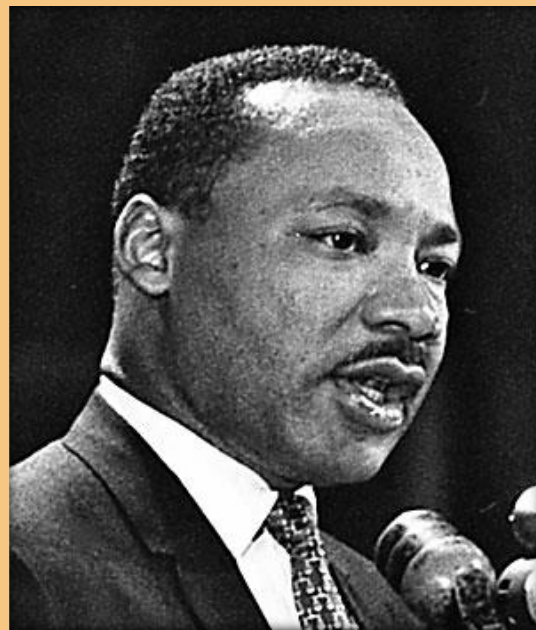


**SSUSH23 THE STUDENT WILL DESCRIBE AND ASSESS THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN 1945 AND 1970.**



## A. Describe the warren court and the expansion of individual rights as seen in the Miranda decision.

- ✘ Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1953
- ✘ Warren led the Supreme Court in making several decisions on key political and social issues



The Warren Court made decisions in such famous cases as *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Miranda v. Arizona*

# Brown v. Board of Education

## ■ Arguments:

- Thurgood Marshall argued that black children were made to feel inferior to whites by having separate schools for black students

## ■ Decision:

- The court agreed with Thurgood Marshall, saying separate but equal violated the equal protection clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- The decision of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* overturned the *Plessy v. Ferguson* and made all segregation laws unconstitutional

## ■ Amendment:

- 14<sup>th</sup> – Citizenship and Civil Rights



## **Case 8.2: *Miranda v. Arizona*** (Criminal Procedure)

- **FACTS:**

- ✓ Miranda was arrested for kidnapping and raping an eighteen-year-old girl near Phoenix, Arizona.
- ✓ During the police interrogation Miranda, who was not informed of his right to remain silent or his right to counsel, confessed to the crime.
- ✓ The confession was introduced at trial, and Miranda was convicted. Miranda appealed, claiming that he had not been informed of his constitutional rights.

A desk lamp is positioned in the upper left corner. The background features a brick wall. The main content area is a white surface with a red pen and a silver pen lying on it.

## Mapp v Ohio

- Decision

The court ruled 5 to 3 in favor of Mapp. They stated that since the police had not clearly presented Dollree Mapp with a search warrant, all the evidence that the police had found during the search of her home was illegally obtained making it unusable. Also the police had violated the 4th amendment of unreasonable searches and seizures.

## Basic Facts about the Case



- ▶ Argued January 15, 1963.
- ▶ Clarence Earl Gideon vs. Wainwright, Florida
- ▶ Gideon was charged in a Florida state court with a felony for breaking and entering.
- ▶ When he requested the court to appoint an attorney for him, the court refused, stating that it was only obligated to appoint counsel to poverty-stricken defendants in capital cases.
- ▶ Gideon was convicted by a jury and the court sentenced him to five years in a state prison.

## The Case

- Charles Baker, a resident of Shelby County, Tennessee, filed suit against Joe Carr, Tennessee's Secretary of State.
- Baker's alleged that Tennessee legislature had not redrawn its legislative districts since 1901, (61 years earlier) which violated the Tennessee State Constitution.
- Baker, who lived in an urban part of the state, said the state demographics had changed because a greater proportion of the population had moved to the cities. This demographic change diluted his vote and was in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

## By the mid-1950s

\$98 spent on each rural  
student



\$64 spent on each urban  
student





# Constitutional Requirements

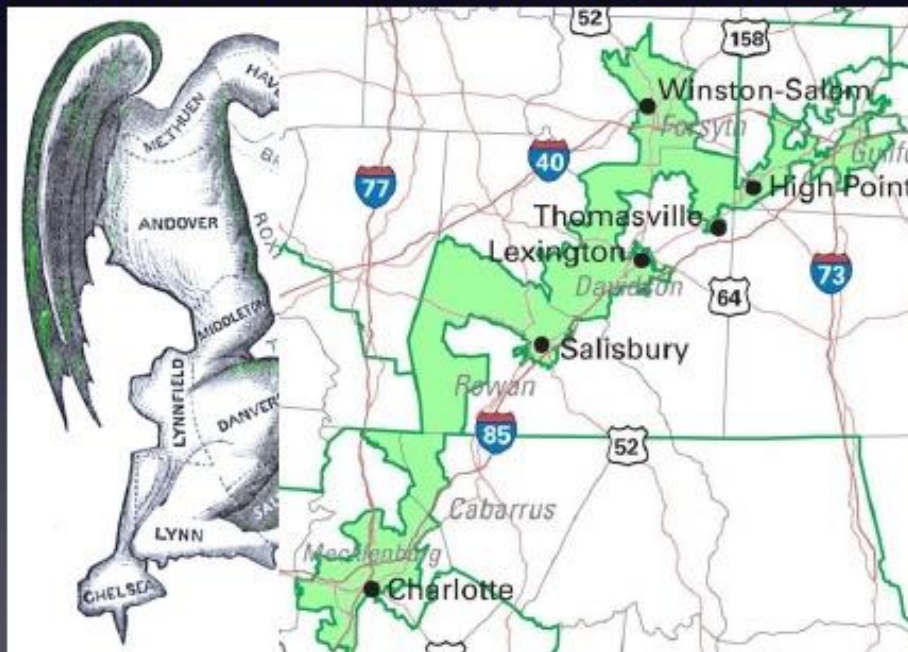
- In *Reynolds v. Sims (1964)*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Equal Protection Clause of the U. S. Constitution required that each person's vote have equal weight in all elections. This decision established the "one-person/one vote" requirement, whereby apportionment of voting districts be based solely on population.

# So What?

States in the 1960s - trying to avoid desegregation - often “drew new districts” which did NOT reflect true populations. This deceptive district drawing is called gerrymandering

Reynolds v Sims  
1964

SC said:  
legislative  
districts must  
be roughly equal  
in populations



# Quick Write Continues.....



- ✘ How did the Warren Court expand the rights of individuals?
- ✘ Consider:
  - + Gideon v. Wainwright
  - + Mapp v. Ohio
  - + Brown v. Board of Education
  - + Baker v. Carr (reapportionment)
  - + Reynolds v. Sims (state legislature)

## B. Describe the political impact of the assassination of president John F. Kennedy; include the impact on civil rights legislation.

- ✘ Kennedy was viewed as being progressive in his response to the CRM
- ✘ In November 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, TX (Tested the resilience of US government)
- ✘ Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, from Texas was sworn in as President
- ✘ Politically, Johnson was very different than Kennedy: - Spent years in Congress, and knew how to get things done

# JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

- ✘ Johnson carried on many of Kennedy's plans including getting both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed into law

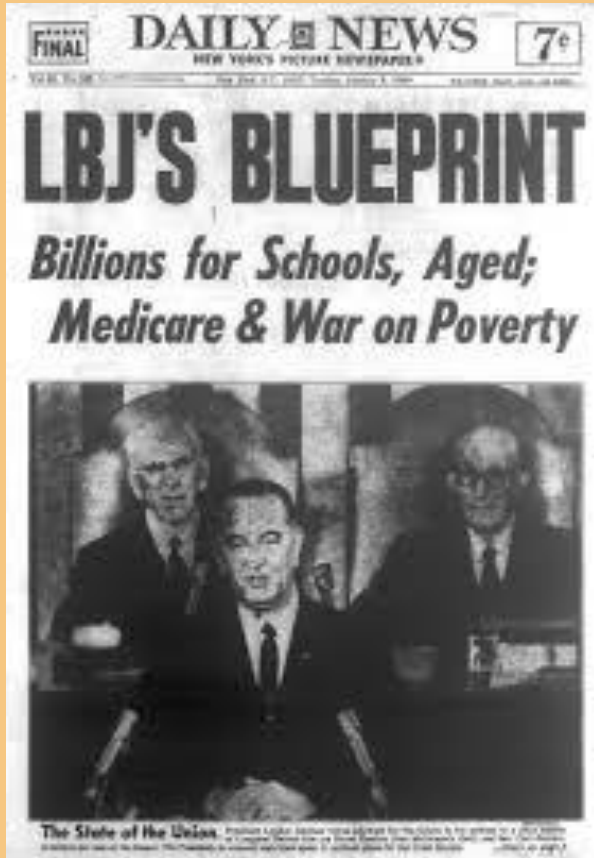


## C. EXPLAIN LYNDON JOHNSON'S GREAT SOCIETY; INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICARE

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- ✘ Johnson ran and won the 1964 Presidential election
- ✘ Johnson immediately set in motion his “Great Society” plan
- ✘ His plan was based on Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, and focused on expanding aid to the poor through a variety of programs

# GREAT SOCIETY (QW-What did it entail?)



- ✘ Economic Act of 1964
  - + Pres. Johnson's war on poverty
- ✘ Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawed segregation in public facilities
- ✘ Improvements in Education
  - + Minority Scholarships
  - + Low Interest Loans
- ✘ Protecting the Environment
  - + Clean Air and Water
- ✘ Reforming Immigration
- ✘ Job Corps
- ✘ Head Start
- ✘ Medicare

# MEDICARE

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- ✘ A social insurance program administered by the US government providing health insurance coverage to people who are aged 65 and older
- ✘ Was established in 1965 as an amendment to Social Security
- ✘ Though some of the Great Society programs turned out to be great successes, Johnson's plan was eventually undermined by the increased financial burden of the Vietnam War



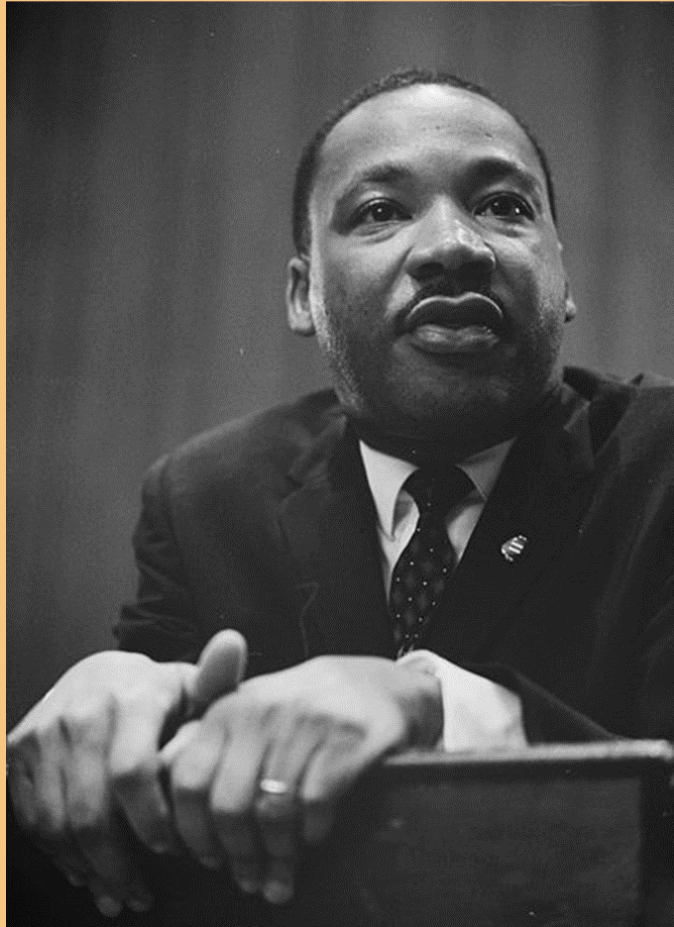


President LBJ presented former President Harry S. Truman with the first Medicare card.

## D. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968; include the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy, and the events surrounding the democratic national convention.

- ✘ In late March, Martin Luther King Jr. went to Memphis, TN to help support a strike by African American sanitation workers
- ✘ In the early evening of April 4, Dr. King was shot and killed by James Earl Ray
- ✘ King's death sparked a series of riots across the country





# Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

January 15, 1929-April 04, 1968

- 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott
- 1957 one of the founders of the Southern Christian Leaders Conference, serving as the 1<sup>st</sup> president
- 1963 Letter from Birmingham Jail, the March on Washington (IHADS) and Selma March
- 1964- MLK became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end racial segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other non-violent protest

# ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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- ✘ Robert Kennedy was John Kennedy's brother and served as the U.S. Attorney General under his administration
- ✘ Robert Kennedy, supporting many of his brother's civil rights policies, decided to run for president in 1968
- ✘ As a Democratic candidate, Kennedy went to California in June of 1968 and won that state's primary.

# ROBERT F. KENNEDY



- ✘ After greeting supporters at a hotel after his victory, Robert Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan
- ✘ By the end of 1968, two national leaders had been assassinated

# Robert F. Kennedy

Nov 20, 1925-June 06, 1968

- American Statesman
- Attorney General 61-64
- US Senator (NY) 1965 until his death
- Announced his run for the presidency
- Made contributions to the Civil Rights Movement



# 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

- ✘ The 1968 Democratic National Convention was held in Chicago, IL.
- ✘ 4,000 anti-war demonstrators (Vietnam War), tried to march to the convention site but were met by over 11,000 army and National Guardsmen, and Chicago riot police



# 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

- ✘ Protesters and bystanders were met with tear-gas, and beaten by the police, all within the full view of television cameras





# TURMOIL OF 1968

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- ✘ January—Tet Offensive in Vietnam
- ✘ March 19-First Black Power Movement (challenged the nonviolent tactics)
- ✘ March 31-Johnson decided not to run for 2<sup>nd</sup> term
- ✘ April 04-MLK is assassinated
- ✘ June 05-RFK is assassinated
- ✘ August-Antiwar demonstration at the Republican (Miami, FL) and Democratic (Chicago, IL) National Conventions