S. freezes relations with Soviets, which had only been since Geneva Summit

**XXIX. Khrushchev threatens W. Berlin takeover, 1958**

- a. Khrushchev threatens U.S. that he would make W. Berlin neutral, which end U.S. influence in Germany
- b. Ike threatens Khrushchev, and the Soviets blink
- c. Every time U.S. threatens, Soviets respect U.S. more

**XV. Khrushchev invited to Camp David (originally Shangri-La), 1959**

- a. Grandson of Eisenhower (David) has camp named after him
- b. Shangri-La – Originally a hideaway for FDR
- c. After U.S. stepped up in W. Berlin, Ike invites Khrushchev to Camp David
- d. Meeting eases tensions between Soviets and Americans
- d. At Camp David, 1955, out of work actor Ronald Reagan introduced Disney Land on ABC-TV – in a picture, Reagan hugs Mickey Mouse

**XXX. U-2 Spy Plane, May 1, 1960**

- a. U.S. Spy Plane shot down over Soviet Union
- b. U.S. told Soviets and Americans that plane was a weather plane
- c. Pilot (Francis Gary Powers) survived – Paraded as P.O.W. in the USSR
- d. Powers was returned to US for Soviet Spies that the US caught in US

**XXXI. Distrust of Government**

- a. 1960 - Eisenhower admitted U.S. lied about spies for Nat'l Security
- b. Americans couldn't believe that Ike, a grandfather type, would lie to people (That's what he had Nixon for)
- c. Americans started distrusting government as a result

**XXXII. Nikita Khrushchev**

- a. Refused to attend a planned Summit in Paris b/c of the U.S.'s spies
- b. But Khrushchev had spies, which were arrested in America too
- c. At UN, Khrushchev takes off his shoe, bangs it on the table in front of U.S. ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, points it at him and says "We Will Bury You"
- d. Khrushchev hugs Castro
- e. Khrushchev was Liberal for a Communist Leader (Less Murder)

## Moving into the 60s

### **I. Ike and Cuba**

- a. Cuba had been liberated in Spanish – American War, 1898
- b. U.S. then gets sphere of influence over Cuba
- c. U.S. Marines can go into Cuba and overthrow unstable leaders and install dictators
- d. Fulgencio Batista – dictator installed by US from 1930s – 1959
- e. People in the mafia, upper class benefited from Batista being in power
- f. Batista did not improve the Standard of Living for Cubans

### **II. July 26<sup>th</sup> Movement**

- a. 1952 – Castro went to US to try out for the Washington Senators baseball team as a pitcher
- b. Senators cut Castro because he wasn't good enough and Castro went home and started a revolution
- c. On July 26, 1953, in the mountains of Cuba, Fidel Castro starts revolution against Batista government
- d. U.S. didn't think much of Castro at the time

### **III. Castro in Charge, 1/1/1959**

- a. 1958 – Cubans were living under dire conditions and Castro was starting to be a threat
- b. US started backing away from supporting Batista
- c. January, 1, 1959 – Castro marches into Havana in the early morning hours and Batista flees to the United States
- d. The US government, although they didn't favor Castro being in power, accepted it because they believed that Castro was a Democrat

### **IV. Castro's Show Trials**

- a. Conducted Trials for Batista supporters
- b. Convicted people, then shot them after 15-20 min. fake trials
- c. U.S. condemned Castro for Show Trials
- d. Castro then denounced the US
- e. January 17, 1961 – Eisenhower Declared Embargo on Cuba
- f. CIA was naïve towards Castro
- g. Upper class Cubans escaped to Miami, FL

## V. **Castro at the United Nations, 1960**

- a. Early 1960, Castro goes to United Nations in NY
- b. New York police are forced to protect Castro
- c. Castro tries to register at a hotel and is sent away
- d. Castro then goes to Harlem and protests against the discrimination of blacks, winning their support
- e. By this time, there was a split as to how to treat Castro

## VI. **Castro and Khrushchev, 1960**

- a. Late spring, early summer 1960, at U.N., Castro and Khrushchev hugged, showing the U.S. that their respective countries were becoming friendly towards one another

## VII. **Ike's Secret Campaign**

- a. Ike secretly plans to use Cuban exiles in Miami to overthrow Castro's government
- b. In JFK's 1960s campaign, supposedly not knowing about Ike's plan, criticizes Ike for not doing anything about Cuba, now that they were allied with the Soviets
- c. 1960 – Ike assumes Nixon will become President, so it'll be a smooth transition

## VIII. **Embargo on Cuba**

- a. January 17, 1961 – 3 days before Ike leaves office, he breaks diplomatic relations w/ Cuba, starting an embargo
- b. 43 year embargo is longest in US History
- c. Every 4 years, Castro gives an interview to Barbara Walters, which makes him look sympathetic

## IX. **Ike's Supreme Court Candidates**

- a. **Earl Warren** – chosen by Ike to be Chief Justice  
(1953 - 1969) - Most Popular Republican Governor in California History (43-53)
  - Supreme Court named after Chief Justice, so became Warren Court
  - Replaced by Chief Justice Warren Burger
- b. **William Brennan** - very liberal (makes Warren seem Moderate)  
(1956 – 1990)
  - Supports Abortion Rights
  - Supports Affirmative Action
  - Surprise: Irish Catholic – voted Liberal
  - Replaced by David Souter
- c. **Potter Stewart** – Moderate (not as Conservative as believed to be)  
(1958-1981) - Replaced by Sandra Day O' Connor

**X. Ike accepts New Deal**

- a. Ike doesn't end New Deal
- b. He continues it and accepts it
- c. Raised minimum wage, social security benefits

**XI. Interstate Highway System**

- a. Ike begins modern interstate highway system
- b. Great for economy

**XII. Ike's Feelings Towards Civil Rights**

- a. Ike is upset at *Brown v. Board of Education* decision
- b. Privately stated that he didn't see any problems between blacks and whites
- c. Ike never spoke up publicly against *Brown* decision
- d. Ike does only what he has to do as Commander in Chief to enforce Courts
- e. Ike isn't for Civil Rights
- f. People in North resented integration as well

**XIII. Rosa Parks**

- a. Rosa Parks, 44, was a black seamstress, who got on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, and after a long day's work, sat in the front of the bus
- b. Parks would not move when asked to do so
- c. Bus driver then stopped the bus, called the police and parks was arrested
- d. 60% of bus riders were black and they were told where to sit
- e. If front of bus is full and another white person comes on bus, the black closest to the front has to leave his seat for the white person

**XIV. Montgomery Bus Boycott**

- a. Blacks in Montgomery strike against using city buses
- b. Strike was led by a young minister, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- c. To get around, blacks used carpooling and other forms of transportation
- d. Ike didn't speak out against Montgomery Bus Boycott (probably because he was against them and also because he could claim that it was a local matter)
- e. After 11 months, King's strike was successful and blacks could sit anywhere on the public buses
- f. The South believed that it was a bunch of Communists that were behind the troubles

### **XV. Governor Orville Faubus (AK)**

- a. Governor who refused to obey integration in Arkansas to protect 9 black token students who had been admitted to Little Rock Central High School
- b. Faubus refuses to allow children to attend – says that they won't be protected
- c. Children show up at school and are threatened at spat at
- d. Ike believed that all Court Orders had to be enforced
- e. Ike consults Faubus, asking him to use the Arkansas National Guard to protect students, but he refuses
- f. Ike federalizes Arkansas National Guard for the entire school year to enforce integration in Little Rock
- g. Senator Strom Thurman condemns Ike for interfering in a state matter, especially to enforce integration

### **XVI. Civil Rights Bills**

- a. 1957 – Civil Rights Division is added to Justice Department to investigate integration violation
- b. 1960 – Civil Rights Commission was created to investigate violations
- c. Strom Thurman filibustered the creation of Civil Rights Commission for 25 hours, the longest solo filibuster in US History
- d. Thurman spoke for 50 minutes out of every hour, getting a 10 minute break every hour
- e. Thurman recited poems, read from the bible, and only occasionally added something about Civil Rights

### **XVII. Lunch Counter Sit-Ins, 1960**

- a. Restaurants in South wouldn't allow blacks to be served at counters
- b. Blacks sit in on counters in Greensboro, NC at a Woolworths

### **XVIII. Space Race**

- a. Oct. 4, 1957 – USSR: Sputnik I created in Space
- b. U.S. had bad intelligence – No previous knowledge of USSR's advance in space
- c. Jan. 30, 1958 – Explorer 1 – 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. orbit into Space
- d. Russians also orbit men and dog into space before U.S.
- e. Russians orbit into space gets U.S. to wake up about Education & Space Travel
- f. Americans believed that USSR could attack US in space
- g. Space Race is a bi-partisan achievement

**XIX. National Defense Education Act (NDEA), 1958**

- a. Ike wants a National Commitment to Education after being awaked by the Soviets
- b. Defense – voted on by Conservatives  
Education – voted on by Liberals
- c. Act Promotes Federal Funding of Education – start of student loans, scholarships, fellowships
- d. After Soviets created Sputnik, U.S. became committed to improve education as a means for security

**XX. Domestic Affairs under Ike**

- a. Ike Lazy in Domestic Affairs (Ike Reacts, doesn't volunteer change)
- b. Got U.S. involved in Space Program (creation of NASA)
- c. Starts Interstate Highways
- d. Picks Important Supreme Court Justices
- e. Gets National Defense Education Act passed
- f. Ike gets along w/ Senate Majority Leader, LBJ and Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn
- d. Republican who accepted NEW DEAL

**XXI. Eisenhower to 1958**

- a. Low Unemployment
- b. Low Inflation
- c. Low Interest Rate – 4% on mortgages
- d. There were safer neighborhoods in 1950s
- e. Kids could ride bikes for miles and not be kidnapped

**XXII. 50s Problems became 60s Problems**

- a. Healthcare – not taken care of
- b. Women not happy w/ Roles
- c. Discrimination – gender – race

**XXIII. Candidates for 1960 Election**

- *Eisenhower in his 8<sup>th</sup> and Final Year, says that even if he could run for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term, at 70, he's too old*

**A. Republicans**

- a. Nelson Rockefeller – elected Rep. Gov. of NY (liberal)
- Planned to Promote Social Programs
  - Went out w/ aides to Dinner & Didn't carry \$\$\$
  - Liberal Republican
  - Good at campaigning, kissing babies
  - Catered to Nationalities, bringing Italians pizza...
  - Tried to run for President in 1960, 1964, 1968, but never got Nominated
- b. Richard Nixon -
- Vice President for Eisenhower (1<sup>st</sup> activist VP)
  - Argued that he had experience
  - Choses Henry Cabot Lodge as Running Mate
- c. Barry Goldwater
- Right Side of Republicans
  - 1964 Slogan – “In your heart, you know he’s right.”

**B. Democrats – wanted to find someone that looked good on TV – believed that Nixon wouldn't be hard to beat b/c he doesn't look young**

- a. Hubert Humphrey
- Senator (Minnesota)
  - Former Mayor and Governor
  - Flaming Liberal – Exciting Speaker
  - Promoted Civil Rights, Peace Corps
  - Serious candidate, but not a lot of money
  - Loses Wisconsin primary to JFK
  - Humphrey was supposed to win Wisconsin b/c he protestant and b/c Minnesota was a neighbor
  - Comes up with the idea for a War on Poverty
- b. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK)
- Not a leader, not controversial, liberal
  - '47 – JFK became House Member (held office next to Nixon)
  - '52 Won Senate Seat from Henry Cabot Lodge (Lodge became Ambassador to UN)
  - Spends money like crazy in Wisconsin and wins primary
  - W. Virginia, which was 96% protestant was won JFK even though he was Catholic
  - Some feared that if he was elected President that Pope was going to come over and reside in White House



- c. Adele Stevenson - '52, '56 Ran against Eisenhower  
- Hoped to become President in '60
- d. Stuart Simington - Moderate Democrat (backed by Truman)

#### **XXIV. Protest to JFK becoming President**

- a. People believed that Pope would go to White House if JFK was elected
- b. JFK said he was a President who happened to be Catholic, not a Catholic who was President

#### **XXV. Lyndon B. Johnson**

- a. Second leading vote getter of 1960 Democrats, behind Kennedy
- b. Had enough votes to affect Kennedy
- c. Truman called JFK a young squirt, who needed to grow up first
- d. JFK wanted to pick Stuart Simington as his Vice President b/c he wanted Truman to like him
- e. JFK was told he should offer Vice Presidency to LBJ first, expecting him to turn it down
- f. JFK's camp believed that it would get JFK southern votes if he offered the Texas the job
- g. LBJ accepts Vice Presidency, which starts a feud between RFK and LBJ

#### **XXVI. LBJ as Vice President**

- a. LBJ as Vice President had no significance
- b. JFK did not utilize him in Congress, where he could have helped get some of JFK's agenda accomplished b/c Robert Kennedy didn't want LBJ to do anything

#### **XXVII. Why did JFK Win?**

- a. Himself (glamorous, spoke well, has pregnant, good looking wife)
- b. Nixon – people hated him and he didn't look good
- c. LBJ – helped JFK win Southern States
- d. Mayor Richard J. Daily – knew how to rig elections in Chicago – Daily had 8000 dead people come out of cemetery to “vote early and vote often.”

**XXVIII. 1960 Presidential Debates: Radio vs. TV**

- a. On Radio, people thought Nixon won 1<sup>st</sup> Debate – Nixon vs. JFK
- b. On TV, people thought JFK won 1<sup>st</sup> Debate
- c. Nixon had better answers, but didn't look good on TV – sweaty under the lights, looked like he didn't shave
- d. On TV – JFK wins b/c he looked better

**XXIX. 1960 Election**

- a. JFK wins by 120,000 votes
- b. Did JFK win Illinois fairly?
- c. Nixon didn't ask for a recount, thinking that he would look bad in history, but believed that he really had more votes than Kennedy

**XXX. J. Edgar Hoover**

- a. Day after election, JFK reappoints Hoover, head of the FBI
- b. JFK believed Hoover had a dossier on him
- c. JFK did have affairs
- d. As President, JFK had a girlfriend connected w/ Mafia – Judith Campbell Exster

**XXXI. JFK Inauguration, January 20, 1961****JFK Inauguration, January 20, 1961**

- a. Biggest Drop in Age between Presidents: Ike – 70      JFK – 43
- b. Sworn in Outside During Snow Storm (Not Wearing a Jacket)
- c. One of the Greatest Inaugural Speeches
- d. "Ask not what your country can do for you, but ask what you can do for your country."

**XXXII. Robert Kennedy**

- a. Brother of JFK and Attorney General of U.S.
- b. Campaign Manager for JFK
- c. Worked on Joe McCarthy Committee against Communism
- d. Father Joe Kennedy gave money to McCarthy to get Robert Kennedy on Committee
- e. Became Liberal Senator
- f. Fought Jimmy Hoffa and Mafia
- g. Helped JFK make decisions in Cuban Missile Crisis

**XXXIII. Nepotism Law**

- a. No Relative of President is allowed to be a paid Federal Employee
- b. Law is passed after RFK is in office, so it wouldn't affect him

**XXXIV. R. Sargent Schriver**

- a. Brother in law of JFK
- b. Head of Peace Corp for JFK
- c. Head of War on Poverty under LBJ

**XXXV. Dean Rusk**

- a. Secretary of State for JFK and LBJ
- b. Worked Under Truman
- c. Not Seen as a Public Figure
- d. Seemed like a front man for JFK
- e. Became More and More Powerful
- f. Vietnam Hawk
- g. Steered LBJ into more involvement in Vietnam

**XXXVI. Robert McNamara**

- a. Served as Secretary of Defense (61-68)
- b. Left 1 year before LBJ left, in 1968, without giving a reason
- c. Appeared to be a War Hawk, but confessed in 1995 he had doubts against War
- d. Vietnam Veterans condemned McNamara for not speaking out if he had doubts after his confession

**XXXVII. JFK's 1<sup>st</sup> Year in Foreign Affairs**

- a. JFK doesn't seem to Understand the World
- b. Took a long time before JFK learned about the World
- c. Not good in foreign affairs in his first year

**XXXVIII. Bay of Pigs, April 17, 1961**

- a. Geographic location of American Plot to oust Fidel Castro from Power in Cuba
- b. Half-Heartedly, JFK supported the invasion of Cuba
- c. Kennedy Okayed ground troops going into Cuba, but did send Air Troops for fear it would be discovered that American Government was behind plot
- d. Castro was ready for the invasion
- e. Ground Troops were captured and 140 killed
- f. Some troops were not released for 30 years, but most were released within 2 years
- g. Khrushchev condemned Bay of Pigs
- h. Leads to growing Soviet presence in Cuba and the installation of Soviet Missiles

**XXXIX. Kennedy takes the blame**

- a. Kennedy accepted the blame for the failed mission
- b. Kennedy's ratings shot up after he accepted the blame
- c. After Americans had discovered that Eisenhower had lied to them, they were glad the President accepted responsibility
- d. As well, it was early on in JFK's term
- e. People wanted to see JFK succeed

**XXXX. Beginning of Cuban Missile Crisis**

- a. Soviet Troops went into Cuba (against Monroe Doctrine)
- b. Missiles were going into Cuba supposedly for Defensive Purposes
- c. U.S. believed Missiles were Offensive

**XXXXI. Cuban Missile Crisis Exposed, August 1962**

- a. Aug. 1962 – **Kenneth Keating** – Senator (NY): Moderate-Liberal Republican said Missiles were being shipped to Cuba
- b. Kennedy Administration denounced Keating as trying to create hysteria
- c. **Oct. 16, 1962** – JFK claimed to be sick after speech in Chicago
- d. He lied b/c he had learned that Cuba had missiles aimed at the U.S.
- e. **Oct. 22, 1962** – JFK tells Nation about Crisis
- f. **Oct. 28, 1962** – End of Crisis after the Soviets blink – After 13 days
- g. Khrushchev had respect for JFK after he handled the Missile Crisis
- h. 1964, Khrushchev is removed from power and retires

**XXXXII. During Crisis**

- a. JFK didn't want to attack Missiles in Cuba, b/c that would be attacking the Soviets and would mean Nuclear War
- b. JFK started **Blockade** in Cuba, to not allow further Russian Ships from entering

**XXXXIII. Soviet – U.S. Resolution**

- a. U.S. removes missiles from Turkey (which bordered USSR)
- b. U.S. removes Blockade
- c. Soviets remove Missiles from Cuba
- d. Fidel Castro is furious at Russians
- e. U.S. also has to agree not to try to oust Fidel Castro anymore
- f. Missile Crisis builds up JFK's reputation

**XXXXIV. Operation Mongoose, 1962-63**

- a. Plan to get rid of Fidel Castro after failure of Bay of Pigs
- b. Killing Castro was top priority for U.S. government
- c. CIA possibly hired Mafia to kill Castro
- d. Women were even planted w/ Castro to try and kill him
- e. RFK was trying to fight against Mafia

**XXXXIII. Vienna Summit, June 1961**

- a. In a meeting, Khrushchev told Kennedy he was going to seize W. Berlin and join it w/ E. Berlin
- b. Meetings raised tensions w/ USSR
- c. Khrushchev did not respect Kennedy until after he handled the Cuban Missile Crisis because of his youth
- d. Khrushchev later worked on Nuclear Missile Test Ban w/Kennedy

**XXXXIV. Berlin Crisis, August 1961**

- a. Summer 1961 – Flood of Refugees going into W. Berlin to escape Soviet rule in E. Berlin
- b. August 13, 1961 – Barbed Wire Wall followed by brick wall built to divide East and West Berlin creating the **Berlin Wall**
- c. Anyone attempting to escape was shot while climbing the wall, or made to disappear

**XXXXV. Green Berets sent to South Vietnam, End of 1961 – 63**

- a. JFK escalates Vietnam
- b. JFK sends Green Berets to S. Vietnam on Search and Destroy missions to root out the Vietcong
- c. Berets torch the leadership, setting villages on fire
- d. U.S. loses peasant support as a result, but U.S. doesn't know how else to fight guerilla war
- e. Little Kids shook hands with G.I. and blew themselves up with grenades

**XXXXVI. Demonstrations Against Diem**

- a. 47 Americans – now killed by end of 1963 – end of Kennedy
- b. 1963 – in Saigon, there were demonstrations against Diem
- c. Buddhist monks commit suicide, protesting Diem

**XXXXVII. Henry Cabot Lodge, Fall 1963**

- a. Sent by JFK as ambassador to S. Vietnam
- b. Lodge tried to convince Diem to liberalize government, but it was too late
- c. By November 1, 1963, coup d'état was carried out on Diem
- d. Military governments and instability occurs afterwards
- e. Kennedy and Lodge knew about coup d'état ahead of time
- f. By the end of 1963, Vietnam issue is small, but not going away

**XXXXVIII. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Sept. 1963**

- a. Khrushchev now respects Kennedy (after handling of Cuban Missile Crisis)
- b. Soviets – Americans – British - French agree not to test nuclear weapons under water, out in space, or in the atmosphere (not underground)
- c. Other countries, including France, India, Pakistan, China sign treaty, but break it
- d. France broke treaty in 1990s
- e. This treaty was a great accomplishment of JFK

**XXXXIX. JFK and the End of Vietnam ???**

- a. Sept. 1963 – JFK says on interview w/ Walter Cronkite, “Ultimately South Vietnamese have to win their own war.”
- b. Seemed as if JFK might have withdrawn troops (believed by Kennedy Loyalists)
- c. 47 Americans killed by the End of JFK’s life

**L. JFK’s Domestic Accomplishments**

- a. Gets tax cut
- b. Promotes Space Program
- c. Starts Mercury Program – 1<sup>st</sup> part of space program
- d. May 1961 – JFK says that U.S. will land a man on the moon before 1970
- e. Nixon took credit for moon landing in 1969, although he had nothing to do with it, except for the fact that he happened to be President
- f. Got 1<sup>st</sup> man into space – Alan Shephard – for 15minutes and then came down
- g. John Glenn, 2/20/1962 – 1<sup>st</sup> American to orbit in Space  
(1998 – became the oldest man to go into space at 78 yrs old)

**LI. Space Program**

- a. Gemini Program succeeds Mercury program
- b. Apollo Program succeeds Gemini program
- c. U.S. went to moon until 1972
- d. 1973 – Nixon cuts Space Program
- e. Ronald Reagan increased Space Program as means for defense

### LII. Peace Core

- a. Headed by R. Sargent Shriver – JFK’s brother in law
- b. JFK gets idea for Peace Corps from Senator Hubert Humphrey
- c. Sends volunteers overseas to third world countries
- d. Mostly Young – College Students
- e. Promotes housing for poor, healthcare, education
- f. Tried to rid image of US as an imperialist nation
- g. Jimmy Carter’s mother – Ms. Lillian was a Peace Core volunteer in 60s

### LIII. Interstate Bus Transportation, 1961

- a. N. – Blacks could sit anywhere
- b. S. – Blacks had to sit in back of bus
- c. Freedom Riders tried to integrate buses in South

### LIV. Freedom Riders

- a. White/Black Youths (Students) who attempted to integrate Interstate Buses
- b. Started Using White Bathrooms, Waiting Areas, etc.
- c. KKK intervened starting riots and turning over a bus
- d. Federal Marshalls were forced to intervene as a result by JFK

### LV. University of Mississippi, 1962

- a. **James Meredith** - Black Community College Student transferring to U of Miss. after applying for admission and being accepted
- b. **Gov. Ross Barnett** – Called Meredith a troublemaker after learning of acceptance
  - Refused to protect him from attacks
  - Would not allow him on Campus
- c. Meredith refused to succumb to Governor’s Pressure to go to another school  
He did not feel that his race should stand in the way of him entering a college.
- d. B/C Gov. Barnett, would not protect Meredith, U.S. National Guard from Mississippi was called by President to intervene to protect Meredith for one entire academic year
- e. U.S. spent millions to protect Meredith

**LVI. George C. Wallace**

- a. Jan 1963 – Becomes governor of Alabama
- b. 1968 – Ran for president
- c. Supported by KKK, but not a member
- d. Famous for saying, “Segregation now, Segregation forever” in inauguration speech
- e. 1972 – Shot and suffered from pain for life (in a wheel chair)
- f. Became religious after assassination attempt for fear of going to hell

**LVII. University of Alabama**

- a. Dec 1963 – Black man & woman admitted without knowledge of their race
- b. Wallace personally stood in front of registrar to prevent them from registering
- c. Wallace said – US government was denying States Rights by intervening and that he wasn’t going to allow them to enter

**LVIII. Federal Intervention**

- a. Deputy Attorney General for Kennedy reads a statement from Kennedy saying to Wallace – “You’ve had you’re say, not get out of the way or you’ll be arrested”
- b. He stepped out of the way
- c. Kennedy had intervened fast in this matter to avoid another “University of Mississippi crisis”

**LIX. JFK wants, but doesn’t get**

- a. Increased aid to education (Catholics vote against it b/c JFK wouldn’t give them funding)
- b. Civil Rights Law (JFK promotes March on Washington)
- c. Medicare (Wilbur Mills – Head of Ways/Means Committee won’t accept it)
- d. House and Senate were controlled by Democrats, Southern Democrats, who had been in power forever b/c they kept getting reelected in the South and had seniority
- e. S. Democrats would not allow any social reforms through the committees
- f. Conservative Republicans support Southern Democrats (Conservative Coalition) b/c they didn’t want any liberal reforms

**LX. The Other America – Michael Harrington**

- a. 200 pg book that had a big effect on Kennedy
- b. Portrayed poverty outside cities (Appalachian communities – Rural)
- c. More white Poor
- d. Kennedy plans to put into 1964 State of the Union – War on Poverty
- e. JFK wanted to create an Urban Affairs Department



**LXI. JFK campaigns in South (Campaign Swings)**

- a. Mid-November 1963 – JFK goes campaigning in South b/c he had lost support there because of his push for Civil Rights
- b. Nov 22, 1963 – Shot and Killed in Dallas

**LXII. JFK's Death**

- a. Fri, Nov. 22, 1963 – Aids looked out of window outside JFK's hotel, saying how easy it would be to kill the president from that position
- b. JFK flew to "Love" airport in Dallas
- c. School kids in Dallas cheered when they heard that JFK was killed
- d. JFK, along w/ LBJ were in an open motorcade
- e. Theory – If JFK didn't have a back brace on – he could have ducked
- f. Assassination makes JFK a martyr
- g. Nov 25, 1963 – Buried
- h. JFK Jr. saluted his father's casket

**LXIII. Warren Commission**

- a. Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly defected to Soviet Union and came back
- b. Oswald was supposedly a Communist

**LXIV. Views on Kennedy**

- a. Kennedy is gone after 2 years, 10 months
- b. Looked at greatly for the 1<sup>st</sup> ten years after his death – No Criticism
- c. Mid – 1970s - Criticism starts (Revisionism)
- d. Was Kennedy a disappointment?

## The Great Society

### **I. JFK's Death**

- a. 1963 – JFK is finishing his 4<sup>th</sup> term
- b. JFK created animosity towards himself in South w/ his interventions for Civil Rights (upholding Brown v. Board of Education)
- c. Kennedy probably would not have won South w/o LBJ in 1960
- d. In campaign for 1964 election, JFK focused on rapid growth in FL (1/3 of current population)
- e. JFK got good reception in FL and TX

### **II. Warren Commission**

- a. 7-man Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to discover who killed JFK
- b. LBJ asked Warren to head the Commission to give it validity
- c. Minority Leader Gerald Ford was part of the Warren Commission
- d. Within 1 minute of shot, J. Edgar Hoover telephoned Bobby Kennedy to tell him about his brother's death
- e. Commission finds that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing President Kennedy

### **III. Conspiracy Theories on JFK 's Death**

- a. CIA possibly killed JFK b/c of their loss of power after Bay of Pigs fiaco
- b. FBI possibly killed JFK (After all, J. Edgar Hoover did telephone RFK within 1 minute after JFK was shot)
- c. Possibly oil men of Texas
- d. Possibly Castro
- e. Possibly Khrushchev in Soviet Union

### **III. LBJ's Health**

- a. 1955 – LBJ has a heart attack for being workaholic as Senate Majority Leader
- b. 1973 – LBJ had heart attack that killed him

### **IV. Order of Succession Law**

- a. **Vice President** (LBJ)
- b. **Speaker of House of Representatives** (John W. McCormick – 73 yrs old)
- c. **President Protempore** (Carl Hayden – 86 yrs old) – had all white hair and wrinkled – left office at 92 yrs old (after serving 7 terms in House and 7 terms in Senate)
- d. Order that cabinet positions were created

**V. Hubert Humphrey**

- a. Senator from Minnesota
- b. Became VP for LBJ in 1964 after LBJ was elected to his own term
- c. Loyal to LBJ
- d. Forced to support Vietnam, even though he didn't really support it

**VI. 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1967**

- a. If Vice Presidency becomes vacant, President can replace VP
- b. Within a few months after vacancy, House and Senate would hold hearing and conduct a vote to decide whether to confirm the appointment
- c. To confirm an appointment, a majority vote is needed in both houses of Congress
- d. If a President is judged by himself or doctors to be unable to govern than the VP takes over as "Acting President" until the President is able to govern once again
- e. Only Nixon and Dick Cheney have been Acting Presidents
- f. Nixon – took over a few times b/c of illnesses to Eisenhower
- g. Cheney – served as Acting President for 1 hour while George W. Bush had a colonoscopy
- h. Under the 25<sup>th</sup> amendment, Nixon later replaced Agnew
- i. Ford nominate Rockefeller for VP after Ford succeeded to the Presidency

**VII. LBJ's Speech to Congress, Nov. 27, 1963**

- a. LBJ tells Congress that he is going to push JFK's agenda
- b. Pushes tax cuts through
- c. Promotes Civil Rights Bill
- d. (JFK had promoted Civil Rights Bill since June 1963)

**VIII. Johnson and Civil Rights**

- a. S. Democrats in Congress opposed Civil Rights
- b. LBJ as a Senator from Texas had not promoted Civil Rights
- c. As President, LJ commits himself to Civil Rights believing that he is the President of all the people
- d. Martin Luther King's "I have a Dream" speech convinced LBJ to fight for Civil Rights
- e. LBJ wanted to accomplish everything that Kennedy failed in

**IX. The “Johnson Treatment”**

- a. LBJ starts off being pleasant
- b. LBJ used a handshake w/ a firm grip
- c. Being tall, Johnson leaned over resistant Senators and intimidated them to get support
- d. On Civil Rights, Johnson asks Senators, if they want to vote no, it’s ok, but don’t filibuster it
- e. Johnson promised vacations to foreign embassies to Congressmen so that they wouldn’t have to vote on bills
- f. LBJ campaigned for people who helped him
- g. LBJ campaigned against people who resisted his desires

**X. Everett Dirkson**

- a. Dirkson was the (Republican) Senate Majority Leader
- b. Johnson invites Republican leaders from House/Senate to White House
- c. Johnson tells them to vote for Civil Rights bill b/c it was the right thing to do
- d. Johnson tells Dirkson that if he votes for the bill that other Republicans will follow his lead
- e. Johnson breaks Civil Rights filibuster after 3 months – longest filibuster in US History
- f. To end the filibuster, 67 votes were needed
- g. Today, 60 Senators are needed to break filibuster

**XI. Barry Goldwater**

- a. Senator who vote “NO” on Civil Rights Bill
- b. Believed that Civil Rights Bill interfered w/ State’s Rights
- c. Goldwater was a member of Arizona NAACP (but never mentioned that in his Presidential Campaign in 1964)

**XII. Civil Rights Act, 1964**

- a. Outlaws discrimination in employment
- b. Promotes integration in education
- c. Outlaws segregation in public accommodations (ends Jim Crow laws)
- d. Public accommodations includes restaurants, water fountains, bathrooms...etc...
- e. However, the law doesn’t change people feels towards blacks overnight – It just made it illegal, publicly, to discriminate against blacks
- f. Privately, people are allowed to discriminate
- g. Civil Rights Act is a great accomplishment
- h. JFK probably couldn’t have gotten Civil Rights bill passed
- i. JFK had people who antagonized Congress
- j. Johnson, the wheeler – dealer, was responsible for the passage of the Act

**XIII. Lester Maddox, 1964-65**

- a. Would not allow Blacks in his Chicken restaurant in Georgia
- b. Handed out fake pick axes to customer to throw at Blacks who entered the restaurant
- c. Suggested that people use real pick axes if any “n” tries to enter restaurant
- d. Runs and becomes governor of Georgia

**XIV. The NEW South (circa 1970)**

- a. 1970, Lester Maddox tries to run again and is seen as an embarrassment
- b. Jimmy Carter, promoting equality becomes governor of Georgia

**XV. *The Other America* – Michael Harrington, 1963**

- a. 200 page book – dealing w/ poverty in America
- b. Talked out White Poverty in Appalachia
- c. Before this book, people believed that it was mostly blacks who lived in poverty
- d. Most of the people who were in poverty in Appalachia were white
- e. JFK planned to announce a WAR ON POVERTY in his 1964 State of the Union

**XVI. *Silent Spring* – Rachel Carson, 1962**

- a. Book that talked about Water Pollution
- b. Beginning of modern n Environmentalism

**XVII. *Feminine Mystique*, 1963**

- a. Written by Betty Friedan and her friend, Gloria Steinham
- b. Tells women that they must get an education, so that they can go out and work
- c. Working would allow women to be liberated from men, so that they can support themselves in case of a separation

**XVIII. Feminism**

- a. National Organization for Women founded (NOW), 1966
- b. Ms. Magazine founded, 1966
- c. Johnson promoted feminism, Environmentalism, War on Poverty (Johnson wanted everyone to love him)

### **XIX. War on Poverty - Office of Economic Opportunity (OPO)**

- a. 1964, LBJ announced plans for a War On Poverty in his State of the Union Address
- b. **R. Sargent Schriver**, JFK's brother-in-law, was announced as the head of the War on Poverty
- c. When LBJ announced that Schriver would head the War On Poverty, Schriver had no idea what his job or responsibilities were going to be
- d. LBJ pushed the job on Schriver – Schriver never had a chance to consider whether he wanted to do it or not

### **XX. Johnson Tapes**

- a. Johnson had all of his phone conversations taped to justify his decisions for history

### **XXI. LBJ and the 1964 Democratic Convention**

- a. Johnson is perplexed about Vietnam
- b. Johnson considered not running for a separate term
- c. Only a few days before 1964 Convention, LBJ considered not running again
- d. LBJ did not feel comfortable in International Affairs
- e. LBJ believed that if only he could get Ho Chi Minh in a room, he would settle the problems
- f. LBJ picked Senator Hubert Humphrey as his Running Mate

### **XXII. 1964 Republican Convention**

- a. Candidates: Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwater
- b. Goldwater wins the nomination

### **XXIII. Nelson Rockefeller (NY)**

- a. Governor of New York
- b. Northern Liberal Republican
- c. Republicans would not accept Rockefeller b/c he was too liberal and from NY
- d. Scandal - Rockefeller had just been divorced and remarried woman he had affair with

**XXIV. Barry Goldwater (AL)**

- a. Successor of Robert Taft (OH) as Conservative Leader
- b. Portrayed by media as extremely Right Wing and dangerous
- c. Talked about War in Vietnam, which wasn't a big deal by 1964 – most of the public didn't know about it
- d. Said that he would use nuclear weapons to end War in Vietnam
- e. LBJ runs a commercial (played only once) with a girl being surrounded by a cloud (nuclear weapons exploding) – with the message, “We need responsible leadership”
- f. Johnson was not willing to end war in Vietnam
- g. Gulf of Tonkin attack may have been manufactured (to make Johnson look strong in defense)
- h. Goldwater wanted to cut back on Social Programs
- i. Goldwater wanted to make Social Security voluntary
- j. Goldwater came across as a right-wing nut
- k. Some people called Goldberg a Nazi, although his father was half Jewish

**XXV. 1964 Presidential Election**

- a. There was a split in Republican Party
- b. Many Republicans did not want to back Goldwater in 1964
- c. Johnson got 61.1% of the vote – highest ever
- d. Goldwater got 38.9% of the vote – worst ever in a 2-man race
- e. In 1980, Goldwater became a critic of Reagan, saying that the Republican Party was too closely related w/ religion
- f. Richard Nixon, in his last years, said Republicans were too far to the Right and too closely related to religion

**XXVI. LBJ's Great Society**

- a. 1/20/1965 – LBJ is inaugurated
- b. Hubert Humphrey becomes LBJ's Vice President
- c. LBJ says that he wants a country where everyone is taken care of
- d. LBJ said, “I envision a great society”
- e. LBJ wanted everyone to love him
- f. He was insecure b/c he wasn't Kennedy
- g. People respected, but didn't love LBJ, like they loved JFK (w/ his mythology)
- h. As President, Nixon also had a hard time overcoming Kennedy myth (young death)

**XXVII. LBJ Expands War on Poverty**

- a. Appalachian Regional Development Act
- b. Model Cities
- c. Job Corp
- d. Operation Head Start

**XXVIII. Appalachian Regional Development Act**

- a. Brought reform: including bringing electricity, running water, roads, public works projects, built schools to poor neighborhoods
- b. Gave people hope and opportunity, but not enough

**XXIX. Model Cities**

- a. LBJ wanted to rebuild Slums
- b. Theory is that rebuilding slums will bring new hope
- c. But there were too many slums – and not enough funding
- d. “You can take a person out of the slum, but you can’t take the slum out of the person.”

**XXX. Job Corp**

- a. Took people from Rural America and Slums and gave them the training needed to have a better life
- b. There was not enough funding for the Job Core
- c. Only 3/10 people really got help
- d. Led to some reform, but only touched the surface

**XXXI. Operation Head Start**

- a. Sent young children in Appalachia and Ghetto (underprivileged) to Nursery school at an early age before entering Kindergarten
- b. Later, studies showed that students in Head Start lived in less poverty and thus less crimes were committed
- c. Psychologists now say that the earlier, the better for education
- d. The divorce/crime rate and Education levels showed that early intervention in school for underprivileged children made their lives better

**XXXII. Funding for War on Poverty**

- a. \$5 billion spent on War on Poverty
- b. \$100 billion spent on Vietnam
- c. If money was spent on Domestic improvement, as opposed to war, society would be improved
- d. Nixon cut funding for War On Poverty

**XXXIII. Black Voting Tribulations**

- a. Literacy Test
- b. Poll Tax
- c. Grandfather Clause



**XXXIV. Selma to Montgomery (Alabama) March**

- a. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led marches from Selma to Montgomery Alabama to protest the lack of black voting rights
- b. LBJ didn't believe he could push through another Civil Rights Act b/c there had just been one in 1964
- b. George C. Wallace turned police loose on peaceful black marches
- c. Marchers are killed by snipers
- d. Police are rough on the protesters
- e. LBJ refused to send troops in b/c he didn't want to recreate a "Reconstruction" type atmosphere

**XXXV. Voting Rights Act, 1965**

- a. Federal oversight of Voting Rights in Areas of Discrimination
- b. Now there cannot be any openly racist candidates because blacks can vote
- c. A New South was created after the passage of the Voting Rights Act
  - Segregationists in Congress gave up their old views
  - New Candidates had a more open mind
  - Governors in South started to have a more open mind
- d. Large numbers of blacks (men/women) register to vote

**XXXVI. Renewal of the Voting Rights Act?**

- a. Original Act was temporary (compromise) for 17 years
- b. 1981 – Reagan said that Act didn't need to be renewed, however Republican Rebels in Senate wanted to extend it
- c. Renewed for 25 years in 1981, until 2006

**XXXVII. Federal Aid to Education**

- a. LBJ expanded the National Defense Education Act
- b. Expansion gave primary and secondary students scholarships and fellowships
- c. LBJ gave graduate students \$200/month for 3 years

**XXXVIII. Medicare, 1965**

- a. Gives healthcare, including hospital stays to seniors reaching 65 years old

**XXXIX. Medicaid, 1966**

- a. For sick/poor, and for anyone with major problems of any age
- b. Not a lot, but provides for the less fortunate

**XXXX. Consumer Laws**

- a. **Truth and Labeling** - Requires that ingredients be listed on all food products that are marketed
- b. **Truth and Advertising** - Requires that cigarettes be labeled informing that they can cause Lung Cancer
- c. **Truth and Lending** - Requires a list of information up front, informing consumers of interest rates and fees

**XXXXI. Department Created by Johnson**

- a. Housing and Urban Development – (Robert Weaver – 1<sup>st</sup> Black Cabinet Member)
- b. Department of Transportation, 1966

**XXXXII. LBJ and the Space Program**

- a. Johnson continued the Space Program
- b. Space Programs (not just under Johnson) – Mercury, Gemini, Apollo
- c. July 20, 1969 – Neil Armstrong – 1<sup>st</sup> Man on the Moon
- d. Nixon cut Space Program in 1972
- e. Reagan revived Space Program for defense purposes

**XXXXIII. Lady Bird (Claudia) Johnson**

- a. LBJ claimed his wife was as beautiful as a “Lady Bird”
- b. Most activist First Lady of her time
- c. Promoted Highway Beautification

**XXXXIV. Urban Riots**

- a. Harlem, Manhattan Police Brutality Charges
- b. 1965 – Watts Riot in L.A.
- c. 1967 – Detroit Riots – Greatest Riots until 1991 after Rodney King Trial
- d. Riots were the result of integration
- e. Until 1964, no segregation laws existed in the North – Segregation was only by choice
- f. Lots of Poverty in North East (slums)

**XXXXV. Malcolm X**

- a. Radical Black Activist
- b. 1965 – Agents of Elijah Mohammad killed Malcolm X
- c. Louis Faricon – leader of Nation of Islam possibly responsible for his death

**XXXVI. H. Rapt Brown and Stokely Carmichael**

- a. Carmichael said, “We Want Black Power...We Want Black Power.”
- b. They also urged Blacks to kill Whites

**XXXXVII. Commission on Civil Disorders**

- a. LBJ called for a commission to investigate Riots
- b. Commission spent 1 year investigation
- c. They found, “we have 2 unequal societies: 1 white and 1 black, and blacks feel that they are being denied equality and are the victims of prejudice”

**XXXXVIII. Johnson’s Supreme Court Appointments**

- a. Abe Fortas
- b. Thurgood Marshall

**II. Arthur Goldberg**

- a. 1965 – UN Ambassador Adele Stevenson died in London and had to be replaced
- b. LBJ wanted Goldberg to give up his seat on the Supreme Court and become the UN Ambassador
- c. LBJ told Goldberg that he was the right man for the job
- d. Goldberg didn’t want to leave his lifetime job on the court
- e. After a meeting at the White House, a few days later, Goldberg decides to leave the court
- f. Was there a dossier on Goldberg that Johnson threatened him with?

**L. Abe Fortas**

- a. Good Texan friend of LBJ
- b. Jewish replacement of Goldberg
- c. 1<sup>st</sup> appointment of Johnson
- d. 1968 – Chief Justice Warren announced that he wanted to retire
- e. LBJ nominated Abe Fortas for Chief Justice
- f. Chief Justice nomination was blocked b/c LBJ was a lame duck President
- g. Also, scandal surrounded Fortas
- h. Nixon picked Warren Burger to replace Warren
- i. Jewish seat on court was lost (1916-1969)

**LI. Thurgood Marshall, 1967**

- a. Winning lawyer in *Brown v. Board of Education* case
- b. 1<sup>st</sup> Black Supreme Court member
- c. Very liberal and outspoken
- d. Marshall later said he didn't know how Reagan ever got to be President
- e. Under George H.W. Bush, Marshall said he would only let a Republican President replace him over his dead body
- f. But in 1991, Marshall became sick and was forced to resign

## Johnson's Foreign Policy

### **I. Dominican Republic Intervention, 1965**

- a. First intervention in Latin America since FDR's Good Neighbor Policy
- b. Free elections in Dominican elect President Juan Bosch
- c. Bosch is a Socialist friend of Castro
- d. 1965 – US invades Dominican to once again overthrow government
- e. Latin America is outraged, so Organization of American States (OAS) is allowed to run transition government
- f. In new free elections, Bolidair, who was a safe leader, was constantly re-elected
- g. US students protested intervention in Dominican and later Vietnam

### **II. Khrushchev is deposed**

- a. As a result of being embarrassed by the U.S., Khrushchev was removed from power after the Cuban Missile Crisis
- b. Khrushchev wasn't killed – he was allowed to retire w/ a pension
- c. During his retirement, Khrushchev wrote his memoirs

### **III. Kosygin–Johnson Summit, 1968**

- a. Johnson met Kosygin at Glasburrow State College in N.J.
- b. Glasburrow is now called Rowen's College
- c. Nothing was resolved in the Summit

### **IV. 6 Day War, June 5-10, 1967**

- a. Israel learned that Egypt, Syria, Jordan planned on attacking Israel
- b. Israel pre-emptively started 6 Days War
- c. From Jordan – Israel got the West Bank
- d. From Egypt – Israel got the Gaza Strip and Sinai Desert
- e. From Syria – Israel got Golan Heights
- f. War lasted from (June 5-10, 1967) Monday – Saturday
- g. Israel apologized to orthodox Jews for fight a war on the Sabbath (Saturday)

### **V. Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)**

- a. After 6 Day War, the Egyptian-born Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat increased his determination to destroy Israel
- b. Palestinian Authority has been bankrolled by Saudi Arabia
- c. Neither the Palestinian Author nor Saudi Arabia recognize Israel
- d. Later on, Egypt gave Sinai Desert and parts of Gaza strip back to Egypt
- e. As a result, Egypt became one of the few Arab countries to recognize Israel

## **VI. LBJ inherited War in Vietnam**

- a. After French lost the Battle of Dienbienphu, they gave up on Indochina
- b. Eisenhower sent advisors to S. Vietnam to help them fight against Communist N. Vietnam
- c. JFK continued to protect S. Vietnam, including sending troops

## **VII. Instability in S. Vietnam**

- a. After S. Vietnamese leader Diem was assassinated on 11/1/1963, S. Vietnam became increasingly unstable
- b. S. Vietnam had 9 governments
- c. S. Vietnam became an Army without a government

## **VIII. Troops in Vietnam at the time of JFK's Death**

- a. By Nov 1963, 16,500 Troops in Vietnam; 47 American Deaths

## **IX. Gulf of Tonkin Attack, 1964**

- a. U.S. Destroyer Maddox spies on N. Vietnamese and is shot at
- b. Johnson sends a 2<sup>nd</sup> Destroyer to accompany Maddox
- c. Destroyers report being shot at, but it is unknown whether they were really shot at
- d. Privately, LBJ thought that the shots were coming from fishermen
- e. Publicly, LBJ claimed Tonkin Attack by N. Vietnam was unprovoked, but it was provoked

## **X. Tonkin Gulf Resolution, 1964**

- a. Passed 416 – 0 in House w/ 19 not present (passed w/ only 4 hrs debate – quick decisions often lead to mistakes)
- b. Passed 89-2 in Senate after only a few days of debate
- c. Gave Johnson broad power to handle war in Vietnam  
LBJ used Resolution to orders daily sustained bombing of N. Vietnam (2/7/1965 – 3/31/1968 after attack at Pleiku)
- d. LBJ bombed along Ho Chi Minh Trail,  
N. Vietnam Capital – Hanoi, and Port City – Hai Phong
- e. Attacks only stopped on Christmas Day – “Christmas Truce”

## **XI. Supporters of Tonkin Gulf Resolution who later turn against the War**

- a. J. William Fulbright – Head of Senate Foreign Relations Committee – a onetime friend of LBJ – becomes a severe critic of LBJ's handling of Vietnam
- b. Eugene McCarthy
- c. George McGovern

## **XII. Who Opposed Tonkin Gulf Resolution?**

- a. Wayne Moore (OR) – Democrat in the Senate who was hard to get along with (Bob Packwood won Senate seat in 1968 from Moore b/c he supported Tonkin Resolution)
- b. Ernest Griening – Senator who opposed Tonkin Resolution

## **XIII. Attack at Pleiku, 2/7/1965**

- a. Site in S. Vietnam where there was a major loss of American life
- b. There were 27,000 US troops in Vietnam at the time of Pleiku attack
- c. In retaliation, LBJ started **bombed along Ho Chi Minh Trail** (Laos-Camodia passage way from North to South Vietnam,
- d. Johnson also started **bombing N. Vietnam Capital – Hanoi, and Port City – Hai Phong**

## **XIV. LBJ's Bombing Targets**

- a. LBJ carefully chose bombing targets from those suggested by his advisors to avoid antagonizing China or the Soviet Union
- b. LBJ feared starting WW3

## **XV. George Ball**

- a. Undersecretary of State
- b. Advised LBJ to let S. Vietnam fall b/c he felt that escalation in Vietnam would result in a 5-6 year quagmire and would kill 500,000 US troops
- c. Ball suggested that Johnson use a cover story to get the US out of Vietnam, saying that the S. Vietnamese were not meeting US demands

## **XVI. Lessons from WW2**

- a. Stop aggression before it begins
- b. Don't reward a bully

## **XVII. Some of Johnson's Advisors**

- a. Dean Rusk – Secretary of State (Hawk in Vietnam)
- b. Robert McNamara – Secretary of Defense (Hawk in Vietnam)
- c. Wise Men – Informal Advisory Group that offered Johnson advice on Vietnam
- d. Members of Congress – LBJ would freely talk w/ any member that had ideas
- e. Johnson preferred talking to informal advisors b/c he wanted discussions to be kept private and off the record – LBJ hated leaks of information getting to the press

**XVIII. Escalation in Vietnam**

- a. Rusk tells Senate Foreign Relations Chairman J. William Fulbright that Tonkin Gulf Resolution gave Johnson permission to bomb N. Vietnam
- b. End of July 1965 Johnson announces escalation in Vietnam
- c. Most of the public and Congress support escalation
- d. It was widely believed among Johnson's hawk/dove advisors that once the US escalated that it would not be easy to de-escalate if the war wasn't going good b/c it would show that America was softening its stance on Communism

**XIX. Troops in Vietnam**

- a. By Nov 1963 – 16,500 Troops in Vietnam; 47 American Deaths
- b. By Feb 7, 1965 (Pleiku) – 27,000 Troops in Vietnam
- c. By Dec. 1965 190,000 Troops in Vietnam;
- d. By Dec. 1966 400,000 Troops in Vietnam
- e. By Mar. 1968 549,500 Troops in Vietnam
- f. By Jan. 1969 27,000 American Deaths
- g. By end of Vietnam 58,000 American Deaths
- h. General Westmoreland– Commander of Americans in Vietnam – throughout war, kept telling LBJ that war was near end, but he needed a little more to end the war

**XX. J. William Fulbright**

- a. Fulbright, the Senate Foreign Relations Chairman in the Senate voted for Tonkin Resolution, but regretted it after the war was escalated
- b. Fulbright in the short run, continued to vote to continue the war b/c he felt that he had to support the troops, which was the belief of most of Congress
- c. However, it wasn't long after escalation that Fulbright broke with Johnson and said publicly that he was against the war

**XXI. Doves/Hawks**

- a. Hawk – aggressive bird (critics from Right)
- b. Doves – peaceful bird – get out quick
- c. Late 1965, early 1966, RFK turns against War and is criticized by LBJ, who claims that it is a ploy b/c he wants to run against him

**XXII. Napalm**

- a. US defoliated Jungles with Napalm
- b. Napalm burns skin/flesh off humans & kills/hurts anyone it comes into contact with
- c. Killed many innocent civilians
- d. Famous photograph of a young girl after coming into contact with Napalm



**XXIII. North Vietnamese Resiliency**

- a. North Vietnamese kept rebuilding after they were bombed
- b. Ho Chi Minh told N. Vietnamese that the US would go home one day b/c of dissenting support for the war in America

**XXIV. Credibility Gap**

- a. After a short while, people didn't believe anything that LBJ said
- b. LBJ feared that if he told the public about the risks in Vietnam, it would be the end of the Great Society
- c. Credibility Gap increased greatly throughout the war
- d. Starting w/ Johnson, Americans lost faith and trust in Government
- e. Americans were told 3000 N. Koreans were killed/week, but it was only 250
- f. Body count- each soldier in N. Korea was being counted 4x (arm, leg, or foot - each body part found was recorded as 1 death)

**XXV. Wise Men**

- a. Informal Advisory Group to LBJ
- b. Contained senior officials that have served in government
- c. Wanted to contain Communism
- d. Voted unanimously in advising LBJ to continue the war

**XXVI. Tet Offensive, Jan. 1968**

- A. Lunar month in Vietnamese Calendar
- B. January 31, 1968 – Feb. 1968 – N. Vietnamese regulars and Vietcong guerillas attack cities and US embassy in S. Vietnam
- C. Heavy loss of life on both sides
- D. Major television networks sent correspondents over to Vietnam after Tet Offensive (including CBS with Walter Cronkite) for the first time

**XXVII. Me-Lai, 1968**

- a. Whole Village of Vietnamese Peasants that was killed

**XXVIII. Westmoreland - "Victory is Around the Corner"**

- a. Throughout the war, Westmoreland kept telling Johnson that victory was around the corner
- b. This led to Johnson increasing the number of troops in Vietnam
- c. Westmoreland believed that he wasn't given enough troops to fight in the war and that is why the death toll was so high
- d. After the Tet Offensive, LBJ refused to continue escalation and give more troops

**XXIX. Newscasters**

- a. Newscasters were accused of only reporting the negative in Vietnam
- b. The Johnson Administration accused them of undermining the War Effort

**XXX. Walter Cronkite**

- A. Gave his only editorial on CBS after he returned from Vietnam in March 1968
- B. Said that War is un-winnable and is a lost cause
- C. Believed that US should withdraw immediately to save US lives
- d. Made LBJ realize that the war was a lost cause

**XXXI. Robert McNamara**

- a. Early in 1968, McNamara resigned his post as Secretary of Defense
- b. McNamara who seemingly agreed with escalation said in his memoirs in 1995 that he did have some doubts, but he never spoke up
- c. McNamara went along as a strong supporter of escalation

**XXXII. Clark Clifford**

- a. Replaced McNamara as Sec. of Defense, 1968
- b. Advisor to Truman
- c. Outside advisor to JFK
- d. Knowledgeable on Foreign/Defense policy
- e. Distinguished, respected voice
- f. **Clifford gets Johnson to change his view of the War and to go in a different direction, convincing him that the U.S. plan wasn't working**
- g. Clifford had LBJ meet w/ Wise Men again to show him that they had changed their minds about fighting in Vietnam

**XXXIII. LBJ Ends Bombings, 3/31/1968**

- a. After Walter Cronkite editorialized that the war was un-winnable, LBJ realized that he lost the support of the average American
- b. LBJ stopped bombings, except for area north of Demilitarized Zone
- c. LBJ called for Peace

**XXXIV. Peace Negotiations**

- a. To make N. Vietnam realize that Johnson was serious about seeking peace, he told Americans "I shall not seek and will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President"
- b. Johnson – most popular President ever w/ 61.1% vote lost his popularity by 1968
- c. April 4, 1968 – Ho Chi Minh responded by saying that he was ready for peace

**XXXV. New Hampshire Primary, 1968**

- a. 1967 – Johnson announced candidacy for 1968
- b. Eugene McCarthy challenged Johnson in anti-war campaign
- c. McCarthy and Johnson faced off in NH Primary
- d. McCarthy wins 42% of vote, showing that many in country are turning on LBJ

## From Peace to Nixon

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### **II. New Hampshire Primary, 1968**

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### **III. Robert F. Kennedy**

- a. March 16, 1968 – RFK is pushed to challenge Johnson for Presidency after seeing results from New Hampshire primary
- b. RFK is criticized for entering Presidential race b/c it spoils solidarity of McCarthy’s anti-war campaign and further divides the party

### **IV. Hubert Humphrey**

- a. Supported Vietnam War as Vice President
- b. Supported Peace Negotiations
- c. Shortly after LBJ announces that he is going to run, Humphrey announces his candidacy
- d. In his campaign, Humphrey is forced to defend Johnson’s policies

### **V. Martin Luther King, Jr. is Murdered, 4/4/1968**

- a. In Memphis, Tennessee, King is assassinated by white supremacist **James Earl Ray**
- b. King’s murder leads to riots breaking out all over the country
- c. Did J. Edgar Hoover’s FBI kill King (they had bugged and wire tapped King)
- d. James Earl Ray Confessed to murder without a trial

### **VI. RFK Comforts African Americans**

- a. RFK calmed crowd of African Americans, saying “I mourn the death of Dr. King and I know what you’re going through. I lost a brother 4 years ago...But violence is not the answer.”

## **VII. RFK is Killed, June 5, 1968**

- a. After winning the California Primary, RFK gave a speech
- b. A minute after RFK finished his speech by saying, “on to Chicago,” he was murdered by **Sirhan Sirhan**
- c. Sirhan Sirhan murdered RFK b/c he had supported Israel one year earlier to the day in the 6 Day War
- d. It’s possible that if RFK wasn’t killed, RFK would have gotten Democratic Nomination and beaten Nixon

## **VIII. George McGovern**

- a. People believed that Ted Kennedy should run – he was 36 yrs old, but he was still mourning the death of his brother
- b. McGovern stands in as the Kennedy replacement

## **IX. Democratic Race**

- a. Eugene McCarthy vs. George McGovern vs. Hubert Humphrey

## **X. Republican Convention**

- a. Candidates: Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, Ronald Reagan
- b. Republican Convention picks former Vice President Richard Nixon
- c. Nelson Rockefeller – was seen as too liberal
- d. Ronald Reagan (governor of California) – was seen as too conservative and was not believed to be a realistic choice b/c he was a former actor

## **XI. Spiro Agnew**

- a. Governor of Maryland
- b. Picked to be VP b/c he condemned a Race Riot in Maryland
- c. Not unique in condemning race riots, but he did condemn them
- d. Only governor for a year before he was chosen
- e. Not qualified to be Vice President

## **XII. Why Did Nixon pick Agnew?**

- a. Nixon picked Agnew b/c nobody knew him
- b. As a result, he had no enemies
- c. Nixon wanted someone obscure and insignificant running w/ him so that Nixon would stick out
- d. Nixon and George H.W. Bush picked weak Vice Presidents

**XIII. Nixon's "Secret" Plan**

- a. Nixon promised to end war in Vietnam if he was elected
- b. Nixon vowed to fight against lawlessness that the Democrats supported
- c. Nixon said he had a secret plan to end war in Vietnam  
(But in reality, he didn't --- he made up the plan as he went)
- d. In the 1980s, Nixon admitted in an interview that he never had a secret plan

**XIV. A "New" Nixon**

- a. Nixon said that he was a "New" Nixon
- b. As President, Nixon promoted lawlessness, which led to Watergate

**XV. George Wallace, 1968**

- a. Governor of Alabama – Ran as an Independent in 1968
- b. Southerners didn't support Democrats, claiming that they were responsible for black riots (b/c they had started the Civil Rights movement)
- c. Wallace promised to cut the long hair of a "hippy" when he became President
- d. Wins 13.5 % of vote (3<sup>rd</sup> best 3<sup>rd</sup> Party % vote ever – After 1992, 4<sup>th</sup> best ever)
- e. Wallace wins 4 states that Thurmond won in 1948 + 1 more, equaling 5 states
- f. Before the election, Wallace was believed to be the Wild Card and that the election would go to the House of Representatives b/c nobody would get 270 votes, but there was a winner

**XVI. Democratic National Convention, 08/1968**

- a. George McGovern – Eugene McCarthy – Hubert Humphrey
- b. Convention opens in Chicago
- c. Chicago Mayor Richard Daily ordered Police to stop protests against War that were being conducted outside Convention
- d. Police used tear gas to break up demonstrations
- e. Some tear gas as well as Protesters got inside Convention Hall
- f. Police dragged Journalist Dan Rather out of Convention because they thought he was a protestor

**XVII. Abraham Ribbicoff**

- a. Senator Ribbicoff of Connecticut condemned Daily for his handling of Protests
- b. Daily gave Abraham Ribbicoff the middle finger on Live Television
- c. Walter Cronkite after a brief silence said that Daily was a little upset
- d. McCarthy and McGovern condemned Daily as well
- e. Humphrey upset Democrats b/c he did not condemn Daily
- f. Convention chaos divided Democratic Party
- g. Days later, Nixon campaigned in Chicago and gained support

**XVIII. Hubert Humphrey**

- a. Won the Democratic Nomination at Convention
- b. Humphrey picked Edward Muskie (from Maine) to be his running mate

**XIX. Nixon – Ahead in the Polls**

- a. As the election got closer, polls showed that Nixon was ahead, but that Humphrey was quickly gaining popularity in the polls
- b. People started to remember the “old” Nixon after hearing him talk about law and order
- c. Humphrey says that he was going to pull a “Harry Truman” – and win the election regardless of what the polls said
- d. October 1968 – Humphrey starts backing away from supporting Johnson

**XX. 1968 Presidential Election**

- a. Popular Vote: **Nixon 43.5 %** , Humphrey 42.5 % , Wallace 13.5%
- b. Electoral Vote: **Nixon 301** , Humphrey 191 , Wallace 46

**XXI. Nixon’s Main Advisors**

- a. Henry Kissinger – National Security Advisor
- b. John Mitchell – Attorney General
- c. H.R. Halderman – Chief of Staff
- d. John Ehrlichman – Chief Domestic Policy Advisor

Nixon announced his Cabinet all at once and said,

**“Ladies and Gentlemen...Don’t listen to what we say, watch what we do”**

## Nixon

### **I. Nixon's Main Advisors**

- b. Henry Kissinger – National Security Advisor
- c. John Mitchell – Attorney General
- d. H.R. Halderman – Chief of Staff
- e. John Ehrlichman – Chief Domestic Policy Advisor

### **II. William P. Rogers, *Secretary of State***

- a. Good Friend of Nixon
- b. Advisor to Eisenhower
- c. Not powerful
- d. Nixon wanted to determine Foreign Affairs – his favorite
- e. Rogers was a “water boy” for Nixon – his opinions carried no weight
- f. Rogers quit after 4 years

### **III. Dr. Henry Kissinger**

- a. Political Science Professor at Harvard University
- b. Tooted his own horn
- c. National Security advisor before becoming Sec. of State in 1973
- d. Kissinger and Nixon worked together on Foreign Affairs

### **IV. John Mitchell**

- a. Campaign manager for Nixon
- b. Named Attorney General
- c. Involved in Watergate Scandal and went to prison
- d. Only cabinet member to have ready access to talk to Nixon

### **V. H.R. Halderman**

- a. Chief of Staff
- b. Most powerful advisor to Nixon – Sets his schedule
- c. Has many character flaws
- d. Gets involved in Watergate scandal and sent to prison



**VI. John Ehrlichman**

- a. Chief Domestic Policy Advisor
- b. Close to President on a daily basis
- c. More arrogant than Halderman
- c. If any Cabinet member wanted to see the President, they had to clear it w/ Halderman and Ehrlichman
- d. Gets involved in Watergate scandal and sent to prison

**VII. Nixon and the Media**

- a. Nixon hates the media b/c they distorted him earlier in his career
- b. Nixon has VP Agnew attack the liberal media
- c. When Nixon was VP, he used dirty tactics for Eisenhower
- d. Agnew became Nixon's Nixon (carrying out dirty tricks for Nixon)

**VIII. Enemies List**

- a. Nixon formed an enemies list of people who opposed him
- b. List included: Ted Kennedy, Moderate-Liberal Republicans, unfair Journalists (Dan Rather), College Professors, Actors (Paul Newman), Actresses
- c. Nixon had these people's tax returns checked out
- d. Nixon bugged and wire tapped many of them
- e. Nixon worked w/ J. Edgar Hoover to get dossiers on people
- f. Nixon saw criticism against him as treason
- g. After the list was discovered, many people jokingly were upset that they weren't on his list

**IX. Nixon Tapes**

- a. Nixon all conversations in the White House as a historical record of his presidency for his library
- b. Sometimes, Nixon forgot that he was being taped and he used foul words, anti-Semitic words, racist words
- c. Watergate "Smoking Gun" = Admitted to cover-up of Watergate Scandal on tape

**X. Ronald Reagan**

- a. After it was discovered that he was taping his conversations, in 1973, Reagan said, "I don't know why the President didn't throw the tapes in a big bonfire."
- b. Nixon only wanted to erase certain parts of tapes, but chose the wrong tapes to erase
- c. Nixon didn't know how to deal w/ opponents or stress

**XI. Nixon Ends Vietnam, 01/1973**

- a. Before the 1972 Presidential Election, Kissinger went and returned from Vietnam, saying that victory was at hand
- b. After Christmas Bombing in 1972, N. Vietnam agreed to peace treaty
- c. # of Americans killed doubled after he became President b/c of slow withdrawal of troops
- d. Nixon never had a secret plan to end war

**XII. The Moon**

- a. January 20, 1969 Nixon becomes President
- b. July 20, 1969 – Neil Armstrong walks on the moon
- c. Nixon tries to take credit for him getting to the moon

**XIII. New York Mets at the White House, 1969**

- a. After the 1969 “Miracle” Mets win the Baseball World Series, Nixon invites them to White House
- b. Nixon – First President to invite World Championship team to White House
- c. Nixon inviting them got people to believe he contributed to their victory
- d. Nixon set precedent for inviting Championship teams to White House

**XIV. Nixon Restarts Bombing, Fall 1969**

- a. Troops being killed in S. Vietnam is growing b/c they aren't being replaced
- b. With peace negotiations in Paris going nowhere, Nixon starts bombings once again along the Ho Chi Minh trail

**XV. Vietnamization**

- a. Nixon wants to train S. Vietnamese to fight their own war, so that U.S. can withdrawal
- b. Nixon slowly withdraws U.S. troops, handing the war over to S. Vietnam
- c. Troops are withdrawn slowly, leaving the remaining troops more vulnerable to enemy attack, thus the number of American deaths doubled under Nixon
- c. Nixon tries to bomb N. Vietnam into negotiating peace in Paris

**XVI. Invasion of Cambodia, 4/30/1970**

- a. US invades Cambodia
- b. Destabilizes Cambodian Government
- c. Leads to demonstrations on many College campuses

**XVII. Kent State University (Ohio)**

- a. In Protest of Cambodia invasion, Students take over College Campuses with Violent protests
- b. Finals Exams had to be cancelled since invasion was near the end of semester
- c. At Kent State University (Ohio), Ohio governor called out National Guard (mostly young men)
- d. Students threw rocks and bottles at National Guard
- e. National Guard opens fire on protesters
- f. Most victims of Guard fire were not protesters, but people passing by
- g. 10 injured, 4 deaths (4 people who were killed were not involved in protest)
- h. Nixon said that the Bums got what they deserved
- i. Guard was found not guilty – because of Self Defense
- j. Country became more divided than under Johnson

**XVIII. Jeffrey Millen**

- a. Student going to library during Cambodia protest
- b. From a tremendous distance, he was shot in the heart and killed
- c. A young girl leans down next to him and a photographer takes a picture, which becomes famous
- d. National Guard is acquitted of Murder

**XIX. Vietnam Hawks**

- a. Hawks said that the only reason that the US couldn't win war in Vietnam was because there were so many "Comms" against the war

(George) (Mark)

**XX. McGovern-Hatfield Amendment**

- a. Calls for troops to be withdrawn by the end of 1969, but it doesn't pass

(John Sherman) (Frank)

**XXI. Cooper-Church Amendment**

- a. Calls for troops to be withdrawn by the end of 1970, but it doesn't pass

**XXII. Nixon Condemns College Students**

- a. Nixon said that students were spoiled brats
- b. Nixon condemns College student protests and divides the country further than LBJ
- c. Reagan in California cuts funding in education to make college students work

**XXIII. Henry Kissinger**

- a. A week before the 1972 Presidential Election, Kissinger returned from a trip to Vietnam and said that peace was at hand
- b. This was a ploy to get Nixon re-elected

**XXIV. Christmas Bombing, 1972 Leads to Peace Acc**

- a. In an attempt to get N. Vietnam to agree to a peace treaty, Nixon increases the bombing during Christmas

**XXV. Peace Accord**

- a. Three Days after 2<sup>nd</sup> Inauguration, January 23, 1973, N. Vietnam agreed to sign a peace treaty
- b. Treaty was signed on January 27, 1973
- c. By March 1973, Nixon withdraws all troops
- d. Nixon knowingly left MIAs and POWs in Vietnam
- e. S. Vietnam would have its own sovereignty after War
- f. After War, Congress passed *War Powers Act*, which allowed Congress to pull troops out of a Country if they so desired to

**XXVI. Roe v. Wade, 01/22/1973**

- a. Supreme Court legalizes abortion with Harry Blackmun writing the majority opinion
- b. Pro-life radicals throw rocks through Blackmun's windows at his house
- c. Blackmun has to have secret service protection for the rest of his life
- d. On the day *Roe v. Wade* was decided Lyndon Johnson died
- e. *Roe v. Wade* got bigger press than LBJ's death – on the news front page

**XXVII. “ALL POWs and MIAs have been accounted for”**

- a. In March 1973 when Nixon pulled all remaining troops out of Vietnam, he said that all POWs and MIAs had been accounted for
- b. Kissinger and Nixon knew that people were left behind
- c. 58,000 Americans killed in Vietnam
- d. Nixon was very deceptive

## Nixon/Ford/Carter

### **I. “ALL POWs and MIAs have been accounted for”**

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### **II. Nixon Opens Trade Relations with China, Feb. 1972**

- a. US did not recognize China, since Communist takeover in 1949
- b. Kissinger secretly went to China in 1970-71 and they invited Nixon to visit China
- c. Space satellites allowed Live coverage
- d. Did not lead to diplomatic relations, but led to trade and cultural exchange
- e. Jimmy Carter recognized China in 1979
- f. Conservatives backed away from Nixon b/c they were upset that Nixon started any kind of relations with a Communist country
- g. China had also helped N. Korea and N. Vietnam in their wars against the US
- g. If Humphrey had been elected, he would have been called a Communist for opening trade relations w/ China, but Nixon as a Republican could get away with it
- h. US dealt with China, but did not recognize them
- i. Taiwan was still recognized as mainland China

### **III. Live Satellites**

- a. US was able to watch events in China – Live b/c of satellites
- b. US was re-educated to China
- c. China was always (historically) an interesting and important country
- d. Seeing China via satellite was like a new discovery
- e. It was equivalent to Marco Polo’s discovery of China

### **IV. Why Did Nixon Open Trade Relations, Feb. 1972**

- a. Understand the enemy
- b. Capitalism
- c. B/c Soviets were not getting along w/ China and it strategically played the Soviets against China
- d. Education purposes
- e. U.S. overlooked human rights violations in China, but not in Cuba (double standard)

**V. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I), June 1972**

- a. Brezhnev invited Nixon to Moscow and Nixon met with him
- b. Brezhnev and Nixon negotiated *SALT* – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
- c. Nixon did not deal with Human Rights in Soviet Union
- d. *SALT* – 1<sup>st</sup> cut back in nuclear weapons – agreed to by both sides
- e. Lessens tensions leading to nuclear war

**VI. Nixon’s Latin America Intervention, 1973**

- a. 2 Democratic governments in South America were overthrown by CIA in 1973
- b. Uruguay – became run by a military dictatorship after a US sponsored coup
- c. Chile – CIA overthrew Allende and installed a brutal dictator, Pinochet

**VII. Chile**

- a. Salvador Allende – Socialist-Marxist leader of Chile and a **friend of Castro**
- b. Nixon decided “Pro-Castro” government had to go
- c. Chilean military with backing of CIA murdered Allende (this means that Nixon knew about it) on 9/11/1973
- d. A brutal dictator, Pinochet, who became a mass murderer, was installed as leader
- e. High generals in military supported Allende b/c he was a freely elected leader
- f. People under high generals opposed actions of Allende (nationalized American Industry and became friends w/ Castro)
- g. Pinochet took away Civil Liberties
- h. Chile became Democratic in 1990 after Pinochet’s death (in 1989)

**VIII. India – Pakistan War**

- a. India – Hindu and Largest Democracy
- b. Pakistan – Muslim and Dictatorship
- c. Before 1947, G. Britain kept Hindus/Muslim separate
- d. In 1947, 2 independent countries were formed
- e. Pakistan – divided into 2 parts, with India separating the two parts
- f. 1971 - People of E. Pakistan revolted against W. Pakistan (where government was located)
- g. India backed E. Pakistan’s revolution
- h. E. Pakistan wanted a Democracy, like India had
- h. US backed dictatorship of W. Pakistan because they hated Communists
- i. India was sort of friendly w/ Soviets
- j. E. Pakistan won revolution and became known as Bangladesh
- k. India hates US today b/c US was against them during E. Pakistan’s revolutionary war

**IX. Middle – East War, 10/6/1973**

- a. President Andor Sadat of Egypt is friendly to Soviets
- b. Egypt gets Sinai Desert and part of the Gaza strip back that they lost in 6 Day War
- c. Soviets considered sending troops into Middle East to help Egypt
- d. Nixon threatens to use nuclear weapons if Soviets enter Middle East (b/c Soviets never leave any place that they send troops to)
- e. Nixon came across as Pro-Israel b/c he threatened Soviets with nuclear weapons
- f. Egypt becomes friendlier w/ Israel after war because they got most of their territory back and they responded by recognizing Israel's government

**X. Nixon's Relations with Congress**

- a. Nixon works w/ Democratic Congress
- b. Democrats are pushing through many bills
- c. Nixon could have vetoed many of the bills, but instead he signed them and accepted them
- d. Reagan wanted to end many of the things that Nixon signed
- e. Today, Nixon is seen almost as a liberal because the Republican party has become more conservative today
- f. Nixon is considered by many to be the most creative Republican since Teddy Roosevelt and possibly the most liberal President since 1970

**XI. Nixon Revisionism**

- a. Originally, Nixon was seen as better in foreign affairs than in domestic affairs
- b. Today (2003), Nixon is seen as better in domestic affairs than originally thought, and he is seen as not as good in foreign affairs as originally thought

**XII. Nixon Actions**

- a. Nixon cut funding for Space Program
- b. Bad on Civil Rights
- c. Considered his opponents "enemies"
- d. Nixon sent Agnew to attack the liberal media

**XIII. Affirmative Action, 1972**

- a. Nixon signed bill into law, as an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- b. Not a controversy until Bakke's reverse discrimination Supreme Court law suit

**XIV. Equal Rights Amendment**

- a. Nixon backs Equal Rights (Constitutional) Amendment for Women
- b. E.R.A. declared dead in 1982

**XV. Agencies Created by Nixon**

- a. Environmental Protection Agency, 1970
- b. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 1972
- c. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 1972

**XVI. Environmental Protection Agency, 1970**

- a. Nixon declares 1<sup>st</sup> Earth Day – April 22, 1970
- b. Reagan became worst environment President in history
- c. Reagan wanted EPA repealed, but couldn't get it accomplished

**XVII. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 1972**

- a. Reagan wanted to wipe out this Commission too, but he didn't get that accomplished either

**XVIII. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 1972**

- a. Deals with conditions of safety and health for workers
- b. Business people didn't like OSHA
- c. Some people say that Nixon was extending the Great Society, but if you think that, you would have to be hallucinating b/c he didn't try to get further steps for civil rights and he cut funding for space program

**XIX. Nixon and Civil Rights**

- a. Nixon didn't ask for Civil Rights legislation b/c he would have lost votes in the South

**XX. Nixon's Supreme Court Appointments**

- a. Warren Burger, (1969-1986)
- b. William Rehnquist (1971 - Present)
- c. Louis Powell
- d. Harry Blackmun (1973-1991)

**XXI. Warren Burger, 1969**

- a. Replaced Earl Warren as Chief Justice
- b. Acted, looked, and spoke like a Chief Justice



**XXII. William Rehnquist**

- a. Named Associate Justice in 1971
- b. Most Conservative Justice in a long time (seen as moderate in comparison – today)
- c. Elevated by Reagan in 1986 to be Chief Justice

**XXIII. Louis Powell**

- a. turned out to be a moderate

**XXIV. Harry Blackmun, 1973**

- a. Believed to be Conservative
- b. Turned out to be liberal, which surprised Nixon
- c. Wrote majority opinion in *Roe v. Wade*
- d. People shot through his home windows and he had to get secret service protection after writing *Roe v. Wade*
- e. Blackmun worked 7 days/week
- f. Blackmun was Nixon's third choice for the opening on the court

**XXV. Unconfirmed Appointments before getting Blackmun**

- a. Clement Haynesworth
- b. G. Harold Carswell

**XXVI. Clement Haynesworth( 1<sup>st</sup> Choice)**

- a. Sponsored by Strom Thurmond, who was not yet open minded on race
- b. Nixon believed it was a way to build up Southern votes
- c. Haynesworth was defeated b/c of anti-Civil Rights background

**XXVI. G. Harold Carswell (2<sup>nd</sup> Choice)**

- a. Makes 1<sup>st</sup> choice look not as bad
- b. Incompetent Floridian judge – most of his decisions were overruled by Florida Supreme Court

**XXVII. Nixon Scandals**

- a. Bugging and wire tapping
- b. Enemies List – (Later on, people were proud to be on his enemy's list"
- c. Nixon had FBI investigate tax returns of his enemies

**XXVIII. New York Times Co. v. U.S., 1971**

- a. Pentagon Papers Case – Papers containing US policymaking in Vietnam, mostly JFK and LBJ
- b. Daniel Ellsberg, former Defense Department worker released papers to New York Times and Washington Post
- c. Nixon tried to stop the publication of the Pentagon Papers
- d. Supreme Court ruled 6-3 that Papers might be embarrassing to the office of the Presidency, but they didn't affect National Security

**XXIX. Break-in at Ellsberg's Psychiatrists Office**

- a. Nixon lost his cool and temper after papers were published, turning red, screaming, yelling, and cursing (totally of the wall), which caused Nixon to order buggings, wire tappings, and break-ins
- b. Nixon ordered break-in of Ellsberg's Psychiatrist's office
- c. Nixon wanted to make people think that Ellsberg was nuts

**XXX. Watergate, 2/17/1972**

- a. Halderman, Ehrlichman, and Mitchell send burglars to bug and wire tap the Watergate Apartment Complex – the location of the 1972 Democratic National Convention
- b. There is no evidence yet that Nixon ordered the bugging and wire tapping – only that he tried to cover-up the break-in
- c. Every poll said that Nixon was going to win in 1972, so it really was unnecessary
- d. On the way out, burglars leave the door ajar
- e. A night watchman sees the door ajar and reports it
- f. Burglars are caught shortly after and a small article appears in the Miami Herald the next day when Nixon is already in China

**XXXI. Woodward and Bernstein**

- a. Washington Post sends reporters: Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein to investigate Watergate scandal
- b. Woodward and Bernstein later Write – *All the President's Men*
- c. 6/21/74 – Talk of paying off burglars and their families and having them go to jail
- d. 6/23/74 – Halderman thinks to pay burglars a lot of money. Nixon says NO, but later says, "Do you think a million dollars each would be enough?"

**XXXII. Rosemary Woods**

- a. Lady who writes transcription kept foot on floor while "on phone," creating an 18.5 minute gap on transcription
- b. Reagan told Nixon to burn the tapes in a big bonfire on the white house lawn

**XXXIII. 1972 Presidential Election**

- a. Nixon won 60.8% of vote in 1972
- b. Shortly after election, a full scale Watergate investigation begins
- c. Nixon had to fire Ehrlichman, Halderman, and Mitchell
- d. Nixon said that he wasn't involved, and said, "I am not a crook."

**XXXIV. Deep Throat**

- a. Woodward, Bernstein and the Washington Post get a secret source with knowledge about the scandal
- b. The source is a man close to Nixon (possibly Alexander Hague)
- c. Source was given the code-name 'Deep Throat'
- d. Deep Throat was a famous pornographic movie
- e. Deep Throat agreed to share information with Woodward and Bernstein as long as he is never revealed within his lifetime
- f. On Larry King Live, Woodward and Bernstein accidentally slipped and let it be known that Deep Throat is a male

**XXXV. Impeachment Charges on Nixon**

- a. Abuse of Power
- b. Obstruction of Justice
- c. Contempt of Congress (failure to hand over subpoenaed tapes)

**XXXVI. U.S. v. Richard Nixon, 1973**

- a. Special Prosecutor in Watergate Case (Archibald Cox) subpoenaed for Nixon's secret Tapes
- b. Nixon provided transcripts (mainly with prepositions) that were unsatisfactory
- c. Gov. Reagan (CA) publicly said that Nixon should burn tapes on White House lawn
- d. *July 1974, 8-0 (Rehnquist didn't vote) ruled that Nixon had to hand over his tapes*
- e. Nixon resigned shortly after he handed over the tapes
- f. He was able to stop tapes from being transcribed during his lifetime
- g. After his death, Nixon's daughter Trisha tried to stop transcription, whereas his other daughter Julie, tried to get the tapes transcribed.
- h. Tapings were voice activated; Nixon wanted a Historical Record for his Library

**XXXVII. Spiro Agnew**

- a. Separately forced out before Nixon resigns for taking cash bribes (corruption)
- b. October 10, 1973 – in the middle of Watergate scandal, Vice President Agnew resigns after pleading 'No Contest'
- c. Agnew was officially charged with "Tax Evasion"
- d. Agnew was not prosecuted b/c he agreed to resign

**XXXVIII. Gerald Ford**

- a. Nixon used the 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment to replace Agnew
- b. Nixon chose Ford to replace Agnew as Vice President

**XXXIX. Who did Nixon consider to replace Agnew?**

- a. Nixon considered:
  - Nelson Rockefeller – too big of a name
  - George HW Bush – a young aid
  - Bob Dole
  - Gerald Ford – nice, not brilliant, but could be confirmed
- b. Nixon thought that the Senate wouldn't vote to impeach him if they saw that the next in line to be President was not a suitable replacement
- c. The Senate didn't care
- d. December 1973 – Ford was named Vice President
- e. Ford was Vice President for 8 months before succeeding to the Presidency
- f. Ford had to support Nixon, but not be tied with Nixon

## Gerald Ford

### **I. Ford Becomes President**

- a. August 1973 – Becomes President when Nixon Resigns

### **II. Nelson Rockefeller**

- a. Ford picks Rockefeller to be Vice President using the 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- b. Rockefeller was seen as very liberal
- c. Rockefeller became VP in December 1974
- d. 1976 - Ford was pressured to drop Rockefeller and run with Bob Dole
- e. After being in office for 9 months, in September 1975, Ford was almost assassinated by two different women – which would have meant that Rockefeller would have become President

### **III. Leannette “Squeaky” Frone**

- a. September 5, 1975
- b. Frone, a follower of cult leader Charles Manson, shoots at Ford, but he ducks

### **IV. Sarah Jane Moore**

- a. September 22, 1975
- b. Moore, a mental patient who escaped, shoots at Ford, but once again he ducks
- c. Rockefeller, who had tried for the Presidency 3 times, could have become President

### **V. Minority Leader - Ford**

- a. Before becoming VP, Ford was Minority leader of the House of Representatives
- b. All he wanted was to one day be Speaker of the House, but the Republicans never controlled the House of Representatives in his time
- c. Never really looked to be President
- d. Good guy

### **VI. Ford Pardons Nixon**

- a. Ford, a moderate conservative had a hard time b/c he pardoned Nixon before he was put on trial (1 month into his term)
- b. Ford denied a deal was struck w/ Nixon
- c. Ford was criticized for pardoning Nixon
- d. Ford lost in 1976 by 2 % points
- e. If he hadn't pardoned Nixon, he would have gotten more votes and may have been elected to his own term

**VII. Ford Recession, 1974-75**

- a. Ford is blamed for recession b/c people always blame the President for recessions
- b. Recession and pardon undermine Ford's popularity
- c. Ford extended unemployment compensation w/ Congress to 65 weeks (an all-time record)

**VIII. S. Vietnam Falls, April 1975**

- a. N. Vietnam breaks Peace Accord, attacking S. Vietnam, but Congress refused to get back into War and S. Vietnam fell to N. Vietnam in 1975
- b. Vietnam is unified under Communism in 1975
- c. "Boat People" – Vietnamese refugees flee S. Vietnam

**IX. Holocaust in Cambodia, 1975-78**

- a. Cambodian (Communist) leader Khmer Rouge empties cities
- b. Sends everyone into the countryside
- c. Exterminates all intellectuals, professionals, and anyone who wore glasses
- d. Holocaust lasted 3 years (1975-78)
- e. Ford and Carter did nothing
- f. 2 ½ million Cambodians were slaughtered by Communist regime
- g. Rouge was overthrown in 1979
- h. Rouge had no plan – no reason for the killing
- i. Holocaust was nicknamed "the Killing Fields"
- i. US had turned against getting into another war
- j. United Nations didn't take a stand either

**X. Mayaguez Affair, May 1975**

- a. Before learning about killing fields, US ship w/ 39 people was taken hostage by Khmer Rouge
- b. Cambodia claims that ship was spying on them
- c. Ford organizes a rescue mission
- d. Marines are sent in
- e. All 39 are rescued, but 41 marines are killed in the rescue mission

**XI. Ford-Breznev Summit****XII. 1976 Republic National Convention**

- a. People looked at Ford and said that he didn't belong in the job
- b. Reagan challenged Ford in Republican primaries/caucuses
- c. At the convention, Ford wins the nomination by 90 vote margin of delegates
- d. To get nomination, Ford gives up Rockefeller and runs with Bob Dole

### **XIII. 1976 Democratic National Convention**

- a. Democrats use the argument that Republicans have been in control of the Presidency for 8 years and its time for a change
- b. Candidates: Jimmy Carter, Jerry Brown (California Democrat – lived in Apartment, not in Governor’s Mansion), Frank Church (Idaho Democrat – Head of Senate Foreign Relations Committee)
- c. Carter wins Democratic Nomination because he organized well and gained money
- d. Carter picked Senator Walter Mondale (MN) to run w/ him b/c Carter knew nothing about Washington politics

### **XIV. Jimmy Carter**

- a. Dark Horse Presidential Candidate
- b. Elected governor Georgia in 1970, defeating Lester Maddox
- c. Brought reform to Georgia – a leader of the NEW South
- d. Came across as a descent governor
- e. Not allowed to have a 2<sup>nd</sup> term after governorship ended in 1974

### **XV. Ford – Carter Debates, 1976**

- a. Carter challenged Ford to debates (first time since 1960 Presidential debates)
- b. Vice Presidential debates began in 1976 too
- c. In debate, Ford wrongly stated that Poland was a free nation (when in fact, Poland was a Communist nation) – Made Ford look like he didn’t know anything about world politics
- d. Ford had to defend his record; Carter could attack it
- e. Carter came across as a new face, said he would never lie to the public
- f. Anti-Watergate feeling got Carter elected
- g. Carter was also an outsider, not from Washington, which people liked
- h. Carter was a peanut farmer, who had been elected governor in 1970

### **XVI. 1976 Presidential Election**

- a. **Carter 297 electoral votes**
- b. Ford 240 electoral votes
- c. Carter won by 2% of the vote
- d. Carter’s mother, Ms. Lillian Carter was a peace corp. volunteer in the 1960s spending time in India
- e. After Carter was elected, Ms. Lillian said in an interview that Billy (Jimmy’s brother) was smarter than Jimmy

**XVII. 1980 Presidential Debates (Carter – Reagan)**

- a. When asked what the most important issue of the campaign Carter said he asked that question to his daughter Amy – Amy was 12
- b. Reagan said, “Are you better off today then you were 4 years ago?”



## Ford and Beyond

### **I. John Paul Stevens (1975 - )**

- a. Associate Justice picked by Gerald Ford in 1975
- b. Believed to be moderate - conservative
- c. Turned out to be liberal
- d. Can't stand Antonin Scalia or Clarence Thomas (right wing)
- e. Stevens has publicly been critical of Scalia
- f. During oral arguments, Stevens and Scalia sometimes bicker at each other

### **II. Ford-Carter Debates, 1976**

- a. Ford is a nice guy, but not an intellectual – really a transitional President
- b. Carter challenges Ford to debates in 1976
- c. Ford accepted because he believed he had to make himself appear stronger
- d. Ford, in debates said – Poland was a free nation, although Poland was Communist
- e. This made Ford look bad
- f. Carter said he would never tell a lie

### **III. Carter-Reagan Debates, 1980**

- a. When asked what the most important issue of the campaign Carter said he asked that question to his daughter Amy – Amy was 12
- b. Reagan said, “Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?”

### **IV. Walter Mondale**

- a. Vice President for Carter
- b. Carter informed Mondale about everything
- c. Mondale was the most activist Vice President at the time
- d. Al Gore, under President Clinton surpassed Mondale in activism
- e. Dick Cheney, under President George W. Bush, is now the most activist Vice President – some say that he is really running the government (as President)

### **V. Georgia Mafia**

- a. Hamilton Jordan – Secretary of State
- b. Jody Powell – Press Secretary
- c. Burt Lance - Banker

**VI. Hamilton Jordan**

- a. Chief of Staff for Carter
- b. Single, 32 years old and wild
- c. Liked to drink too much, went to night clubs
- d. Accused of using cocaine
- e. Embarrassed President Reagan
- f. Carter finally read Jordan the riot act
- g. Jordan reformed
- h. Early 1980s – Jordan got cancer and had chemotherapy
- i. Soon after, he settled down and got married
- j. Had a recurrence of cancer, but overcame it again

**VII. Cecil Andrus**

- a. Interior Secretary for Carter
- b. Carter was the best President on the environment
- c. Good to Native Americans

**VIII. Cyrus Vance**

- a. Secretary of State
- b. Pacifist
- c. Resigned after Carter intervened in Iran Hostage Crisis

**IX. Carter's National Security Advisor**

- a. Carter and Nat'l Sec. Advisor are really the ones who make foreign policy
- b. Polish-Naitonalist
- c. Escaped Communist Eastern Europe
- d. Promote a free E. Europe
- e. Former College President

**X. Carter and Human Rights**

- a. Carter said, "Wherever there is a violation, we must speak out against it"
- b. Carter condemns friends and enemies (not Iran – they had oil)
- c. Carter cut off aid to nations until they changed their ways to human rights
- d. All friendly nations that Carter cut off aid to became Democratic Today
- e. Carter condemned Taiwan (Nationalist China)
- f. Carter breaks off relations w/ Taiwan and recognizes Communist China
- g. Carter said that China's leader was a great democratic leader

**XI. Panama Canal Treaty**

- a. Starting with LBJ, negotiations began to give Canal back to Panama b/c Panamanian nationalists wanted the Canal
- b. Under Carter, it was decided that on 1/1/2000, control of the Canal would be handed over to Panama
- c. Carter got enough Republicans to go along (68-32 vote in Senate)
- d. Nixon and Ford agreed w/ Treaty – Reagan didn't
- e. Senator Hayakawa (CA) said we shouldn't give back the Canal b/c "We stole it fair and square"
- f. Canal Treaty said that if there was any threat to canal, US could intervene
- g. Before the US gave back the Canal, Panamanians started to question whether they wanted to run the Canal, but US said that they had already made preparations to leave
- h. Canal isn't as important today as it was a generation ago

**XII. Middle East Treaty (Camp David Accords)**

- a. President Sadat of Egypt becomes a close friend of US
- b. Sadat meets Israeli leader – Bagan at Camp David (Maryland)
- c. Israel and Egypt agree to recognize each other
- d. Israel gives territory back to Egypt (lost in 6 Day War)
- e. Egypt becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> Arab country to recognize Israel
- f. Sadat at gone to Israel before Camp David Accords

**XIII. Cambodian Holocaust**

- a. Communist Khmer Rouge seizes power in Cambodia
- b. Empties the cities and sends everyone to the countryside
- c. "The Killing Fields" – Rouge kills all of his enemies with no purpose in mind
- d. US is shocked, but doesn't want to get involved
- e. Greatest Holocaust since WW2
- f. 2 ½ million Cambodians were slaughtered by Communist regime

**XIV. Carter Gives Amnesty to Draft Dodgers**

- a. On his 1<sup>st</sup> day in office, Carter gives amnesty to Vietnam draft dodgers that fled the country

**XV. Brezhnev-Carter Meeting**

**XVI. Afghan War**

- a. SALT II was never ratified b/c Dec. 26, 1979, Soviets invade Afghanistan
- b. Soviets fought in quagmire for 9 years
- c. War helps to undermine Soviet government
- d. Carter said, "I can't believe the Soviets would invade Afghanistan"
- e. Carter was naïve and indecisive
- f. Carter cut down military funding in 1979, but increased it in 1980 b/c of Afghan War

**XVII. The Cooling Cold War**

- a. US helped Guerillas (included Osama Bin Ladin) that were fighting the Soviets
- b. US cut off grain export to Soviet Union
- c. US refused to attend Olympics in Moscow in 1980
- d. Soviets refused to attend Olympics in Los Angeles in 1984
- e. Olympic Games, which were not supposed to be politicized were politicized

**XVIII. XIV. Iran Hostage Crisis, 11/4/1979 – 1/20/1981**

- a. Shah of Iran was overthrown by Islamic leader Komani in 1979
- b. Komani takes over with an Islamic theocracy
- c. Komani seizes US embassy in Iran and holds 52 US hostages for 444 days
- d. 8 hostages were killed in a botched rescue attempt by Carter
- e. Sec. of State Cyrus Vance resigns b/c he is upset that Carter used force – Edward Muskie becomes Secretary of State
- f. The failed rescue humiliated the US
- g. Hostages were released the day that Reagan was inaugurated 1/20/1981 b/c Komani thought that Reagan would deal harshly w/ them
- h. Reagan said he would do whatever he had to do to get hostages out
- h. Komani lasted in power for 10 years
- i. After his death, his casket falls in the street, his corpse falls out – people go berserk

**XIX. Mariel Boat Lift, 1980**

- a. Cuban leader Fidel Castro empties his prisons, sending criminals and mental patients (bottom of the barrel) to Miami, FL
- b. They are sent over on boats
- c. Carter couldn't figure out a way to keep them out
- d. Left a bad image of Cubans, thinking that all Cubans were the same
- e. Miami got a terrible reputation b/c of all the crime that ensued

**XX. Carter and Civil Rights**

- a. Promotes Federal Age to Education
- b. Promotes African Americans to higher positions

**XXI. Affirmative Action – Bakke Case, 1978**

- a. Affirmative Action becomes controversial under Carter, when Bakke sued for reverse discrimination
- b. Carter has no Supreme Court appointments

**XXII. Oil Embargo, 1979-80**

- a. Cost of living increases greatly as a result
- b. Prices sky rocket (reach \$1/gallon)
- c. Talk of creating an alternative fuel starts
- d. Carter promotes solar energy

**XXIII. Recession, 1980**

- a. Inflation created as a result of oil embargo creates a recession
- b. Carter gets blamed
- c. 1980 debates – Reagan says, “Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?”
- d. 17.5% interest rate for mortgages
- e. Unemployment was high

**XXIV. Why Carter lost?**

- a. Carter was indecisive, wimpy, naïve
- b. The 2 I’s: Iran and Inflation
- c. Carter never knew what to do next
- d. He came across as a hillbilly from Plains, GA
- e. Not a great President

**XXV. Ted Kennedy/Jimmy Carter 1980 Primary**

- a. Ted Kennedy lost Primary to Carter in 1980 b/c of Chapaquitick Scandal, where his car went off a bridge and his female friend drowned and he failed to report it immediately

**XXVI. Anderson vs. Carter vs. Reagan**

- a. Anderson – Independent Republican
- b. Carter – 41% of vote (2<sup>nd</sup> worst to Taft for an incumbent President (George HW Bush surpassed him in 1992
- c. Reagan wins in 1980

**XXVII. Reagan's Background**

- a. Grew up in Illinois
- b. Graduated w/ Degree in Economics from Eureka College, 1928
- c. 1930s – Reported Baseball Games  
Went to Hollywood (but not seen as a leading man)
- d. 1941 – Married Jane Wyman (who was more successful than him)
- e. 1948 – Divorced Wyman after she won an Oscar
- f. Wyman and Reagan were both liberals
- g. Reagan was a New Deal Democrat, but then changed his views
- h. Political different and her success possibly caused divorce
- i. 1952, Married Nancy Davis (her father was conservative)

**XXVIII. Screen Actors Guild**

- a. Reagan became head of the Screen Actor's guild
- b. Heavily involved in Red Scare, working in connection with Joseph McCarthy, Reagan labeled many in Hollywood as being Communists
- c. Reagan works for General Electric afterwards b/c

**XXIX. Reagan's Republican Activism**

- a. 1964, Regan gives a campaign speech for Barry Goldwater's Presidential campaign
- b. Speech came across very well – better than Goldwater

**XXX. Governor Reagan, 1966 and 1970**

- a. 1966/70 Reagan ran and was elected governor of California
- b. Tough on anti-war activists
- c. Supports abortion rights as governor
- d. As President, Reagan becomes Pro-life
- e. After 1974, Reagan wasn't allowed to run again

**XXXI. Reagan on Education Funding**

- a. As governor, cuts spending on education
- b. Gets business backing
- c. S. California – conservative
- d. N. California – liberal (SF)

**XXXII. Reagan on Watergate Tapes**

- a. Nixon told Reagan that he should burn Watergate Tapes on the White House lawn

**XXXIII. Reagan vs. Ford, 1976 Republican Primary**

- a. Reagan challenged Ford in 1976 Republican Primary, but because Ford dropped Rockefeller and picked up by Dole, Ford won the primary by 90 votes

**XXXIV. Reagan Becomes President**

- a. Reagan won the nomination in 1980
- b. Carter's weaknesses and 3 party race helped Reagan to get elected
- c. 1/20/1980 – Reagan becomes President

**XXXV. James Baker**

- a. Secretary of the Treasury – 1<sup>st</sup> Term
- b. Chief of Staff – 2<sup>nd</sup> Term
- c. Campaign manager for Bush when he ran in 1980 and Bush helped to get him the position of Secretary of State
- d. 1988, Bush after getting elected, names Baker Secretary of State
- e. Baker fights for George W. Bush in 2000 election controversy
- f. Warren Christopher (Clinton's 1<sup>st</sup> Sec. of State fight for Gore in 2000)

**XXXVI. Alexander Hague**

- a. Sec. of State for Reagan
- b. Not cooperative enough with Reagan

**XXXVII. George Shultz**

- a. Replaced Hague as Secretary of State
- b. 2003 – economic advisor to Arnold Schwarzenegger in California

**XXXVIII. Ed Meese**

- a. More investigated than any other cabinet member
- b. Never indicted and finally approved as Attorney General

**XXXIX. George HW Bush**

- a. Under Ford, heads the CIA for 1 year
- b. Former ambassador to China
- c. Former UN ambassador
- d. Helped Reagan a lot, but not an activist
- e. Advisor, but not as close to Reagan as Mondale was to Carter

**XXXX. Soviet Leadership**

- a. Brezhnev – getting old, not in good health, dies naturally in 1982
- b. Andropov – head of KGB – replaces Brezhnev, dies naturally at the end of 1983
- c. Chernenko – replaces Andropov, but dies after 1 year
- d. Reagan is calling Soviets an evil empire during instability in Russia

**XXXXI. Reagan’s Microphone Check, 1982**

- a. Reagan starts the tradition of giving a 5-minute radio address on Saturday Mornings
- b. Not knowing that the microphone was on (when he was testing it) Reagan said, “We’re gonna bomb the Soviet Union in 5 minutes”
- c. Caused a nuclear scare

**XXXXII. Gorbachev, 1985**

- a. Starts to recognize the need for reform
- b. In the middle of Afghan war, begins moving away from Totalitarianism

**XXXXIII. Nancy Reagan preaches Peace**

- a. In his 2<sup>nd</sup> term, tells Ronald Reagan that if he wants to go down as a great man, he has to be a peacemaker

**XXXXIV. Strategic Defense Initiative – “Star Wars”**

- a. Nicknamed “*Star Wars*” by critics
- b. Reagan told the Soviets that he put a shield in space that would prevent the US from being attacked by the Soviets, leaving the Soviets vulnerable to an attack
- c. Reagan kept building up US defense, forcing the Soviets to increase their spending (which helped lead to the Soviet decline)
- d. Reagan’s defense spending tripled the national debt

**XXXXV. Factors leading to Fall of Soviet Union**

- a. Gorbachev’s reforms
- b. Afghan War
- c. Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)



**XXXXVI. US aids Afghan Rebels (Osama Bin Ladin) – Soviet-Afghan War**

- a. At the UN, the US condemned the Soviet for interfering in Afghanistan in 1979
- b. Soviets wanted to spread Communism to Afghanistan to end their poverty and make everyone equal
- c. According to Islam, God chooses who is rich and who is poor
- d. There was a conflict of ideals
- e. July 1979, Carter began to help Islamic peasants by giving them money and weapons to fight the Soviets
- f. Hardliners in Washington didn't want to let Moscow out of Afghanistan
- g. They wanted revenge for Vietnam
- h. Afghans were also fighting against each other with weapons given to them by the Americans and Soviets
- i. Reagan increased aid to Afghanistan
- j. The US gave Afghans *Stingers* – State of the Art American missiles (1<sup>st</sup> definitive) sign that US was involved in the war
- k. 1 million Afghans died in war; 15 thousand Soviets died in war

**XXXXVII. Iran-Contra Scandal**

- a. To get around the law, Reagan sold arms to Iran, who was battling Iraq (US backed Saddam Hussein in Iraq)
- b. Money earned from the sale of the arms was given to Contras in Nicaragua
- c. When asked about the scandal, Reagan claimed he had no recollection (possibly Alzheimers, or he was possibly lying)

**XXXXVIII. Libya - Qaddafi**

- a. Colonel Quaddafi of Libya challenged the mile limit on air space
- b. Libya said there was a 200-mile limit on air space and Reagan said there was a 12-mile limit
- c. US bombed Libya in 1981 and 1986
- d. Ed Meese bombed Libya in 1981 while Reagan was sleeping – nobody wanted to awaken Regan
- b. Meese said that Reagan would have wanted to bomb Libya

**II. Lebannon, 1983**

- a. After 252 Marines were killed in Beirut by suicide bomber - US quickly withdraws from Lebanon

**L. Invasion of Grenada, 1983**

- a. Reagan invaded Grenada b/c it had a medical school there and he had to “protect” the American students in the school
- b. 48 hours after Lebanon invasion

**LI. Philippines, Haiti governments fall**

- a. 1986 – Philippine leader – Marcos is forced out of power
- b. Marcos goes to Hawaii w/ \$1 million
- c. 1986 – Haitian leader is overthrown

**LII. Reaganomics**

- a. A return to Coolidge
- b. Cut taxes on wealthy, saying claiming that corporations would create more jobs
- c. Burden of taxes was put on the Middle Class
- d. Reagan believed if you help the people at the top, it would trick down
- e. Low wage jobs were created by Reagan

**LIII. Tax Reform, 1986**

- a. Certain tax deductions were lost
- b. Reagan took away deductions from taxes for interest on credit cards and car loans
- c. Only allowed tax deductions on interest for Mortgages

**LIV. High Unemployment**

- a. 1982 – Highest unemployment rate since 1939
- b. 1975 – 9% unemployment
- c. 1982 – 10.8% unemployment (never been higher)
- d. 1983-84 – Economy revived and Reagan won every state, but one in 1984
- e. Mondale who ran w/ Geraldine Ferrarro lost in 1984 election

**LV. Effects of Reaganomics**

- a. Creates more inequities
- b. Rich – get richer
- c. Poor – get poorer

**LVI. National Debt Triples**

- a. B/c of Increased Defense spending and cutting taxes, National Debt Tripled

**LVII. Air Traffic Controllers, Summer 1981**

- a. Summer 1981, Air traffic controllers went on strike
- b. Reagan fired them all after they refused to go back to work
- c. Planes came within a few hundred feet of colliding

**LVIII. Civil Rights and Education**

- a. Enforcement of Civil Rights was cut down by Reagan
- b. Reagan also cut down Federal Education funding

**LIX. Homeless**

- a. Reagan said that people who were homeless wanted to be homeless
- b. He believed that anybody could get a job

**LX. Aids**

- a. Reagan is slow to fund it b/c at the time, it was only believed that gays and drug dealers got aids
- b. Reagan started to care about it after a former friend/actor of his (Rock Hudson) died of aids

**LXI. James Watt**

- a. Secretary of the Interior for Regan
- b. Said that Reagan was great for the environment
- c. He was very infuriating to listen to

**LXII. Reagan's Supreme Court Picks**

- a. Sandra Day O' Connor, 1981
- b. Anthony Kennedy, 1988
- c. Antonin Scalia
- d. Elevated Rehnquest to Chief Justice

**LXIII. William Rehnquest 1972 - )**

- a. Conservative – Elevated to Chief Justice in 1986
- b. As Chief Justice, he comes a moderate

**LXIV. Sandra Day O'Connor, 1981**

- a. Believed to be Conservative
- b. Turns out to be a moderate
- c. Backs abortion, affirmative action

**LXV. Anthony Kennedy (1988 - )**

- a. Thought to be Conservative
- b. Turns out to be moderate
- c. His was the vote that allowed Sodomy, saying it was a private matter (Lawrence v. Texas)

**LXVI. Antonin Scalia**

- a. Italian-American
- b. Denounced 5-4 (Sodomy) Gay Rights decision, saying it was going to destroy morality in America
- c. Very conservative and arrogant

**LXVII. Public View on Reagan**

- a. Reagan cuts Veteran's funding
- b. Image develops that he's for the rich
- c. But the average American liked him
- d. Reagan increased Patriotism in Americans

**LXVIII. Departments Reagan wanted to get rid of**

- a. Consumer Product Safety Commission
- b. Environmental Protection Agency
- c. Reagan wanted to Weaken Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- d. Reagan wanted to eliminate Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) – eliminated by Clinton
- c. Reagan wanted to lower Minimum wage for young workers from \$3.35 - \$2.50, saying that it would create more jobs
- d. Reagan felt that the National government should do nothing else, but maintain law and order and defend the country

**LXIX. Control of Congress During Reagan**

- a. House of Representatives – Democrats controlled
- b. Senate – Republicans controlled

**LXX. George HW Bush**

- a. Reagan was a pleasant individual – remained popular after Presidency
- b. Bush couldn't live up to image of Reagan

**LXXI. Reagan has Alzheimers, 1994**

- a. In 1994, Reagan gave his last public press conference, saying that he was in the “Twilight of his life” because he had Alzheimers