

DOWNLOAD PDF THE UNITED STATES AND THE TRADITION II : KENNEDY TO CLINTON (1960-2002)

Chapter 1 : Presidential Elections - HISTORY

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Audio of John F. Kennedy giving his inaugural address. Immediately after reciting the oath of office, President Kennedy turned to address the crowd gathered at the Capitol. His word [31] inaugural address, the first delivered to a televised audience in color, [14] is considered among the best presidential inaugural speeches in American history. The speech was crafted by Kennedy and his speech writer Ted Sorensen. He took suggestions from various friends, aides and counselors, including suggestions from clergymen for biblical quotations. Kennedy then made several drafts using his own thoughts and some of those suggestions. But let us never fear to negotiate. But we shall never fear to negotiate. It is this overarching goal of his presidential term that dominates his inaugural address. Kennedy highlights the newly discovered dangers of nuclear power coupled with the accelerating arms race, and essentially makes the main point that this focus on pure firepower should be replaced with a focus on maintenance of international relations and helping the impoverished in the world. For example, he states in the second passage, "Man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life," a clear calling-out of not only America, but also other nations of power for skewed Cold War priorities. He again employs the strategy in the fifth passage when he says, "United there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided there is little we can do," again appealing to the idea of refocusing of international values. He does this by quickly moving the time of the speech into the future, and invokes repetition of the phrase "Let both sides He also phrases negative ideas in a manner so as to present them as opportunities â€” a challenge, appealing to innately American ideals. A great line to emphasize this is in the fourth from last passage, where he states, "In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger," a simple twist of words that challenges the American public rather than frightening them. It was also in his inaugural address that John F. Kennedy spoke his famous words, "ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country. This appears to be an elegant rephrasing of Franklin D. Of other generations much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon and Gerald Ford, making this, retroactively, the largest conclave of the "presidential fraternity" prior to the opening of the Reagan Library in the s. Throngs of onlookers and millions of television viewers also watched the procession; it took three hours to pass by. Sixteen thousand members of the US armed forces marched with displays of modern weaponry like the Minuteman missile and the supersonic B bomber. A further sixteen thousand marchers were civilians ranging from federal and state officials to high school bands and Boy Scouts, accompanied by forty floats. Kennedy was the first, and to this date, the only Catholic inaugurated as commander-in-chief. He in fact restored the tradition, after Eisenhower broke with it by wearing a homburg instead of a top hat to both of his inaugurations.

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Chapter 2 : A history of papal visits by U.S. presidents | PBS NewsHour

The Tradition of Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons by T. V. Paul, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

The beginning of the 1980s was a difficult time for the United States. The country was plagued not only by a sluggish economy but by violent crime much of it drug-related, poverty, welfare dependency, problematic race relations, and spiraling health costs. Reared in part by his maternal grandmother, Bill Clinton developed political aspirations at an early age; they were solidified by his own account in July 1970, when he met and shook hands with Pres. Clinton, Bill Clinton as a young boy. During his freshman and sophomore years he was elected student president, and during his junior and senior years he worked as an intern for Sen. William Fulbright, the Arkansas Democrat who chaired the U. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Fulbright was a vocal critic of the Vietnam War, and Clinton, like many young men of his generation, opposed the war as well. Although he soon changed his plans and returned to Oxford, thus making himself eligible for the draft, he was not chosen. In 1976 he ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the U. In 1977 he married a fellow Yale Law graduate, attorney Hillary Rodham Hillary Clinton, who thereafter took an active role in his political career. In the following year he was elected attorney general of Arkansas, and in 1978 he won the governorship, becoming the youngest governor the country had seen in 40 years. Clinton, Bill and Hillary: House of Representatives, Clinton Presidential Library Governor of Arkansas After an eventful two-year term as governor, Clinton failed in his reelection bid in 1980, the year his daughter and only child, Chelsea, was born. A pragmatic, centrist Democrat, he imposed mandatory competency testing for teachers and students and encouraged investment in the state by granting tax breaks to industries. Clinton declared his candidacy for president while still governor of Arkansas. Just before the New Hampshire presidential primary, his campaign was nearly derailed by widespread press coverage of his alleged year affair with an Arkansas woman, Gennifer Flowers. In a subsequent interview watched by millions of viewers on the television news program 60 Minutes, Clinton and his wife admitted to having marital problems. George Bush, Clinton and his running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, argued that 12 years of Republican leadership had led to political and economic stagnation. In November the Clinton-Gore ticket defeated both Bush and independent candidate Ross Perot with 43 percent of the popular vote to 37 percent for Bush and 19 percent for Perot; Clinton defeated Bush in the electoral college by a vote of 370 to 170. Bill Clinton delivering his first inaugural address, Washington, D. Clinton Presidential Library Presidency The Clinton administration got off to a shaky start, the victim of what some critics called ineptitude and bad judgment. His attempt to fulfill a campaign promise to end discrimination against gay men and lesbians in the military was met with criticism from conservatives and some military leaders—including Gen. Colin Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Bill Clinton meeting with gay and lesbian leaders, April 16, Official White House photograph Clinton had promised during the campaign to institute a system of universal health insurance. Despite protracted negotiations with Congress, all efforts to pass compromise legislation failed. Hillary Clinton speaking about health care reform, with Bill Clinton left and Al Gore centre left standing behind her, September Clinton also appointed several women and minorities to significant government posts throughout his administration, including Janet Reno as attorney general, Donna Shalala as secretary of Health and Human Services, Joycelyn Elders as surgeon general, Madeleine Albright as the first woman secretary of state, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg as the second woman justice on the United States Supreme Court. In January Attorney General Reno approved an investigation into business dealings by Clinton and his wife with an Arkansas housing development corporation known as Whitewater. Ultimately, most American voters found themselves more alienated by the uncompromising and confrontational behaviour of the new Republicans in Congress than they had been by Clinton, who won considerable public sympathy for his more moderate approach. Clinton, Bill Clinton visiting U. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who had been ousted by a military coup in 1991; the sponsorship of peace talks and the eventual Dayton Accords aimed at ending the ethnic conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and a leading role in the ongoing attempt to bring about a

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permanent resolution of the dispute between Palestinians and Israelis. The vibrant economy also produced historically high levels of home ownership and the lowest unemployment rate in nearly 30 years. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Source: In Starr was granted permission to expand the scope of his continuing investigation to determine whether Clinton had encouraged a year-old White House intern, Monica Lewinsky , to state falsely under oath that she and Clinton had not had an affair. Clinton repeatedly and publicly denied that the affair had taken place. After conclusive evidence of the affair came to light, Clinton apologized to his family and to the American public. Clinton was acquitted of the charges by the Senate in In and Clinton was hailed as a peacemaker in visits to Ireland and Northern Ireland , and in he became the first U. He spent the last weeks of his presidency in an unsuccessful effort to broker a final peace agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Shortly before he left office, Clinton was roundly criticized by Democrats as well as by Republicans for having issued a number of questionable pardons, including one to the former spouse of a major Democratic Party contributor. In Hillary Rodham Clinton was elected to the U. Senate representing New York; she was the first wife of a U. Bill Clinton remained active in political affairs and was a popular speaker on the lecture circuit. In he founded the William J. In the William J. Department of State Bill Clinton, UN special envoy for tsunami relief, meeting villagers during a visit to Aceh province, Indonesia, in In Clinton succeeded former president George H. Bush as chairman of the National Constitution Center, a history museum in Philadelphia. Later that year he was named a UN special envoy to Haiti. During the general election in the United States, Clinton campaigned for Obama , helping him to win a second term in the White House. In Clinton was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In Hillary Clinton announced that she was entering the U. She won the Democratic nomination, becoming the first woman to top the presidential ticket of a major party in the United States, but ultimately lost the election to Donald Trump. How Each of Us Can Change the World , in which he encouraged readers to become involved in various worthy causes; and Back to Work: Bill Clinton The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of Pres.

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Chapter 3 : John F. Kennedy | Biography & Facts | theinnatdunvilla.com

And History reports that during the Clinton administration, organizers began the tradition of inviting individual states to send an egg decorated by a local artist for display at the White House.

Visit Website Departing from the monarchical tradition of Britain, the founding fathers of the United States created a system in which the American people had the power and responsibility to select their leader. Under this new order, George Washington, the first U. At the time, only white men who owned property could vote, but the 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments to the Constitution have since expanded the right of suffrage to all citizens over Taking place every four years, presidential campaigns and elections have evolved into a series of fiercely fought, and sometimes controversial, contests, now played out in the hour news cycle. The stories behind each election—some ending in landslide victories, others decided by the narrowest of margins—provide a roadmap to the events of U. George Washington — unopposed The first presidential election was held on the first Wednesday of January in No one contested the election of George Washington , but he remained reluctant to run until the last minute, in part because he believed seeking the office would be dishonorable. Only when Alexander Hamilton and others convinced him that it would be dishonorable to refuse did he agree to run. The Constitution allowed each state to decide how to choose its presidential electors. In , only Pennsylvania and Maryland held elections for this purpose; elsewhere, the state legislatures chose the electors. This method caused some problems in New York , which was so divided between Federalists who supported the new Constitution and Antifederalists who opposed it that the legislature failed to choose either presidential electors or U. Before the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment, each elector cast two votes for president. The candidate with a majority won the presidency, and the runner-up became vice president. Most Federalists agreed that John Adams should be vice president. But Hamilton feared that if Adams was the unanimous choice, he would end in a tie with Washington and might even become president, an outcome that would be highly embarrassing for both Washington and the new electoral system. George Washington — unopposed As in , persuading George Washington to run was the major difficulty in selecting a president in Washington complained of old age, sickness, and the increasing hostility of the Republican press toward his administration. The press attacks were symptomatic of the increasing split within the government between Federalists, who were coalescing around Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, and Republicans, forming around Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. James Madison , among others, convinced Washington to continue as president by arguing that only he could hold the government together. Speculation then shifted to the vice presidency. Hamilton and the Federalists supported the reelection of John Adams. Republicans favored New York governor George Clinton, but Federalists feared him partly because of a widespread belief that his recent election to the governorship was fraudulent. In addition, the Federalists feared that Clinton would belittle the importance of the federal government by retaining his governorship while serving as vice president. Only electoral votes are recorded here, because most states still did not select presidential electors by popular vote. Nor was there a separate vote for president and vice president until the Twelfth Amendment took effect in Thomas Jefferson The election, which took place against a background of increasingly harsh partisanship between Federalists and Republicans, was the first contested presidential race. The Republicans called for more democratic practices and accused the Federalists of monarchism. The Republicans sympathized with revolutionary France, but not necessarily with the Jacobins. Republicans favored a decentralized agrarian republic; Federalists called for the development of commerce and industry. State legislatures still chose electors in most states, and there was no separate vote for vice president. Each elector cast two votes for president, with the runner-up becoming vice president. Thomas Jefferson was the Republican standard-bearer, with Aaron Burr as his running mate. Alexander Hamilton, always intriguing against Adams, tried to throw some votes to Jefferson in order to elect Pinckney president. Instead, Adams won with 71 votes; Jefferson became vice president, with 68; Pinckney came in third with 59; Burr received

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only 30; and 48 votes went to various other candidates. John Adams The significance of the election lay in the fact that it entailed the first peaceful transfer of power between parties under the U. This peaceful transfer occurred despite defects in the Constitution that caused a breakdown of the electoral system. During the campaign, Federalists attacked Jefferson as an un-Christian deist, tainted by his sympathy for the increasingly bloody French Revolution. Unfortunately, the system still provided no separate votes for president and vice president, and Republican managers failed to deflect votes from their vice-presidential candidate, Aaron Burr. Therefore, Jefferson and Burr tied with 73 votes each; Adams received 65 votes, his vice-presidential candidate, Charles C. Pinckney, 64, and John Jay, 1. This result threw the election into the House of Representatives, where each state had one vote, to be decided by the majority of its delegation. Left to choose between Jefferson and Burr, most Federalists supported Burr. Burr for his part disclaimed any intention to run for the presidency, but he never withdrew, which would have ended the contest. Although the Republicans in the same election had won a decisive majority of 65 to 39 in the House, election of the president fell to the outgoing House, which had a Federalist majority. But despite this majority, two state delegations split evenly, leading to another deadlock between Burr and Jefferson. After the House cast 19 identical tie ballots on February 11, , Governor James Monroe of Virginia assured Jefferson that if a usurpation was attempted, he would call the Virginia Assembly into session, implying that they would discard any such result. After six days of uncertainty, Federalists in the tied delegations of Vermont and Maryland abstained, electing Jefferson, but without giving him open Federalist support. Charles Pinckney The election was a landslide victory for the incumbent Thomas Jefferson and vice-presidential candidate George Clinton Republicans over the Federalist candidates, Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King. The vote was The election was the first held under the Twelfth Amendment, which separated electoral college balloting for president and vice president. The Federalists alienated many voters by refusing to commit their electors to any particular candidate prior to the election. Jefferson was also helped by the popularity of the Louisiana Purchase and his reduction of federal spending. The repeal of the excise tax on whiskey was especially popular in the West. Charles Pinckney Republican James Madison was elevated to the presidency in the election of Madison won electoral votes to Federalist Charles C. In the early stages of the election campaign, Madison also faced challenges from within his own party by Monroe and Clinton. The main issue of the election was the Embargo Act of The banning of exports had hurt merchants and other commercial interests, although ironically it encouraged domestic manufactures. These economic difficulties revived the Federalist opposition, especially in trade-dependent New England. DeWitt Clinton In the contest James Madison was reelected president by the narrowest margin of any election since the Republican party had come to power in He received electoral votes to 89 for his Federalist opponent DeWitt Clinton, the lieutenant governor of New York. The War of , which had begun five months earlier, was the dominant issue. Opposition to the war was concentrated in the northeastern Federalist states. Clintonians accused Madison, too, of slighting the defense of the New York frontier against the British in Canada. The election proved to be the last one of significance for the Federalist party, largely owing to anti-British American nationalism engendered by the war. Rufus King In this election Republican James Monroe won the presidency with electoral votes, carrying every state except Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware. Federalist Rufus King received the votes of the 34 Federalist electors. Tompkins of New York was elected vice president with electoral votes, his opposition scattered among several candidates. Many Republicans objected to the succession of Virginia presidents and believed Crawford a superior choice to the mediocre Monroe. The caucus vote was In the general election, opposition to Monroe was disorganized. The Hartford Convention of growing out of opposition to the War of had discredited the Federalists outside their strongholds, and they put forth no candidate. To some extent, Republicans had siphoned off Federalist support with nationalist programs like the Second Bank of the United States. In addition, the extension of slavery into the territories became a political issue when Missouri sought admission as a slave state. Maryland, which expanded the power of Congress and of private corporations at the expense of the states. But despite these problems, Monroe faced no organized opposition for reelection in, and the opposition party, the Federalists,

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ceased to exist. William Plumer of New Hampshire, the one elector who voted against Monroe, did so because he thought Monroe was incompetent. He cast his ballot for John Quincy Adams. Later in the century, the fable arose that Plumer had cast his dissenting vote so that only George Washington would have the honor of unanimous election. Plumer never mentioned Washington in his speech explaining his vote to the other New Hampshire electors. John Quincy Adams vs. William Crawford The Republican party broke apart in the election. The nomination of candidates by congressional caucus was discredited. Groups in each state nominated candidates for the presidency, resulting in a multiplicity of favorite-son candidacies. By the fall of four candidates remained in the running. William Crawford of Georgia, the secretary of the treasury, had been the early front-runner, but severe illness hampered his candidacy. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts had a brilliant record of government service, but his Federalist background, his cosmopolitanism, and his cold New England manner cost him support outside his own region. Henry Clay of Kentucky , the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee , who owed his popularity to his victory over the British at the Battle of New Orleans , were the other candidates. With four candidates, none received a majority. Jackson received 99 electoral votes with , popular votes The choice of president therefore fell to the House of Representatives. Many politicians assumed that House Speaker Henry Clay had the power to choose the next president but not to elect himself. Clay threw his support to Adams, who was then elected. Calhoun was chosen vice president by the electoral college with a majority of votes. John Quincy Adams Andrew Jackson won the presidency in by a landslide, receiving a record , popular votes 56 percent to , 44 percent for the incumbent John Quincy Adams. Calhoun won the vice presidency with electoral votes to 83 for Richard Rush and 7 for William Smith. The emergence of two parties promoted popular interest in the election. Local party groups sponsored parades, barbecues, tree plantings, and other popular events designed to promote Jackson and the local slate.

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Chapter 4 : Article II - The United States Constitution

The inauguration of John F. Kennedy as the 35th President of the United States was held on Friday, January 20, at the eastern portico of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Democratic Party officials often trace its origins to the inspiration of the Democratic-Republican Party , founded by Thomas Jefferson , James Madison and other influential opponents of the Federalists in That party also inspired the Whigs and modern Republicans. Organizationally, the modern Democratic Party truly arose in the s with the election of Andrew Jackson. Since the nomination of William Jennings Bryan in , the party has generally positioned itself to the left of the Republican Party on economic issues. They have been more liberal on civil rights issues since On foreign policy, both parties have changed position several times. The Democratic-Republican Party came to power in the election of The era of one-party rule in the United States, known as the Era of Good Feelings , lasted from until the early s, when the Whig Party became a national political group to rival the Democratic-Republicans. However, the Democratic-Republican Party still had its own internal factions. They split over the choice of a successor to President James Monroe and the party faction that supported many of the old Jeffersonian principles , led by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren , became the modern Democratic Party. Through a lavishly financed coalition of state parties, political leaders, and newspaper editors, a popular movement had elected the president. The Democratic Party had a small yet decisive advantage over the Whigs until the s, when the Whigs fell apart over the issue of slavery. The Democrats represented a wide range of views but shared a fundamental commitment to the Jeffersonian concept of an agrarian society. They viewed the central government as the enemy of individual liberty. The "corrupt bargain" had strengthened their suspicion of Washington politics. They believed that government intervention in the economy benefited special-interest groups and created corporate monopolies that favored the rich. They sought to restore the independence of the individual—the artisan and the ordinary farmer—by ending federal support of banks and corporations and restricting the use of paper currency, which they distrusted. He exercised the veto more than all previous presidents combined. Jackson and his supporters also opposed reform as a movement. Reformers eager to turn their programs into legislation called for a more active government. But Democrats tended to oppose programs like educational reform mid the establishment of a public education system. They believed, for instance, that public schools restricted individual liberty by interfering with parental responsibility and undermined freedom of religion by replacing church schools. He had no sympathy for American Indians, initiating the removal of the Cherokees along the Trail of Tears. The Confederate States of America , whose political leadership, mindful of the welter prevalent in antebellum American politics and with a pressing need for unity, largely viewed political parties as inimical to good governance and consequently the Confederacy had none or at least none with the wide organization inherent to other American parties. Johnson replaced Lincoln in , but he stayed independent of both parties. After Redeemers ended Reconstruction in the s and following the often extremely violent disenfranchisement of African Americans led by such white supremacist Democratic politicians as Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina in the s and s, the South, voting Democratic, became known as the " Solid South ". Although Republicans won all but two presidential elections, the Democrats remained competitive. The party was dominated by pro-business Bourbon Democrats led by Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland , who represented mercantile, banking and railroad interests; opposed imperialism and overseas expansion; fought for the gold standard ; opposed bimetallism ; and crusaded against corruption, high taxes and tariffs. Cleveland was elected to non-consecutive presidential terms in and Secretary of State William J. Roosevelt Agrarian Democrats demanding free silver overthrew the Bourbon Democrats in and nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency a nomination repeated by Democrats in and Bryan waged a vigorous campaign attacking Eastern moneyed interests, but he lost to Republican William McKinley. Wilson effectively led Congress to put to rest the issues of tariffs, money and antitrust, which had dominated politics for 40 years,

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with new progressive laws. He failed to pass the Versailles Treaty which involved joining the League of Nations. However it did organize new ethnic voters in Northern cities. Roosevelt, 32nd President of the United States – The Great Depression in that occurred under Republican President Herbert Hoover and the Republican Congress set the stage for a more liberal government as the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives nearly uninterrupted from until and won most presidential elections until Roosevelt, elected to the presidency in , came forth with government programs called the New Deal. New Deal liberalism meant the regulation of business especially finance and banking and the promotion of labor unions as well as federal spending to aid to the unemployed, help distressed farmers and undertake large-scale public works projects. It marked the start of the American welfare state. The polarization grew stronger after Roosevelt died. Southern Democrats formed a key part of the bipartisan conservative coalition in an alliance with most of the Midwestern Republicans. The economically activist philosophy of Franklin D. Republicans attracted conservatives and white Southerners from the Democratic coalition with their use of the Southern strategy and resistance to New Deal and Great Society liberalism. African Americans had traditionally supported the Republican Party because of its anti-slavery civil rights policies. However they began supporting Democrats following the ascent of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, the New Deal, the integration of the military and embrace of proposed civil rights legislation by President Harry Truman in – and the postwar Civil Rights movement. Kennedy from Massachusetts in was a partial reflection of this shift. In the campaign, Kennedy attracted a new generation of younger voters. In his agenda dubbed the New Frontier, Kennedy introduced a host of social programs and public works projects, along with enhanced support of the space program, proposing a manned spacecraft trip to the moon by the end of the decade. He pushed for civil rights initiatives and proposed the Civil Rights Act of , but with his assassination in November was not able to see its passage. Johnson was able to persuade the largely conservative Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of and with a more progressive Congress in passed much of the Great Society, which consisted of an array of social programs designed to help the poor. After the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in , President Johnson committed a large contingency of combat troops to Vietnam, but the escalation failed to drive the Viet Cong from South Vietnam, resulting in an increasing quagmire, which by had become the subject of widespread anti-war protests in the United States and elsewhere. With increasing casualties and nightly news reports bringing home troubling images from Vietnam, the costly military engagement became increasingly unpopular, alienating many of the kinds of young voters that the Democrats had attracted the early s. The protests that year along with assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. Kennedy younger brother of John F. Watergate offered the Democrats an opportunity to recoup and their nominee Jimmy Carter won the presidential election. With the initial support of evangelical Christian voters in the South, Carter was temporarily able to reunite the disparate factions within the party, but inflation and the Iran Hostage Crisis of – took their toll, resulting in a landslide victory for Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan in , which shifted the tectonic plates of the political landscape in favor of the Republicans for years to come. Many Democrats attached their hopes to the future star of Gary Hart, who had challenged Mondale in the primaries running on a theme of "New Ideas"; and in the subsequent primaries became the de facto front-runner and virtual "shoe-in" for the Democratic presidential nomination before his campaign was ended by a sex scandal. The party nevertheless began to seek out a younger generation of leaders, who like Hart had been inspired by the pragmatic idealism of John F. He labeled himself and governed as a "New Democrat". The party adopted a centrist economic yet socially progressive agenda, with the voter base after Reagan having shifted considerably to the right. In an effort to appeal to both liberals and fiscal conservatives, Democrats began to advocate for a balanced budget and market economy tempered by government intervention mixed economy, along with a continued emphasis on social justice and affirmative action. The economic policy adopted by the Democratic Party, including the former Clinton administration, has been referred to as "Third Way". The Democrats lost control of Congress in the election of to the Republican Party. Roosevelt to be elected to two terms. Following twelve years of Republican congressional rule, the Democrats regained majority control of both the House and the Senate in

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the elections. The Democrats gained control of both chambers of Congress in the wake of the economic recession. In the elections , the Democratic Party lost control of the House and lost its majority in state legislatures and state governorships. In the elections , President Obama was re-elected, but the party kept its minority in the House of Representatives and in the party lost control of the Senate for the first time since . After the election of Donald Trump , the Democratic Party transitioned into the role of an opposition party and currently hold neither the presidency nor a majority in the House or Senate. In , Democratic congressional candidate Tom Malinowski described the party: The Democratic donkey party logo in a modernized "kicking donkey" form The Democratic-Republican Party splintered in into the short-lived National Republican Party and the Jacksonian movement which in became the Democratic Party. Under the Jacksonian era, the term "The Democracy" was in use by the party, but the name "Democratic Party" was eventually settled upon [55] and became the official name in . The term "Democrat Party" has also been in local use, but has usually been used by opponents since as a disparaging term. The most common mascot symbol for the party has been the donkey , or jackass. However, the Democrats liked the common-man implications and picked it up too, therefore the image persisted and evolved. Cartoonists followed Nast and used the donkey to represent the Democrats and the elephant to represent the Republicans. In the early 20th century, the traditional symbol of the Democratic Party in Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Ohio was the rooster, as opposed to the Republican eagle. That night, for the first time all major broadcast television networks used the same color scheme for the electoral map: Since then, the color blue has been widely used by the media to represent the party. This is contrary to common practice outside of the United States where blue is the traditional color of the right and red the color of the left.

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Chapter 5 : This Is the Most Loved U.S. President of All Time

Bill Clinton was the 42nd president of the United States, from to At age 46, he became the third youngest president to ever be elected.

The inauguration of John F. Kennedy as president of the United States infused American foreign policy with new style and vigour. Overnight he had become one of the best-known political figures in the country. Already his campaign for the nomination had begun. He made his race for reelection to the Senate a test of his popularity in Massachusetts. His margin of victory was , votesâ€”the largest ever in Massachusetts politics and the greatest of any senatorial candidate that year. AP A steady stream of speeches and periodical profiles followed, with photographs of him and his wife appearing on many a magazine cover. To transport him and his staff around the country, his father bought a passenger Convair aircraft. After having graduated from Harvard University and from the University of Virginia Law School , Bobby had embarked on a career as a Justice Department attorney and counsellor for congressional committees. Ted likewise had graduated from Harvard and from Virginia Law School Both men were astute campaigners. Kennedy formally announced his presidential candidacy. His chief rivals were the senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Lyndon B. Kennedy knocked Humphrey out of the campaign and dealt the religious taboo against Roman Catholics a blow by winning the primary in Protestant West Virginia. He tackled the Catholic issue again, by avowing his belief in the separation of church and state in a televised speech before a group of Protestant ministers in Houston , Texas. Nominated on the first ballot, he balanced the Democratic ticket by choosing Johnson as his running mate. Democratic Party; Kennedy, John F. Scenes from the Democratic Party primary elections, which U. Kennedy used to prove himself to the public and to party leaders. Scenes from the Democratic National Convention, which nominated as candidate for president U. Kennedy won the general election, narrowly defeating the Republican candidate, Vice President Richard M. Nixon , by a margin of less than , out of some 70., votes cast. Daley , mayor of Chicago. A major factor in the campaign was a unique series of four televised debates between the two men; an estimated 85â€” million Americans watched one or more of the debates. As president, Kennedy continued to exploit the new medium, sparkling in precedent-setting televised weekly press conferences. The televised debate between presidential candidates John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon was a pivotal moment in the election and a turning point in both presidential politics and television history. Electoral and popular vote totals based on data from the Office of the Clerk of the U. Kennedy, delivering his inaugural address, January 20, Public Domain He was the youngest man and the first Roman Catholic ever elected to the presidency of the United States. His administration lasted 1, days. From the onset he was concerned with foreign affairs. Kennedy delivering his inaugural address, Washington, D. Kennedy Presidential Library John F. Kennedy being sworn in as U. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston, Massachusetts In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibilityâ€”I welcome it. And so, my fellow Americans: In the last year of the Eisenhower presidency, the Central Intelligence Agency CIA had equipped and trained a brigade of anticommunist Cuban exiles for an invasion of their homeland. The Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously advised the new president that this force, once ashore, would spark a general uprising against the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro. But the Bay of Pigs invasion was a fiasco; every man on the beachhead was either killed or captured. Privately he told his father that he would never again accept a Joint Chiefs recommendation without first challenging it. Kennedy, delivering a televised address to the nation on Soviet missiles in Cuba, October 22, Khrushchev ordered a wall built between East and West Berlin and threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. The president activated National Guard and reserve units, and Khrushchev backed down on his separate peace threat. For 13 days nuclear war seemed near; then the Soviet premier announced that the offensive weapons would be withdrawn. See Cuban missile crisis. Kennedy, the number of U. Kennedy announcing the U. It approved his Alliance for Progress Alianza in

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Latin America and his Peace Corps , which won the enthusiastic endorsement of thousands of college students. But his two most cherished projects, massive income tax cuts and a sweeping civil rights measure, were not passed until after his death. In May Kennedy committed the United States to land a man on the Moon by the end of the decade, and, while he would not live to see this achievement either, his advocacy of the space program contributed to the successful launch of the first American manned spaceflights. Apollo program; Kennedy, John F. Kennedy speaking about the U. Peace CorpsHistorical news footage outlining the goals of the Peace Corps. At times he seemed to be everywhere at once, encouraging better physical fitness, improving the morale of government workers, bringing brilliant advisers to the White House , and beautifying Washington, D. His wife joined him as an advocate for American culture. Their two young children, Caroline Bouvier and John F. Joseph Kennedy, meanwhile, had been incapacitated in Hyannis Port by a stroke, but the other Kennedys were in and out of Washington. He advised the president on all matters of foreign and domestic policy, national security, and political affairs. Another sister, Patricia, had married Peter Lawford, an English-born actor who served the family as an unofficial envoy to the entertainment world. But if the first family had become American royalty, its image of perfection would be tainted years later by allegations of marital infidelity by the president most notably, an affair with motion-picture icon Marilyn Monroe and of his association with members of organized crime. He was convinced that he could bury Goldwater under an avalanche of votes, thus receiving a mandate for major legislative reforms. To present a show of unity, the president decided to tour the state with both men. On Friday, November 22, , he and Jacqueline Kennedy were in an open limousine riding slowly in a motorcade through downtown Dallas. He was pronounced dead shortly after arrival at Parkland Memorial Hospital. Governor Connally, though also gravely wounded, recovered. Vice President Johnson took the oath as president at 2: Lee Harvey Oswald , a year-old Dallas citizen, was accused of the slaying. Two days later Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby , a local nightclub owner with connections to the criminal underworld, in the basement of a Dallas police station. In a special committee of the U. House of Representatives declared that although the president had undoubtedly been slain by Oswald, acoustic analysis suggested the presence of a second gunman who had missed. Kennedy, November 22, Capitol rotunda, November 24, The body of President John F. Kennedy lying in state in the U. John Kennedy was dead, but the Kennedy mystique was still alive. Both Robert and Ted ran for president in and , respectively. Yet tragedy would become nearly synonymous with the Kennedys when Bobby, too, was assassinated on the campaign trail in Kennedy by Aaron Shikler, Jacqueline Kennedy and her two children moved from the White House to a home in the Georgetown section of Washington. Continuing crowds of the worshipful and curious made peace there impossible, however, and in the summer of she moved to New York City. Pursuit continued until October 20, , when she married Aristotle Onassis , a wealthy Greek shipping magnate. As an adult, daughter Caroline was jealous of her own privacy, but John Jr. In , when John Jr. Kennedy Library in Boston, May 25, Kennedy The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of President John F. Cabinet of President John F. Kennedy January 20, â€”November 22, State.

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Chapter 6 : United States American History

As the nuclear arms race intensified during the Reagan era, the United States stepped up research and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative that, if successfully developed, would be able to _____.

It is here that Patrick Kennedy was born in Roosevelt as the first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, chairman of the Maritime Commission, and U.S. He served on The Hoover Commission, officially named the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, from 1955; the commission was appointed by President Harry S. Truman to recommend administrative changes in the federal government. Continued involvement in public service[edit] Joseph Sr. John served as the 35th President of the United States, while Robert and Ted both became prominent senators. Every Kennedy elected to public office has served as a Democrat, while other members of the family have worked for the Democratic Party or held Cabinet posts in Democratic administrations. Kennedy School of Government. After returning from Navy service, John served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1947 to 1950, and then as U.S. Senator until his election as President in 1960. Ted served in the Senate with his brother Robert, and was serving in the Senate when his nephew, Joseph P. II, and son, Patrick J. In November 1964, Joseph P. Kennedy III, son of former Rep. Kennedy II and grandson of the late Sen. Kennedy, was elected to the U.S. Family tragedies[edit] Family tragedies led Ted Kennedy to question in whether there was a "Kennedy curse". In 1968, Rosemary underwent a lobotomy intended to curb behavioral and emotional issues, but the operation left her incapacitated; Joseph Jr. Kennedy died of a drug overdose in 1964; Michael LeMoine Kennedy died from injuries sustained in a skiing accident in 1968; John F. Kara Kennedy survived a bout with lung cancer, but died of a heart attack in 1972. Christopher Lawford died after suffering a heart attack in a yoga class in 1976. Kennedy family in September. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

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Chapter 7 : Kennedy family - Wikipedia

United Students against Sweatshops criticized Nike, which produced shoes that sold for more than \$ in the United States while paying the Chinese workers who made the shoes only \$ per pair. How did the process of globalization impact the United States within its own borders by the twenty-first century?

Introduction Chapter II: The United States and the Tradition I: Kennedy to Clinton Chapter V: The Second-Generation Nuclear States: Policies and the Tradition Chapter X: Paul, a distinguished academic. It is a major and original contribution to our theoretical understanding and our empirical knowledge of nuclear weapons. Paul offers a useful contribution to the debate over why nuclear weapons have remained unused since Paul presents a valuable survey of the history of why such weapons have not been used since Nagasaki, arguing that the constructivist political scientists may be exaggerating the role simply of ideas, with the practical considerations of national interest playing a major part in keeping these weapons from being used. The author presents an interesting analysis of conflicts where one side had nuclear weapons and the other did not, for example, in the Falklands War between Britain and Argentina. It is well written and accessible, and appropriate for course use for advanced undergraduates and graduate students. Finally, policymakers concerned with defense policy and nuclear proliferation would be well advised to take heed of the interaction between the tradition of non-use, nuclear deterrence, and proliferation incentives. He highlights the continuing and perhaps increasing dangers of nuclear use and the importance of maintaining the tradition of non-use. This is a debate that has been neglected and Paul puts it firmly back on the agenda both for students of strategic studies and practitioners involved in maintaining international security in a dangerous world. Here is the first thorough history of the evolution of that powerful, completely unpredicted, tradition, with analysis of how to maintain and strengthen it. This book deserves to be taken seriously by both policy makers and academics as it is one of the most original and significant contributions to our understanding of nuclear weapons to have come out in recent times. He highlights the continuing, and perhaps increasing, dangers of nuclear use and the importance of maintaining the tradition of non-use. The central argument that a tradition of non-use has restrained the use of nuclear weapons is well-developed and largely convincing. Although the extent of this influence is, of course, debatable, Paul succeeds in exploring the historical influence and broader implications of the tradition. This book therefore makes an important contribution to the growing body of literature considering the non-use of nuclear weapons. On these dimensions, T. Paul has written a very good book indeed. The Tradition of Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons clearly has a great deal to offer to a variety of audiences. It speaks to an obviously important issue; it nicely balances theory and history; and it corrects a number of important misconceptions. Moreover, it accomplishes all this remarkably efficiently-in just over pages of text. Paul has provided a solid, useful explanation of the major sources of that tradition and of the threats to its continuation. Both academics and policy makers would do well to pay attention to his work. As the issues of arms control, force structure, and disarmament inevitably become mired in political trench warfare, creative and eclectic thinking on nuclear issues will be at a premium. The Tradition of Non-use of Nuclear Weapons stands to provide an example of the rigorous scrutiny to which classic paradigms must be subjected in the search for real-world policy solutions. Unlike much of deterrent scholarship, which stresses reputation for credibility, Paul is more concerned with reputation in the form of esteem. Non-use, he argues, is a social norm based on calculation of interest. Time and again, his scholarship reveals decision-makers pre-occupied not by the anguish of violating a moral taboo, but by fear of antagonizing various audiences, above all other states. He has published eight books including Balance of Power:

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Chapter 8 : Office of the Historian

The Kennedy family is an American political family that has long been prominent in American politics, public service, and theinnatdunvilla.com first Kennedy elected to public office was Patrick Joseph "P. J." Kennedy in , 35 years after the family's arrival from Ireland.

More Articles February 25, We know who the most hated U. What causes a nation to fall in love with a president; what solidifies a legacy? Bill Clinton He might have been controversial, but he was effective enough to land in the top At age 46, he became the third youngest president to ever be elected. The historian survey results show him having high scores for public persuasion, economic management, and pursued equal justice for all. By the time he left office, Clinton had the highest end-of-office approval rating of any U. Polk He ranked highly in crisis leadership. Though he expanded the United States by a great deal, the acquisition was the beginning of a heated disputed between the North and South over the expansion of slavery. He was ranked so high among historians due to his ability to set an agenda, his crisis leadership, and his administrative skills. James Monroe President Monroe helped strengthen American foreign policey. Wikimedia Commons James Monroe was the fifth president of the United States, and the last of the founding fathers to serve. His term ran from to You might know him from the Monroe Doctrine , responsible for halting further European colonization in the Americas and strengthening American foreign policy as a result. What made him a good president were his international relations, his performance within the context of the times , and his administrative skills. Barack Obama President Obama achieved a great deal of social change. Woodrow Wilson The 28th president of the U. He also created the Federal Reserve and was an adamant supporter of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote. Johnson Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. Wikimedia Commons Lyndon B. Johnson was the 36th president of the United States. He was initially elected as vice president in , and became the 36th president in when John F. Ronald Reagan President Reagan is still a Republican icon. Reagan is known for redefining the purpose of government and pressuring the Soviet Union to end the Cold War. He cemented what it means to be a Republican for years even after his presidency ended. Kennedy His charisma won him the presidency and a spot on the list. Kennedy was the 35th U. He negotiated the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty , prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons in outer space, underwater or in the atmosphere, and initiated the Alliance for Progress , aimed at establishing economic cooperation between the United States and Latin America. He earned his ranking with his public persuasion, vision as president, and crisis leadership. Thomas Jefferson Jefferson helped double the size of the country. Wikimedia Commons Thomas Jefferson was an American founding father and a draftsman of the Declaration of Independence, in addition to being the third U. He servedfrom to Wikimedia Commons Harry S. Truman was the 33rd president of the United States. He was sworn in after the sudden death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12, , after just 82 days of serving as vice president. Truman left a mark on U. He also started the Cold War with his policy on communist containment, and he initiated U. Why did he rate so well among historians? His crisis leadership, international relations, and pursued equal justice for all. Eisenhower Eisenhower promoted the end to the Cold War. Wikimedia Commons Before Dwight D. Eisenhower was the 34th president of the United States, he was the U. In , he was elected president. He earned his ranking on this list with his moral authority, crisis leadership, and performance within the context of the times. Theodore Roosevelt Theodore Roosevelt was a huge proponent of ecological preservation. He was the governor of New York prior to becoming the 26th president of the United States. He solidifies his spot at No. He served from to as the 32nd U. He led the United States through the Great Depression and World War II, and expanded the powers of the federal government with his New Deal , a series of experimental programs aimed at restoring the job market after the stock market crash. George Washington The first president was the leader the country needed. During his time as president, Washington and his colleagues realized the need for a new constitution that would allow for more authority from the national government. A powerful and popular leader, Washington is ranked as the second

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most-loved president of all time. Historians placed him so high on the list for his performance within the context of the times , moral authority, and crisis leadership. Abraham Lincoln Lincoln is at the top of the list â€” the most adored president of all time. Not only is he admired by historians for his crisis leadership, vision, and performance, but he consistently makes different lists discussing the best presidents of all time, typically ranking at No.

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Chapter 9 : The Tradition of Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons : T. V. Paul :

On March 3, Elvis Presley returned to the United States from his Army stint in Germany, resuming his career as a pioneer of rock-and-roll and an icon of the youth culture celebrating freedom and a.

Each spring, one of the most memorable events is the Easter Egg Roll, an event that has been going on the White House grounds since The White House hosts this fun event the day after Easter. And numerous presidents, including Donald Trump, have participated in the festivities over the years. Read on to learn which commanders-in-chief have appeared at the Easter Egg Roll. And along the way, learn some of the details of this time-honored tradition. Abraham Lincoln may have held egg-rolling parties His children took part in egg-rolling festivities before there was an official event. And nowhere in the District of Columbia was the egg-rolling any finer than on Capitol Hill. This president also hosted an informal version of the traditional event. Time reports that the Johnson family dyed eggs on Easter Sunday to roll the next day on Capitol grounds. The first lady supervised from the South Portico. This president took a stance against the event. With a big centennial celebration just three months away, congressmen felt outraged at the damage. Grant signed the measure into law. Hayes established the official Easter Egg Roll He officially started the tradition. This president hosted the event despite his very short term. Garfield hosted an Easter Egg Roll despite his short presidency He participated in one Egg Roll during his short term. He began serving as president in March , but was assassinated in July of that year by Charles J. Arthur ascended to the presidency. This president welcomed attendees to the White House. Children at the event charmed this president. Grover Cleveland was charmed by attendees He loved meeting the young egg rollers. When he came down from his office to greet them, he was charmed, and indoor egg roll receptions became customary. This president added music to the event. This president watched the celebrations from the South Portico. Theodore Roosevelt hosted the event but kept his distance He kept his distance from the festivities. The Easter Egg Roll under Roosevelt was quite inclusive. This president hosted the last egg roll before wartime restrictions stopped them. Woodrow Wilson hosted the last Easter Egg Roll for 5 years The event was suspended because of wartime restrictions. Because of wartime restrictions on food consumption, D. So the event was canceled. This president revived the tradition of the Marine Band playing at the egg roll. Harding revived the tradition of the Marine Band playing at the event The event picked up again with him. Somewhere between 50, and 60, children attended. This president had a pet raccoon who attended the event. History reports that in , President Coolidge pardoned a live animal , but not a turkey. Instead, he pardoned a raccoon, and the creature became a White House pet. The raccoon, named Rebecca, made an appearance at the Easter Egg Roll the following spring. This president broadcast the event on the radio for the first time. A space in the center of the South Lawn was roped off, enabling Girl Scouts to perform a maypole dance. This president moved the event to accommodate wartime restrictions. Roosevelt hosted the event despite wartime restrictions He kept the event going in That year, under President Franklin D. This president had to cancel the event. Truman reluctantly canceled the event Food conservation efforts forced him to cancel the event. And from to , the Truman renovation of the White House made the South Lawn a construction zone. So the Easter Egg Roll had to be canceled during those years, too. This president brought the tradition back. Eisenhower revived the tradition He brought back the event after 12 years. This president seems to have attended one Easter Egg Roll. This president began a new tradition at the Easter Egg Roll. This president actually went to the event. White House Historical Association reports that in , Gerald and Betty Ford became the first presidential couple to attend the Easter Egg Roll since the Eisenhowers hosted the event in This president added a circus and a petting zoo. Jimmy Carter made the event more elaborate He added a circus and petting zoo. The Easter bunny in attendance at the event jumped out of the bushes on the South Lawn to greet them. This president added more entertainment options, plus wooden eggs. Ronald Reagan began the tradition of offering wooden eggs as keepsakes He began the wooden egg keepsakes. This president had his staff dye 5, real eggs. Bush presided over the Easter Egg Roll His children and grandchildren

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attended the event. They were accompanied by several of their children and grandchildren. Also in attendance was first pet Millie. The historical association reports that the White House kitchen staff hard-boiled and colored 5, real eggs. And the administration ordered 23, wooden eggs to use for egg hunts. In , vice president Dan Quayle and his wife filled in for the Bushes, hosting an event where the performers on hand included Babar the Elephant, puppeteer Shari Lewis, Smokey Bear, and walking six-foot-tall eggs. This president broadcast the Easter Egg Roll online for the first time. Bill Clinton broadcast the event on the internet for the first time He brought the Egg Roll online. The association also reports that in , the Easter Egg Roll was closed to the public. Instead of the public event, the Clinton White House held a smaller event for children of active duty and reserve military personnel serving in Iraq. And History reports that during the Clinton administration, organizers began the tradition of inviting individual states to send an egg decorated by a local artist for display at the White House. And as Today reports, the Clintons attended every egg roll of their eight years in the White House. This president began the online lottery for tickets. Barack Obama started the lottery for Easter Egg Roll tickets He gave children nationwide the chance to attend. The president and first lady " along with daughters Malia and Sasha and Mrs. At the Easter Egg Roll, the president played basketball with the children and read aloud from Dr. Donald Trump hosted his first Easter Egg Roll in So it was a little less complex than it had been in previous years.