**Civil Rights Movement: Key Events & People**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Events** | **Goals** | **Description** | **Local Reaction**  **(black & white communities)** | **Federal Response** |
| African American Experiences in WWII |  |  |  |  |
| *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, KS*  *(1954)* |  |  |  |  |
| Emmett Till’s Murder (1955) |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956) |  |  |  |  |
| Little Rock Nine Central High School, AR (1957) |  |  |  |  |
| Sit-Ins  (1960s) |  |  |  |  |
| Freedom Rides  (1961) |  |  |  |  |
| Integration of Universities  (1962) |  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Events** | **Goals** | **Description** | **Local Reaction**  **(black & white communities)** | **Federal Response** |
| Demonstrations in Birmingham  (1963) |  |  |  |  |
| March on Washington  (Aug 1963) |  |  |  |  |
| Freedom Summer  (1964) |  |  |  |  |
| March from Selma to Montgomery (1965) |  |  |  |  |

**Major Leaders of the Civil Rights Movement**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Leader** | **Philosophy** | **Accomplishments and/or Roles** |
| Martin Luther King Jr. |  |  |
| Malcolm X |  |  |
| Stokely Carmichael |  |  |
| Huey Newton  & Bobby Seale |  |  |

**John F. Kennedy**

Years Served: Interesting Facts:

Vice President:

**Election of 1960**

Opponent: Role of Debates:

**Programs/Strategies/Actions:**

* NASA
* Bay of Pigs Invasion
* Berlin Wall Crisis
* Cuban Missile Crisis
* Foreign Aid
  + Alliance for Progress
  + Peace Corps
* Flexible response
* Limited Test Ban Treaty
* Hotline
* New Frontier
* Keynesian Economics

**Assassination**

Facts: Warren Commission:

**Lyndon B. Johnson**

Years Served: Interesting Facts:

Vice President:

**Relevant Elections**

1964: 1968:

**Domestic Agenda**

* The Great Society Programs (see chart)
* Immigration
* Civil Rights

**Foreign Policy: Vietnam!** (We’ll study this later in depth!)

**The Judicial Branch**

**Chief Justice: General Effect:**

**Cases:**

* Baker v. Carr
* Mapp v. Ohio
* Miranda v. Arizona
* Gideon v. Wainwright
* Escobedo v. Illinois

**Great Society Programs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Poverty | |
| 1964: **Tax Reduction Act** cut corporate and individual taxes to stimulate growth. | 1965: **Medicare Act** established healthcare programs for the elderly and poor (Medicare and Medicaid) |
| 1964: **Economic Opportunity Act** created Job Corps (a youth work training program), VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), and Project Head Start (a free preschool program), and others to fight the “war on poverty.” | 1965: **Appalachian Regional Development Act** targeted aid for highways, health centers, and resource development in that economically depressed area. |
| Cities | |
| 1965: **Omnibus Housing** Act provided money for low-income housing | 1965: **Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Area Redevelopment Act** funded slum rebuilding, mass transit, and other improvements for selected “model cities.” |
| 1965: **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** was formed to administer federal housing programs. |
| Education | |
| 1965: **Elementary and Secondary Education Act** directed money to schools for textbooks, library materials, and special education. | 1965: **National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities** was created to financially assist painters, musicians, actors, and other artists. |
| 1965: **Higher Education Act** funded scholarships and low-interest loans for college students. | 1965: **Corporation for Public Broadcasting (PBS)** was formed to fund educational TV and radio broadcasting. |
| Discrimination | |
| 1964: **Civil Rights Act** outlawed discrimination in public accommodations, housing, and jobs; increased federal power to prosecute civil rights abuses | 1965: **Voting Rights Act** ended the practice of required voters to pass literacy tests and permitted the federal government to monitor voting registration. |
| 1964: **Twenty Fourth Amendment a**bolished the poll tax in federal elections. | 1965: **Immigration Act** ended national-origins quotas established in 1924. |
| Environment | |
| 1965: **Clean Air Act Amendment** directed the federal government to establish emissions standards for new motor vehicles | 1965: **Wilderness Preservation Act** set aside over 9 million acres for national forest lands |
| 1965: **Water Quality Act** required states to clean up their rivers | 1967: **Air Quality Act** set federal air pollution guidelines and extended federal enforcement power. |
| Consumer Advocacy | |
| 1966: **Truth in Packaging Act** set standards for labeling consumer products. | 1966: **Highway Safety Act** required states to set up highway safety programs. |
| 1966: **National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act** set federal safety standards for the auto and tire industries. | 1966: **Department of Transportation (DOT)** was created to deal with national air, rail, and highway transportation |

Finished JFK’s agenda, declared an “unconditional war on in America, proposing programs designed to help Americans “on the .”

“The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is 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. It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what is adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods.” –Johnson; May 22, 1964

Based on the quote above, what does LBJ mean by a “Great Society”?

By the time Johnson had left the White House in 1969, Congress had passed of his proposed measures.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1963 |  | 1970 |  |

Percentage of Americans living in poverty

What did the Great Society programs indicate about the federal government’s changing role?

Vietnam War Study Sheet

# Roots of the Cold War

1. French control:
2. Ho Chi Minh / Vietminh:
3. Battle at Dien Bien Phu:
4. Geneva Accords
5. Ngo Diem:
6. Vietcong:
7. Tonkin Gulf Incident / Resolution:

# U.S Leaders / Role

1. LBJ:
2. Robert McNamara:
3. Dean Rusk:

D. William Westmoreland:

1. **Military Strategies:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| American strategies: | Vietcong strategies: |

## Reasons for Low Morale among Americans

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

# U.S. Support Waivers

1. U.S. Economy:
2. Television:
3. My Lai Massacre:
4. Draft dodging:
5. Protests:

* War Opposition Opposition

1. TET Offensive:
2. Election of 1968 / Democratic Convention:
3. Pentagon Papers:

# Nixon Inherits the War

1. Vietnamization:
2. Invasion of Cambodia / Christmas Bombings:
3. Armistice / Fall of Saigon:

**1960s: Counterculture Groups**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **What are they against?** | **What are they for?** | **Key People** | **Tactics they used/Events** |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| Native Americans |  |  |  |  |
| Latinos |  |  |  |  |
| Hippies |  |  |  |  |