

# Kennedy and the New Frontier

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Chapter 15 Section 1

USH Honors

# US History (EOC) Practice Question

**Which of these was a result of the Cold War?**

- A. A communist government in all of Korea.**
- B. A democracy in Cuba that allows trade with the United States.**
- C. Greater cooperation between the USSR and the United States.**
- D. The development of nuclear missiles and a huge military buildup.**

# US History (EOC) Practice Question

**How did Populists hope to stop election fraud?**

- A. By increasing the money supply.**
- B. Through a graduated income tax.**
- C. Through the use of a secret ballot.**
- D. By imposing immigration restrictions.**

# Learning Objectives

- **Students will be able to:**
  - **Identify the factors that contributed to Kennedy's election in 1960.**
  - **Describe the new military policy of the Kennedy administration.**
  - **Summarize the crises that developed over Cuba.**
  - **Explain the Cold War symbolism of Berlin in the early 1960s.**

# Essential Question

**What were the achievements and challenges of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations?**

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- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

# The Election of 1960

- **September 26, 1960: Election debates become televised events**
  - **75 million people watched this debate**
- **During the 1960 Election, Both parties used television**
  - **Democrats spent ~\$6 million on television**
  - **Republicans Spent ~\$7.5 million on television**
  - **Candidates became “packaged products”**
- **Who were the candidates?**
  - **Democratic Candidate: John F. Kennedy**
  - **Republican Candidate: Richard M. Nixon**



# John F. Kennedy



**Son of Joseph and Rose Kennedy – prominent Boston family.**

**Joined the Navy in 1941 – serving on a PT boat in the South Pacific.**

**Entered politics in 1946 – running for Congress.**

**Kennedy was re-elected in 1948 and 1950**

**In 1952 – Kennedy ran for Senator and was elected**

**In 1956 – Kennedy was nominated as the Vice Presidential candidate with Adlai Stevenson**

**Ran for president in 1960**



# Richard M. Nixon

- **Early Life and Military Career**
  - **Born in 1913 to Quakers in California**
  - **Family was very poor**
  - **Eventually attended/graduated from Duke Law School**
  - **Served in WWII in the South Pacific**
- **Political Career**
  - **Elected in 1950 as a Senator from California**
  - **Selected to be the Vice Presidential Running mate to Eisenhower in 1952**
  - **Nominated for president (unsuccessfully in 1960)**

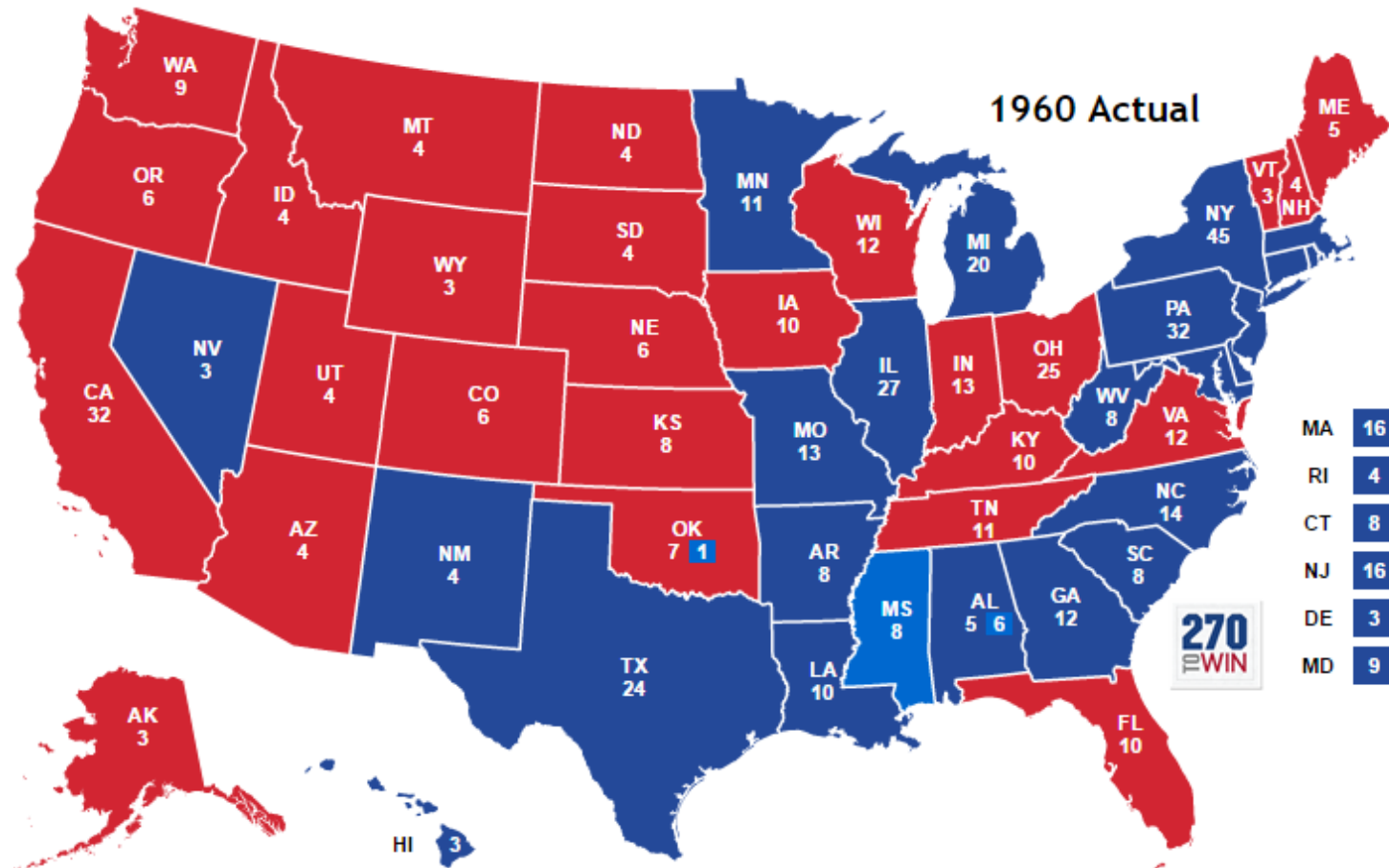


# The Impact of Television

**How did the use of television change the way candidates appeal to the people?**

**How can the American people trust this type of election?**

# The Presidential Election (1960)



# Kennedy in Office

- **What was Kennedy's plan? The New Frontier**
- **What was included in this legislation?**
  - **Increase aid for education**
  - **Provide health insurance to the elderly**
  - **Create a Department of Urban Affairs**
- **Would getting this legislation passed be easy?**  
**NO**
  - **Some members of his own party did not support his plans.**
  - **The election was SO close that the party was somewhat divided**
  - **Southern Democrats think programs are expensive!**



# Successes and Setbacks



- **What was Kennedy able to change?**
  - **Kennedy was able to improve the economy**
- **How did Kennedy grow the economy?**
  - **advocated for deficit spending (like FDR)**
  - **Increased defense spending**
  - **Increased funding for space exploration**
  - **Asked businesses to keep prices low and pay higher wages**

# Expanding Women's Rights

- **1961: Presidential commission on the status of Women**
  - **Called for action against gender discrimination**
  - **Affirmed the right of women to equal pay**
- **What did the commission propose?**
  - **The equal pay amendment (1963)**
  - **Signed by President Kennedy**
- **Did Kennedy appoint a woman to his cabinet?**
  - **No! but women did work in prominent positions in his administration**

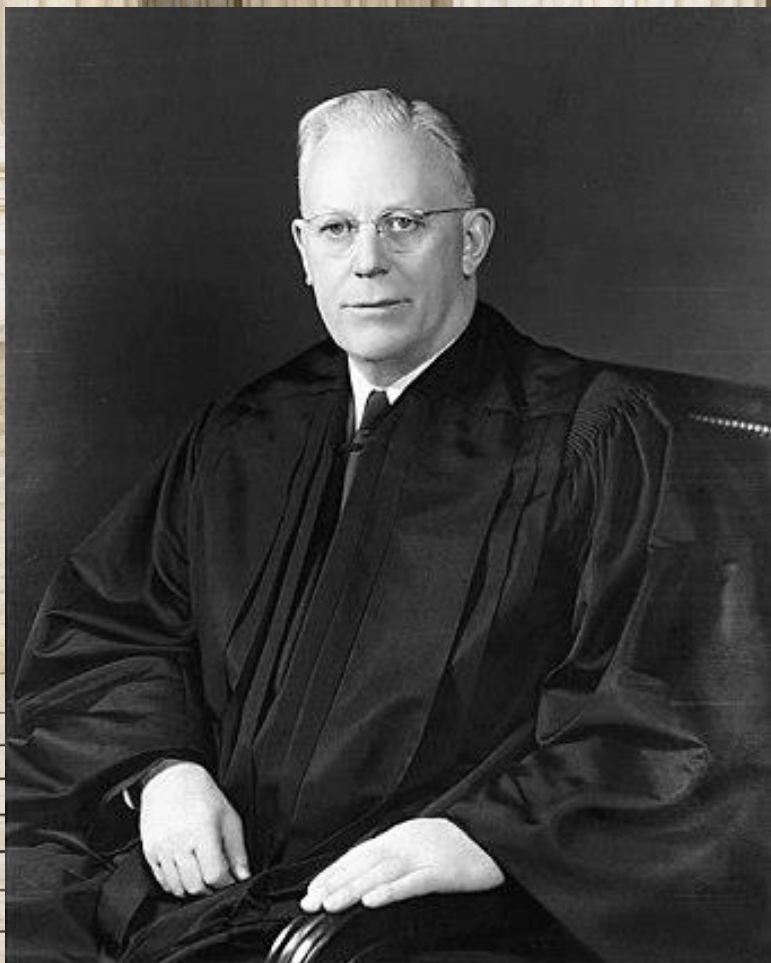


# A New Focus on the Disabled

- **1961: President's Panel on Mental Retardation**
  - **Called for funding of research into developmental disabilities**
  - **Research should also happen for educational and vocational programs for those with disabilities**
  - **Reliance on residential treatment (not institutional)**
- **1962: Eunice Kennedy Shriver**
  - **Founded Camp Shriver for people with disabilities to be physically competitive.**
  - **Grew into the Special Olympics – 1<sup>st</sup> held in Chicago (1968)**

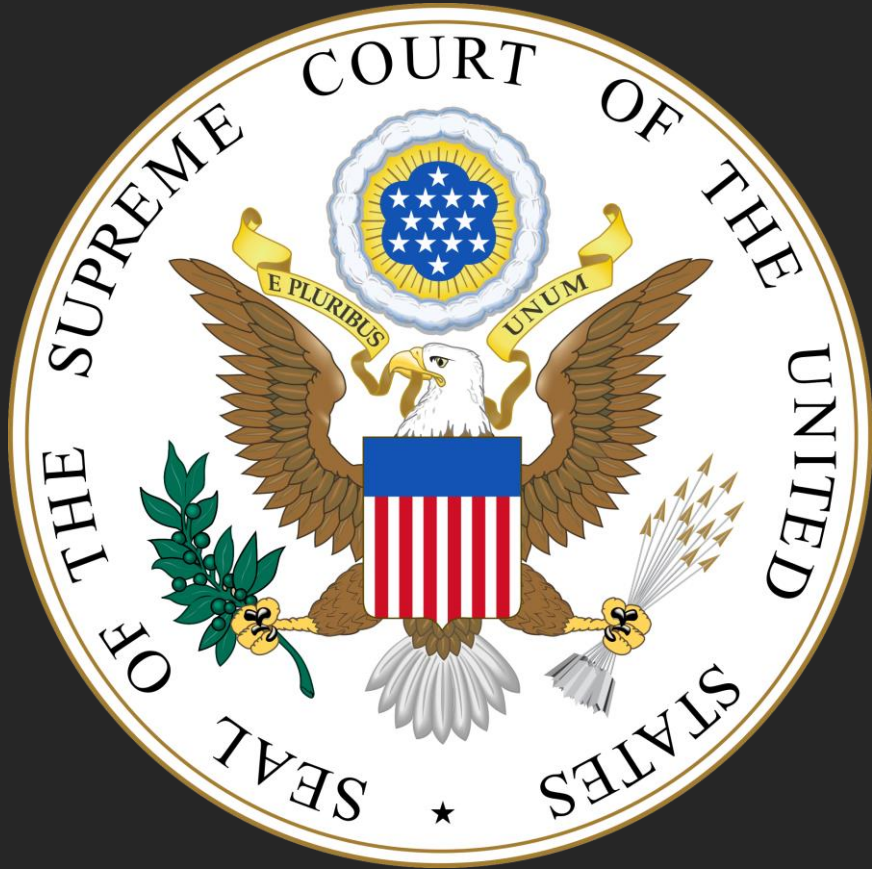


**Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founder of the Special Olympics (1968)**



# The Warren Court

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# "One Person, One Vote"

- **Reapportionment** – the method states use to draw up political districts based on changes in population.
- **Baker v. Carr (1962)**: federal courts can hear lawsuits forcing states to redraw electoral districts.
- **Reynolds v. Sims (1964)**: states must reapportion districts based on “one person, one vote”! All citizens’ votes have equal weight.

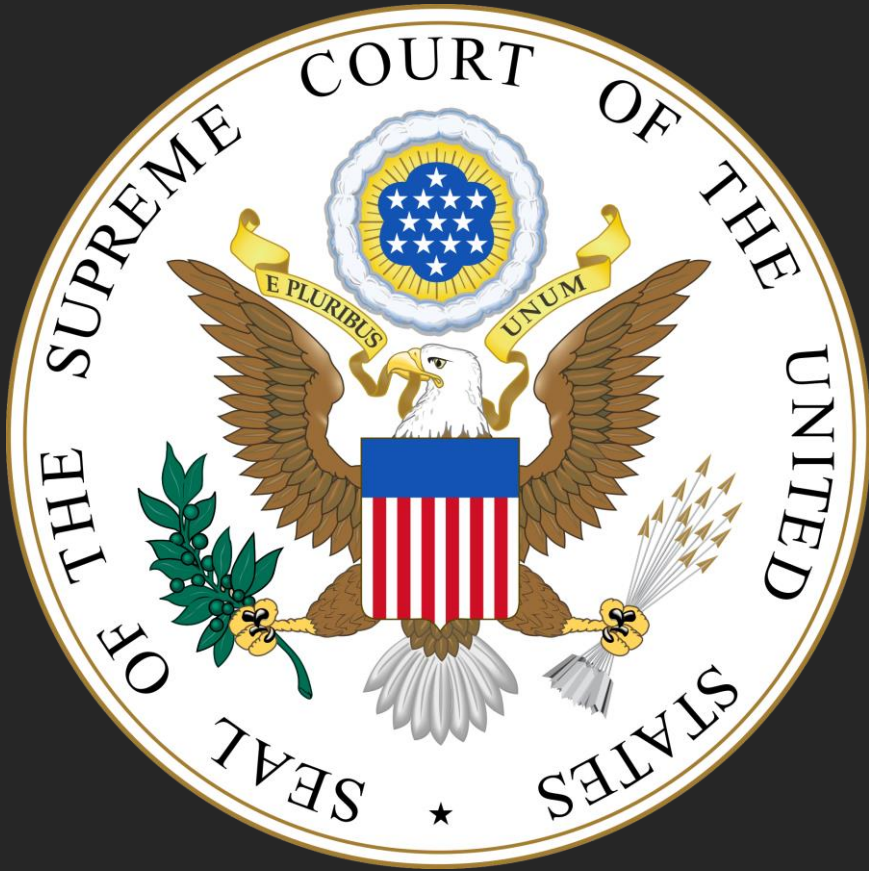


# Expanding Due Process

- “no state shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.”
- **Mapp v. Ohio (1961):** states cannot consider evidence obtained in violation of the U.S. Constitution.
- **Gideon v. Wainwright (1963):** a defendant in a state court has the right to a lawyer – even if they cannot pay.
- **Escobedo v. Illinois (1964):** suspects must be allowed access to a lawyer and informed of their right to remain silent.
- **Miranda v. Arizona (1966):** authorities must inform suspects of their right to remain silent (Miranda Rights)



# Prayer and Privacy



- **Supreme court affirmed "separation of church and state"**
- **Engle v. Vitale (1962): states cannot impose official prayers be recited in school.**
- **Abington School District v. Schempp (1963): ruled against state mandated Bible readings in public schools.**
- **Griswold v. Connecticut (1965): prohibiting the sale and use of birth control devices violated citizens' constitutional right to privacy.**

# Essential Question

**What were the achievements and challenges of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations?**

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