

THIS IS A TRADITIONAL ASSIGNMENT. PRINT AND COMPLETE IN INK.
**BONUS POINTS WILL ONLY BE EARNED IF A SCORE OF 60% OR HIGHER
 IS EARNED ON THE MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST.**

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Due Date: ___/___/___

Period 8 Term Review:

Cold War, Fabulous Fifties, the Civil Rights Movement, Turbulent Sixties, Stagnant Seventies, 1945-1980

Purpose:

This term review is not only an opportunity to review key concepts and themes, but it is also an exercise in historical *analysis*. This activity, if completed *in its entirety* BOP (Beginning of Period) by the unit test date, is worth 10 bonus points on the test as long as a score of 60% or higher is earned before any curve is applied. ☺ 5 points may be earned by completing Section 1 and 5 points may be earned by completing Sections 2 & 3. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment. Complete it in **INK!** **BE SURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!**

Directions:

Below are some key terms pulled from the College Board Concept Outline for Period 8. These include “Terms to Know,” “Important Examples,” and “Other Terms.” Complete the charts by **adding definitions** and **analysis of historical significance**. When considering significance, consider causes and effects or how the item illustrates a major theme or idea from the era. Some entries have been completed for you. If you do not have time to complete the activity, please know that it is still a valuable review tool: use sections 2 & 3 as a “flashcard” set. ☺

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 8 from the 2015 Revised Framework:

Key Concept 8.1: The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

Key Concept 8.2: New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

Key Concept 8.3: Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

SECTION 1

The **Terms to Know** are items you are *likely* to see on a quiz or test. They are explicit in the 2012 and/or the 2015 Revised College Board framework for the class, and you will be expected to *thoroughly* understand them on the AP exam. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing each item. Prompts are included to help you focus your analysis on the most tested concepts, but also make sure you know simple definitions of each term. **Highlight the Terms to Know in your notes.** The first one is completed for you as an example. **Write in complete sentences and ATFP!**

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Cold War,</p> <p>Containment,</p> <p>collective security, allies, multilateral economic framework,</p> <p>expansionist Communist ideology, Soviet repression, non-Communist regimes,</p> <p>Korea, Vietnam,</p> <p>Détente</p> <p>Postwar decolonization, nationalists movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East</p>	<p>What were the reasons for diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives overseas following WWI? <i>The reasons for U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives overseas following WWII were to contain communism and support non-communist nations during the Cold War.</i></p> <p>Explain how the United States involvement in global conflicts following World War II impacted the nation domestically. <i>Following WWII the United States sat as one of two major superpowers in the world. Unlike earlier eras, the United States embraced world leadership as the Cold War began. Foreign policy was containment of communism as well as participation in the newly created United Nations and NATO alliance. (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). A global economic structure was created with the U.N. and a world bank, and the U.S. pumped money into non-Communist economies through programs like Marshall Plan. The nation was impacted domestically through economic growth partially fueled by military spending and domestic fears of communism and warfare increased with Cold War tension, the arms race, and space race. Fear of WWII increased as weapons stockpiled including atomic and hydrogen bombs. Proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam impacted the home front also as Americans were fighting to contain communism overseas, taking on a new global role. South Korea was secured in 1953, but Vietnam fell to communism in 1975 which caused disillusionment as the war included atrocities like My Lai Massacre and failure to secure South Vietnam.</i></p> <p>Explain how containment policy, participation in United Nations, NATO, détente, illustrated a change in foreign policy for the United States. <i>Before involvement in World War II the U.S. had a long tradition of neutrality and avoiding alliances. This was briefly interrupted during WWI when the U.S. joined the Allies in defeating the Central Powers, but policy quickly returned to unilateral neutral policy. From 1941-1945 the U.S. once again joined the Allies this time to defeat the Axis Powers. From then on the U.S. foreign policy was interventionist. Containment policy illustrates a major change in foreign policy for the U.S., because it became a world leader in the U.N., N.A.T.O. for collective security and its multiple interventions. It went from unilateral to multilateral in order to stop an expansionist communist ideology. Under Richard Nixon, the policy moved toward a period of mutual coexistence with détente, but overall the attitude of Cold War administrations was that the two were in a battle for the world, including Latin America and third world nations. Détente sought to balance containment policy while also increasing positive interactions with China. Seeking allies in post-colonial Asia, Africa, and the Middle East also fueled Nixon's more peaceful approach. The U.S. sought allies among new nations everywhere, and sought to prop up non-Communist regimes.</i></p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Executive branch = foreign and military policy</p> <p>Cold War competition,</p> <p>Global leadership,</p> <p>Soviet Union, communist [vs] free-market global economy/democracy,</p> <p>Wartime alliances, postwar tensions,</p> <p>United States policymakers,</p> <p>Containment,</p> <p>collective security, international aid, multilateral economic framework, non-Communist regimes, free market global economy,</p> <p>direct and indirect military confrontation,</p> <p>Korea,</p> <p>Vietnam,</p> <p>Postwar decolonization, nationalist movements,</p> <p>Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America,</p>	<p><u>Explain the goals</u> of each of the Cold War presidents [executive branch] as they implemented their versions (<u>identify their policies & underline them</u>) of Containment. <i>To what extent were their goals reached, and what were the consequences of each decision?</i></p> <p>Truman – Truman’s goals were reached to a great extent however not in China. <i>Postwar tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States and other Allies dissolved the WWII Allies between Western democracies and the U.S.S.R. A battle began between communist ideology and free-market/democratic ideology that became the Cold War. Truman’s goal was to contain communism through the Berlin Airlift, successfully securing West Germany, successfully preventing continued westward expansion of the Soviet (Eastern) block after the “iron curtain fell,” and successfully support non-communist regimes around the globe. Policies included the Truman Doctrine which effectively shored up Turkey and Greece (Europe and Middle East), the Marshall Plan which offered loans and economic assistance to any anti-communist European nation successfully preventing spread of communism into that region, effectively supporting West Germany and Japan as they wrote new constitutions, and created collective security, failed to prevent communism although tried to support nationalists in the Chinese Civil War in Asia, and successfully protected South Korea - sending troops to fight communists. He helped to create and then join NATO for collective security, the World Bank for international aid to bolster free market economic institutions to support the goal of a free market global economy, and United Nations which sought to maintain peace despite both USA and USSR being members.</i></p> <p>Eisenhower-</p> <p>Kennedy-</p> <p>Johnson-</p>

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Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Executive branch = foreign and military policy</p> <p>Cold War competition,</p> <p>Global leadership,</p> <p>Soviet Union, communist [vs] free-market global economy/democracy,</p> <p>United States policymakers,</p> <p>Containment,</p> <p>direct and indirect military confrontation,</p> <p>Vietnam,</p> <p>Postwar decolonization, nationalist movements,</p> <p>Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America,</p> <p>Détente</p>	<p><u>Explain the goals</u> of each of the Cold War presidents [executive branch] as they implemented their versions (<u>identify their policies & underline them</u>) of Containment. <i>To what extent were their goals reached, and what were the consequences of each decision?</i></p> <p>Nixon-</p> <p>Ford-</p> <p>Carter-</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Cold War policies, Executive branch = foreign and military policy,</p> <p>Public debates over the power of the federal government,</p> <p>International and domestic goals,</p> <p>Civil liberties,</p> <p>Suspected communists,</p> <p>Containing communism,</p> <p>Anticommunist foreign policy,</p> <p>Vietnam War Antiwar protests,</p> <p>Nuclear arsenal,</p> <p>Military-industrial complex,</p> <p>Ideological, military, and economic concerns,</p> <p>Middle East, Oil crisis, National energy policy</p>	<p><i>In what ways did U.S. national identity change in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts during the Cold War? National identity in the U.S. became much more centered on the ideals of democracy and free market capitalism during the Cold War as the U.S. differentiated itself from the Soviet Union. This caused some panic, fear, and fanaticism in a Second Red Scare in which suspected communists in the U.S. were taking loyalty oaths, investigated by the HUAC or attacked by McCarthyism. Civil liberties of those who didn't conform to this identity were targeted as many Americans feared communism spreading within the U.S. and/or fearing Americans aiding global expansion of communism through spying/espionage. This also caused debate over the power of the federal government and methods designed to expose suspected communists. So identity based on traditional ideals strengthened and debates sought to also strengthen ideals outlined in the Bill of Rights. Over time [during the Cold War] these debates intensified to include anti-war protests over the war in Vietnam and policies in other areas such as the Middle East which increasingly had negative consequences for the American people.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how competition for global resources affected interactions among different groups during the Cold War.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how competition for global resources [especially petroleum] affected U.S. domestic and foreign policies.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how environmental factors [especially nuclear energy and weapons] impacted government policies during the Cold War.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how U.S. involvement in Korea and Vietnam as well as the Arms Race and Space Race impacted American identity and society.</i></p> <p><i>Identify the philosophical ideas that were used to defend and challenge containment policy and overseas interventionism. The philosophical ideas surrounding democracy, individualism, liberty, and free-market capitalism were used to defend containment policy since the spread of communism threatened all of these ideals. They were also used to challenge containment policy when policies resulted in reduction of freedom of speech and self-determination at home and abroad.</i></p> <p><i>Identify the moral ideas that were used to defend and challenge containment policy and overseas interventionism. Moral ideas especially Christianity drove containment policy in order to challenge anti-God Soviets and support the ideal of freedom of religion at home and abroad. It also led to challenges of policies when non-Christians at home were depicted as un-American.</i></p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Liberal efforts,</p> <p>Reconstruction-Era promises,</p> <p>Civil Rights Activists,</p> <p>Political Leaders,</p> <p>Segregation, racial discrimination, legal challenges, direct action, Nonviolent protest,</p> <p>Martin Luther King, Jr.,</p> <p>three branches,</p> <p>Desegregation of armed services,</p> <p><i>Brown v Board of Education,</i></p> <p>Civil Rights Act of 1964,</p>	<p><i>Identify and explain the “Reconstruction-Era Promises”</i></p> <p><i>Identify the opposing views regarding debates over civil rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship. How did these debates affect American values, politics, and society?</i></p> <p><i>Identify the ways political leaders and civil rights activists [and activists groups] from 1945-1980 sought to change American society and institutions.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how political leaders and activists impacted the role of government?</i></p> <p><i>Identify the President and the branch of government which desegregated the armed forces?</i></p> <p><i>Identify the branch of government created and passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964? What did this Act do?</i></p> <p><i>Identify the branch of government which ruled on <i>Brown v Board of Education</i>? What did this case rule?</i></p> <p><i>What do the three collective actions illustrate about the changing role of government during the Cold War era?</i></p> <p><i>Explain the political cultural responses of various groups to the increasing role of the federal government regarding civil rights. [Include regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups].</i></p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>African American Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>Social conditions, social justice, Identity, Environment,</p> <p>Social and economic equality,</p> <p>Past injustices,</p> <p>Feminists,</p> <p>Gay and lesbian activists,</p> <p>Latino,</p> <p>American Indian,</p> <p>Asian American,</p> <p>Affluence,</p> <p>Poverty,</p> <p>Environmental problems and accidents,</p> <p>Environmental movement,</p> <p>Pollution, natural resources,</p> <p>environmental programs and regulations</p>	<p><i>Explain how each of the following civil rights groups impacted state institutions and U.S. society from 1945-1980.</i></p> <p>African American Civil Rights Movement...</p> <p><i>The African American Civil Rights Movement included activists like King and X as well as politicians such as LBJ. These individuals and groups impacted state institutions with new legislation and court decisions to end segregation and enforce integration, protect civil rights, protect voting rights, and creating new programs to help Blacks overcome the effects of discrimination such as poverty, housing, and poor education. U.S. society was impacted by being challenged to what freedom and equality meant, increasing integration. Some resisted and society was impacted negatively when those who refused to integrate faced off with those who fought for racial equality. The increased size of government also divided people and helped to galvanize a new conservative movement for smaller government.</i></p> <p>Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights Movement...</p> <p>Women's Civil Rights Movement (Feminism)...</p> <p>Latino Civil Rights Movement...</p> <p>Asian-American Civil Rights Movement...</p> <p>American Indian Civil Rights Movement...</p> <p><i>Explain how reform movements challenged the perception that the United States was overall an affluent society?</i></p> <p><i>Explain how environmental movements impacted American society, government, and institutions.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how group identities, [including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities] changed from 1945 to 1980?</i></p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>1960s—</p> <p>Liberalism, Anticommunism, efficacy of government, social goals,</p> <p>The left, racial and economic status quo, immoral policies abroad,</p> <p>Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, federal legislation, racial discrimination, poverty, social issues,</p> <p>Supreme Court Decisions, civil rights, individual liberties,</p> <p>Resurgent conservative movement, liberal laws and court decisions, moral and cultural decline, role of the federal government, foreign policies,</p> <p>1970s—</p> <p>Public confidence, social and economic problems, political scandals, foreign policy crises,</p> <p>clashes between conservatives and liberals, social and cultural issues, power of the federal government, race, individual rights</p>	<p><i>Explain how and why liberal ["the left"] and conservative groups ["the right"] differed in their beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life?</i></p> <p><i>Explain how major party systems and political alignments were impacted by liberalism in the 1950s through 1970s, in particular the Great Society. (two-party system; third parties; party loyalty; party alignment)</i></p> <p><i>Explain how the interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court affected society and institutions from 1945-1980? (Warren and Burger Courts in particular)</i></p> <p><i>Explain why some groups on the left criticized liberal government policies?</i></p> <p><i>Explain why the resurging conservatives criticized liberal government policies?</i></p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Economic, social, and demographic changes,</p> <p>Private sector,</p> <p>federal spending,</p> <p>Baby boom,</p> <p>Technological developments,</p> <p>Mass culture,</p> <p>economic growth,</p> <p>Higher education,</p> <p>Social mobility,</p> <p>Suburbs,</p> <p>Middle Class,</p> <p>Sun Belt (South and West),</p> <p>Immigrants,</p> <p>New immigration laws in 1965</p>	<p><i>Explain how technological innovation affected U.S. society in the post WWII era.</i></p> <p><i>Explain the causes of increased immigration to the United States in the post-WWII era, especially after the new immigration laws of 1965 went into effect.</i></p> <p><i>Explain the impact of increased federal spending and new policies post-WWII impacted U.S. demographics and economic development.</i></p> <p><i>Explain the causes and effects of post WWII internal migration patterns.</i></p>
<p>Cold War anxieties,</p> <p>U.S. culture,</p> <p>Political and moral debates,</p> <p>Mass culture,</p> <p>Homogeneous,</p> <p>Conformity</p> <p>Artists, intellectuals,</p> <p>Rebellious youth,</p> <p>Sexual norms, churches</p>	<p><i>Explain how religious groups, artists, philosophical ideas, and scientific ideas impacted American society and culture in the 1950s. Consider forces supporting a homogeneous culture as well as those challenging it.</i></p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>feminists,</p> <p>young people,</p> <p>counterculture</p> <p>sexual norms,</p> <p>Demographic and social issues,</p> <p>Political and moral debates,</p> <p>Informality,</p> <p>Evangelical Christian churches and organizations,</p> <p>Political and social activism,</p> <p>Religious conservatives</p>	<p><i>How did the counterculture of the 1960s contrast with the conformity of the 50s?</i></p> <p><i>Explain how religious groups and ideas affected American society and political life in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.</i></p> <p><i>How did artistic, philosophical, and scientific ideas shape society during the 1960s and 1970s?</i></p> <p><i>In what ways did ideas about women's rights and gender roles affect society and politics in the 1960s and 1970s?</i></p>

Did you follow directions?

Did you: Highlight the Terms to Know in your notes?

Did you: Write in complete sentences and ATFP?

End of Section 1

Make sure events, ideas, and concepts are clearly understood and not balls of confusion! ☺

Part 2: Important Examples

These are simply examples provided on the original 2012 College Board concept outline that can be used to illustrate key themes; they are excellent choices for outside information on short answer or essay questions. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing these terms using the thematic learning objectives (MAGPIES). Some entries have been completed for you. Highlight the main term/event/person for each definition before analyzing thematically, and highlight each thematic reference (MAGPIES). You do not have to write in complete sentences, but your notes should show analysis. Do not simply copy phrases from the left hand column into the right.

MAGPIES

- M** igration and Settlement
- A** merica in the World
- G** eography and the Environment
- P** olitics and Power
- I** dentity; American and National
- E** conomy; Work, Exchange, & Technology
- S** ociety and Culture

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The U.S. perfected the hydrogen bomb in 1953 ... and soon after by the Soviets. It was a thousand times more powerful than the atomic bomb. The fact that the Soviets had it only a year later frightened many Americans. Truman didn't heed warnings by some scientists, such as Einstein, who warned "annihilation of any life on earth has been brought within the range of technical possibilities."</p> <p>Massive Retaliation was the policy/strategy of using atomic and/or hydrogen weapons in wartime as a response to being attacked. The U.S. did not have a policy of using these massive weapons after WWII, but were open to using them in self defense if the Soviet Union fired on us (presumably with nuclear/hydrogen weapons).</p>	<p><i>Technological innovations such as hydrogen bombs increased Cold War fears as direct war with the Soviets now meant mutually assured destruction or even the end of life on earth.</i></p> <p><i>Culture was impacted by these fears evident in movies and "duck and cover." Massive Retaliation with atomic weapons would be the end of life or at least destruction of life as we know it. This is why Cold War policy (America in the World) was indirect not direct confrontation with the USSR.</i></p>
<p>Space Race was a term coined to describe the competitive nature of Cold War rocket science. It essentially began on October 4, 1957, when Soviet scientists launched the first satellite into orbit, "Sputnik," that weighed 184 pounds. A month later, they launched another satellite, "Sputnik II," that weighed 1,120 pounds and carried a dog. Americans feared the Soviets were more advanced and raced to catch up.</p>	
<p>Suez Crisis was an invasion of Egypt in 1956 by Israel, followed by Britain and France. The aims were to regain Western control of the Suez Canal and to remove Egyptian president Nasser from power. After the fighting had started, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations forced the three invaders to withdraw.</p>	
<p>The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed in 1960 by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, and Venezuela created a monopoly in the oil market. This gave the Middle East an economic advantage over the prospering west due to America's growing need for petroleum.</p> <p>In 1973, the U.S. supported Israel when the oil-rich Syrians and Egyptians attacked. (October War) OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), whom the US relied on largely for oil, quadrupled the price of oil in 1974 in response to its support for Israel. The economy was hit hard, and people struggled to keep their tanks filled. Many Americans began buying more economical cars. (enter Japanese automobiles)</p> <p>In 1979, the second oil crisis or oil shock occurred due to decreased oil output in the wake of the Iranian Revolution. The price of crude oil rose and over the next 12 months long lines once again appeared at gas stations.</p>	
<p>Fannie Lou Hamer helped organize Mississippi Freedom Summer for SNCC. (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) Freedom Summer happened in 1964 and consisted of voter registration drives to register as many African-American voters as possible in Mississippi, which had historically excluded most blacks from voting. Her plain-spoken manner and fervent belief in the Biblical righteousness of her cause gained her a reputation as an electrifying voice advocating civil rights.</p>	
<p>John Lewis was chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), playing a key role in the struggle to end legalized racial discrimination and segregation. He participated in many civil rights activist efforts including the march on Selma and Freedom Summer. Today he is an influential Congressman from Georgia.</p>	
<p>Thurgood Marshall was the lawyer representing the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) arguing for Linda Brown in the <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case. Linda Brown was an African American girl who was forced to walk a long distance to a colored school when a white school was close to her house. Thurgood Marshall was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1967 by LBJ making him the first African American Supreme Court Justice.</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>In 1963, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> was published, written by Betty Friedan. This book posed the question, "are housewives really happy?" Friedan also helped found the National Organization for Women (NOW).</p>	
<p>Gloria Steinem was a columnist for <i>New York</i> magazine and a founder of one of the first feminist magazine, <i>Ms. Magazine</i>. In 1969, she published an article, "After Black Power, Women's Liberation", which brought her to national fame as a feminist leader. She fought for the ERA. (Equal Rights Amendment) which failed to be ratified.</p>	
<p><i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> was a 1965 landmark case in which the Supreme Court ruled that the Constitution protected right to privacy. The case involved a Connecticut statute that prohibits any person from using "any drug, medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception." This paved the way for more freedom to use birth control.</p>	
<p><i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> was another landmark decision in which the Court held that statements made in response to interrogation by a defendant in police custody will be admissible at trial only if the prosecution can show that the defendant was informed of the right to consult with an attorney before and during questioning and of the right against self-incrimination before police questioning, and that the defendant not only understood these rights, but voluntarily waived them. "You have the right to remain silent!"</p>	
<p>The Black Panther party was a militant Civil Rights group that carried weapons in Oakland. It was organized by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton. They were socialists who advocated self-rule for Blacks. The Ten Point Program outlined strategies for African Americans to self-police along with other separatist, independent avenues aimed at providing an improved life for their community.</p>	
<p>The Port Huron Statement is the manifesto of the American student activist movement Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), written primarily by Tom Hayden, then the Field Secretary of SDS, and completed on June 15, 1962 at an SDS convention. It outlined grievances of American society that the movement hoped to reform. The first major protest led by SDS, as part of Free Speech Movement, occurred in 1964 on the University of California Berkley campus.</p> <p>The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) would later spawn an underground terrorist group called the Weathermen which was militant and used homemade bombs. They broke up by 1971.</p> <p><i>As we grew, however, our comfort was penetrated by events too troubling to dismiss. First, the permeating and victimizing fact of human degradation, symbolized by the Southern struggle against racial bigotry, compelled most of us from silence to activism. Second, the enclosing fact of the Cold War, symbolized by the presence of the Bomb, brought awareness that we ourselves, and our friends, and millions of abstract "others" we knew more directly because of our common peril, might die at any time. We might deliberately ignore, or avoid, or fail to feel all other human problems, but not these two, for these were too immediate and crushing in their impact, too challenging in the demand that we as individuals take the responsibility for encounter and resolution.</i></p>	
<p>Beat Movement in the 1950s included authors who criticized the conformity of American society. They were the minority however, as most literature seemed to support the social trends.</p> <p><i>The Lonely Crowd</i> (1950) was a book written by Harvard sociologist David Riesman that portrayed the post World War II generation as a pack of conformists. Beatniks like Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg also criticized such conformity while also advocating spontaneity, drug use, and rebellion. Ginsberg and Kerouac were the founders of the movement. The Beatniks evolved into the counterculture in 1960s.</p>	
<p><i>The Affluent Society</i> is a 1958 (4th edition revised 1984) book by Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith. The book sought to clearly outline the manner in which the post-World War II United States was becoming wealthy in the private sector but remained poor in the public sector, lacking social and physical infrastructure, and perpetuating income disparities. The book sparked much public discussion at the time, and it is widely remembered for Galbraith's popularizing of the term "conventional wisdom."</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
Rock and Roll music emerged in the 1950s as a new cultural force. Listening to music also dominated culture as new technology in the form of records and record players improved the cost and quality of recordings. Performers like Elvis Presley forever changed music culture. Other popular sounds emerged such as the Motown Sound and folk music.	
Rachel Carson wrote the 1962 book, <i>Silent Spring</i> . This book exposed the harmful environmental and human impact of pesticides. This book is often credited with starting the modern Environmentalism movement. Eventually new laws were passed outlawing DDT and protecting the soil, water, and air.	
Clean Air Act was passed in 1963 which was designed to control air pollution on a national level. It requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop and enforce regulations to protect the public from airborne contaminants known to be hazardous to human health.	
The Watergate Scandal (1972) occurred when five men working for the Republican Committee for the Re-election of the President (CREEP) attempted to plant “bugs” in the Democratic party’s headquarters. Originally, Nixon denied having knowledge about the plan, but tapes later revealed Nixon ordering the CIA to cover up his participation in the scandal. When Congressional trials began, Nixon refused to participate or hand over evidence, claiming he had executive privilege. The Supreme Court ruled in <i>U.S. v Nixon</i> that he had to hand over evidence, tape recordings. Although several minutes were erased, there was plenty of evidence to impeach the president. Before the House could vote, however, Nixon resigned. One of the first things Ford did was pardon Nixon of all crimes.	
<i>Bakke v. University of California</i> was a landmark decision by the Supreme Court in 1978. It upheld affirmative action, allowing race to be one of several factors in college admission policy. However, the court ruled that specific quotas, such as the 16 out of 100 seats set aside for minority students by the University of California were impermissible as it created reverse discrimination. The practical effect of <i>Bakke</i> was that most affirmative action programs continued without change.	
Phyllis Schlafly, an American constitutional lawyer, conservative activist, and author, is known for her staunch social and political conservatism, her opposition to modern feminism, and her successful campaign against the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. She defended traditional gender roles and the “special protection” women enjoyed in society.	

Did you follow directions?

Did you: **Highlight the main term/event/person** for each definition before analyzing thematically (left column)?

Did you: **Highlight each thematic reference (MAGPIES)** in your analysis (right column)?

For Sections 2 & 3... You do *not* have to write in complete sentences, but your notes should show analysis.

And... **Do not simply copy phrases from the left hand column into the right.** You didn't do that, did you?

End of Section 2... 😊

Section 3: Other Terms are simply additional facts to support your reading and review, and they MAY show up on the test, but will not be directly/specifically tested on the AP exam. They are also valuable evidence for historical analysis (evidence for defending a thesis). **Highlight the main term/event/person for each definition before analyzing thematically, and highlight each thematic reference (MAGPIES).**

Other Terms / Definitions Highlight terms/events/names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The GI Bill, also known as the GI Bill of Rights, was the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 which made generous provisions for sending former soldiers to school and provided low interest loans to buy homes or land,</p>	<p><i>The GI Bill helped the U.S. economy transition from wartime to peacetime. College enrollment increased causing an increased cultural(society) emphasis on the value of higher education. The federal government took a more active role (politics and power) by stimulating economic growth through loans and higher education.</i></p>
<p>The Employment Act of 1946 created the Council of Economic Advisors to counsel both the President and Congress on economic issues and ways the government could promote economic stability and growth. The original bill included a national health care plan, increased minimum wage, and a firm government commitment to maintaining full employment. Please note: most of the bill failed to pass (was revised).</p>	
<p>Truman sought to continue government price controls following the end of WWII. He feared letting the somewhat controlled economy release back into the private sector too rapidly which would result in inflation and instability. He was not supported by Congress, so the controls ended in 1945.</p>	
<p>Truman established the Committee on Civil Rights in 1946. The committee studied and reported on discrimination. Truman acted on the information in order to increase civil rights protections for African Americans. Some of his efforts were blocked by Southern Democrats, however.</p>	
<p>A Republican controlled Congress attempted to decrease Truman's demand-side approach to economic growth and shift it to supply-side by lowering taxes. Truman vetoed two proposals.</p>	
<p>The 22nd Amendment was ratified in 1951 which turned George Washington's two-term precedent into law. Following FDR's record four terms, many Americans feared an "imperial" president. Truman didn't necessarily share this fear. He believed a President should serve as many times as the American people wish for him to serve.</p>	
<p>Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, but Congress overrode his veto. This Act outlawed closed shop, permitted states to pass "right to work" laws, outlawed secondary boycotts, and gave the President the power to invoke an 80-day cooling off period before a strike threatened the nation's economic or political security.</p>	
<p>Fair Deal was Truman's Domestic Policy. The "Fair Deal" called for higher minimum wage, improved housing, and better farm support. This 'deal,' however, was opposed by Republicans and Southern Democrats, creating less success than hoped for.</p>	
<p>Yalta was where the Big Three met in February 1945 for the final conference on how to break the German line of defense. Here Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt met to pledge their faith and plan to break the German line. They also assigned occupation zones of Germany to the allies. Stalin agreed to have a representative government and free elections in Poland and other surrounding nations. Plans for a new international peace keeping organization called the United Nations were also announced. The Soviets' involvement in Japan after the defeat of Germany was also planned and discussed.</p> <p>At Potsdam, the Big Three (this time Truman not Roosevelt), Stalin announced that there would be no elections in Eastern Europe and Truman announced that America had a "weapon of awesome power." The plan for Japan was laid out, and the U.S.S.R. intended to help defeat Japan and gain territory as well as they had in their war against Hitler.</p>	
<p>The United Nations was established in 1945. This organization includes a General Assembly and a Security Council. The five main Allies of WWII were given permanent seats and veto power on the Security Council. These five nations are: U.S., U.S.S.R., China, France, and Great Britain.</p>	

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<p>Bernard Baruch was a U.S. delegate who in 1946 called for a U.N. agency that would have worldwide authority over the use of atomic energy, weapons, and research. This plan, Atomic Energy Commission, it was rejected by Soviets.</p>	
<p>The World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) was a bank created by the western allies whose main purpose was to provide economic growth in war-ravaged and undeveloped areas. It was created in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference. The U.S.S.R. declined participation.</p>	
<p>The Nuremberg War Crimes Trial was the justice trial made to punish Nazi leaders for war crimes. It was held in Nuremberg, Germany between 1945 and 1946. Allies tried 22 culprits on charges that included crimes against the laws of war, humanity, and plotting aggressions contrary to solemn treaty pledges. Twelve Nazis were hanged from gallows; seven were sentenced to long jail terms, among other convictions and sentences. Some legal critics later called the trials “judicial lynchings” because some victims were tried for offenses that were not clear cut crimes before the war broke out. Others believed too many people got away with genocide... and some argued that Stalin should be put on trial for his political purging which resulted in more deaths than the Holocaust.</p>	
<p>Winston Churchill stated, “an iron curtain has descended upon Europe.” Harry Truman said, “I’m tired of babysitting the Soviets.” (1946)</p>	
<p>The “containment doctrine” was the doctrine that formulated from President Truman’s piecemeal responses to the Soviet’s challenges; published in the “Long Telegram.”</p> <p>The document was crafted by George F. Kennan, a young diplomat and Soviet specialist, and stated that Russia, whether tsarist or communist, was expansionary. Kennan also took part to mention that the flow of Soviet power into “every nook and cranny available to it” could be stemmed by “firm and vigilant containment.”</p> <p>“...(1) Our first step must be to apprehend, and recognize for what it is, the nature of the movement with which we are dealing. We must study it with same courage, detachment, objectivity, and same determination not to be emotionally provoked or unseated by it, with which doctor studies unruly and unreasonable individual. (2) We must see that our public is educated to realities of Russian situation. I cannot over-emphasize importance of this. Press cannot do this alone. It must be done mainly by Government, which is necessarily more experienced and better informed on practical problems involved. In this we need not be deterred by [ugliness?] of picture. I am convinced that there would be far less hysterical anti-Sovietism in our country today if realities of this situation were better understood by our people. There is nothing as dangerous or as terrifying as the unknown. It may also be argued that to reveal more information on our difficulties with Russia would reflect unfavorably on Russian-American relations. I feel that if there is any real risk here involved, it is one which we should have courage to face, and sooner the better. But I cannot see what we would be risking. Our stake in this country, even coming on heels of tremendous demonstrations of our friendship for Russian people, is remarkably small. We have here no investments to guard, no actual trade to lose, virtually no citizens to protect, few cultural contacts to preserve. Our only stake lies in what we hope rather than what we have; and I am convinced we have better chance of realizing those hopes if our public is enlightened and if our dealings with Russians are placed entirely on realistic and matter-of-fact basis. (3) Much depends on health and vigor of our own society. World communism is like malignant parasite which feeds only on diseased tissue. This is point at which domestic and foreign policies meets Every courageous and incisive measure to solve internal problems of our own society, to improve self-confidence, discipline, morale and community spirit of our own people, is a diplomatic victory over Moscow worth a thousand diplomatic notes and joint communiqués. If we cannot abandon fatalism and indifference in face of deficiencies of our own society, Moscow will profit--Moscow cannot help profiting by them in its foreign policies. (4) We must formulate and put forward for other nations a much more positive and constructive picture of sort of world we would like to see than we have put forward in past. It is not enough to urge people to develop political processes similar to our own. Many foreign peoples, in Europe at least, are tired and frightened by experiences of past, and are less interested in abstract freedom than in security. They are seeking guidance rather than responsibilities. We should be better able than Russians to give them this. And unless we do, Russians certainly will. (5) Finally we must have courage and self-confidence to cling to our own methods and conceptions of human society. After AI, the greatest danger that can befall us in coping with this problem of Soviet communism, is that we shall allow ourselves to become like those with whom we are coping...”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KENNAN – <i>The Long Telegram, The Charge in the Soviet Union (Kennan) to the Secretary of State, SECRET Telegram sent from Moscow, February 22, 1946--9 p.m</i></p>	<p><i>Understanding this “Long Telegram” and Kennan’s conclusions is valuable... did you read it? Now, thoughtfully analyze the broad trends and themes. Say more than “containment.” ☺</i></p>

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<p>1947, Truman proposed The Truman Doctrine before Congress. It stated that \$400 million be used to bolster Turkey and Greece against the communist pressures from the Soviet Union, which Congress speedily granted.</p> <p>Walter Lippmann criticized containment, saying it over-simplified the “Cold War,” a term he coined.</p>	
<p>The Marshall Plan was President Truman’s plan that called for spending \$12.5 billion over four years in 16 cooperating countries and was approved in April of 1948. The money, in turn, helped the European nations get back on their feet, with many of them exceeding their prewar outputs.</p>	
<p>The Berlin airlift was the campaign launched to help West Berlin after the Soviets choked all rail and highway access to the city in attempt to secure the Eastern region of Germany, which included the entire city of Berlin. For more than a year, Americans used the airlift to deliver tons of supplies a day to the Berliners. Soviets finally lifted the blockade in May of 1949.</p>	
<p>With the signing of the NATO Treaty in 1949, the United States and Canada joined an alliance with Western European nations, marking a dramatic change in American diplomatic convention, a boost in European unification, and hastening the militarization of the Cold War. This treaty was a promise militarily to help any treaty allies if any of them were attacked.</p>	
<p>The National Security Act of 1947 created the Department of Defense and the Office of Secretary of Defense, as well as the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency, to coordinate information-gathering overseas.</p> <p>NSC-68, one of the recommendations issued by the Council, recommended the military budget be quadrupled, alliances should be made with non-communist countries around the world, and that a public campaign was needed to educate Americans on the need for more defense spending.</p>	
<p>The arms race began when the Soviets worked to catch up (and steal) atomic technology to/from the U.S. It took them only 4 years to successfully explode their first atomic bomb thanks to Americans who were willing to sell the secrets to the Russians.</p> <p>The Rosenbergs, Julius and Ethel, were convicted of leaking nuclear secrets to the Soviets, and sentenced to death by the electric chair for treason.</p>	
<p>When China “fell” to communism in 1949, Cold War fears in Asia intensified. Despite American support of Jiang Jeishi and the Nationalists, the Chinese people supported Mao Zedong and the communists more in the end. This meant that more than 500 million people became part of the communist movement, nearly one fourth of the world’s population. For those who feared communism and sought to contain it... this was terrible news.</p> <p>Jiang (the Nationalist leader) had to flee with his dying force to the last-hope island of Formosa (Taiwan), which America recognized as the “real” China. We would not formally recognize China until 1979.</p> <p><i>FYI...Today, the United States is still fearful of Chinese / communist expansion as they have increased control over regions including Tibet and threatened take over of areas like Taiwan. The Chinese are currently building up their military at a time when the U.S. is scaling back.</i></p>	
<p>Before 1945, Korea was a colony of Japan. With Japan’s defeat, the Soviets and the U.S. essentially divided the territory at the 38th parallel similar to the rebuilding plan in Germany. Because Stalin and other communists had no intentions of democratic elections, the two halves were never united.</p> <p>When the troops withdrew, North Korea was led by Kim Il Sung (communist) and South Korea was led by Syngman Rhee (nationalist). In 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea in an effort to unite the peninsula state under one, communist government.</p>	

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<p>Humiliated by a defeat (following very successful surge up the peninsula) when China entered the war on behalf of North Korea, General MacArthur desired a blockade of the communist Chinese coast, but was turned down by Truman because America feared Russian involvement in the Korean War. MacArthur also wanted to bomb China and invade China if necessary to secure the peninsula. Truman said no.</p> <p>MacArthur felt shorthanded fighting this war and spoke out against the government rudely. President Truman warned him to stop the slander, but MacArthur continued. "There is no substitute for victory," he said. Truman fired MacArthur on April 11, 1951, and MacArthur responded by stating that Truman was a "Judas."</p> <p>America ineffectively fought a very limited battle for two more years. In 1953 an armistice was signed and the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was set up. To this day, the two nations are essentially still at war and the DMZ is heavily guarded.</p>	
<p>Starting around 1947, employers increasingly demanded that their employees take loyalty oaths to the United States; teachers especially were subject to this.</p>	
<p>Following Truman's "Loyalty" program, eleven communists were sent to prison in 1949 for violating the Smith Act of 1940. This sedition act allowed the New York court and later the Supreme Court in <i>Dennis v. United States (1951)</i> to try and convict offenders for encouraging a physical overthrow of the government.</p>	
<p>HUAC, formed in 1939, was the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which investigated suspected subversion of the government by communists, Nazis, anarchists, and others. In 1950, Alger Hiss was accused by HUAC and Richard Nixon (then a Congressman) of being a Communist. He denied the charge but was convicted and sentenced to a five-year prison term. It was later proved he was guilty.</p>	
<p>McCarran Internal Security Bill, vetoed by Truman but passed anyway with majority in Congress supporting it, authorized the president to arrest and detain suspicious people during an "internal security emergency."</p>	
<p>In Wheeling, West Virginia in February of 1950 Senator Joe McCarthy accused Secretary of State Dean Acheson of knowingly employing 205 communist party members. This action marked the beginning of the Second Red Scare, although America was "scared" for decades. It was called McCarthyism ...an enduring illustration of the dangerous force of unfairness and fear that a democratic society can sometimes unleash.</p>	
<p>In 1947, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed. The purpose was to further reduce trade barriers such as tariffs in order to encourage and enable the growth of world trade and a global market. (This is later replaced with the WTO (World Trade Organization) in the 1990s which has similar goals.</p>	
<p>Eisenhower was an effective leader who made strategic choices for his cabinet. He chose people with solid business experience and intellectual abilities. Like him, many were not politicians. He also appointed the first Republican woman to the cabinet, Oveta Culp Hobby, who ran the newly consolidated welfare agencies, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.</p> <p>Eisenhower called himself a moderate administrator of Modern Republicanism. Modern Republicanism included more acceptance of a wider role for government following the transformative New Deal, as well as goals of balancing budgets.</p> <p>During the 1950s, inflation only increased 1.5%, the budget balanced numerous years, per-capita income tripled for Americans, and Americans had the highest standard of living in the world.</p>	
<p>Backed by Eisenhower in 1956, the Interstate Highway Act was a \$27 billion plan to build 42,000 miles of motorways. This created many construction jobs and speeded the suburbanization of America. Provisions included regular intervals of straight, flat highway that could be used as runways for aircraft should war come to American soil.</p>	

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Following the end of WWII, many areas of the world formerly controlled as colonies became independent. Countries like India, Pakistan, Ghana, and Indonesia were just the beginning of a tidal wave of independence movements from the late 1940s through the 1950s.	
Besides fighting the spread of communism (Cold War), the United States was also faced with increased tensions from Muslim nations in the Middle East. Some of this stemmed from colonial resentments, but most stemmed from the newly created nation of Israel.	
The Korean War was a major campaign issue in the 1952 election. The war was in its third year when Eisenhower took his oath and entered office in 1953. Soon after his first term began, his administration helped negotiate an armistice and an exchange of prisoners later that year.	
John Foster Dulles, the incoming Secretary of State serving under Eisenhower, promised to “liberate captive peoples” while the administration also promised to balance the budget by cutting military spending. To accomplish this, Dulles encouraged a “policy of boldness” in which Eisenhower would relegate the army and navy and build up the air fleet of super-bombers with nuclear bombs as well as increase covert ops.	
The Strategic Air Command (SAC) built up by Eisenhower in the 1950s helped aerospace industries to grow. It developed the long-range strategic bomber, the B-52. These weapons could inflict “massive retaliation” on the Soviets or the Chinese.	
Some colonies had to work harder than others to gain their independence. After the fall of Japan in 1945, Indochina sought independence but was faced with the French attempt to re-secure their lost colony. The battle between France and Indochina continued until 1954, when the French finally agreed to leave.	
President Eisenhower sent over one billion dollars in economic and military aid to South Vietnam in between 1955 and 1961. This expenditure was justified by the Domino Theory. SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) was a regional defense pact/alliance created in order to prevent the spread of communism into member nations.	
In the spirit of Geneva, Eisenhower proposed an “Atoms for Peace” plan in hopes of reducing tensions between the Soviets and Americans following the death of Stalin. Progress was made, and in 1955 the Geneva Summit. Nikita Khrushchev, the new Soviet Premier, rejected Ike’s call for an “open skies” mutual inspection program over the Soviet Union and the United States to ensure they weren’t holding dangerous weapons. (freedom to visually inspect each other from the air)	
In 1956, unrest over Soviet control led to the Hungarian Uprising. The uprising was mercilessly crushed, however, with no help from the US.	
Proclaimed by Eisenhower and Congress in 1957, the Eisenhower Doctrine stated that a country could request economic or military aid from the US if it were being threatened by armed aggression from another country. Eisenhower also singled out the Soviet threat in the doctrine by authorizing the commitment of U.S. forces against communism. The Eisenhower Doctrine allowed the United States to spread its umbrella of influence and specifically protect others from the rain of communism.	
In 1958, President Eisenhower initiated the first arms limitations initiative by suspending above ground testing of nuclear weapons. Treaties between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. to significantly reduce testing and weapons didn’t occur until the late 1960s and early 1970s, however.	

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<p>In 1959, following the Camp David meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev, the two leaders agreed to postpone decision making regarding the Second Berlin Crisis until the next year, 1960. The Soviets did show signs of backing down on their attempt to push the westerners out of Berlin, but the seemingly positive meeting and the "spirit of Camp David" was short lived. It was cut short when an American spy plan was shot down over Russia. This "U-2 Incident," caused the 1960 meeting to falter, and the Soviet plan to back down in Berlin was abandoned.</p>	
<p>In 1959, Fidel Castro led a revolution in Cuba which resulted in the overthrow of the ruthless dictator, Batista. Castro's regime aligned with the Soviets, and Cuba became a communist country.</p>	
<p>By 1961, a majority of Americans owned a television set. There were three major networks and a variety of programming that developed over the decade. FCC chairman, Newton Minnow, he called TV a "vast wasteland."</p>	
<p>An African-American author, Ralph Ellison wrote a novel entitled <i>Invisible Man</i> that was narrated by a nameless black man who found that none of his contemporaries, ranging from white philanthropists to Communist party supporters, could see him as a real man.</p>	
<p>1950s consumerism was often equated with patriotism and marked a sharp change in American life from that of the Great Depression and the WWII effort.</p>	<p><i>The economy boomed after WWII. Ideals of a free-market society were celebrated as the enemy, communism, included command and controlled economies. Consumer society equated freedom.</i></p>
<p>The first McDonalds opened in this era and led to a stream of other similar concepts like Burger King. Although White Castle developed before WWII, it wasn't until the late 1940s and into the 1950s.</p>	<p><i>American society and culture changed as mass production/assembly line mentality led to fast food. American fast food culture began.</i></p>
<p>The American courts, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, became "activists" as they began to tackle social injustice in a way former courts hadn't dared.</p> <p>The Warren Court refers to the Supreme Court of the United States between 1953 and 1969, when Earl Warren served as Chief Justice. Warren led a liberal majority that used judicial power in dramatic fashion, to the consternation of conservative opponents. The Warren Court expanded civil rights, civil liberties, judicial power, and the federal power in dramatic ways.</p> <p><u>Cases included:</u> <i>Brown v. Board of Education, 1954</i> <i>Cooper v. Aaron, 1958</i> <i>Mapp v. Ohio, 1961</i> <i>Engel v. Vitale, 1962</i> <i>Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963</i> <i>Abington School District v. Schempp, 1963</i> <i>Reynolds v. Sims, 1964</i> <i>Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965</i> <i>Miranda v. Arizona, 1966</i></p>	
<p>Corporate conglomerates began to dominate many industries such as foods, hotels, and transportation. More "white collar" jobs were created.</p>	
<p>The AFL (American Federation of Labor) and CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) merged in 1955. It had separated during the Great Depression.</p>	<p><i>AFL focused on skilled workers and CIO on unskilled, "industrial." The CIO included African Americans. The split illustrates how issues of civil rights created social and labor conflict, although there were other reasons for the split. After the two reunited, their Civil Rights concerns seemed to fade away and Dr. King was one of many reformers who criticized the union. The AFL & CIO became the largest and most powerful union.</i></p>
<p>Thousands of new Churches and Synagogues were built in the era following WWII.</p>	<p><i>Religion became increasingly important during the Cold War as it defined a key difference between USA and USSR. The 50s and 80s saw increased membership and influence.</i></p>
<p>The term "pink-collar ghetto" describes the many service and clerical occupations mostly filled by women in the decades after World War II. Many new jobs created were in clerical and service work. The first Barbi was produced in the 1950s, beginning a craze that continues today, and reinforced traditional stereotypes.</p>	

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<p>In order to inspire patriotism and increase support, President John F. Kennedy spoke of developing a “New Frontier” in his 1960 inaugural address. This New Frontier program was intended to increase international aid, enhance the economy, and fund the exploration of outer space. Many of Kennedy’s New Frontier proposals, such as medical assistance for the elderly and increased federal aid to education, were opposed by both republicans and Southern Democrats. He also promised to increase civil rights protections for African Americans.</p> <p>“Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.” JFK, inaugural address, 1961 was one of his most famous phrases, inspiring many to serve their country.</p>	
<p>JFK was the first Catholic president as well as the youngest at 43 years of age. Nixon was only 47.</p> <p>Victory is often attributed to a televised debate, the choice of LBJ as a running mate, the Black vote, and/or the female vote. The election was so close... what put him over the edge? Nixon believed it was stuffing ballot boxes with dead men’s votes.</p>	<p><i>Religious discrimination toward Catholics declined and the population (demographics) was becoming younger and JFK represented both of those facts. Technology impacted the election, by 60 most had TVs, this changed politics. Neither candidate was bold on civil rights, but JFK addressed it more than Nixon and many democrats including African Americans voted for JFK. Many women who lacked a more educated reason for voting... voted for JFK simply because he was handsome and his family represented something youthful and romantic. Culture embraced youth.</i></p>
<p>JFK selected Robert McNamara for Secretary of Defense his brother, Robert Kennedy, for Attorney General.</p>	
<p>JFK and his wife Jackie were idolized by the media and their fairy tale life was nicknamed Camelot.</p>	
<p>The Equal Pay Act of 1963 is a United States federal law amending the Fair Labor Standards Act, aimed at abolishing wage disparity based on sex. It was signed into law on June 10, 1963 by John F. Kennedy as part of his New Frontier Program.</p> <p>In passing the bill, Congress denounces sex discrimination for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It depresses wages and living standards for employees necessary for their health and efficiency; -it prevents the maximum utilization of the available labor resources -it tends to cause labor disputes, thereby burdening, affecting, and obstructing commerce; -it burdens commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; and -it constitutes an unfair method of competition. 	
<p>JFK created the Peace Corps which inspired many Americans to serve third world countries through education and economic programs. These programs served the interest of containment by helping the U.S. to win the hearts and minds of those who may fall to communism.</p> <p>The Alliance for Progress was a program to provide land reform and economic assistance to Latin American countries.</p>	
<p>The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 reduced tariffs on European Common Market countries, aka European Economic Community. It granted the White House unprecedented authority to negotiate tariff reductions of up to 50%.</p>	
<p>In 1961, JFK approved support for an attempted coup in Cuba. Kennedy refused to send in troops to aid the outnumbered anti-communist Cuban exiles who led the attempted coup.</p>	
<p>Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev met with JFK in Vienna and renewed his threat regarding Berlin. JFK firmly refused to evacuate the western part of the city, and the Soviets proceeded to build a wall.</p> <p>JFK traveled to Berlin in 1963 and gave his famous “I am a Berliner” speech.</p>	

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<p>The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962. JFK blockaded Cuba in order to pressure the Soviets to remove missiles that had been transported to Cuba.</p> <p>Khrushchev went home and was quickly replaced with Leonid Brezhnev who ruled until his death in 1982.</p> <p>A direct line was established between Moscow and Washington.</p> <p>JFK said, "It is insane that two men, sitting on opposite sides of the world, should be able to decide to bring an end to civilization."</p>	
<p>In May 1955, (Eisenhower was President at the time) the United Nations Disarmament Commission brought together the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, and the Soviet Union to begin negotiations to end nuclear weapons testing. Conflict arose over inspections to verify underground testing. The Soviet Union feared that on-site inspections could lead to spying that might expose the Soviets' <i>vastly exaggerated</i> claims of the number of deliverable nuclear weapons. As negotiators struggled over differences, the Soviet Union and the United States suspended nuclear tests—a moratorium that lasted from November 1958 to September 1961 – the year JFK was inaugurated.</p> <p>President Kennedy's political and military advisors feared that the Soviet Union had continued secret underground testing and made gains in nuclear technology. They pressured Kennedy to resume testing. And, according to a Gallup poll in July 1961, the public approved of testing by a margin of two-to-one. In August 1961, the Soviet Union announced its intention to resume atmospheric testing, and over the next three months it conducted 31 nuclear tests. It exploded the largest nuclear bomb in history—58 megatons—4,000 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. American testing resumed on April 25, 1962.</p> <p>In 1963, the [Limited] Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed. It prohibited nuclear weapons tests or other nuclear explosions under water, in the atmosphere, or in outer space; allowed underground nuclear tests as long as no radioactive debris falls outside the boundaries of the nation conducting the test; pledged signatories to work towards complete disarmament, an end to the armaments race, and an end to the contamination of the environment by radioactive substances.</p> <p>Thirty-three years later, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Signed by 71 nations, including those possessing nuclear weapons, the treaty prohibited all nuclear test explosions including those conducted underground. Though it was signed by President Bill Clinton, the Senate rejected the treaty by a vote of 51 to 48. BTW... this comprehensive treaty still has not been engaged or enforced... it's just paper.</p>	
<p>Just because there was a limited nuclear testing ban didn't mean the arms race was cooling off. It was actually heating up. JFK's Flexible Response foreign policy shifted focus away from nuclear to other weapons (like Titan II, pictured at right. Elite and special forces were increased as well. The idea was to have options... to be flexible... and not to rely on massive retaliation (nuclear).</p> <p>Flexible Response increased America's options to intervene in other nations' affairs. Kennedy kept a watchful eye on events in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe. In addition to reducing nuclear threat, JFK was also interested in closing the "missile gap."</p>	
<p>Kennedy said, "Israel will endure and flourish. It is the child of hope and the home of the brave. It can neither be broken by adversity nor demoralized by success. It carries the shield of democracy and it honors the sword of freedom". He initiated the creation of security ties with Israel, and he is credited as the founder of the US-Israeli military alliance (which would be continued under subsequent presidents). Kennedy ended the arms embargo that the Eisenhower and Truman administrations had enforced on Israel. Describing the protection of Israel as a moral and national commitment.</p>	
<p>In 1963, the Kennedy administration <i>supposedly</i> (contested by some of his administration) backed the coup against the government of Iraq headed by Abd al-Karim Qasim, who five years earlier had deposed the Western-allied Iraqi monarch.</p>	
<p>JFK was assassinated in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald, as concluded by the Warren Commission, on November 22, 1963. Many Americans still doubt the conclusion of the Warren Commission.</p> <p>Oswald was later shot to death in front of TV cameras by avenger Jack Ruby.</p>	
<p>LBJ promised America that he would finish what JFK started. He convinced Congress to expand JFK's Civil Rights Bill and supported JFK's proposal for a tax cut. In 1964 he won in an electoral landslide and the Democrats dominated Congress, ensuring his policies would be implemented... and boy did he have policies.... 226 of his 252 proposals passed. (The Republican he ran against was Barry Goldwater who represented the beginning of the new conservative resurgence)</p>	

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<p>Written in 1962, Michael Harrington's <i>The Other America</i> described the rise of the poor in the US; revealing that 20 percent of the American population—and 40 percent of the black population—lived in poverty.</p> <p>LBJ responded with his war on poverty which included the OEO, Head Start, Job Corps, and Community Action Program.</p>	
<p>LBJ's Executive Order 11246, which required federal contractors to "take affirmative action" to ensure that people are hired and treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex.</p>	
<p>Ralph Nader, a significant consumer protection advocate and future Green Party nominee for President, wrote the 1965 book, <i>Unsafe at Any Speed</i>. This book revealed the lack automobile safety and reluctance of auto manufacturers to increase safety (like seatbelts).</p>	
<p>The "Great Society" was LBJ's <i>New Dealish</i> plan to reduce poverty through economic and welfare reforms. The reforms included a National Teacher Corps and a Bilingual Education Act and other programs for education, which sparked debate over state & federal power. (states traditionally make public education decisions).</p> <p>Other programs in LBJ's Great Society included</p> <p>Urban Mass Transportation Act which provided matching funds to cities for public and private rail projects,</p> <p>the Child Safety Act ,</p> <p>the Flammable Fabrics Act , the Wholesale Meat Act, Truth-in-Lending Act, Medicare, Medicaid, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Immigration and Nationality Act, National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, Department of Transportation, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Robert C. Weaver was the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the first Black appointed to a cabinet secretary position.), Higher Education Act, Public housing and crime prevention programs, etc.</p>	
<p>CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) was created in the 1940s but led significant efforts for change in the 1960s. Membership was open to "anyone who believes that 'all people are created equal' and are willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world." Freedom Rides began in the deep South during the 1960s (strategy was already implemented in upper South in the 1940s). Women and men tested segregated bus terminals in an effort to integrate public places. The riders were met with severe violence. In Anniston, Alabama, where one of the buses was fire-bombed and passengers were beaten by a white mob (1961). White mobs also attacked Freedom Riders in Birmingham and Montgomery. The violence garnered national attention, sparking a summer of similar rides by CORE, SNCC and other Civil Rights organizations and thousands of ordinary citizens. This was known as Freedom Summer.</p>	
<p>In 1962, James Meredith was a 29-year-old black veteran who enrolled at the University of Mississippi. Here he encountered such violent opposition that 400 federal marshals and 3,000 troops had to be brought in.</p>	
<p>In 1963, in Birmingham, Alabama, Martin Luther King, Jr., launched a campaign against discrimination on the basis of race. In Birmingham, which was America's most segregated city at the time, past attempts to stop racial inequality had resulted in bomb attacks and cross burnings.</p>	
<p>In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. led 200,000 black and white demonstrators on a peaceful "March on Washington" in support of Kennedy's proposed civil rights legislation. His famous speech, "I Have a Dream" was given here. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.</p>	
<p>In 1963 Governor George Wallace tried to prevent the integration of the University of Alabama. "Segregation Now. Segregation Tomorrow. Segregation Forever," he said in his inaugural speech. Kennedy sent troops to ensure entrance of one student. Later, the American Independent Party nominated George Wallace for President of the United States, advocating renewed [discrimination] against Blacks, hoping to "put them in their place."</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Selma, Alabama was where Martin Luther King Jr. had a voter registration campaign and state troopers assaulted the demonstrators as they marched peacefully to the capital at Montgomery in 1965. This is known as "Bloody Sunday."</p>	
<p>The 24th Amendment was ratified in the 1960s, outlawing poll taxes.</p>	
<p>Elijah Muhammad (born Elijah Poole) was the founder of the Nation of Islam and a militant black nationalist. At first Malcolm X (born Malcolm Little) was inspired by Elijah and other nationalists until Malcolm distanced himself from the black separatist preaching of Elijah Muhammad, founding the Organization of Afro-American Unity.</p> <p>Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965.</p>	
<p>In Newark, New Jersey there was a bloody outburst in the summer of 1967 that took twenty-five lives. Several other riots erupted in black ghettos in several American cities even after the Civil Rights movement had achieved its greatest triumphs.</p> <p>Watts was a ghetto in LA where a bloody riot erupted. Blacks rioted and looted their own neighborhoods for weeks, with an overall result of 31 Blacks dead and 3 Whites dead. More than 700 buildings were destroyed.</p>	
<p>Stokely Carmichael was a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who preached the doctrine of "Black Power" when he said we "will smash everything Western Civilization has created." Black Power was an effort to exercise the political and economic rights of African Americans and to emphasize African-American distinctiveness.</p>	
<p>In 1968, King and the SCLC organized the "Poor People's Campaign" to address issues of economic justice. King traveled the country to assemble "a multiracial army of the poor" that would march on Washington to engage in nonviolent civil disobedience at the Capitol until Congress created an 'economic bill of rights' for poor Americans and until money on war (Vietnam War) stopped sucking resources from the American people.</p>	
<p>Martin Luther King was assassinated in 1968 by James Earl Ray in Memphis.</p> <p>The day before his death he said, "And then I got to Memphis. And some began to say the threats, or talk about the threats that were out. What would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers? Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land. So I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."</p>	
<p>Andy Warhol depicted everyday objects in his paintings, like soup cans, in the 1960s. This was the beginning of modern pop culture. Warhol, by making ordinary things famous, gave them new importance. He was famous for the saying, "everyone is famous for fifteen minutes."</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Dr. Alfred Kinsey became known as the father of sexology with his two books <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Male</i>, and <i>Sexual Behavior of the Human Female</i>, which both embraced the taboo subjects of sexual orientation and behavior. These books contributed to the sexual revolution in the 1960s.</p> <p>Other contributors include the The Mattachine Society which was founded in Los Angeles in 1951. It was a pioneering advocate for gay rights.</p> <p>In 1969, homosexuals fought back against police harassment, the Stonewall Rebellion, launching a new gay and lesbian liberation movement.</p>	
<p>1969 Woodstock Music and Arts Festival thirty-two acts performed outdoors in front of 500,000 concert-goers. It is widely regarded as a pivotal moment in popular music history.</p>	
<p>Vietnam was one of three nations formerly known as French Indochina. After the French relinquished their colony, the battle of containment began. This culminated in the Vietnam War.</p>	
<p>The 1964 Tonkin Gulf Resolution was Lyndon B. Johnson's response to a supposed attack on naval boats off the coast of North Vietnam, granting LBJ the ability to use the military without congressional approval.</p>	
<p>Dwight Eisenhower said, "Finally, you have broader considerations that might follow what you would call the "falling domino" principle. You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences." This domino theory played a huge role in Lyndon Johnson's efforts to prevent Vietnam from becoming communist.</p>	
<p>Vietnam guerrillas attacked an American air base at Pleiku, South Vietnam (February 1965). In response to this attack, President Johnson ordered retaliatory bombing raids against military installations in North Vietnam and, for the first time, he ordered U.S. troops to attack by land. "Operation Rolling Thunder" was a series of military actions that involved major bombing attacks against North Vietnam.</p>	
<p>In June 1967, Israel attacked the Soviet-backed Egyptians in what would become known as the Six-Day War. At the end, Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank of the Jordan River, including Jerusalem. One million Palestinian Arabs were also brought under direct Israel control while another 350,000 Palestinian refugees fled to Jordan. The Israeli-controlled Middle East was similar to the "Powder Keg" of Europe during the WWI—ready to explode at any moment's notice.</p>	
<p>"Credibility gap" was a loss in faith in the government as people began to doubt what they were being told. The "credibility gap" is like when a child finds out there is no Santa and then starts to wonder about the Easter Bunny.</p> <p>America was divided as to whether the war should be fought... or should continue. Hawks and Doves in public and private circles were passionate about their views.</p> <p>Tet offensive was a series of major North Vietnamese surprise attacks that were held during the Vietnamese New Year. The attacks were staged against 27 cities.</p>	
<p>Pueblo Incident, capture of the <i>USS Pueblo</i>, "Remember, you are not going out there to start a war," Rear Admiral Frank Johnson reminded Commander Pete Bucher just prior to the maiden voyage of the U.S.S. <i>Pueblo</i>. And yet a war-one that might have gone nuclear--was what nearly happened when the <i>Pueblo</i> was attacked and captured by North Korean gunships in January 1968. Diplomacy prevailed in the end, but not without great cost to the lives of the imprisoned crew and to a nation already mired in an unwinnable war in Vietnam.</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>On March 31, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson announced on national television that he would freeze American troop levels, scale back the bombing in Vietnam, and not run for reelection in the presidency of 1968.</p>	
<p>In August of 1968, the Democratic National Convention was held in Chicago. Tensions between radical anti-war Democrats and the local authorities caused an eruption of violence. No one was killed, with the exception of the Democrats' chance at winning the election.</p>	
<p>The election included Democrat Herbert Humphrey, Republican Richard Nixon, and American Independent Party George Wallace.</p>	
<p>"Vietnamization" was Nixon's policy to withdraw the 540,000 US troops from South Vietnam over an extended period. The South Vietnamese— with American money, weapons, training, and advice— could then gradually take over the burden of fighting their own war.</p>	
<p>The Nixon Doctrine proclaimed that the US would honor its existing defense commitments but that in the future, Asians and others would have to fight their own wars without the support of large bodies of American ground troops.</p>	
<p>Nixon's non-Congress-approved order to attack North Vietnamese sanctuaries in officially neutral Cambodia angered many Americans.</p> <p>Another revelation came that in 1968, American troops massacred innocent women and children in the village of My Lai. This disgusted America domestically and is known as the My Lai Massacre.</p> <p>Also, rumors filtered out that American soldiers were "fragging," or murdering their own officers with fragmentation grenades. People were outraged and began turning on their own soldiers. Many returning vets were called baby killers (among other things).</p>	
<p>The Pentagon Papers, a top secret Pentagon study of America's involvement in the Vietnam War, was leaked to the <i>New York Times</i> by Daniel Ellsberg in 1971. They laid bare the blunders and deceptions of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, especially the provoking of the 1964 Northern Vietnamese attack in the Gulf of Tonkin.</p>	
<p>President Nixon ended his February 1972 visit to China with the Shanghai Communiqué in which China and the United States agreed to "normalize" their relationship.</p>	
<p>Ever since the United States was formed, there has been a tension over who controls the use of armed forces. While the Constitution formally gives power to declare war to Congress, it just as firmly declares the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces.</p> <p>The 1973 War Powers Act, which was passed over Nixon's veto, required the president to notify Congress within two days after committing troops to a foreign conflict or increasing the number of troops in another country. This act became part of something called the "New Isolationism," a mood of caution in matters dealing with foreign affairs.</p>	
<p>As the Democratic candidate for president in the 1972 election, George McGovern ran against the incumbent Republican, Richard Nixon. McGovern promised to pull out the remaining troops in Vietnam if elected. He appealed to racial minorities, feminists, leftists and youth, which alienated him from the traditional working-class backbone of this party. Nixon won the election by a landslide.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions Highlight terms/events/names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p><i>The Vietnam War continued until a ceasefire in 1973. The division at the 17th parallel was short lived; in 1975 South Vietnam fell to the North. Nearby Laos and Cambodia also became communist.</i></p> <p>On April 29, 1975 the last Americans, along with 140,000 South Vietnamese, were evacuated from Vietnam. When Ford's plan to provide more weapons to Vietnam failed in Congress, the South Vietnamese quickly collapsed, and the Americans had to pull out. The Americans were not technically defeated, but their client nation was.</p> <p>The "boat people" were the second throng of Vietnamese who left after the South Vietnamese defeat in 1975. They set sail on small boats, hoping to escape the oppressive communist government. Many of them were picked up and eventually reached the US, settling in the Little Saigon's established by earlier refugees. The "boat people" were much like people who try to escape from Cuba today, seeking a better life.</p>	
<p>In 1975, the Khmer Rouge (communists) took over Cambodia. Mass genocide was hallmark.</p>	
<p>Ford tried to bring inflation under control through WIN (Whip Inflation Now), which was essentially a collection of voluntary measures.</p>	
<p>The Helsinki Accords (July 1975) were attended by Gerald Ford. They officially ended World War II by legitimizing the boundaries of Eastern Europe.</p>	
<p>1976 was a celebratory year for the U.S. Bicentennial! It was also the year America elected Jimmy Carter, a peanut farmer from Georgia (and governor).</p>	
<p>The Camp David Agreement came in September 1978 when Jimmy Carter invited President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel to Camp David. Carter persuaded the two to sign an accord that had Israel agree in principle to withdraw from territory conquered in the 1967 war, and had Egypt respect Israel's borders.</p>	
<p>Signed during the Carter administration, the Panama Canal Treaties proposed the turning of complete ownership and control of the Panama Canal to the Panamanians by the year 2000 (which it was).</p>	
<p>The 1970s were marred by inflation and stagflation. (stagflation = inflation + stagnant economy) Carter tried to combat these economic hard times by conserving oil and reviving coal (didn't work). By 1979 inflation had hit 13%. This is CRAZY high... 4% is uncomfortable... 13% is devastating to the average American.</p>	
<p>The "malaise" speech, given by Carter on television in 1979, warned of an American crisis in which one was defined by one's possessions, not one's values. He urged America to pay attention to the crisis of the American spirit.</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The SALT II treaty, signed in June 1979 by President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, limited the levels of lethal strategic weapons in the Soviet and American arsenals. However, conservatives “carved up” the treaty and all hopes of ratifying the treaty were buried. (never ratified)</p>	
<p>The Iranian Hostage crisis occurred November 4, 1979, when a mob of anti-American Iranians stormed the US embassy in Iran and took the occupants hostage. The captors demanded that America ship back to Iran the exiled shah who was in the US for medical treatment. The crisis lasted 444 days. The hostage crisis was a mortifyingly direct insult to President Carter, as the hostages were not released until the day of Reagan’s inauguration; it was also a source of great anguish and misery for the American people since America was blatantly helpless and incompetent in the face of the crisis (a crisis broadcast almost nightly on American television).</p>	
<p>In 1972 Congress passed Title IX of the Education Amendments, which prohibited sex discrimination in any federally funded program. The act’s biggest motive was to create equal opportunities for women’s athletics in schools; this gave birth to a new “Title IX generation” that would reach maturity between 1980 and 1990.</p>	
<p>The Equal Rights Amendment (a.k.a. ERA) passed by Congress in 1972 and then was quickly ratified by 28 states. It declared “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” 28 wasn’t enough, however... It didn’t get the majority needed... FAIL. Poor Alice Paul.</p>	
<p><i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) was a Supreme Court case that struck down laws prohibiting abortion. The court argued that it was protecting the constitutional right of privacy.</p>	
<p>Founded by a famous second-wave feminist, Robin Morgan, WITCH (Women’s International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell), was a feminist organization made famous by its protest at the 1968 Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City, New Jersey. There, demonstrators crowned a sheep Miss America and threw symbols of women’s oppression – bras, girdles, dishcloths – into the trash. Beauty pageants are still around, as is the Barbi doll (also a target of feminist protests).</p>	<p>Just food for thought...</p>
<p>Earth Day is an annual event, celebrated on April 22, on which day events worldwide are held to demonstrate support for environmental protection. It was first celebrated in 1970.</p>	
<p>Clean Water Act, 1972 aimed to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation’s waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands.</p>	
<p>The Three Mile Island accident was a partial nuclear meltdown that occurred on March 28, 1979, in one of the two Three Mile Island nuclear reactors in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, United States. It was the worst accident in U.S. commercial nuclear power plant history. It effectively squashed most efforts to move the nation toward nuclear energy.</p>	
<p>Superfund or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) is a United States federal law designed to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances as well as broadly define “pollutants or contaminants”.^[1] Superfund also gives authority to federal natural resource agencies, states and Native American tribes to recover natural resource damages caused by releases of hazardous substances, and it created the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.</p>	
<p>Chicano Movement, Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organization represents one of the Hispanic civil rights movement of the 60s and 70s which fought for better living and working conditions for migrant workers. The UFW was cofounded by Dolores Huerta and was inspired by MLK.</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions Highlight Major Terms/Events/Names	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme	
<p>The Chicano Mural Movement spread in the 60s and 70s as a way for Hispanics to celebrate their culture. (Mainly Mexican-Americans) Murals were used to communicate civil rights activism as well as cultural heritage. They impacted society in similar ways as political cartoons and memorials.</p>		
<p>American Indian Movement (AIM) was the movement to redefine the relationship of the federal government and tribes by restoring treaty making and increasing tribal autonomy. Efforts included attempts to occupy lands once reserved to Indians such as Wounded Knee, but overall there was not vast property restored... just liberty and autonomy.</p> <p>Efforts to combat stereotypes in television and movies was common among many civil rights movements. AIM fought particularly hard to remove stereotypes and titles such as “savage” from textbooks and monuments.</p> <p>Some followed the example of “Black Power,” then “Yellow Power, taking on “Red Power.”</p>		
<p>Asian families combated discrimination through more concerted assimilation efforts than other ethnic and racial groups. This included Americanized names for children, a hard work ethic without complaining, and a long term drive to succeed by enduring temporarily. Some Asians mobilized more militantly following in the footsteps of Black Power (Yellow Power).</p>		
<p>The Gay Liberation Movement was galvanized after the Stonewall riot and fought to embrace identity (sexual orientation) and fight for civil liberties and protections from discrimination. Civil rights acts helped many groups by reducing gender and racial discrimination, but this particular group was largely left out of such protections.</p>		
<p>Beginning in the 1950s, Reverend Billy Graham was a popular preacher who appeared on TV as well as public venues. He supported Civil Rights, bailed MLK out of jail in 1957, encouraged President Eisenhower to intervene in Little Rock Central High School when integration met with resistance, and spoke out publicly against segregation and discrimination. Over modern decades, he would advise almost all Presidents. Later, after the Cold War ended, he would travel to the Eastern Block and lead revivals which aimed to return religion to those who had gone without it under communism as well as aimed to encourage all nations to work toward world peace.</p>		
<p>The Endangered Species Act was passed in 1973 under Nixon. This new law led to the categorization of endangered species, efforts to educate the public on endangered species, and actions to limit or ban the hunting or killing of endangered species.</p>		
<p>The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age to 18. This change was largely motivated by the fact that men could be drafted at age 18 to serve in the military yet they could not vote for their commander in chief (the President).</p>		
<p>In 1968, the federal government passed the Gun Control Act partially as a response to the assassinations of JFK, MLK, RFK, and others. This law made it more difficult to purchase, own, and use a weapon. The National Rifle Association became a politically active group following this law, as they saw it as a threat to 2nd Amendment rights. This group was one of several in the 1960s that would form a new conservative swing by 1980.</p>		
<p>The Cold War finally came to an end in 1989 when the Berlin Wall was torn down following the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the Eastern Bloc. Leaders pivotal in this Cold War victory included Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Margaret Thatcher, and Pope John Paul II. The Soviet Union would later break up in 1991. (more on this in Period 9)</p>	(just reminding you when it ends... no need to analyze)	