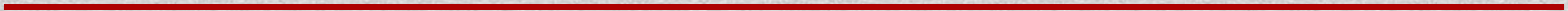
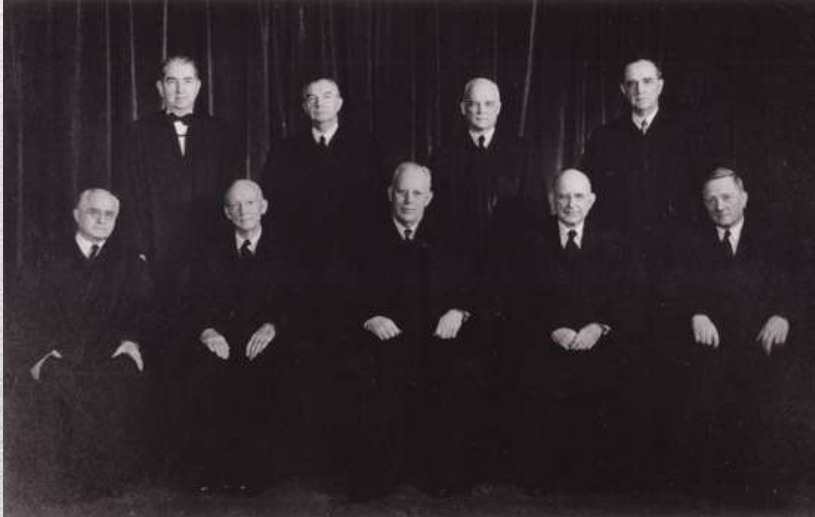


SSUSH23 The student will describe and assess the impact of political developments between 1945 and 1970.



a. Describe the Warren Court and the expansion of individual rights as seen in the Miranda decision.

- Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the United States in 1953.
- Warren led the Supreme Court in making several decisions on key political and social issues.



The Warren Court made decisions in such famous cases as *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Miranda v. Arizona*.

Miranda decision

- In the Miranda decision of 1966, the Supreme Court ruled that suspects must be notified of their rights before questioning:
 - Right to remain silent
 - Right to a lawyer, even if they couldn't afford one

Though criticized by many Americans, Miranda expanded the rights of the accused by guaranteeing equal rights to all citizen regardless of their economic situation.

b. Describe the political impact of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; include the impact on civil rights legislation.

- Kennedy, especially towards the end of his Presidency, was viewed as being very progressive towards the civil rights movement.
 - In November 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, TX.
 - Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, from Texas was sworn in as President.
 - Politically, Johnson was very different than Kennedy: - Spent years in Congress, and knew how to get things done.
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Johnson carried on many of Kennedy's plans including getting both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed into law



Johnson Administration

c. Explain Lyndon Johnson's Great Society; include the establishment of Medicare

- Johnson ran and won the 1964 Presidential election
 - Johnson immediately set in motion his “Great Society” plan
 - His plan was based on Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, and focused on expanding aid to the poor through a variety of programs
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Medicare

- During a three year period, the Johnson administration passed over 60 programs as part of the Great Society.
 - Medicare, which was established in 1965, provided health care for the elderly.
 - Though some of the Great Society programs turned out to be great successes, Johnson's plan was eventually undermined by the increased financial burden of the Vietnam War.
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d. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968; include the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, and the events surrounding the Democratic National Convention.

- In late March, Martin Luther King Jr. went to Memphis, TN to help support a strike by African American sanitation workers.
 - In the early evening of April 4, Dr. King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray.
 - King's death sparked a series of riots across the country.
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Robert F. Kennedy

- Robert Kennedy was John Kennedy's brother and served as the U.S. Attorney General under his administration.
 - Robert Kennedy, supporting many of his brother's civil rights policies, decided to run for president in 1968.
 - As a Democratic candidate, Kennedy went to California in June of 1968 and won that state's primary.
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Robert F. Kennedy



- After greeting supporters at a hotel after his victory, Robert Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan.
 - By the end of 1968, two national leaders had been assassinated.
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1968 Democratic National Convention

- The 1968 Democratic National Convention was held in Chicago, IL.
- 4,000 anti-war demonstrators (Vietnam War), tried to march to the convention site but were met by over 11,000 army and National Guardsmen, and Chicago riot police.



1968 Democratic National Convention

Protesters and bystanders were met with tear-gas, and beaten by the police, all within the full view of television cameras.

