Chapter 29: Civil Rights, Vietnam, and The Ordeal of Liberalism

Section 1

Sources:
- **Textbook.**
- **Document:** Martin Luther King, Jr. - "I Have a Dream" speech.
- **Document packet:** "America in the 1960s" (docs. 2-10; 12-20)
- **Charts:** "The Great Society & Culture in the 1960s & 1970s."

Questions:

1. What were some of John F. Kennedy's personal assets as a presidential candidate? What obstacles did he face?
2. How did television play a key role in Kennedy's election victory in 1960?
3. Why did President Kennedy call his administration the "New Frontier?"
4. How did JFK attempt to stimulate the sluggish economy in 1961?
5. What in Lyndon Johnson's background prepared him to be President?
6. What were the major provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? Why was it such an important piece of legislation?
7. List the candidates, the issues, and campaigning techniques used in the 1964 presidential election. Why did LBJ win such a huge landslide victory in 1964?
8. Why did LBJ label his administration "The Great Society?" What were his goals as president?
9. How did his Great Society programs tackle the "War on Poverty?"
10. How did the Immigration Act of 1965 change the characteristics of migration to the United States?
11. How did the effort to fund both the Great Society and a great military establishment affect the federal budget? What was the effect on the nation's poverty rate?
12. Why did the political compromises that shaped Great Society programs create long-term political and economic problems for President Johnson, the Democratic Party, and for the country?
13. What were the goals and strategies of SNCC and CORE?
14. What did the Freedom Riders hope to accomplish?
15. Why did civil rights groups organize Freedom Summer in 1964?
16. How did the Kennedy administration deal with the policies of the segregationist governors of Alabama and Mississippi?
17. Why did civil rights organizers ask their supporters to march on Washington in the summer of 1963?
18. Identify the important imagery used by Dr. King in his speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington in the summer of 1963. What were the key points made by him in that speech?
19. What was the historical significance of the 1963 March on Washington?
20. Why were the Kennedy administration's civil rights initiatives going nowhere in the Congress? Which group within his own party was the biggest obstacle?
21. In what direction did President Kennedy seem to be taking his administration by 1963?
22. What is the difference between *de facto* segregation and *de jure* segregation? How
did the Kerner Commission Report illustrate that difference?
23. Who was Elijah Muhammed? What is the Nation of Islam?
24. What were some of the key beliefs advocated by Malcolm X? How did his ideas/tactics differ from those of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
25. Why was the "Black Power" movement created?
26. What was the goal of the Black Panthers? Why did MLK, Jr. object to them?

Terms:
- "New Frontier"
- Peace Corps
- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-AZ)
- Extremism in the defense of freedom is no vice. Tolerance in the face of tyranny is not virtue!"
- "Landslide Lyndon"
- "Great Society"
- Medicare / Medicaid (1965)
- Head Start
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965)
- Volunteers in Service to America [VISTA]
- Economic Opportunity Act
- War on Poverty
- Immigration & Nationality Act (1965)
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference [SCLC]
- Freedom Riders
- James Meredith
- Eugene "Bull" Connor
- Gov. George Wallace (D-AL)
- March on Washington (1963)
- I Have a Dream speech
- Freedom Summer
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act (1965)
- Watts Riots
- Kerner Commission
- de jure segregation
- de facto segregation
- Nation of Islam [Black Muslims]
- Malcolm X
- "Black Power"
- Stokely Carmichael
- Bobby Seale
- Black Panthers
- Civil Rights Act of 1968

Section 2

Sources:
- Textbook
- Film clips: from "The Century: America's Time."

Questions:
1. What two international aid programs were launched during the Kennedy administration? What were the goals of each and how successful were they?
2. What was the goal of the doctrine of "flexible response?"
3. How was JFK's policy toward Latin America similar to FDR's?
4. Why did President Kennedy authorize the Bay of Pigs invasion? What were the consequences of its failure?
5. Describe the events surrounding the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Why was Khrushchev willing to take a risk in Cuba?
6. What were the results of the Cuban Missile Crisis for the United States? For the Soviets? For the Democratic Party?
7. Why did the East Berlin government erect the Berlin Wall? What was JFK's response to it?
8. Why was the Limited Test Ban Treaty considered to be on of Kennedy's greatest achievements?

9. In its short tenure, how did the Kennedy administration deal with Vietnam? What role did the US play in the assassination of Diem?

10. Why did Lyndon Johnson send troops to the Dominican Republic? How was the action reminiscent of the interventions in the days of the Roosevelt Corollary?

11. Why was LBJ ill-equipped to deal with foreign policy issues? How did he view Third World countries and their people?

12. What was the "Domino Theory" first espoused in the Eisenhower Administration? How did it apply to LBJ's view of the world?

13. What was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? What power did it give the President? How did it lead to an even further escalation of the US role in Vietnam?

14. What differing opinions did President Johnson's advisors have about Vietnam?

15. Why did the American public overwhelmingly support the Vietnam War in 1965?

16. Why did the United States forces have difficulty fighting the Vietcong? What tactics did the Vietcong use that made them hard to beat?

17. What factors led to low morale among the US troops by the late 1960s?

18. Define the term "search-and-destroy" mission. How successful was this American military strategy during the Vietnam War?

19. What factors contributed to American protests against the policies of the Selective Service System?

Terms:
- A Quagmire!
- Robert McNamara
- flexible response
- Green Berets
- Bay of Pigs Invasion
- Berlin Wall
- Ich Bin Ein Berliner!
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Alliance for Progress
- Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963)
- General Nguyen Van Thieu
- "Attrition" Strategy
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution (1964)
- Operation "Rolling Thunder"
- "Domino Theory"
- General William Westmoreland
- Ho Chi Minh Trail
- Grunts
- "search-and-destroy "[Zippo] mission
- napalm
- Agent Orange
- My Lai Massacre (1968)

Section 3

Sources:
- Textbook
- Document packet: "America in the 1960s"

Questions:
1. What forces led to the Rise of the "New Left" and campus radicalism? How did the Civil Rights Movement help give rise to the movement?

2. How widespread was real radicalism?

3. Explain the ways that many young Americans went about resisting the draft. What eventually happened to the resisters?

4. In what ways did the counterculture exhibit its commitment to the idea of personal fulfillment through rejecting the inhibitions and conventions of middle-class
culture?
5. Why was 1960s rock music called "simultaneously subversive and liberating?" What differing views of the counterculture emerged from the Woodstock and Altamont festivals?
6. How did opposition to "termination" policy help inspire increasing Indian activism? What policy and attitude changes resulted from the Indian Civil Rights Movement?
7. Why was there such a rapid increase in the Hispanic population in the United States after World War II? What were the sources of this growth?
8. What were the political implications of the surge in Latino population?
9. How did Hispanics, blacks, Indians, and other ethnic groups challenge the "melting pot" ethic?
10. To what degree did the gay liberation movement change attitudes of the larger society toward homosexuality? How did it shape gays views of themselves

Terms:
- "New Left"
- Students for a Democratic Society [SDS]
- Port Huron Statement
- Tom Hayden
- Berkeley Free Speech Movement
- Weather Underground
- Counterculture
- Hippies
- Haight-Ashbury
- Dr. Timothy Leary
- Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out
- Woodstock '69
- Young Americans for Freedom
- American Indian Movement [A. I. M.]
- Indian Civil Rights Act (1968)
- Dee Brown
- Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee
- Marielitos
- "Brown Power"
- La Raza Unida
- Caesar Chavez
- Stonewall Riot
- Gay Liberation Front

Section 4

Sources:
- Textbook and Ch. 30 pg. 834 - 850
- Document packet: "America in the 1960s"

Questions:
1. What was it about Betty Friedan's The Feminine Mystique that sparked a revival of the women's movement?
2. What were the goals of the National Organization for Women [NOW]? How did NOW and the women's movement evolve?
3. What gains did women make in education, the professions, politics, and sports in the 1970s and 1980s?
4. What factors combined to give birth to the environmentalism movement?
5. Why did Rachel Carson's book, Silent Spring, not only lead to the banning of DDT, but also help propel environmentalism into the public consciousness?
6. How does ecology differ from traditional conservationism?
7. How did ecology lead to political and legal activism? How effective were
ecological activists?

8. What specific examples of environmental degradation spurred public interest in ecological issues?

Terms:
- Betty Friedan
- *The Feminine Mystique*
- National Organization of Women (NOW)
- Kate Millett
- *Sexual Politics*
- Shulamith Firestone
- *The Dialectic of Sex*
- Sandra Day O'Connor
- Geraldine Ferraro (D-NY)
- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
- Title IX (1972)
- *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
- Rachel Carson
- *Silent Spring*
- "Earth Day"
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Clean Air Act (1970)
- Clean Water Act (1971)

Section 5

Sources:
- Textbook
- Worksheet: "Supreme Court Case Analysis Sheet."
- Document packet: "America in the 1960s"
- Film clips: from "The Century: America's Time."

Questions:
1. Create a Supreme Court Case Analysis Sheet for each of the following decisions: *Baker v. Carr; Griswold v. CT; Gideon v. Wainwright; Escobedo v IL; Miranda v. AZ*
2. Why did many Americans feel that the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren was too liberal?
3. What effect did the Tet offensive have on American public opinion concerning the war and on the course of the 1968 presidential election?
4. What was meant by the "credibility gap" as it pertained to the Johnson administration by 1968?
5. Why did President Johnson decide not to run again in 1968 for a second term as President?
6. Who were the Democratic candidates in the 1968 presidential election? What "wings" of the party did they represent?
7. What were the major domestic crises that defined 1968 as "The Year of the Gun?"
8. How did the nation respond to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr?
9. How did conservative Americans respond to such events as race riots, anti-war demonstrations, and the assassinations of King and Robert Kennedy? How did Richard Nixon capitalize on these anxieties?
10. How did the Democratic Party Convention in Chicago in the summer of 1968 contribute to its defeat in the fall election? What were the other reasons for their loss of the presidency?
11. What did Richard Nixon mean by the term "Silent Majority?" What was his campaign strategy?
12. Why did Nixon win the 1968 presidential election?

**Terms:**
- Chief Justice Earl Warren
- *Griswold v. CT* (1965)
- *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)
- *Escobedo v. IL* (1964)
- *Miranda v. AZ* (1966)
- Tet Offensive (1968)
- Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey (D-MN)
- Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-NY)

**Outlines / Lecture Notes / Review Sheets:**

1. APUSH Review Timeline (interactive)
2. Giant AHAP Review Sheet by a student from the class of '04, Horace Greeley HS
3. Lecture outline --> "The Big Muddy, Unraveling American Dreams" (Prof. David McGee, Central Virginia Community College)
4. Lecture outline --> "Struggles for Equality" (Prof. David McGee, Central Virginia Community College)
5. Note Cards --> 1451-1500 1501-1550
6. Presidential Election Data --> 1964 1968
7. "1960s - The Tumultuous Decade" --> outline
8. "The Vietnam War" - chart
9. Cram Sheets --> Dwight D. Eisenhower through Ronald W. Reaga