

## Ch. 37 Reading Guide: The Stormy Sixties (pg. 884-907)

### Learning Targets

**Target #1:** I can identify and describe changes in post-World War II America including: global leadership struggles and foreign policy tensions, liberal movements to expand the role of the federal government, progress toward civil rights, and economic and demographic changes.

**Target #2:** I can analyze the effects of the following post-World War II changes on American society, politics, and the economy: global leadership struggles and foreign policy tensions, liberal movements to expand the role of the federal government, progress toward civil rights, and economic and demographic changes.

### Big Ideas:

- President Lyndon Johnson's 'Great Society' was a societal echo of FDR's 'New Deal' in providing government aid and reform to Americans in need. Such ideas were surprisingly carried on by conservative president Nixon.
- After nearly a decade of active protests, demonstrations, speeches, etc... generalized Civil Rights legislation was finally granted to significantly reduce discrimination for nearly all Americans. However, the Civil Rights movement would carry long into later decades of the 20th century and even the 21st as Americans continued to push for greater equality.
- Under the Johnson administration, America's commitment/involvement in Vietnam expanded, while his successor Richard Nixon, promised to turn the conflict over to S. Vietnam's hands.
- Unlike previous conflicts in U.S. history, America saw a significant amount of anti-war and anti-government sentiments because of the Vietnam Conflict. These sentiments helped propel a counterculture to rise against America's traditional values.
- The Supreme Court, Congress, and even 60's presidents made more liberal leaning decisions (even Nixon) than their predecessors of the more conservative 50s.

**Prediction Statement (50 words or less):** What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

### Key Questions:

<p><b><u>The LBJ Brand on the Presidency</u></b> (pg. 884-885) Know: Lyndon B. Johnson, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Great Society, EEOC</p> <p><b>1. In continuation with Kennedy's agenda, what protections did LBJ's civil rights legislation provide the American people?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Johnson Battles Goldwater in 1964</u></b> (pg. 885-887) Know: Vietnam War, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution</p> <p><b>2. How did the controversial Gulf of Tonkin "incident" (1964) expand the Vietnam Conflict under the Johnson Administration?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>The Great Society Congress</u></b> (pg. 887-888) Know: Johnson's Great Society</p> <p><b>3. What general societal topics did Johnson's Great Society focus on?</b></p> <p><b>4. How was U.S. immigration in the second half of the 20th century different than that of the first half of the 20th century? (Consider both legislative &amp; demographic changes)</b></p>	

<p><b><u>Battling for Black Rights + Black Power (pg. 888-891)</u></b>          Know: Freedom Summer, Voting Rights Act (1965), Watts Riots, Black Panthers, Malcolm X</p> <p><b>5. Under Johnson’s “watch”, what headway was made for voting rights?</b></p> <p><b>6. Following the Voting Rights Act, how had the Civil Rights Movement shifted?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Vietnam Vexations (pg. 891-893)</u></b>          Know: Vietnam War, Operation Rolling Thunder, Mai Lai Massacre</p> <p><b>7. Despite Cold War containment origins, why did some Americans protest and demonstrate against the Vietnam War? (Briefly explain 2-3 reasons)</b></p>	
<p><b><u>The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s (pg. 895-899)</u></b>          Know: liberal, conservative, counterculture</p> <p><b>8. In what ways had parts of American society become more liberal during the ‘Stormy Sixties’?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Nixon “Vietnamizes” the War (pg. 899-900)</u></b>          Know: Vietnamization, conscription</p> <p><b>9. Upon taking seat as POTUS, how did Nixon change the Vietnam War by the end of the 60s?</b></p> <p><b>10. In what ways was Uncle Sam’s military draft/conscription in Vietnam discriminatory?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Nixon’s Détente with Beijing and Moscow (pg. 901-902)</u></b>          Know: Containment, Detente, ‘ping pong diplomacy’</p> <p><b>11. As a result of Nixon’s visits in the East (China &amp; USSR) in 1972, how did the Cold War change?</b></p>	

<p><b><u>A New Team on the Supreme Court (pg. 902-903)</u></b>          Know: The Warren Court  <b>12. Briefly explain the impact of the Warren Court through the following cases:</b>              A. <i>Griswold v Conn.</i> (1965)              B. <i>Gideon v Wainwright</i> (1963)              C. <i>Escobedo/Miranda</i> (1964/1966)          *Consider how America (and even Nixon) reacted</p>	
<p><b><u>Nixon on the Home Front (pg. 903-904)</u></b>          Know: affirmative action, EPA, <i>Silent Spring</i>, OSHA  <b>13. Briefly explain how Nixon's domestic plans impacted the following:</b>              A. The workforce              B. The environment</p>	
<p><b><u>Nixon on the Home Front (pg. 903-904)</u></b>          Know: Cambodia bombings, War Powers Act  <b>14. As a result of the Vietnam conflict, how did Congress attempt to set a "leash" on the powers of America's Commander-in-Chief?</b></p>	
<p><b><u>The Arab Oil Embargo &amp; the Energy Crisis (pg. 906-907)</u></b>          Know: Yom Kippur War, OPEC  <b>15. What repercussions were seen in the 1970s as a result of America's continued support of Israel in the Middle East?</b></p>	

# Summary Exit Ticket:

## Dueling Views: Civil Equality (3 parts)

### Excerpt #1: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., African American leader, "I Have a Dream" Speech, 1963

*"In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred...We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force."*

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### Excerpt #2: Malcolm X, African American leader, "Message to the GrassRoots" 1963

*"The White man knows that the Black revolution is worldwide. . . . So I cite these various revolutions, brothers and sisters, to show you that you don't have a peaceful revolution. You don't have a turn-the-other-cheek revolution. There's no such thing as a nonviolent revolution. The only kind of revolution that's nonviolent is the Negro revolution. The only revolution in which the goal is loving your enemy is the Negro revolution. It's the only revolution in which the goal is a desegregated lunch counter, a desegregated theater, a desegregated park, and a desegregated public toilet.... That's no revolution. Revolution is based on land.... Land is the basis of freedom, justice, and equality. . . . A revolutionary wants land so he can set up his own nation, an independent nation."*

**#1. Briefly explain ONE specific historical difference between MLK and Malcolm X's goals and methods of the Civil Rights Movement from the period of 1960-1975.**

***\*Use Comparative language\* (while, unlike, however, on the other hand, in contrast, on the contrary)***

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**#2. Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support MLK's interpretation/goals from the period of 1960-1975.**

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**#3. Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Malcolm X's interpretation/goals from the period of 1960-1975.**

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