Chapter 27: The Optimism and the Anguish of the 1960s

Visual Review

Great Society Programs
- From 1965 to 1967, Congress enacted the most far-reaching economic and social laws since the New Deal.

The United States and the World beyond Vietnam
- Johnson tries to project American power around the globe, while reducing tensions with the Soviet Union.

Civil Rights Laws
- President Lyndon B. Johnson makes racial justice a priority for his administration.

The Supreme Court and Rights and Liberties
- The Supreme Court plays a major role in expanding civil rights and liberties.

The Challenge of Racial Justice
- A mass movement develops to obtain civil rights for African Americans.

Cold War Tensions
- Kennedy focuses attention toward winning the Cold War.

Kennedy Assassination
- President Kennedy is assassinated, making Lyndon B. Johnson the new president.

JFK’s New Frontier
- President John F. Kennedy inspires Americans to improve the country.

The New Frontier

The Optimism and the Anguish of the 1960s

The Great Society
A Robust Economy

Technological Change, Science, and Space Exploration
- Technological innovations transform American life.

The Rise of the Sunbelt
- The shift in political and economic strength leads to the rise of the South and West

Urban Uprisings and Black Power
- Advocates for civil rights alter tactics.

Latinos and Indians Struggle for Rights
- Other ethnic groups fight for racial equality.

The New Feminism
- Women also demand equality in both public and private life.

The New Environmentalism
- Activists create a new awareness of problems with the environment.

Youth and the Counterculture
- Young people play a larger role in political, cultural, and social life.

Race, Gender, Youth, and the Challenge to the Establishment

Technological Change, Science, and Space Exploration

The Rise of the Sunbelt

Urban Uprisings and Black Power

Latinos and Indians Struggle for Rights

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The New Environmentalism

Youth and the Counterculture