 I Can: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **LBJ’s Path to Power:**
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grew up in a middle class family in Blanco County, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Great Society

 Lesson 4: Test 13

* 1. LBJ entered politics in 1937 as a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quickly establishing himself as a “New Dealer” and imitating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leadership style.
	2. Finally, in 1948, LBJ won the Democratic primary election for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **A Master Politician:**
	1. 1955: Johnson becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. His legendary ability to persuade senators to support his bills became known as the “\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
	3. Such treatment helped pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1957: a voting rights measure that was the first civil rights legislation since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	4. LBJ’s ability to get legislation passed and his Southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Background got the attention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who asked Johnson to be his running mate helping him to win the 1960 presidential election.
2. **Johnson’s Domestic Agenda:**
	1. Just two hours after Kennedy was killed, Johnson took the oath of office aboard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. Five days into his administration, he urged Congress to pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_=\_\_\_\_\_\_ bills that Kennedy had sent to Capitol Hill.
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Congress passed a tax reduction of over $10 billion into law stimulating economic growth.
	4. July 1964: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **The War on Poverty:**
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: LBJ declares an “unconditional war on poverty in America” proposing legislation to help Americans prosper.
	2. August 1964: Congress enacted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act which provided $1 billion for youth programs, antipoverty measures, small-business loans, and job training.
	3. EOA created:
	4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Youth Training Program
	5. VISTA-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to America
	6. Project \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (an education program for underprivileged preschoolers)
	7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that encouraged poor people to participate in public-works programs.
2. **1964 Election:**
	1. Republicans nominated conservative senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Arizona to oppose Johnson.
	2. He maintained that the federal government should \_\_\_\_\_\_ try to correct social and economic wrongs like poverty, discrimination, and lack of opportunity.
	3. He also threatened the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weapons on Cuba and North Vietnam.
	4. However, America was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with President Johnson’s policies. As a result, LBJ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the election by a landslide and the Democrats increased their majority in Congress.
3. **Building the Great Society:**
	1. LBJ had a vision for America called the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” He outlined a legislative program that would end poverty and racial injustice and create a higher standard of living, equal opportunity, and promote a richer quality of life for all.
	2. By 1969, Congress had passed \_\_\_\_\_\_of his measures.
	3. Education:
		1. LBJ considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “the key which can unlock the door to the Great Society.”
		2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1965 provided more than $1 billion in federal aid to help public and parochial schools purchase textbooks and new library materials.
	4. Healthcare:
		1. LBJ and Congress changed Social Security by establishing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		2. Medicare provided hospital insurance and low-cost medical insurance for almost every American \_\_\_\_\_ or older.
		3. Medicaid extended health insurance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_recipients.
	5. Housing:
		1. Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units of low-rent public housing
		2. Helped low- and moderate-income families pay for better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ housing
		3. Established the Department of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HUD)
		4. Appointed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first African-American cabinet member in American history, as Secretary of HUD.
	6. Immigration:
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ of 1924 and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ of 1924 established immigration quotas that discriminated strongly against people from outside Western Europe—especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Europeans and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		2. Immigration Act of 1965 opened the door for many non-European immigrants to settle in the United States by ending quotas based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	7. The Environment:
		1. Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* exposed the dangers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ of 1965: required states to clean up rivers.
		3. The government also sought out the worst chemical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	8. Consumer Protection:
		1. Congress passed major safety laws like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law that set standards for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consumer goods.
		2. Congress also established safety standards for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after Ralph Nader’s book, *Unsafe at Any Speed*, criticized the mobile industry for ignoring safety concerns.
4. **Reforms of the Warren Court:**
	1. The Supreme Court of the 1960s took an activist stance on leading issues with Chief Justice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. The Warren Court:
	3. Banned state-sanctioned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in public schools
	4. Declared state-required \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oaths unconstitutional
	5. Limited the power of communities to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books and films
	6. Said that free speech included the wearing of black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by antiwar students.
	7. Changed federal and state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the criminal justice system.
5. **Congressional Reapportionment:**
	1. Reapportionment: the way in which states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ election districts based on the changing number of people in them.
	2. By 1960, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Americans lived in cities and suburbs. However, many states had failed to change their congressional districts which gave voters in rural areas more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and more power than those in urban areas.
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1962):
		1. Stated that the government had the right to tell states to reapportion their districts for more equal representation and that they should be redrawn so that districts were equal in population.
	4. Reynolds v. Simms (1964):
		1. This extended the principle of “\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislative districts.
		2. Both of these decisions led to a shift of political power throughout the nation from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas.
6. **Rights of the Accused:**
	1. Mapp v. Ohio (1961):
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seized illegally cannot be used in state courts (the exclusionary rule).
	3. Gideon v. Wainright (1963):
	4. Required criminal courts to provide \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to those who could not afford it.
	5. Escobedo v. Illinois (1964):
	6. An accused person has a right to have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represent during police questioning.
	7. Miranda v. Arizona:
	8. All suspects must be read their rights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_questioning.
7. **Impact of the Great Society:**
	1. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on whether the changes made in the Great Society made the nation better or worse.
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_extended the power and reach of the federal government more than any other post WWII president.
	3. The “war on poverty” did help. The number of poor people fell from \_\_\_\_\_\_of the population in 1962 to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1973.
	4. LBJ’s tax cut spurred the economy. However, funding the Great Society caused for a growing budget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	5. A Conservative backlash arose as a new group of Republican leaders were put into power.
	6. The increase of Communist forces in Vietnam began to overshadow the goals of the Great Society.