US History 1892 to Present

Student Name

Institution Affiliation

**Question 2.**

The great society was a rigorous thought process consisting of policies, regulations, and legislation by President Lyndon B. Johnson 1964. President Johnson's main plan was to bring down high levels of poverty, end continuous criminal activities, reduce inequality levels, and attempt to conserve the environment. The affluent society was thought to be a period of conformity, peace, and prosperity after completing the Korean War in the 1950s. It was, however, an illusion as there were pertinent issues the government grappled with. Poverty was, for instance, more widespread than it was thought, and the unending struggle for human rights by minority groups like the African-Americans.

**Question 4**

The 1964-1965 legislation reflected a biased judicial system, flawed consumer credit actions, poor housing, and lack of employment, unequal voter rights, and evident racial discrimination. The African-American neighborhood did not take this well as it resulted in unrest characterized by arson and battering. As a result, some of the residents and law enforcement officers suffered injuries, and others even lost their lives. Most rioters were thought to be young black men who were outside agitators. However, in March 1968, the Kerner Commission discounted those assumptions and ascertained that white racism was the cause of Urban American turmoil.

**Question 5**

The primary reason behind the Vietnam War remains unclear as many historians continue to debate when the war began. A section of some people have related this to the financial support that the U.S. under President Truman gave in assistance of the French war. On the other hand, another section believed that the war started in the 1950s after the records from Geneva split Vietnam to two. Escalation was between 1965 and 1968 caused by the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, which gave the President Mr. Lyndon Johnson a pass to escalate the war. America lost the war because the public had grown tired of losing their loved ones and of the war in its entirety. U.S. military involvement, therefore, had to stop.

**Question 7**

1968 got regarded in numerous ways as a tumultuous year for the Americans. It started with The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr assassination in Memphis, Tennessee, by James Earl Ray, a white supremacist. It sparked a series of riots resulting in the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy during his campaigns for the Democratic presidential nomination in California. These assassinations brought the impression that the social fabric of the nation was disintegrating. At the same time, the Vietnam War lacked progress leading to President Lyndon Johnson failing to run for a second term. At this delicate time, Richard Nixon stepped up and sold the idea of law and order, which would appeal to the silent majority.

**Question 10**

The Watergate scandal began on June 17, 1972, after some thieves got arrested at Watergate complex building in Washington, D.C. It turned out to be an extraordinary burglary as the robbers were connected to President Richards Nixon’s reelection campaign. They were caught trying to tap wires and steal crucial documents. What followed were aggressive steps for cover-up from President Nixon. However, his efforts were frustrated by Washington Post’s reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward. Nixon would then resign on August 9, 1974.

**Question 11**

 Jimmy Carter never had any relevant experience both at the national and the international platforms. However, Carter had goals and ambitions relating to foreign policies. He was a believer in the rule of law in international affairs and the principle of self-determination for everyone. Carter believed that the sovereignty of America should be exercised sparingly and that avoidance of military interventions to other nations. He also stood for better relations with the Soviet Union to promote economic development and control arm agreements to lessen cold war tensions. His main success was resolving the dispute between Israel and Egypt. During his final months, his government was marked by the oil crisis in 1979, the Iran hostage crisis, and failed eagle claw operations.