

# [Homework](https://assignbuster.com/homework-essay-samples-21/)

[History](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/history/)

History work Growth of suburbs and decline of cities. What contributed to the growth of Sun Belt? The decline of cities happened due to the decline and closure of American industries. This was due to higher energy costs, high labor costs, as well as high taxes in those cities and the resulting economic downturn. Therefore, American businesses were in search of places that they could be competitive again, that is, where they could get energy at lower costs and be taxed less. In the pursuit of such an environment, Sun Belt offered the answer (Kutler 78). The investors made huge investments in the area since it had good business conditions. As the businesses and the industries thrived in the Sun Belt, so did the region.
2. Role played by consumption, religion, domesticity and television in the American culture
The four aspects holistically helped shape the American culture. For example, marriage and female domesticity were depicted as primary goal for the American woman in conjunction with intense religious renewal. The media provided a platform through which the various aspects were spread. Religious leaders were also crucial in the American society. For example, Evangelist Billy Graham was a spiritual adviser to several United States’ Presidents (Kutler 96)
3. Promises made by Kennedy’s New Frontier and the extent to which they were met.
The promises that were made by Kennedy were an attack on poverty, as well as growing the economy. The promises were all geared towards economic reconstruction. He promised to move legislations to see to it that he achieved these goals and was moved especially by the desperate conditions he saw when he campaigned in Appalachia, in 1960. Upon clinching the presidency, he helped push poverty onto the national agenda where he won a $2 billion urban-rural renewal program (Kutler 77). He was assassinated in 1963 and his promises were realized by his successor by the name of Lyndon B. Johnson who moved for the enactment of the Civil Rights of 1964 and the Economic Opportunity Act that emphasized on unconditional war on poverty.
Work Cited
Kutler, Stanley. Dictionary of American History. New York, NY: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 2003.
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