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UNIT VIII (1945-1980) Ch. 28 Student Outline - PROMISE & TURMOIL: THE 1960s

1. Describe the experience/qualifications both candidates had for the **1960 presidential election** –

2. Describe how each of the following federal programs aided in foreign affairs–
 - a. *Peace Corps:*

 - b. *Alliance for Progress:*

3. Describe how each of the following served to hurt not only the reputation of John F. Kennedy but also as Cold War defeats:
 - a. *The Bay of Pigs invasion:*

 - b. *The construction of the Berlin Wall:*

 - c. *The Cuban Missile Crisis:*
 - i. *how did this event specifically help dissipate Cold War tension?

4. Describe how the policy “**flexible response**” differed from previous Cold War presidents –

5. Describe the differences between John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Baines Johnson (both in experience/characteristics AND effectiveness as president) –

6. Describe how each the following sought the address problems previously unaddressed in America –
 - a. *Office of Economic Opportunity:*

 - b. *Food Stamp Act:*

 - c. *Medicare:*

 - d. *Medicaid:*

 - e. *Unsafe at Any Speed:*

 - f. *Silent Spring:*

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7. Describe how each of the following advanced civil rights in America –

a. *The Civil Rights Act of 1964:*

b. *The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:*

c. *The 24th Amendment:*

d. *The Voting Rights Act of 1965:*

e. *James Meredith enrolling at Ole Miss:*

f. *The jailing of Martin Luther King Jr.:*

g. *The March on Washington:*

h. *The March to Montgomery from Selma* (hey! They just made a movie about this!):

8. Describe how the Black Muslims ideology and tactics toward civil rights differed from those of Martin Luther King Jr. –

9. Based on what you've read, decide whose ideology/tactics worked better to advance equality for African Americans – those of Martin Luther King Jr. and his followers, or followers of the black power movement such as the Black Panthers. Support your answer –

Additional Insight and Analysis:

W.E.B. DuBois, civil rights leader and cofounder of the NAACP (Progressive Era) was a pro-socialist, communist sympathizer who saw socialism as the best hope for African Americans. He visited the Soviet Union where color/race made no distinction between groups. With the Second Red Scare and Cold War, the NAACP had to distance itself from its founder. He resigned. He was then targeted by McCarthyism (he praised Stalin and called the Soviets "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" referring to a white-controlled government as his enemy). He was found not-guilty (although they withheld his passport for 8 years). He later travelled to Ghana, during which time the United States refused to renew his passport; he then became a citizen of Ghana. He died in Africa after renouncing his American citizenship.

What is the most significant contribution DuBois made to the civil rights battle?

What did his leftist leanings reveal about capitalism in America?

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10. Describe how each of the following Supreme Court case decisions advances civil rights or liberties

a. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954):

b. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963):

c. Miranda v. Arizona (1966):

d. Baker v. Carr (1962):

e. Engel v. Vitale (1962):

f. Griswold v. Connecticut (1965):

11. Describe how the *New Left movement*, along with the Port Huron Statement, exemplified an advancement of civil liberties –

12. Describe the conditions that gave rise to groups classified under the “*counterculture*” label –

13. Explain how the discoveries of Alfred Kinsey, advancements in science and consumer advertising all contributed to the sexual revolution –

14. Explain how each of the following contributed to the Women’s Movement –

a. The Feminine Mystique:

b. National Organization for Women (NOW):

c. Equal Pay Act:

d. Civil Rights Act of 1964:

e. Campaigning for the Equal Rights Amendment:

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Additional Insight and Analysis:

The Mattachine Society was founded in Los Angeles in 1951. It was a pioneering advocate for gay rights. Inspired by progress in civil rights, other groups including gay rights were inspired to stand up for their rights more. This included coming "out of the closet" and celebrating identity rather than pretending to be something else.

How is "coming out of the closet" similar to or different from Black Pride?

How is feminism similar to or different from these two concepts?

What do these movements reveal about the era of conformity post WWII (1945-1960)?

In 1969, homosexuals fought back against police harassment, the Stonewall Rebellion, launching a new gay and lesbian liberation movement. The 1970s witnessed a new, rejuvenated gay rights movement. Compare and Contrast the Watts Riot and the Stonewall Riot.

Which one illustrates the greater culture conflict in modern times? What type of culture conflict is it? (think of your conflict categories from the 1920s)

15. Describe how Kennedy felt that losing South Vietnam to communism would set up the domino effect –

16. Describe how Kennedy escalated US involvement in the Vietnam conflict –

17. Explain how the *Tonkin Gulf Resolution* changed the president's ability to wage war without Congressional permission –

18. Describe how LBJ escalated US involvement in the Vietnam conflict –

19. Explain how the Vietnam War abroad led directly to a *credibility gap* at home –

20. Compare and contrast those who support the war in Vietnam with those who were against the war in Vietnam –

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21. Describe the context of the **1968 presidential election** (nominees, violence, climate of the country based on recent tragedies, results) –

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: What are the lessons of Vietnam? Page 617

The **Vietnam War** ended with an armistice in 1973 and then the fall of **South Vietnam** in 1975.

After reading historical perspectives on page 617, list three important lessons of the **Vietnam War**.

1.

2.

3.

DYK... The American Revolution is often compared to the Vietnam War. The local population fought against larger, more powerful overseas-based forces. While the 18th century British and 20th century Americans controlled most cities, rural areas tended to be controlled by the colonial American forces and the Viet Cong/North Vietnamese forces. Peace accords in both wars were signed in Paris. Guerrilla tactics were significant in both wars. That's cool history!

Answer the MC at the end of the chapter.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.