

CHAPTER 15 SECTION 3	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Section Summary</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0; background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">JOHNSON'S GREAT SOCIETY</h3>
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READING CHECK

Which programs did Johnson create to fight poverty?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *outcome* mean in the underlined sentence? Circle any words or phrases in the paragraph that help you figure out what *outcome* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas What did the Civil Rights Act do?

Lyndon Johnson became President after Kennedy's assassination. Johnson was born in a small town in Texas. He attended a state college and taught for several years in a poor, segregated school. After being elected to Congress, he slowly began to work his way up.

Johnson became an excellent politician. After becoming President, he had a quick success. He ensured that Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act**. The outcome of this important bill was an end to discrimination in voting, in education, and in public services.

The **War on Poverty** was a big part of Johnson's plans. He wanted to give more training, education, and healthcare to those who needed it. The **Economic Opportunity Act** began this process. It created programs such as the Job Corps and Head Start for underprivileged children.

Johnson called his vision for America the **Great Society**. He said the Great Society demanded "an end to poverty and racial injustice." In 1965, Congress began to pass Johnson's legislation. This legislation addressed the need for healthcare insurance. Johnson created **Medicare**, a program to provide basic hospital insurance for older Americans. He also created **Medicaid** to provide basic medical services to poor and disabled Americans.

Education and immigration policy were also reformed. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act aided schools in poorer communities. The **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965** allowed more immigrants to move to the United States. Over the next two decades, millions of immigrants came.

During the 1960s, the Supreme Court was also interested in reform. The court decided cases on controversial social, religious, and political issues. The court was led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, and was often called the **Warren Court**. The court supported civil rights, civil liberties, voting rights, and personal privacy.

Review Questions

1. What did Johnson call his vision for America?

2. What is Medicaid?
