

8.9 The Great Society

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS great society 伟大社会 • poverty 贫困 • legislation 立法

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **Great Society** 伟大社会.

You must be able to:

- state what advocates raised concerns about
- state the two components of the liberalism the CED describes
- name the three aims of the Great Society
- state what the 1965 immigration laws produced

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Poverty

Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem.
Affluence and persistent poverty in one sentence.

■ Two components

Liberalism, based on anti-communism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s. The foreign and domestic halves are one position.

■ Three aims

Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues.

■ 1965

Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965. The quota system of 7.6 and 7.8 is undone here.

2 Practice

2.1 State the two components of the liberalism the CED describes. [2]

2.2 Name the three aims of the Great Society. [3]

2.3 Immigration law changed in 1965.

(a) State the effect. [2]

(b) State what advocates raised concerns about. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The liberalism of the mid-1960s combined anti-communism abroad with [1]

- **A** belief in the efficacy of government power at home
- **B** laissez-faire at home
- **C** isolationism
- **D** deregulation

3.2 Concerns about poverty were raised despite an overall [1]

- **A** affluence
- **B** depression
- **C** famine
- **D** war

3.3 A society is affluent overall and poverty persists.

(a) State why this is a problem for policy.

[1]

(b) Explain the response the CED describes.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 anti-communism abroad; a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home.

2.2 end racial discrimination; eliminate poverty; address other social issues.

2.3 (a) immigrants from around the world sought access to political, social and economic opportunities. (b) the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem.

3.1 A. government power at home.

3.2 A. affluence.

3.3 (a) growth alone is not removing it. (b) federal legislation and programs aimed at eliminating poverty, on the belief that government power could achieve social goals.