NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write the Provisions (what’s in the program) and Impacts from Kennedy’s New Frontier and Johnson’s Great Society into the boxes which they each belong. We will be using this graphic organizer to compare the two large programs. You will keep this when you finish.

Kennedy’s New Frontier

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Provisions** | **Impact** |
| Manpower Development Training Act (1962) |  |  |
| Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963) |  |  |
| Space Program |  |  |
| Medical Retardation and Health Centers (1963) |  |  |

Johnson’s Great Society

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Provisions** | **Impact** |
| Civil Rights Act (1964) |  |  |
| Economic Opportunities Act (1964) |  |  |
| Voting Rights Act (1965) |  |  |
| Medicare Act (1965) |  |  |
| Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965) |  |  |
| Higher Education Act (1965) |  |  |
| Appalachian Development Act (1965) |  |  |
| Immigration Act (1965) |  |  |
| Demonstration Cities Act (1966) |  |  |
| Civil Rights Act (1968) |  |  |

New Frontier

**Provisions**

* Kennedy committed the United States to putting a man on the moon by 1970
* Provided funds for research and treatment for mental health
* Retrained farmers and chronically unemployed
* United States and Soviet Union banned nuclear tests in the atmosphere

**Impact**

* Allowed United States to take the lead from the Soviets in the space race
* Gave needed support for a group unable to speak for themselves
* Helped to increase security for all Americans
* Provided opportunities for the very poor to become self-sustaining

Great Society

**Provisions**

* Allowed for federal registering of voters and federal monitoring of elections and outlawed literacy tests
* Banned discrimination in jobs, public hotels and restaurants, and voting
* Banned racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing
* Federal funds given to public schools and funds for instructional materials supplied to public, private, and parochial schools
* Funded a variety of “war on poverty” programs including the Job Corps, VISTA, HeadStart, Upward Bound, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and College Work Study
* Gave priority to keeping families together and promoting national needs
* Provided federal funding for medical care for the elderly under Social Security
* Provided federal funding for student loans and college construction
* Provided funds for rebuilding deteriorated urban areas
* Supplied federal funds for a particularly depressed area

**Impact**

* Aimed to inspire creativity in solving tough urban problems
* Eliminated discrimination based on national origin
* Helped to increase educational opportunity, particularly for poorer areas
* Helped to integrate some neighborhoods
* Helped to make college education affordable for less affluent students
* Marked the first legislative success of the Civil Rights Movement
* New roads, land improvement and health centers in the area
* Removed a major inequity in health care
* Solved few problems because the war in Vietnam required an increasingly large share of national budget
* Strengthened earlier voting laws designed to guarantee voting rights for African-Americans

Kennedy’s New Frontier

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Provisions** | **Impact** |
| Manpower Development Training Act (1962) | Retrained farmers and chronically unemployed | Provided opportunities for the very poor to become self-sustaining |
| Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963) | United States and Soviet Union banned nuclear tests in the atmosphere | Helped to increase security for all Americans |
| Space Program | Kennedy committed the United States to putting a man on the moon by 1970 | Allowed United States to take the lead from the Soviets in the space race |
| Medical Retardation and Health Centers (1963) | Provided funds for research and treatment for mental health | Gave needed support for a group unable to speak for themselves |

Johnson’s Great Society

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Provisions** | **Impact** |
| Civil Rights Act (1964) | Banned discrimination in jobs, public hotels and restaurants, and voting | Marked the first legislative success of the Civil Rights Movement |
| Economic Opportunities Act (1964) | Funded a variety of “war on poverty” programs including the Job Corps, VISTA, HeadStart, Upward Bound, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and College Work Study | Solved few problems because the war in Vietnam required an increasingly large share of national budget |
| Voting Rights Act (1965) | Allowed for federal registering of voters and federal monitoring of elections and outlawed literacy tests | Strengthened earlier voting laws designed to guarantee voting rights for African-Americans |
| Medicare Act (1965) | Provided federal funding for medical care for the elderly under Social Security | Removed a major inequity in health care |
| Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965) | Federal funds given to public schools and funds for instructional materials supplied to public, private, and parochial schools | Helped to increase educational opportunity, particularly for poorer areas |
| Higher Education Act (1965) | Provided federal funding for student loans and college construction | Helped to make college education affordable for less affluent students |
| Appalachian Development Act (1965) | Supplied federal funds for a particularly depressed area | New roads, land improvement and health centers in the area |
| Immigration Act (1965) | Gave priority to keeping families together and promoting national needs | Eliminated discrimination based on national origin |
| Demonstration Cities Act (1966) | Provided funds for rebuilding deteriorated urban areas | Aimed to inspire creativity in solving tough urban problems |
| Civil Rights Act (1968) | Banned racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing | Helped to integrate some neighborhoods |