

the new frontier and the great society

the new frontier and the great society represent two defining eras in American political and social history. These visionary programs, championed by Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, sought to propel the United States toward unprecedented progress in civil rights, economic opportunity, space exploration, and social welfare. In this comprehensive article, we will explore the origins, goals, and outcomes of the New Frontier and the Great Society. We will examine their similarities, differences, and lasting influence on American society. By understanding the historical context and the transformative impact of these initiatives, readers will gain insight into how these landmark policies continue to shape debates on social justice, economic reform, and national priorities today.

- Understanding the New Frontier: Origins and Vision
- The Great Society: Ambition and Implementation
- Main Pillars of the New Frontier and the Great Society
- Comparing the New Frontier and the Great Society
- Impact and Legacy of the New Frontier and the Great Society
- Continuing Influence on Modern Policy

Understanding the New Frontier: Origins and Vision

The concept of the New Frontier was introduced by President John F. Kennedy during his 1960 presidential campaign. Kennedy framed the New Frontier as a call to the American people to confront new challenges and seize new opportunities in a rapidly changing world. The vision of the New Frontier encompassed not just space exploration but also economic growth, social justice, education reform, and civil rights. Kennedy sought to inspire Americans to strive for progress and innovation, both domestically and on the global stage. His administration viewed the New Frontier as an opportunity to advance the nation's economic standing, address persistent social problems, and assert American leadership during the Cold War.

The New Frontier's Key Objectives

Kennedy's New Frontier program focused on several main objectives to move the United States forward:

- Increasing federal funding for education and scientific research
- Expanding social security and unemployment benefits

- Promoting civil rights and equal opportunity
- Advancing space exploration, most notably the Apollo program
- Stimulating economic growth through investment and tax reform

While Kennedy faced significant opposition in Congress, his New Frontier policies laid the groundwork for later reforms and set a tone of innovation, progress, and social responsibility in American politics.

The Great Society: Ambition and Implementation

Following Kennedy's assassination, President Lyndon B. Johnson inherited the mantle of national reform and expanded upon it with his ambitious Great Society agenda. The Great Society, unveiled in 1964, aimed to eliminate poverty and racial injustice, improve education, and promote health and welfare. Johnson's vision built on the New Frontier, but with a more expansive approach, seeking to create a society where all Americans could enjoy equal opportunity and a decent standard of living. The Great Society's sweeping legislative agenda transformed the role of the federal government and left a profound mark on American society.

Major Goals of the Great Society

Johnson's Great Society program targeted several critical areas:

- Ending poverty and reducing economic inequality
- Advancing civil rights and racial equality
- Improving access to quality education
- Expanding healthcare through Medicare and Medicaid
- Promoting urban renewal and environmental conservation

Through a series of landmark legislative acts, the Great Society sought to address the root causes of social and economic disparities, reshaping the nation's landscape in lasting ways.

Main Pillars of the New Frontier and the Great Society

Both the New Frontier and the Great Society were built upon a foundation of ambitious policy initiatives. Their main pillars not only addressed immediate challenges but also set enduring standards for federal involvement in social and economic issues.

Civil Rights and Social Justice

Civil rights were a central focus for both Kennedy and Johnson. The New Frontier supported early civil rights efforts, while the Great Society saw the passage of landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These laws dismantled legal segregation and expanded voting rights, providing a framework for the ongoing struggle for equality.

Economic Opportunity and Poverty Reduction

The New Frontier laid the groundwork for addressing unemployment and economic stagnation, but it was the Great Society that launched the War on Poverty. Programs like Head Start, Job Corps, and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 provided resources and training to lift millions out of poverty.

Education Reform

Both administrations recognized education as key to national progress. The New Frontier pushed for increased federal aid to education, while the Great Society enacted the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, dramatically expanding educational opportunities for disadvantaged children.

Healthcare Innovation

The Great Society's introduction of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965 marked a turning point in healthcare policy, providing medical coverage to the elderly and low-income Americans. These programs remain foundational components of the U.S. healthcare system.

Space Exploration

Kennedy's New Frontier propelled the United States into the Space Race, committing the nation to land a man on the moon. The Apollo program's success in 1969 fulfilled Kennedy's vision and cemented American leadership in space exploration.

Comparing the New Frontier and the Great Society

While the New Frontier and the Great Society shared similar ideals and goals, they differed in scope, approach, and legislative success. Understanding these distinctions clarifies their respective impacts on American society.

Approach and Political Climate

Kennedy's New Frontier faced significant resistance in Congress, limiting the passage of some of his proposed reforms. In contrast, Johnson's Great Society benefited from a Democratic majority in Congress, enabling more comprehensive and rapid legislative achievements.

Scope and Scale

The New Frontier focused on innovation, space exploration, and initial steps toward social reform. The Great Society, however, was broader in scope, encompassing a larger array of social programs and structural changes designed to address systemic inequality and promote economic mobility.

Legislative Achievements

- The New Frontier: Established the Peace Corps, increased the minimum wage, expanded Social Security, and set the stage for the space program.
- The Great Society: Passed the Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Medicare, Medicaid, and numerous education and anti-poverty initiatives.

Impact and Legacy of the New Frontier and the Great Society

The legacies of the New Frontier and the Great Society are deeply woven into the fabric of modern America. Their policies reshaped government's role in society, expanded rights, and improved the quality of life for millions.

Social Transformation

The civil rights advancements initiated and expanded upon during these eras permanently altered the landscape of American society. Legal segregation was dismantled, and new opportunities emerged for minorities, women, and other historically marginalized groups.

Economic and Health Improvements

The War on Poverty and the introduction of Medicare and Medicaid significantly reduced poverty rates and improved health outcomes, especially for the elderly and disadvantaged.

Enduring Influence

Many of the programs and policies created during the New Frontier and Great Society eras remain integral to contemporary debates on healthcare, education, and social justice. Their successes and shortcomings provide valuable lessons for current and future policymakers.

Continuing Influence on Modern Policy

The ideals and innovations of the New Frontier and the Great Society continue to inform national conversations about the role of government, the rights of citizens, and the pursuit of social and economic progress. Their transformation of civil rights, social welfare, and public investment serve as benchmarks for evaluating and shaping new initiatives.

Shaping Today's Policy Debates

Contemporary discussions on healthcare reform, economic inequality, and education policy often reference the achievements and challenges of the New Frontier and the Great Society. Policymakers grapple with similar questions about the balance between federal intervention and individual responsibility, the pursuit of innovation, and the imperative to address social injustices.

Lessons for Future Generations

The bold ambitions of these eras underscore the enduring importance of visionary leadership and collective action in addressing society's most pressing challenges. By studying the New Frontier and the Great Society, future leaders gain a deeper understanding of the power of government to promote equity, opportunity, and progress for all Americans.

Questions and Answers about the New Frontier and the Great Society

Q: What was the main goal of the New Frontier?

A: The main goal of the New Frontier was to propel the United States into a new era of progress by focusing on economic growth, space exploration, social justice, education, and civil rights.

Q: How did the Great Society differ from the New Frontier?

A: The Great Society expanded upon the New Frontier's ideals, implementing a broader range of social reforms aimed at eliminating poverty, advancing civil rights, and improving healthcare and education.

Q: Which president launched the New Frontier?

A: President John F. Kennedy launched the New Frontier as part of his 1960 presidential campaign and subsequent administration.

Q: What key legislation was passed under the Great Society?

A: Major legislation included the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Medicare, Medicaid, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Q: How did the New Frontier and the Great Society impact civil rights?

A: Both initiatives advanced civil rights, with the New Frontier supporting early efforts and the Great Society enacting landmark laws that dismantled segregation and expanded voting rights.

Q: What was the significance of the space program in the New Frontier?

A: The New Frontier's focus on space exploration led to the Apollo program, culminating in the successful moon landing in 1969 and establishing American leadership in space.

Q: How did the Great Society address poverty?

A: The Great Society implemented the War on Poverty, launching programs like Head Start, Job Corps, and the Economic Opportunity Act to reduce economic inequality.

Q: Are programs from the New Frontier and Great Society still relevant today?

A: Yes, many programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and civil rights protections remain central to American society and continue to influence policy debates.

Q: What challenges did Kennedy face in passing New Frontier legislation?

A: Kennedy encountered significant opposition in Congress, which limited the scope of reforms that could be enacted during his administration.

Q: How did the Great Society influence future social policies?

A: The Great Society set a precedent for federal involvement in social welfare, healthcare, and education, shaping the direction of future government initiatives and reforms.

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The New Frontier and the Great Society: A Comparative Look at Two American Ideals

The mid-20th century witnessed two ambitious visions for America's future: John F. Kennedy's "New Frontier" and Lyndon B. Johnson's "Great Society." While seemingly distinct, these programs shared underlying goals of progress and social betterment, yet differed significantly in their approaches and lasting legacies. This post delves deep into both initiatives, comparing and contrasting their aims, achievements, and ultimate impact on American society, providing a comprehensive analysis for those seeking a deeper understanding of this pivotal era in US history. We'll explore their key policies, assess their successes and failures, and examine their enduring relevance today.

H2: John F. Kennedy's New Frontier: A Call to Action

Launched in the early 1960s, Kennedy's New Frontier represented a bold call to action, urging Americans to embrace challenges and strive for national excellence. It wasn't a specific legislative package but rather a broad vision encompassing several key areas:

H3: Space Exploration and Technological Advancement:

Kennedy's famous declaration to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade fueled a massive investment in science and technology. The space race spurred innovation across various sectors, boosting America's technological prowess and inspiring a generation of scientists and engineers. This investment, however, came at a significant cost, diverting resources from other crucial societal needs.

H3: Domestic Policy Initiatives:

Beyond space exploration, the New Frontier addressed domestic issues, albeit with less comprehensive legislation than the later Great Society programs. Initiatives included increased federal funding for education, urban renewal projects aimed at addressing poverty and inequality in cities, and efforts to improve healthcare access. However, these efforts were often fragmented and faced significant political opposition, limiting their overall impact.

H2: Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society: A War on Poverty and Inequality

Following Kennedy's assassination, Lyndon B. Johnson embraced and expanded upon the spirit of the New Frontier, launching his ambitious Great Society program. This initiative was far more comprehensive and focused explicitly on addressing poverty, racial inequality, and social injustice.

H3: Landmark Legislation:

The Great Society yielded a wave of landmark legislation, including:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965: Secured voting rights for African Americans in the South.

Medicare and Medicaid: Established government-funded healthcare programs for the elderly and low-income individuals, respectively.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: Created programs to combat poverty, including Head Start and Job Corps.

These legislative achievements dramatically reshaped American society, expanding social safety nets and promoting greater equality.

H3: Challenges and Criticisms:

Despite its successes, the Great Society faced significant challenges. The escalating Vietnam War diverted resources and public attention, undermining support for its ambitious programs. Critics also argued that some initiatives were inefficiently administered, leading to waste and fraud. Furthermore, the profound social and racial tensions of the era complicated the implementation of many programs.

H2: Comparing the New Frontier and the Great Society:

While both programs aimed to improve American society, they differed significantly in scope and approach. The New Frontier was more aspirational, emphasizing national pride and technological advancement. The Great Society was more explicitly focused on addressing social and economic inequalities through targeted legislation. The New Frontier laid the groundwork, while the Great Society sought to build the house.

H2: Lasting Legacies and Relevance Today

Both the New Frontier and the Great Society left enduring legacies on American society. The space race spurred technological innovation that continues to benefit us today. The civil rights legislation remains a cornerstone of American law, and the social safety net programs established during the Great Society continue to provide vital support to millions of Americans. However, debates about the effectiveness and long-term consequences of these programs continue to this day, particularly regarding their impact on government spending and the role of the federal government in social welfare.

Conclusion:

The New Frontier and the Great Society, though distinct in their emphasis, represent two crucial chapters in American history, reflecting a national ambition to achieve progress and build a more equitable society. Their successes and failures offer valuable lessons for policymakers and citizens alike, reminding us of the ongoing struggle to balance national goals with the complex realities of social and economic life. The debates surrounding these initiatives remain relevant today as we grapple with similar challenges of inequality, technological advancement, and the role of government in shaping our collective future.

FAQs:

1. What were the primary differences in the approaches of Kennedy and Johnson? Kennedy focused on a broader vision of national excellence, including space exploration, while Johnson implemented specific legislation aimed at directly tackling poverty and inequality.
2. Did the Vietnam War significantly impact the success of the Great Society? Yes, the Vietnam War diverted significant resources and public attention, undermining support for many Great Society programs.
3. What are some of the long-term criticisms of the Great Society? Critics point to inefficiencies in program administration, unintended consequences, and the expansion of the federal government's role in social welfare.
4. How did the New Frontier influence the Great Society? The New Frontier's emphasis on national progress and ambition set the stage for Johnson's more targeted and comprehensive approach to social reform.
5. What are some enduring legacies of both initiatives? The space race's technological advancements, civil rights legislation, and the establishment of Medicare and Medicaid are all enduring legacies of these ambitious programs.

the new frontier and the great society: New Frontier and Great Society Brienna Rossiter, 2024-01-01 This informative book explores the New Frontier and Great Society, highlighting the perspectives and motivations of the people involved. The book also includes fascinating sidebars, a Voices from the Past special feature, a table of contents, quiz questions, a glossary, additional resources, and an index.

the new frontier and the great society: The Age of Surveillance Capitalism Shoshana Zuboff, 2019-01-31 THE TOP 10 SUNDAY TIMES BESTSELLER A NEW YORK TIMES NOTABLE BOOK OF THE YEAR ONE OF BARACK OBAMA'S TOP BOOKS OF THE YEAR Shortlisted for The Orwell Prize 2020 Shortlisted for the FT Business Book of the Year Award 2019 'Easily the most important book to be published this century. I find it hard to take any young activist seriously who hasn't at least familiarised themselves with Zuboff's central ideas.' - Zadie Smith, The Guardian The challenges to humanity posed by the digital future, the first detailed examination of the unprecedented form of power called surveillance capitalism, and the quest by powerful corporations to predict and control us. The heady optimism of the Internet's early days is gone. Technologies that were meant to liberate us have deepened inequality and stoked divisions. Tech companies gather our information online and sell it to the highest bidder, whether government or retailer. Profits now depend not only on predicting our behaviour but modifying it too. How will this fusion of capitalism and the digital shape our values and define our future? Shoshana Zuboff shows that we are at a crossroads. We still have the power to decide what kind of world we want to live in, and what we decide now will shape the rest of the century. Our choices: allow technology to enrich the few and impoverish the many, or harness it and distribute its benefits. The Age of Surveillance Capitalism is a deeply-reasoned examination of the threat of unprecedented power free from democratic oversight. As it explores this new capitalism's impact on society, politics, business, and technology, it exposes the struggles that will decide both the next chapter of capitalism and the meaning of information civilization. Most critically, it shows how we can protect ourselves and our communities and ensure we are the masters of the digital rather than its slaves.

the new frontier and the great society: *The Newark Frontier* Mark Krasovic, 2016-04-15 To many, Newark seems a profound symbol of postwar liberalism's failings: an impoverished, deeply

divided city where commitments to integration and widespread economic security went up in flames during the 1967 riots. While it's true that these failings shaped Newark's postwar landscape and economy, as Mark Krasovic shows, that is far from the whole story. The Newark Frontier shows how, during the Great Society, urban liberalism adapted and grew, defining itself less by centralized programs and ideals than by administrative innovation and the small-scale, personal interactions generated by community action programs, investigative commissions, and police-community relations projects. Paying particular attention to the fine-grained experiences of Newark residents, Krasovic reveals that this liberalism was rooted in an ethic of experimentation and local knowledge. He illustrates this with stories of innovation within government offices, the dynamic encounters between local activists and state agencies, and the unlikely alliances among nominal enemies. Krasovic makes clear that postwar liberalism's eventual fate had as much to do with the experiments waged in Newark as it did with the violence that rocked the city in the summer of 1967.

the new frontier and the great society: Let the Word Go Forth John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1991-10-05 Collected in one illuminating volume, the writings and speeches of John F. Kennedy reveal the man and president who inspired a generation. Here are the words that propelled a nation and moved the world, offering an important portrayal of the 35th president's entire career. Photographs throughout.

the new frontier and the great society: *A Nation of Immigrants* John F. Kennedy, 2018-10-16 "In this timeless book, President Kennedy shows how the United States has always been enriched by the steady flow of men, women, and families to our shores. It is a reminder that America's best leaders have embraced, not feared, the diversity which makes America great." —Former Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright Throughout his presidency, John F. Kennedy was passionate about the issue of immigration reform. He believed that America is a nation of people who value both tradition and the exploration of new frontiers, deserving the freedom to build better lives for themselves in their adopted homeland. This 60th anniversary edition of his posthumously published, timeless work—with a foreword by Jonathan Greenblatt, the National Director and CEO of the ADL, formerly known as the Anti-Defamation League, and an introduction from Congressman Joe Kennedy III—offers President Kennedy's inspiring words and observations on the diversity of America's origins and the influence of immigrants on the foundation of the United States. The debate on immigration persists. Complete with updated resources on current policy, this new edition of *A Nation of Immigrants* emphasizes the importance of the collective thought and contributions to the prominence and success of the country.

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the new frontier and the great society: *The War Within* Bob Woodward, 2012-12-11 In his fourth book on President George W. Bush and his controversial 'War on Terror,' Bob Woodward takes us behind closed doors, into the hidden rooms of the White House, the Pentagon, the State Department, and US intelligence agencies, where the details of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were fiercely debated and eventually determined. Today, the Iraq War is a major source of contention around the world, and may become the defining political, social and moral issue of this brief period in American history. In an attempt to understand the Bush presidency, and its divisive legacy, Woodward examines this conflict at its source: in Washington D.C. This fast-paced, groundbreaking book includes never-before-published information, as Woodward draws upon his vast experience as a veteran political journalist to provide a richly detailed and meticulously

researched examination of the war in Iraq over the past two years. In *The War Within*, Woodward expands upon his study of the Bush administration in his previous three books, with his signature authoritative, measured, and deeply human sense of perspective.

the new frontier and the great society: *Great Society* Amity Shlaes, 2019-11-19 The New York Times bestselling author of *The Forgotten Man* and *Coolidge* offers a stunning revision of our last great period of idealism, the 1960s, with burning relevance for our contemporary challenges. *Great Society* is accurate history that reads like a novel, covering the high hopes and catastrophic missteps of our well-meaning leaders. —Alan Greenspan Today, a battle rages in our country. Many Americans are attracted to socialism and economic redistribution while opponents of those ideas argue for purer capitalism. In the 1960s, Americans sought the same goals many seek now: an end to poverty, higher standards of living for the middle class, a better environment and more access to health care and education. Then, too, we debated socialism and capitalism, public sector reform versus private sector advancement. Time and again, whether under John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, or Richard Nixon, the country chose the public sector. Yet the targets of our idealism proved elusive. What's more, Johnson's and Nixon's programs shackled millions of families in permanent government dependence. Ironically, Shlaes argues, the costs of entitlement commitments made a half century ago preclude the very reforms that Americans will need in coming decades. In *Great Society*, Shlaes offers a powerful companion to her legendary history of the 1930s, *The Forgotten Man*, and shows that in fact there was scant difference between two presidents we consider opposites: Johnson and Nixon. Just as technocratic military planning by "the Best and the Brightest" made failure in Vietnam inevitable, so planning by a team of the domestic best and brightest guaranteed fiasco at home. At once history and biography, *Great Society* sketches moving portraits of the characters in this transformative period, from U.S. Presidents to the visionary UAW leader Walter Reuther, the founders of Intel, and Federal Reserve chairmen William McChesney Martin and Arthur Burns. *Great Society* casts new light on other figures too, from Ronald Reagan, then governor of California, to the socialist Michael Harrington and the protest movement leader Tom Hayden. Drawing on her classic economic expertise and deep historical knowledge, Shlaes upends the traditional narrative of the era, providing a damning indictment of the consequences of thoughtless idealism with striking relevance for today. *Great Society* captures a dramatic contest with lessons both dark and bright for our own time.

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the new frontier and the great society: *The Other America* Michael Harrington, 1997-08 Examines the economic underworld of migrant farm workers, the aged, minority groups, and other economically underprivileged groups.

the new frontier and the great society: *The Great Society and the War on Poverty* John R. Burch Jr., 2017-06-05 An ideal resource for students as well as general readers, this book comprehensively examines the Great Society era and identifies the effects of its legacy to the present day. With the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson inherited from the Kennedy administration many of the pieces of what became the War on Poverty. In stark contrast to today, Johnson was aided by a U.S. Congress that was among the most productive in the history of the United States. Despite the accomplishments of the Great Society programs, they failed to accomplish their ultimate goal of eradicating poverty. Consequently, some 50 years after the Great Society and the War on Poverty, many of the issues that Johnson's administration and Congress dealt

with then are in front of legislators today, such as an increase in the minimum wage and the growing divide between the wealthy and the poor. This reference book provides a historical perspective on the issues of today by looking to the Great Society period; identifies how the War on Poverty continues to impact the United States, both positively and negatively; and examines how the Nixon and Reagan administrations served to dismantle Johnson's achievements. This single-volume work also presents primary documents that enable readers to examine key historical sources directly. Included among these documents are The Council of Economic Advisers Economic Report of 1964; the Civil Rights Act of 1964; John F. Kennedy's Remarks Upon Signing the Economic Opportunity Act; The Negro Family: The Case for National Action (a.k.a. the Moynihan Report); and the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (a.k.a. the Kerner Report).

the new frontier and the great society: Oxford AQA GCSE History (9-1): America 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality Revision Guide Aaron Wilkes, 2018-09-20 This America 1920-1973: Opportunity and Inequality Revision Guide Kindle edition is part of the popular Oxford AQA GCSE History series. Written by our original author team to match the new AQA specification, this guide covers exactly what your students require to succeed in the Paper 1 American Period Study exams. - Recap key events with clear visual diagrams and brief points - Apply knowledge with targeted revision activities that tests basic comprehension, then apply understanding towards exam-style questions - Review and track revision with progress checklists, suggested activity answers and Exam Practice sections - Step-by-step exam guidance based on the popular 'How to' student book feature - Examiner Tip features most up-to-date expert advice and identifies common exam mistakes - Boost student confidence on all AQA GCSE America question types with revision activities such as Interpretation Analysis and Bullet Points - Perfect for use alongside the Student Book and Kerboodle, or as a stand-alone resource for independent revision. This revision guide helps your students Recap, Apply, and Review their way towards exam success.

the new frontier and the great society: The New Urban Frontier Neil Smith, 2005-10-26 Why have so many central and inner cities in Europe, North America and Australia been so radically revamped in the last three decades, converting urban decay into new chic? Will the process continue in the twenty-first century or has it ended? What does this mean for the people who live there? Can they do anything about it? This book challenges conventional wisdom, which holds gentrification to be the simple outcome of new middle-class tastes and a demand for urban living. It reveals gentrification as part of a much larger shift in the political economy and culture of the late twentieth century. Documenting in gritty detail the conflicts that gentrification brings to the new urban 'frontiers', the author explores the interconnections of urban policy, patterns of investment, eviction, and homelessness. The failure of liberal urban policy and the end of the 1980s financial boom have made the end-of-the-century city a darker and more dangerous place. Public policy and the private market are conspiring against minorities, working people, the poor, and the homeless as never before. In the emerging revanchist city, gentrification has become part of this policy of revenge.

the new frontier and the great society: Fairness and Freedom David Hackett Fischer, 2012-02-10 From one of America's preeminent historians comes a magisterial study of the development of open societies focusing on the United States and New Zealand

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economy into a sustainable, circular food economy. As the report shows, insect and hydroponic farming can create jobs, diversify livelihoods, improve nutrition, and provide many other benefits in African and fragile, conflict-affected countries. Together with other investments in climate-smart agriculture, such as trees on farms, alternate wetting and drying rice systems, conservation agriculture, and sustainable livestock, these technologies are part of a promising menu of solutions that can help countries move their land, food, water, and agriculture systems toward greater sustainability and reduced emissions. This is a key consideration as the World Bank renews its commitment to support countries' climate action plans. This book is the Bank's first attempt to look at insect and hydroponic farming as possible solutions to the world's climate and food and nutrition security crisis and may represent a new chapter in the Bank's evolving efforts to help feed and sustain the planet.

the new frontier and the great society: Nothing Daunted Dorothy Wickenden, 2011-06-21 From the author of *The Agitators*, the acclaimed and captivating true story of two restless society girls who left their affluent lives to “rough it” as teachers in the wilds of Colorado in 1916. In the summer of 1916, Dorothy Woodruff and Rosamond Underwood, bored by society luncheons, charity work, and the effete men who courted them, left their families in Auburn, New York, to teach school in the wilds of northwestern Colorado. They lived with a family of homesteaders in the Elkhead Mountains and rode to school on horseback, often in blinding blizzards. Their students walked or skied, in tattered clothes and shoes tied together with string. The young cattle rancher who had lured them west, Ferry Carpenter, had promised them the adventure of a lifetime. He hadn't let on that they would be considered dazzling prospective brides for the locals. Nearly a hundred years later, Dorothy Wickenden, the granddaughter of Dorothy Woodruff, found the teachers' buoyant letters home, which captured the voices of the pioneer women, the children, and other unforgettable people the women got to know. In reconstructing their journey, Wickenden has created an exhilarating saga about two intrepid women and the “settling up” of the West.

the new frontier and the great society: The Great Society Subway Zachary M. Schrag, 2014-08 As Metro stretches to Tysons Corner and beyond, this paperback edition features a new preface from the author. Drivers in the nation's capital face a host of hazards: high-speed traffic circles, presidential motorcades, jaywalking tourists, and bewildering signs that send unsuspecting motorists from the Lincoln Memorial into suburban Virginia in less than two minutes. And parking? Don't bet on it unless you're in the fast lane of the Capital Beltway during rush hour. Little wonder, then, that so many residents and visitors rely on the Washington Metro, the 106-mile rapid transit system that serves the District of Columbia and its inner suburbs. In the first comprehensive history of the Metro, Zachary M. Schrag tells the story of the Great Society Subway from its earliest rumblings to the present day, from Arlington to College Park, Eisenhower to Marion Barry. Unlike the pre-World War II rail systems of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, the Metro was built at a time when most American families already owned cars, and when most American cities had dedicated themselves to freeways, not subways. Why did the nation's capital take a different path? What were the consequences of that decision? Using extensive archival research as well as oral history, Schrag argues that the Metro can be understood only in the political context from which it was born: the Great Society liberalism of the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. The Metro emerged from a period when Americans believed in public investments suited to the grandeur and dignity of the world's richest nation. The Metro was built not merely to move commuters, but in the words of Lyndon Johnson, to create a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. Schrag scrutinizes the project from its earliest days, including general planning, routes, station architecture, funding decisions, land-use impacts, and the behavior of Metro riders. The story of the Great Society Subway sheds light on the development of metropolitan Washington, postwar urban policy, and the promises and limits of rail transit in American cities.

the new frontier and the great society: JFK and the Masculine Mystique Steven Watts, 2016-11-08 From very early on in his career, John F. Kennedy's allure was more akin to a movie star

than a presidential candidate. Why were Americans so attracted to Kennedy in the late 1950s and early 1960s—his glamorous image, good looks, cool style, tough-minded rhetoric, and sex appeal? As Steve Watts argues, JFK was tailor made for the cultural atmosphere of his time. He benefited from a crisis of manhood that had welled up in postwar America when men had become ensnared by bureaucracy, softened by suburban comfort, and emasculated by a generation of newly-aggressive women. Kennedy appeared to revive the modern American man as youthful and vigorous, masculine and athletic, and a sexual conquistador. His cultural crusade involved other prominent figures, including Frank Sinatra, Norman Mailer, Ian Fleming, Hugh Hefner, Ben Bradlee, Kirk Douglas, and Tony Curtis, who collectively symbolized masculine regeneration. *JFK and the Masculine Mystique* is not just another standard biography of the youthful president. By examining Kennedy in the context of certain books, movies, social critiques, music, and cultural discussions that framed his ascendancy, Watts shows us the excitement and sense of possibility, the optimism and aspirations, that accompanied the dawn of a new age in America.

the new frontier and the great society: *The Third Way* Anthony Giddens, 2013-05-29 The idea of finding a 'third way' in politics has been widely discussed over recent months - not only in the UK, but in the US, Continental Europe and Latin America. But what is the third way? Supporters of the notion haven't been able to agree, and critics deny the possibility altogether. Anthony Giddens shows that developing a third way is not only a possibility but a necessity in modern politics.

the new frontier and the great society: *Transplanting the Great Society* Kristin L. Ahlberg, 2008 Uses recently declassified sources to trace the successes and limitations of the Johnson administration's efforts to use food aid as a diplomatic tool during the Cold War, both to gain support for U.S. policies and to reward or punish allies such as Israel, India, and South Vietnam--Provided by publisher.

the new frontier and the great society: *A Brief History of Public Policy since the New Deal* Andrew E. Busch, 2019-09-10 A Brief History of Public Policy Since the New Deal traces the development of national domestic policy from the Great Depression through the early Trump years. A chronological look that illuminates the cumulative effects of policy change, the book also focuses on themes such as the interplay of ideas, events, politics, and people; models such as incrementalism, multiple streams, and punctuated equilibrium; the importance of foreign policy issues to the development of domestic policy; and features including the importance of problem definition and the "law of unanticipated consequences." Following the narrative, each chapter includes a summary of seven key policy areas: economic policy, social welfare, civil rights, environmental and education policy, moral/cultural issues, and federalism. The material is organized by eras identified by presidencies and by whether the era represented a burst of policymaking, made possible because key inputs of ideas, events, politics, and people aligned for change, or a rough equilibrium. Although presidencies are used to define eras, the role of all the institutions are given their due.

the new frontier and the great society: *The Cycles of American History* Arthur Meier Schlesinger, 1999 Originally published: 1986. With new introd.

the new frontier and the great society: *Edge City* Joel Garreau, 2011-07-27 First there was downtown. Then there were suburbs. Then there were malls. Then Americans launched the most sweeping change in 100 years in how they live, work, and play. The Edge City.

the new frontier and the great society: *Ethnography at the Frontier* Ugo Fabietti, 2011 This book is the result of a field research carried out by the author among a community of agriculturists in what was till recently the uttermost part of Southern Pakistani Balochistan. It deals with themes such as ways of living and representing spaces, constructing memory, the heritage of a form of social stratification which shaped community relationships in the last three centuries, and, last but not least, the insurgence of nationalism. Furthermore, the book puts forward some theoretical proposals about the translation of cultural models, throughout a constant comparison between the author's and his interlocutors', alternating ethno-graphic descriptions with reflexive arguments. Notwithstanding its remoteness, Balochistan is today at the confluence of forces which

reflect both local and global logics, pushing this land, once only visited by few adventurous travelers, in the focus of international interests which could impinge on political evolution of this sensitive area straddling South Asia and Middle East.--Publisher's description.

the new frontier and the great society: The Great Frontier Walter Prescott Webb, 2003 The Great Frontier presents a new theory of the history of the Western World since 1492 when Columbus opened the frontier lands to a static European society.

the new frontier and the great society: The End of the Myth Greg Grandin, 2019-03-05 WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE A new and eye-opening interpretation of the meaning of the frontier, from early westward expansion to Trump's border wall. Ever since this nation's inception, the idea of an open and ever-expanding frontier has been central to American identity. Symbolizing a future of endless promise, it was the foundation of the United States' belief in itself as an exceptional nation - democratic, individualistic, forward-looking. Today, though, America has a new symbol: the border wall. In The End of the Myth, acclaimed historian Greg Grandin explores the meaning of the frontier throughout the full sweep of U.S. history - from the American Revolution to the War of 1898, the New Deal to the election of 2016. For centuries, he shows, America's constant expansion - fighting wars and opening markets - served as a "gate of escape," helping to deflect domestic political and economic conflicts outward. But this deflection meant that the country's problems, from racism to inequality, were never confronted directly. And now, the combined catastrophe of the 2008 financial meltdown and our unwinnable wars in the Middle East have slammed this gate shut, bringing political passions that had long been directed elsewhere back home. It is this new reality, Grandin says, that explains the rise of reactionary populism and racist nationalism, the extreme anger and polarization that catapulted Trump to the presidency. The border wall may or may not be built, but it will survive as a rallying point, an allegorical tombstone marking the end of American exceptionalism.

the new frontier and the great society: Along the Domestic-Foreign Frontier James N. Rosenau, 1997-06-28 James Rosenau explores the enormous changes in both national and international political systems which are currently transforming world affairs.

the new frontier and the great society: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

the new frontier and the great society: People of the River Grace Karskens, 2020-09-01 A landmark history of Australia's first successful settler farming area, which was on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River. Award-winning historian Grace Karskens uncovers the everyday lives of ordinary people in the early colony, both Aboriginal and British. Winner of the Prime Minister's Award for Australian History 2021 Winner of the NSW Premier's Australian History Prize 2021 Co-winner of the Ernest Scott Prize for History 2021 'A masterpiece of historical writing that takes your breath away' - Tom Griffiths 'A majestic book' - John Maynard 'Shimmering prose' - Tiffany Shellam Dyarubbin, the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, is where the two early Australias - ancient and modern - first collided. People of the River journeys into the lost worlds of the Aboriginal people and the settlers of Dyarubbin, both complex worlds with ancient roots. The settlers who took land on the river from the mid-1790s were there because of an extraordinary experiment devised half a world away. Modern Australia was not founded as a gaol, as we usually suppose, but as a colony. Britain's felons, transported to the other side of the world, were meant to become settlers in the new colony. They made history on the river: it was the first successful white farming frontier, a community that nurtured the earliest expressions of patriotism, and it became the last bastion of eighteenth-century ways of life. The Aboriginal people had occupied Dyarubbin for at least 50,000 years. Their history, culture and spirituality were inseparable from this river Country. Colonisation kicked off a slow and

cumulative process of violence, theft of Aboriginal children and ongoing annexation of the river lands. Yet despite that sorry history, Dyarubbin's Aboriginal people managed to remain on their Country, and they still live on the river today. The Hawkesbury-Nepean was the seedbed for settler expansion and invasion of Aboriginal lands to the north, south and west. It was the crucible of the colony, and the nation that followed.

the new frontier and the great society: *A Cat's Tale* Baba the Cat, Paul Koudounaris, 2020-11-10 A "fun, fanciful, and even informative" history of felines as revealed by a very learned tabby with a knack for hunting down facts (People). Since the dawn of civilization, felines have prowled alongside mankind as they expanded their territory and spread the myth of human greatness. And today, cats are peddled on social media as silly creatures here to amuse humans with their antics. But this is an absurd, self-centered fantasy. The true history of felines is one of heroism, love, tragedy, sacrifice, and gravitas. Not entirely convinced? Well, get ready, because Baba the Cat is here to set the record straight. Spanning almost every continent and thousands—yes, thousands—of years, Baba's complex story of feline survival presents readers with a diverse cast of cats long forgotten: from her prehistoric feline ancestors and the ancient Egyptian cat goddess Bastet to the daring mariners at the height of oceanic discovery, key intellectuals in the Enlightenment period, revered heroes from World Wars I and II, and the infamous American tabbies. Baba, a talented model in addition to a scholar, goes beyond surface-level scratches, pairing her freshly unearthed research with a series of stunning costume portraits to bring history to life. A paws-on journey through the feline hall of fame, with in-depth research and four-legged testaments that will make you rethink who defines history, *A Cat's Tale* is a one-of-a-kind chronicle that introduces readers to the illustrious ancestors of their closest companions and shows, once and for all, that cats know exactly what they're doing. "Almost certainly the most unique cat history book ever published." —Smithsonian Magazine

the new frontier and the great society: *WJEC Eduqas GCSE History: The Development of the USA, 1929-2000* Steve Waugh, John Wright, 2016-10-10 Bring out the best in every student, enabling them to develop in-depth subject knowledge and historical skills with the market-leading series for WJEC Eduqas, fully updated for 2016 to help you navigate the new content and assessment requirements with ease. - Maps the content against the key questions in the 2016 specification, with thorough and reliable course coverage written by a team of experienced authors, teachers and examiners - Motivates students to increase their subject knowledge by following a clear, detailed narrative that leads learners topic by topic through the important issues, events and concepts - Progressively builds historical understanding and skills as students work through a range of engaging classroom activities with structured support at every stage - Boosts students' confidence approaching assessment, providing numerous opportunities to practise different types of exam-style questions - Captures learners' interest by offering a rich variety of source material that brings historical periods to life, enhancing understanding and enjoyment throughout the course

the new frontier and the great society: *The Rise and Fall of the New Deal Order, 1930-1980* Steve Fraser, Gary Gerstle, 1989 The 10 essays in this book probe the underlying economic, social, and cultural dynamics of the Roosevelt revolution, analyze the durability of the New Deal coalition through the mid-1960s, and uncover the racial, class, and cultural fissures that led to its disintegration. The contributors answer such questions as: How did the Democratic Party accommodate both poor workers and wealthy capitalists: Why did the labor question lose its importance in American politics as soon as the movement achieved political power? Why did economic abundance generate political and cultural conservatism in the 1950s but radicalism in the 1960s? ISBN 0-691-04761-8: \$25.00.

the new frontier and the great society: *Range* David Epstein, 2019-05-28 David Epstein manages to make me thoroughly enjoy the experience of being told that everything I thought about something was wrong. I loved *Range*. Malcolm Gladwell, bestselling author of *Outliers*. *Range* is the ground-breaking and exhilarating New York Times bestselling exploration into how to be successful in the 21st Century, from David Epstein the acclaimed author of *The Sports Gene*. What if everything

you have been taught about how to succeed in life was wrong? From the '10,000 hours rule' to the power of Tiger parenting, we have been taught that success in any field requires early specialization and many hours of deliberate practice. And, worse, that if you dabble or delay, you'll never catch up with those who got a head start. This is completely wrong. In this landmark book, David Epstein shows that the way to excel is by sampling widely, gaining a breadth of experiences, taking detours, experimenting relentlessly, juggling many interests - in other words, by developing range. Studying the world's most successful athletes, artists, musicians, inventors, and scientists Epstein discovered that in most fields - especially those that are complex and unpredictable - generalists, not specialists, are primed to excel. They are also more creative, more agile, and able to make connections their more specialized peers can't see. Range proves that by spreading your knowledge across multiple domains is the key to success rather than deepening their knowledge in a single area. Provocative, rigorous, and engrossing, Range explains how to maintain the benefits of breadth, diverse experience and interdisciplinary thinking in a world that increasingly demands, hyper-specialization. PRAISE FOR RANGE I want to give Range to any kid who is being forced to take violin lessons-but really wants to learn the drums; to any programmer who secretly dreams of becoming a psychologist; to everyone who wants humans to thrive in an age of robots. Range is full of surprises and hope, a 21st century survival guide. Amanda Ripley, author of *The Smartest Kids in the World*. An assiduously researched and accessible argument for being a jack of all trades. O Magazine, Best Nonfiction Books Coming in 2019 Brilliant, timely, and utterly impossible to put down. If you care about improving skill, innovation, and performance, you need to read this book. Daniel Coyle, author of *The Culture Code* and *The Talent Code* A fresh, brisk look at creativity, learning, and the meaning of achievement. Kirkus Reviews It's a joy to spend hours in the company of a writer as gifted as David Epstein. And the joy is all the greater when that writer shares so much crucial and revelatory information about performance, success, and education. Susan Cain, author of *Quiet*

the new frontier and the great society: *The Significance of the Frontier in American History* Frederick Jackson Turner, 2014-02-13 2014 Reprint of 1894 Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition. The Frontier Thesis or Turner Thesis, is the argument advanced by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1894 that American democracy was formed by the American Frontier. He stressed the process-the moving frontier line-and the impact it had on pioneers going through the process. He also stressed consequences of a ostensibly limitless frontier and that American democracy and egalitarianism were the principle results. In Turner's thesis the American frontier established liberty by releasing Americans from European mindsets and eroding old, dysfunctional customs. The frontier had no need for standing armies, established churches, aristocrats or nobles, nor for landed gentry who controlled most of the land and charged heavy rents. Frontier land was free for the taking. Turner first announced his thesis in a paper entitled *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, delivered to the American Historical Association in 1893 in Chicago. He won very wide acclaim among historians and intellectuals. Turner's emphasis on the importance of the frontier in shaping American character influenced the interpretation found in thousands of scholarly histories. By the time Turner died in 1932, 60% of the leading history departments in the U.S. were teaching courses in frontier history along Turnerian lines.

the new frontier and the great society: *Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1983* United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, 1982

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the new frontier and the great society: THE AMERICAN CENTURY Walter LaFeber, Richard Polenberg, Nancy Woloch, 2013-07-22

the new frontier and the great society: The American Century Walter F. LaFeber, Richard Polenberg, Nancy Woloch, 2013

the new frontier and the great society: The Fourth Industrial Revolution Klaus Schwab, 2017-01-03 The founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum on how the impending technological revolution will change our lives We are on the brink of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. And this one will be unlike any other in human history. Characterized by new technologies fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will impact all disciplines, economies and industries - and it will do so at an unprecedented rate. World Economic Forum data predicts that by 2025 we will see: commercial use of nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than human hair; the first transplant of a 3D-printed liver; 10% of all cars on US roads being driverless; and much more besides. In The Fourth Industrial Revolution, Schwab outlines the key technologies driving this revolution, discusses the major impacts on governments, businesses, civil society and individuals, and offers bold ideas for what can be done to shape a better future for all.

the new frontier and the great society: The 1960s James S. Olson, Mariah Gumpert, 2018-04-19 This volume serves as an invaluable study guide covering all of the key political, social, and cultural concepts of the turbulent 1960s. The 1960s were a polarizing decade, beginning brightly and with hope but ending in disappointment and disarray. By the end, traditional values had been subverted, political institutions had been overturned, and marginalized groups had battled their own government to win equal rights and freedoms. The clear-cut foreign policies of the postwar era brought mixed results, and the world's mightiest nation became mired in a war it could not win. This overview of the 1960s covers all of the key political, social, and cultural concepts of the decade through topical and biographical entries, primary documents, a sample document-based essay question and top tips, and period-specific learning objectives. The book contains an Introduction that presents the historical themes of the period. Alphabetical encyclopedic entries relating to the period specific themes comprise the core reference material in the book. The book also contains a range of primary documents with their own introductions and a sample document-based essay question. Other features include a list of Top Tips, a thematically tagged chronology, and a list of specific learning objectives readers can use to gauge their working knowledge and understanding of the period.

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