

CHAPTER
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Section 1

SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE *Predicting Effects*

When Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy faced each other in history's first televised debate, the world of politics changed forever. As journalist Russell Baker wrote at the time, "That night, image replaced the printed word as the natural language of politics." Use the table and questions on this page to predict the impact of television on campaigns of the future. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, p. R20.)

Years	Yearly Average
1989–90	6 hours, 55 minutes
1990–91	6 hours, 56 minutes
1991–92	7 hours, 4 minutes
1992–93	7 hours, 17 minutes
1993–94	7 hours, 21 minutes

Source: 1996 Information Please Almanac

1. A trend is a general pattern of change over time. What overall trend characterized television viewing time during the early 1990s?

2. Based on this trend, what predictions would you make about television viewing time in the late 1990s?

3. Suppose you were a political candidate. How might predictions about television viewing time influence your decisions about campaign spending?

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Section 1

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: PLACE

Divided Germany and the Berlin Wall

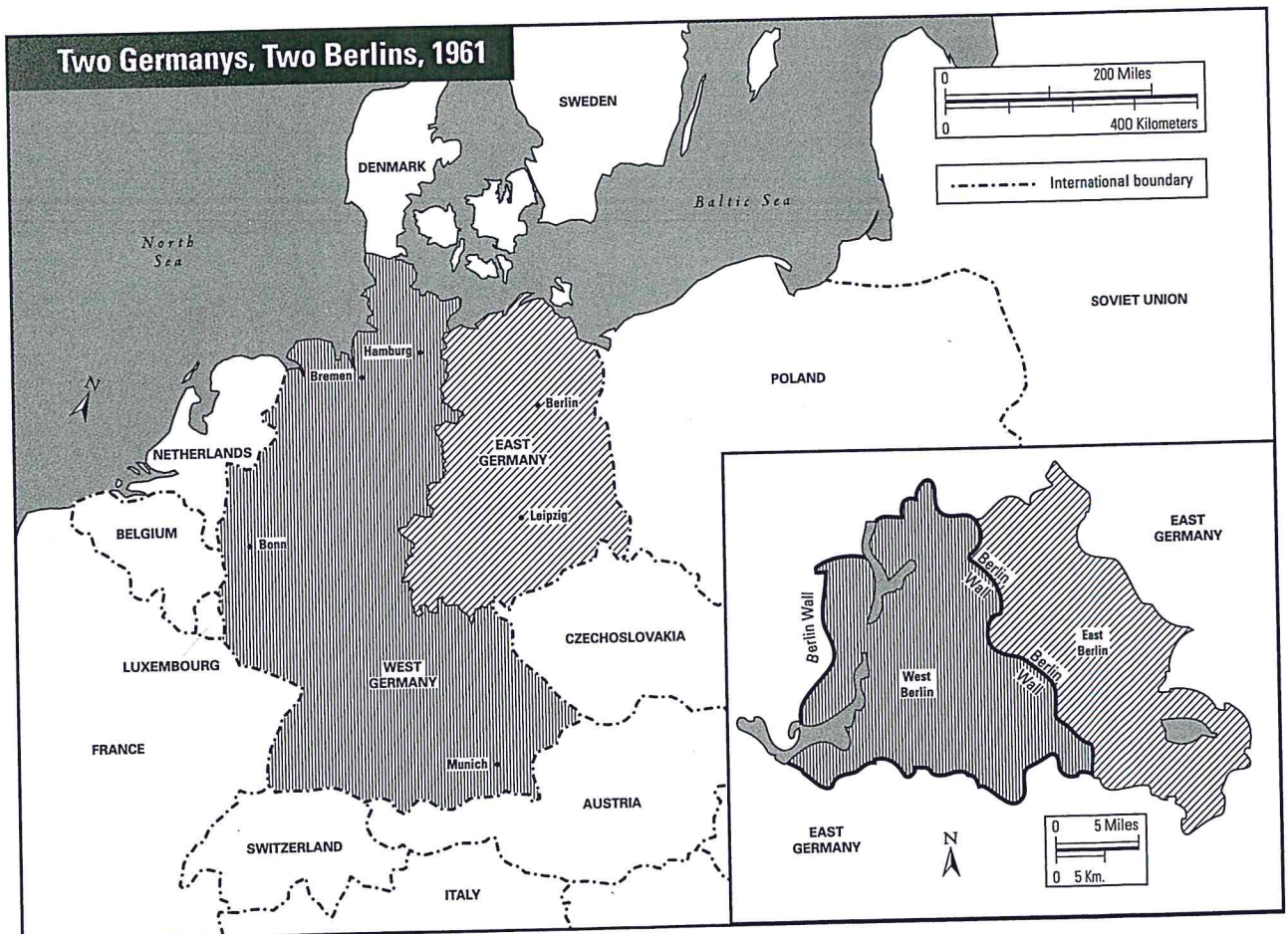
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the maps carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

After winning World War II, the Allies divided Germany into four separately administered zones. The Soviet Union controlled the eastern part of the country, while the United States, Great Britain, and France controlled the western part, which was soon united into one political division.

The same divisions existed within the former German capital of Berlin, and the city became a frequent source of U.S.-Soviet tension in the post-war era. Between 1949 and 1961, about 2.7 million East Germans fled to freedom in West Germany. Hundreds of thousands of them escaped simply by making their way into relatively open West Berlin and then flying to West Germany. In the summer

of 1961, about 1,500 East Germans a day were fleeing into West Berlin. As a result, a wall 13 feet high and about 100 miles long was built around West Berlin that fall. The Hungarian composer György Ligeti described the walled-in region as “a surrealist cage in which those inside are free.”

The Berlin Wall created an emotional crisis for the city's residents. The wall cut across 62 city streets and 131 outlying roads. Relatives and friends were separated. Those living in East Berlin and working in West Berlin lost their jobs. During the wall's 28 years of existence, about 80 people were killed trying to climb over it and get inside.



Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which part of Germany was controlled by the United States, Great Britain, and France after World War II? _____

2. Who controlled the larger part of postwar Germany—the Soviet Union or the three Western powers? _____

3. In which part of Germany was Berlin located? _____

4. Use a ruler and the scale on the main map to determine approximately how far Berlin lay from the closest point in West Germany. _____

In what way do you think Berlin's location was a problem for the Western powers?

5. Which government—West Germany's or East Germany's—do you think erected the Berlin Wall? _____

Why was the wall built? _____

6. Before 1961, what might have been the best way for someone living in Leipzig to escape to Munich? _____

7. Explain the irony—the opposite of what might be expected—in György Ligeti's characterization of West Berlin. _____



AMERICAN LIVES Alan Shepard

Space Explorer Who Restored Confidence

Section 2

"It's a beautiful day. Boy, what a ride!"—Alan Shepard's first words on returning to Earth after his space flight, 1961

Alan Shepard (b. 1923) was the first American in space and the fifth person to walk on the moon. He helped to restore Americans' confidence in the space program.

While he was in the Navy, Shepard became fascinated with flying. He wanted to win his flight wings so badly that along with naval flight training he also took civilian flying courses. He became a pilot in 1947 and three years later a test pilot—a sometimes dangerous calling.

Soon after the Soviet Union embarrassed the United States by orbiting the first artificial satellite in 1957, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) decided that America needed to be first to orbit a human. NASA sent letters to the top test pilots inviting them to apply for the program. Shepard joined the program and after months of testing was named as one of the first seven astronauts in Project Mercury.

For the next two years, the astronauts took classes in astronomy, astrophysics, and biology. They endured constant physical tests. They patiently suffered through experiments that checked their responses to weightlessness and high gravity. They smiled through countless press conferences and public appearances. Finally, Shepard was chosen to take the first flight.

Then Americans had a crisis of confidence. In April 1961, the Soviet Union rocketed Yuri Gagarin into space. Americans were embarrassed once again by the Soviet Union's space superiority. NASA looked inept—especially later in the month when it had to blow up two rockets that were not working correctly. On top of these disasters, Shepard's flight had to be canceled because of bad weather. Nothing, it seemed, was going right.

Finally, on May 5, 1961, the weather was cooperative. Shepard was strapped into the capsule just after five in the morning. Problems forced a delay in the countdown, however. Finally, Shepard's irritated voice came over the radio to the engineers. "Why don't you fix your little problem . . . and light

this candle." At 9:34 the rocket ignited, and Shepard was lifted into space. He returned to Earth fifteen minutes later. His flight was not as impressive as Gagarin's orbit of the earth, but Americans were thrilled. Shepard was treated like a hero. He was given a medal by President Kennedy and a huge parade by New York City. Twenty days later, the President used his success as the occasion for a new goal: to land an American on the moon.

Shepard hoped to fly a spacecraft again. It seemed as though he would get his wish in 1963 when he was named to the Gemini program, the Project Mercury successor. However, Shepard had developed an inner-ear problem that caused him dizziness in the air. Shepard stayed with NASA as an administrator, but he was not allowed to fly.

Five years later, Shepard had surgery to repair his ear problem. He then joined the Apollo program, which aimed at landing on the moon. NASA enjoyed success with two moon landings in 1969. Then, in 1970, disaster hit when equipment problems forced NASA to abort the Apollo 13 lunar landing and three astronauts almost died in space. Clouds returned to the U.S. space effort.

Once again, though, Shepard eased Americans' concerns. His Apollo 14 flight in 1971 was flawless. At age 47, he became the oldest American to fly in space and the fifth to walk on the moon. The mission proceeded so smoothly that, during his moon walk, Shepard hit a few golf balls. In 1974 Shepard resigned from the space program and the Navy and went into private life.

Questions

1. The first seven astronauts were given constant media attention? Why?
2. From two hours before liftoff until after the recovery of his space capsule, Shepard's first flight was broadcast live. Why would the government allow that?
3. Do you think landing a person on the moon was a worthwhile goal? Why or why not?

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The New Frontier*

Section 2

Finding Main Ideas

The following questions deal with events during President Kennedy's term in office. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did the Kennedy administration battle the recession? What were some examples of this strategy?

2. What was the difference between the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress?

3. What impact did the growth of the nation's space program have on American society?

4. What difficulties did Kennedy face in his dealings with Congress? Why didn't he act more forcefully to push through his measures?

5. For what reason did President Kennedy travel to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963?

6. What did the Warren Commission determine about the assassination of President Kennedy?


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AMERICAN LIVES

Rachel Carson

Pioneering Writer of Science

Section 3

"[W]e should no longer accept the counsel of those who tell us we must fill our world with poisonous chemicals. We should look about and see what other course is open to us."—Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (1962)

Rachel Carson (1907–1964) was a talented writer who cared deeply for nature. Fearing for the safety of the natural world, she wrote a book that helped launch the environmental movement.

Carson always wanted to be a writer. In college, though, she took a biology course that fascinated her, and she switched her major from English. After additional study, Carson taught science. Faced with the need to support her mother and two orphaned nieces, she took a job with the Bureau of Fisheries in 1936. At the urging of others, she submitted to a magazine an article she had written for the bureau, and it was accepted. A publisher then asked Carson to expand the piece into a book. The result, *Under the Sea-Wind* (1941), "a naturalist's picture of ocean life," was praised but did not sell well to a public suddenly worried about world war.

It was ten years before Carson could publish her second book, *The Sea Around Us*. Praised for its science and poetic exploration of the oceans' mysteries, the book was a bestseller. More important, the book's financial success—and a fellowship she was awarded—allowed Carson to resign her job and write full time. In 1955 she published her third book, *The Edge of the Sea*, a study of Atlantic Coast seashores.

Soon Carson undertook another project—one that would have profound effect on American attitudes. A friend of Carson had a bird sanctuary on her property. Following state law, it had been sprayed with DDT, a pesticide. Her friend noticed that birds were dying in large numbers. She asked Carson to help put a stop to the use of DDT. In her old government job, Carson had read disturbing reports about DDT. With this new evidence of its dangers, she resolved to write about it.

DDT had been discovered by a Swiss chemist in 1939. It was an excellent killer of insects. During World War II, DDT use prevented disease among soldiers and refugees. After the war, DDT helped save millions of lives by killing mosquitoes that carry malaria. However, DDT had problems, too. It

could not be washed off food, and it could build up to dangerous levels in animals' and humans' bodies over time. Also, insects were acquiring resistance to DDT. That meant that larger doses would be needed to kill them. Those larger doses were more dangerous to animals and humans. Still, most people of the day knew only of DDT's successes. It seemed like a miracle chemical.

For years, Carson read scientific reports about DDT and worked on a fourth book. She found that DDT sprayed on a Michigan college campus to destroy bugs had also killed all the local robins. She learned that DDT was responsible for the declining numbers of many bird species—including the national bird, the bald eagle. Finally, in 1962, she published the now-classic *Silent Spring*.

Carson's book was subjected to a storm of criticism from chemical companies. She was called "hysterical," and her book, they said, should be ignored. The public, though, was disturbed by Carson's claims—which she had backed with research. President Kennedy called for a special commission to investigate. It agreed that DDT was dangerous, and by 1969, the government was phasing out most uses of the pesticide.

Carson's book had even more wide-ranging consequences. She demonstrated that people were affected by whatever affected nature. Americans' thinking changed as a result, and many people were drawn into environmental work. Carson died from cancer less than two years after *Silent Spring* was published, but she lived long enough to know she had made the desired impact.

Questions

1. How did public attitudes to DDT make it difficult for Carson to convince people of its dangers?
2. What did Carson mean when she titled her book *Silent Spring*?
3. Why did chemical companies attack Carson for *Silent Spring*?

CHAPTER
20**Section 3****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The Great Society***Completion**

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. President Kennedy asked Lyndon Johnson to be his running mate in 1960 in part to help him win key states in the
- West.
 - Midwest.
 - Northeast.
 - South.
- _____ 2. In the presidential election of 1964, Lyndon Johnson won a landslide victory over
- Barry Goldwater.
 - Richard Nixon.
 - Robert Weaver.
 - Earl Warren.
- _____ 3. The Supreme Court case ordering that all suspects must be read their rights before questioning was
- Escobedo v. Illinois.*
 - Miranda v. Arizona.*
 - Reynolds v. Sims.*
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.*
- _____ 4. The Great Society program that played a key role in the “war on poverty” was the
- Civil Rights Act.
 - Economic Opportunity Act.
 - Immigration Act of 1965.
 - Wilderness Preservation Act.
- _____ 5. Medicare provided greater health benefits for
- the poor.
 - children.
 - the elderly.
 - single mothers.
- _____ 6. *Unsafe at Any Speed* was a best-selling book that alleged a widespread neglect for safety in the
- automobile industry.
 - airline industry.
 - railroad industry.
 - meatpacking industry.

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BUILDING VOCABULARY *The New Frontier and
the Great Society*

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. reapportionment | a. provided help to Latin America |
| _____ 2. Fidel Castro | b. barrier between East and West Berlin |
| _____ 3. Alliance for Progress | c. redrawing of election districts |
| _____ 4. Lyndon Baines Johnson | d. leader of Cuba |
| _____ 5. flexible response | e. succeeded Kennedy as president |
| _____ 6. Berlin Wall | f. reliance on conventional rather than nuclear warfare |

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- Lyndon Johnson's domestic programs were known collectively as the (a) New Frontier (b) Great Society (c) Fair Deal.
- The program that extended health insurance to welfare recipients was (a) Medicare (b) Medicaid (c) Social Security.
- The body that performed the official investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy was the (a) Warren Commission (b) Peace Corps (c) Tennessee Valley Authority.
- All of the following were programs of the Economic Opportunity Act except (a) VISTA (c) Project Head Start (c) Medicare.
- The Immigration Act of 1965 sought to end a long-standing policy that favored immigrants from (a) Europe (b) Africa (c) Asia.

C. Writing Use the following related terms together in a paragraph.

hot line

Limited Test Ban Treaty

Chapter 20: The New Frontier and the Great Society Review

Section 1:

Flexible Response
Berlin Wall
Hot Line
Limited Test Ban Treaty

Know the following:

What was the name of the first Russian satellite shot into space?
U.S. invaded what country during the Bay of Pigs?
What was the Berlin Wall stopping the flow of what group of people?
Who was the dictator of Cuba the U.S. was trying to overthrow?

Section 2:

New Frontier
Mandate
Peace Corps
Alliance for Progress
Warren Commission

Know the following:

what is deficit spending?
What country sent the first human into space?
Who shot President Kennedy?
Who took over for President Kennedy after he was assassinated?
Name of the first U.S. satellite put into space that broadcasted live TV from Maine to Europe

Section 3:

Economic Opportunity Act
Great Society
Medicare
Medicaid
immigration act of 1965
warren court
reapportionment

Know the following:

what was decided in the Brown Vs Board of Education court case?
What was the outcome of the Supreme Court case: Baker v Carr (1962)?
What was the outcome of the Supreme Court case: Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
What was the outcome of the Supreme Court case: Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
What was the outcome of the Supreme Court case: Miranda V Arizona (1966)