

Ch. 28 Sect. 3

Foreign Policy In The Early 1960s

Objectives:

1. Describe the U.S. role in the Bay of Pigs invasion.
2. Analyze the events leading to the building of the Berlin Wall and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
3. Outline the goals of Kennedy's Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps.

Main Idea:

President Kennedy acted boldly in response to a series of dramatic cold war crises in Cuba and Berlin. Johnson continued many of Kennedy's foreign policies.

The Peace Corps

- *“Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” JFK*
- President **Kennedy** wanted to promote “peaceful revolution” in Latin America, Asia, and Africa to avoid communist revolutions.
- Many Latin Americans began asking is what is best for the U.S. the best for Latin America.
- To show that we were not just looking out for ourselves, **Kennedy** created the **Peace Corps**, which sent volunteers to developing countries.



PEACE CORPS

“The logic of the Peace Corps is that someday we are going to bring it home to America.”

JFK, 1961

Bay Of Pigs Invasion

- Kennedy had two major incidents with Cuba, the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- The Bay of Pigs was a planned attack to overthrow Fidel Castro by Cuban exiles who were trained by the U.S.
- The invasion was a disaster, and when it started to fail, Kennedy refused to use the U.S. military to aid the invasion.
- The Bay of Pigs cost the U.S. a lot of prestige in the world, for trying to overthrow a legitimate government.

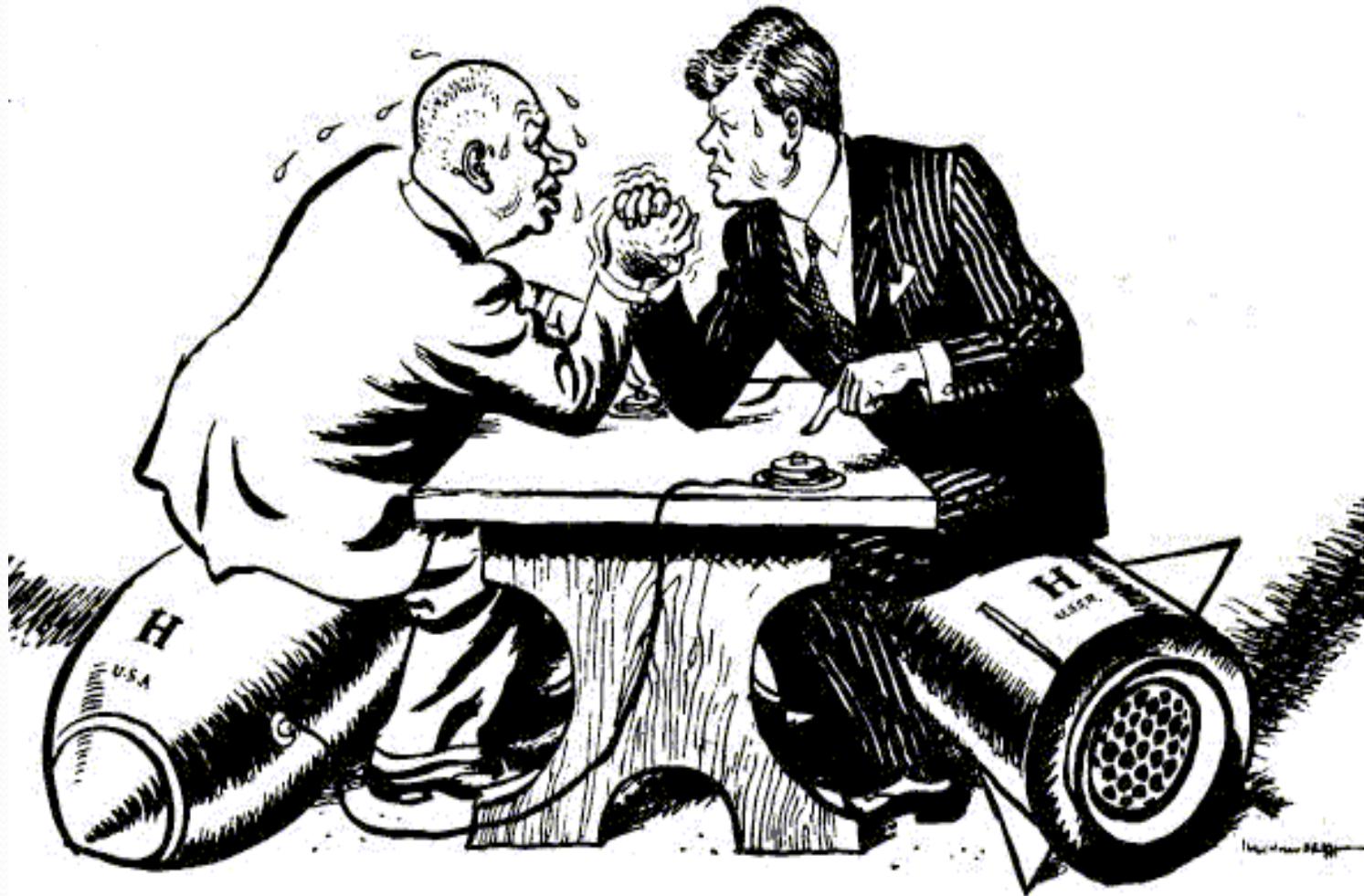
1961 Captured Cuban Exiles



Cuban Missile Crisis

- Castro sought more aid from the Soviet Union and the Soviets began building missile bases in Cuba.
- **Kennedy** responded by placing a “quarantine” around Cuba, keeping more Soviet missiles from entering Cuba.
- For two days, the **Cuban Missile Crisis** had the world on the brink of nuclear war, until the Soviet Union leader **Nikita Khrushchev** ordered its ships to turn around head home.
- The nuclear war fear will push both countries to sign the **Limited Test Ban Treaty** in 1963 (stopping Nuclear testing above ground).

Kennedy vs. Khrushchev



Johnson's Foreign Policy

- President **Johnson** took the same approach to foreign policy as his domestic policy, that he could easily convince world leaders to do what he wanted. This method will prove unsuccessful in Panama and Vietnam.
- Panama will demand to renegotiate the Panama Canal Treaty and **Johnson** will agree to a new treaty. In the Dominican Republic, **Johnson** left no room to negotiate by sending 22,000 U.S. Marines to protect a repressive military government from a non-communism group of rebels. The U.S. made the Dominican Republic more stable, but we ended up supporting the wrong group. Living conditions for the Dominican citizens got worse instead of improving.
- **Johnson** will take this same approach to Vietnam, when the Vietnam War begins in 1964 (Chapter 31).

1965 U.S. Marines Invade The Dominican Republic

