

## Objectives

- Evaluate Johnson's policies up to his victory in the 1964 presidential election.
- Analyze Johnson's goals and actions as seen in his Great Society programs.
- Assess the achievements of the Great Society.



## Terms and People

- **Lyndon B. Johnson** – became President after Kennedy's assassination
- **Civil Rights Act** – outlawed discrimination in voting, education, and public accommodations
- **War on Poverty** – federal programs designed to train the jobless, educate the uneducated, and provide healthcare for those in need
- **Economic Opportunity Act** – created programs, such as the Job Corps and VISTA, to provide opportunities for impoverished Americans

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Great Society** – a plan to end poverty and racial injustice and provide opportunity for every child
- **Medicare** – a federal program that provided basic hospital insurance for Americans aged 65 and older
- **Medicaid** – a federal program that provided basic medical services to poor and disabled Americans
- **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965** – changed America's immigration quota system
- **Warren Court** – Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren whose decisions supported civil rights



## How did Johnson's Great Society programs change life for most Americans?

President Johnson shared the goals President Kennedy had advanced.

He pushed important domestic legislation through Congress.



After Vice President **Lyndon Johnson** was sworn in as President, he worked for the same goals Kennedy had championed.

Johnson was a seasoned politician who built consensus in Congress to pass the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.

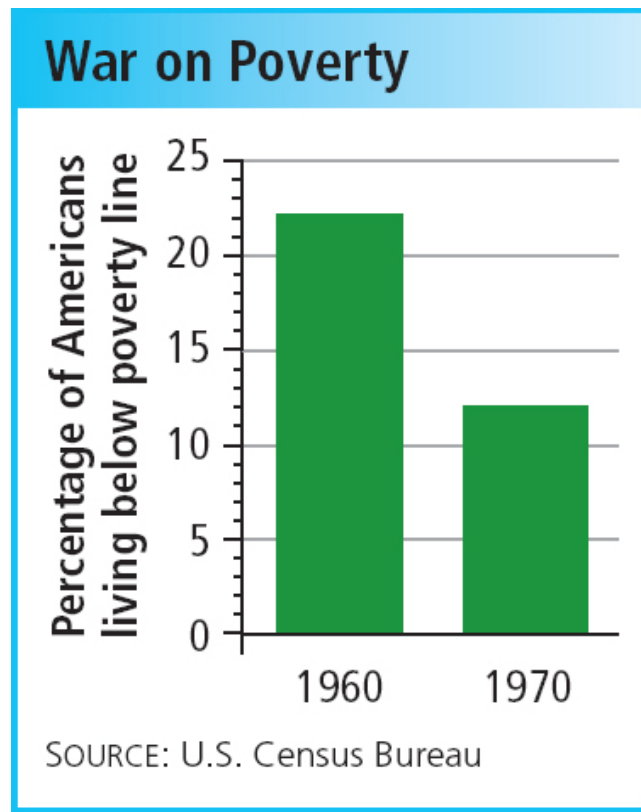


## The Civil Rights Act of 1964

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- outlawed discrimination in voting, education, and public accommodations
- established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to fight discrimination in hiring
- prohibited discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in public accommodations and in hiring

## President Johnson convinced Congress to pass a big tax cut for the middle class.



He also established the **War on Poverty** to promote job training, education, and healthcare for those in need.



As part of the War on Poverty, the  
**Economic Opportunity Act** of 1964:



- created the Job Corps to train young people in work skills
- established VISTA to send volunteers into poor American communities
- formed Project Head Start to fund preschool programs



**In the 1964 presidential election, President Johnson defeated Barry Goldwater in a landslide.**

Johnson used his popularity to call for a **Great Society** that would end poverty and racial injustice and provide opportunity for every child.

## Johnson's Great Society

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- created **Medicare** and **Medicaid**
- provided funds to impoverished school districts
- passed legislation to improve air and water quality
- passed the **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965** to lift immigration quotas
- created the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities

**During Johnson's presidency, the Supreme Court decided many cases involving controversial social, political, and religious issues.**

Called the **Warren Court** after Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court supported civil rights, civil liberties, voting rights, and personal privacy.



## The Warren Court ruled on many significant issues.

- Voter's rights: "one man, one vote"
- Rights of the accused:
  - To have a lawyer present
  - To have a court-appointed lawyer
  - To be told about rights
- Prayer in school





## Section Review

### QuickTake Quiz



### Know It, Show It Quiz

