

Exercise walk-through

The Great Society ■ 8.9

eXercise

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

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State the two components of the liberalism the CED describes.

Solution 2.1

Method: Two components

Worked steps

anti-communism abroad (B1); a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home (B1).

Practice 2.2 ■ 3 marks

Name the three aims of the Great Society.

Solution 2.2

Method: Three aims

Worked steps

end racial discrimination **B1**; eliminate poverty **B1**; address other social issues **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Immigration law changed in 1965.

- (a) State the effect.
- (b) State what advocates raised concerns about.

Solution 2.3

Method: Poverty

Worked steps

(a) immigrants from around the world sought access to political, social and economic opportunities **B2**. (b) the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The liberalism of the mid-1960s combined anti-communism abroad with

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

Solution 3.1

Method: Two components

A belief in the efficacy of government power at home



B laissez-faire at home

C isolationism

D deregulation

Worked steps

A. government power at home.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Concerns about poverty were raised despite an overall

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

Solution 3.2

Method: Poverty

A affluence



B depression

C famine

D war

Worked steps

A. affluence.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A society is affluent overall and poverty persists.

- (a) State why this is a problem for policy.
- (b) Explain the response the CED describes.

Solution 3.3

Method: Poverty

Worked steps

(a) growth alone is not removing it **B1**. (b) federal legislation and programs aimed at eliminating poverty **B1**, on the belief that government power could achieve social goals **B1**.