

the great society extending the new deal answer key

The Great Society Extending the New Deal was a transformative series of domestic programs introduced in the 1960s under President Lyndon B. Johnson. These initiatives aimed to address social inequalities and improve the living conditions of millions of Americans, building on the foundations laid by Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s. Both movements aimed at combating poverty, promoting economic recovery, and expanding the role of the federal government in addressing social issues. This article will explore the connections between the New Deal and the Great Society, the key components of Johnson's program, and the impact these policies had on American society.

The New Deal: A Brief Overview

The New Deal was a series of programs and reforms enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the Great Depression. Its primary objectives included:

1. Relief: Providing immediate assistance to those suffering from unemployment and poverty.
2. Recovery: Stimulating economic growth through government intervention.
3. Reform: Implementing regulations to prevent future economic crises.

Key features of the New Deal included:

- The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to provide jobs for young men.
- The creation of the Social Security Act, which introduced unemployment insurance and pensions.
- The establishment of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to fund large-scale public works projects.

The New Deal fundamentally changed the relationship between the government and its citizens, promoting the idea that the federal government had a responsibility to ensure the welfare of its people.

The Great Society: An Overview

The Great Society was a vision articulated by President Johnson during his 1964 presidential campaign, which aimed to create a more equitable society. It built on the New Deal's legacy by expanding the government's role in social welfare. The Great Society focused on several key areas:

1. Poverty: Reducing poverty rates and improving living conditions for the economically disadvantaged.
2. Education: Expanding access to quality education for all Americans.

3. Healthcare: Establishing healthcare programs to ensure that all citizens received medical care.

Key Components of the Great Society

The Great Society encompassed a wide range of programs and initiatives. Some of the most significant components included:

- Medicare and Medicaid: Established in 1965, these programs provided healthcare coverage for the elderly and low-income individuals, respectively.
- The War on Poverty: A series of initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, including the Economic Opportunity Act, which created programs like Job Corps and Head Start.
- Civil Rights Legislation: The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were monumental in promoting racial equality and prohibiting discrimination.
- Education Initiatives: The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 aimed to provide federal funding for public schools, particularly those serving low-income communities.

Comparison of the New Deal and the Great Society

While both the New Deal and the Great Society sought to improve the lives of Americans, there were key differences in their approaches and contexts:

Contextual Differences

- Economic Context: The New Deal emerged during the Great Depression, a time of severe economic crisis, while the Great Society arose during a period of relative prosperity but significant social unrest.
- Political Climate: The New Deal was implemented in a climate of urgency, with immediate needs for economic recovery. In contrast, the Great Society was pursued in the context of the civil rights movement and a growing awareness of social injustices.

Philosophical Differences

- Government Role: The New Deal focused on economic recovery through job creation and infrastructure projects, whereas the Great Society emphasized social welfare and equality.
- Targeted vs. Broad Approach: The New Deal largely targeted economic issues, while the Great Society adopted a broader approach, addressing various social issues including healthcare and education.

Impact of the Great Society

The Great Society had a profound impact on American society, leading to significant changes in social policy and the relationship between government and citizens. Some key impacts included:

1. **Reduction in Poverty Rates:** The War on Poverty initiatives contributed to a notable decline in poverty rates during the 1960s and 1970s.
2. **Expansion of Civil Rights:** The Civil Rights legislation laid the groundwork for future advancements in equality and justice for marginalized groups.
3. **Healthcare Access:** Medicare and Medicaid transformed healthcare access for millions of Americans, particularly the elderly and low-income individuals.

Critiques and Challenges

Despite its successes, the Great Society faced criticism and challenges:

- **Fiscal Responsibility:** Critics argued that the expansion of social programs led to increased government spending and fiscal irresponsibility.
- **Implementation Issues:** Some initiatives faced bureaucratic challenges and insufficient funding, limiting their effectiveness.
- **Political Backlash:** The rise of conservatism in the late 1960s and 1970s led to a backlash against the Great Society programs, resulting in cuts and a shift towards more conservative policies.

Legacy of the Great Society and the New Deal

The legacies of both the New Deal and the Great Society continue to shape American politics and social policy today. Some key aspects of their legacies include:

- **Social Safety Net:** The programs established during both eras laid the foundation for the modern social safety net, including Social Security, Medicare, and various welfare programs.
- **Government Responsibility:** Both movements reinforced the idea that the federal government has a role in addressing social inequalities and protecting the welfare of its citizens.
- **Civil Rights Progress:** The civil rights advancements made during the Great Society set the stage for ongoing struggles for racial equality and justice in the United States.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Great Society was a significant extension of the New Deal's principles, aiming to create a more equitable and just society in the United States. While both movements faced challenges and criticisms, their legacies continue to influence American

social policy and the government's role in addressing social issues. The Great Society's ambitious vision for a better America remains a point of reference for contemporary discussions on poverty, healthcare, education, and civil rights. As the nation continues to grapple with these issues, the lessons learned from the Great Society and the New Deal are more relevant than ever.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the primary goal of the Great Society programs?

The primary goal of the Great Society programs was to eliminate poverty and racial injustice in the United States.

How did the Great Society build on the New Deal?

The Great Society expanded on the New Deal by introducing new social welfare programs, focusing on civil rights, and addressing issues like education, healthcare, and urban development.

Which president is associated with the Great Society?

President Lyndon B. Johnson is most closely associated with the Great Society.

What major legislation was passed during the Great Society to combat poverty?

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was a major piece of legislation passed to combat poverty during the Great Society.

What role did civil rights play in the Great Society?

Civil rights were a central component of the Great Society, leading to significant legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

What program was created under the Great Society to provide healthcare for the elderly?

Medicare was created under the Great Society to provide healthcare for the elderly.

How did the Great Society impact education?

The Great Society impacted education through initiatives like the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which provided federal funding to improve schools, especially in low-income areas.

What criticisms were levied against the Great Society initiatives?

Critics argued that the Great Society initiatives led to increased government spending, dependency on welfare programs, and failed to significantly reduce poverty rates.

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