## **16.5**

# **Reform Under Johnson**



#### As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- 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 in creating economic opportunities for citizens.
- Analyze the effects of U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

#### Johnson's Path to Presidency

Lyndon B. Johnson was born & raised in Texas & started his career as a teacher for a Mexican American segregated school

1937 Elected to Congress working his way to Senate Majority leader in 1955

Johnson was a skilled politician who was able to build coalitions & work out compromises

Became Vice President for Kennedy to help carry the southern vote & Mexican American vote

## **Civil Rights Policies**

After taking office, argued for the Civil Rights bill to pass to honor the legacy of JFK

**Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination in voting, education & public accommodations** 

## Title VII prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex

#### **Economic Policies**

#### War on Poverty Bill- Train the jobless, educate people, provide healthcare, & work for tax breaks

**Economic Opportunity Act-** Created the Job Corps to train people for work skills to acquire better jobs

Volunteers would head into inner cities & reservations to train individuals

Head Start Program created daycare & programs to help students prepare for school

# SCHOOLS

### **Johnson Election**

1964- Johnson runs for office against Barry Goldwater, republican nominee whose views were opposite Johnson

Goldwater believed it was not the federal government's job to fight racism & poverty

Johnson wins election by a landslide, but Goldwater's ideas resonated with republicans

The conservative party would transform under his leadership leading to Reagan's Whitehouse bid

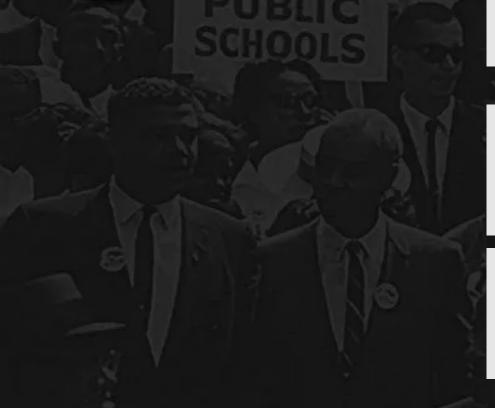
#### **The Great Society**

Johnson's vision to fix the nation to create prosperity for all Americans\*

\*by fixing education, healthcare, environment, discrimination, & poverty

> Medicare- Medical Care for the Aged Program to provide insurance for those 65 yrs & older

Medicaid- Basic medical services for poor & disabled Americans not in Social Security



#### **Education & Consumer Protection**

Elementary & Secondary Education Act provided libraries, learning centers, & services in impoverished school district

Novels such as *Silent Spring & Unsafe at Any Speed* spoke out against pesticides & automobile industries lack of safety

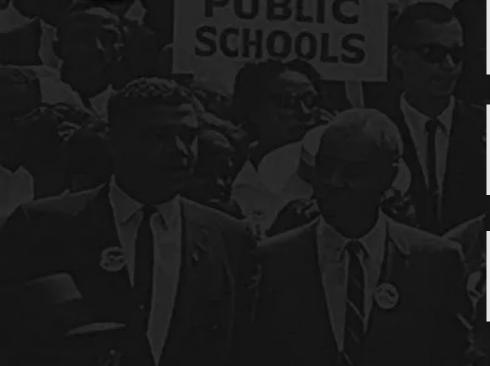
Laws were created for safety standards for cars & traffic safety

U.S. Public Health enforced laws to improve water & air standards in the country

#### **Immigration Policies**

Johnson decided to take charge of fixing the quota systems of the U.S.

Immigration & Nationality Act of 1965- Changed immigration law & allowed millions to enter the country



#### **\*\*\*Legacy of the Great Society**

Poverty & infant morality rates greatly declined & Medicare programs improved health care

Head Start & educational changes allowed people to escape poverty

National Endowment for the Arts & Humanities allowed for artists & scholars to flourish

Women & minority groups made great advancements & those with college degrees doubled

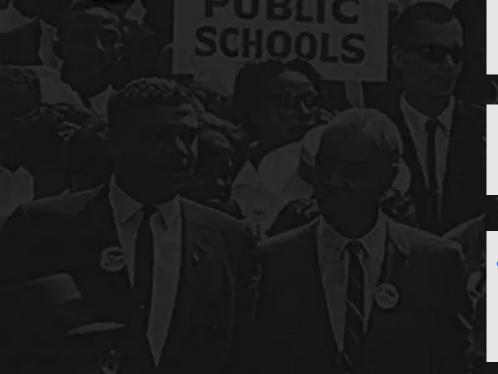
#### The Impact of the Warren Court

Chief Justice lead massive social, religious, & political issues in the Supreme Court

The Warren Court- Most liberal court in American History supporting civil rights, liberties, voting rights, & personal privacy

*Baker v. Carr-* "One man, one vote" electoral districts had to reflect those living there

*Reynolds V. Sims-* Any arrangement against "one man, one vote" went against 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment



#### **Redefine Civil Rights & Liberties**

*Tinker v. Des Moines School District-* Students do not give up all their rights to free speech in school

Judicial Interpretation- Justices expand the Constitution beyond what the framers intended (such as free speech)

Evidence that was obtained "illegally" violated the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment & had to be excluded

People had the right to a lawyer before questioning & informed of Miranda Rights



#### **Church & State**

*Engel V. Vitale-* Public Schools cannot require students to recite a state-sanctioned prayer

*Abington V. Schempp*- Bible reading in public schools violates 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment

Religious groups argue to this day that these decisions are hostile towards religion