

Unit 13 Organizer: *Civil Rights and the 1960s*

The Big Picture:

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the states ratified the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments which ended slavery and guaranteed African Americans the same rights as white Americans. Despite these guarantees, African Americans faced racial segregation, economic inequalities, and voting restrictions during the “Jim Crow era” from 1877 to 1954. In the years after World War II, African Americans were ready to wage a war of their own against discrimination and for their rights guaranteed in the Constitution. The Civil Rights movement included numerous successes and a diversity of leaders, including Jackie Robinson’s integration of professional baseball, nonviolent protest of Martin Luther King, Jr., the radical actions of Malcolm X, and the political leadership of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. Meanwhile, Kennedy and Johnson changed America in the 1960s. At home, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended racial segregation and the “Great Society” expanded welfare. In foreign affairs, Cold War tensions increased in the 1960s due to the Cuban Missile Crisis and America’s entry into the Vietnam War.

<u>Last Unit: Unit 12:</u> THE COLD WAR (1945-1960)	<u>Current Unit: Unit 13</u> Civil Rights and the 1960s (1954-1968)	<u>Next Unit: Unit 14</u> The Vietnam War and the 1970s (1964-1980)
Schedule & Homework:	Key Terms and Phrases:	
3/20 Origins of the Civil Rights Movement 3/21 Origins of the Civil Rights Movement 3/24 MLK and the Civil Rights Movement 3/25 Civil Rights Wrap-Up 3/26 John F Kennedy and the New Frontier 3/27 John F Kennedy 3/28 Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society 4/1 1968 4/2 Review for Midterm 4/3 <i>US History Midterm: Units 8-15</i> 4/4 Practice EOCT	3/20 Read Ch. 29.1 3/21 Read Ch. 29.2 3/24 Read Ch. 29.3 3/26 Read Ch. 28.1 3/27 Read Ch. 28.2 3/28 Read Ch. 28.3 3/27 Study for Midterm	1. Civil Rights Movement 2. Jackie Robinson 3. Brown v. Board 4. Little Rock Crisis 5. Rosa Parks 6. Montgomery Bus Boycott 7. Martin Luther King, Jr. 8. <i>Letter from a Birmingham Jail</i> 9. March on Washington & the <i>I Have a Dream</i> Speech 10. Malcolm X & the Nation of Islam 11. <i>De Jure</i> vs. <i>De Facto</i> Segregation 12. Civil Rights Act of 1964 13. Voting Rights Act of 1965 14. John F. Kennedy 15. The New Frontier 16. Berlin Wall 17. Nikita Khrushchev 18. Bay of Pigs Invasion 19. Cuban Missile Crisis 20. The Space Race 21. Lyndon B. Johnson 22. The Great Society 23. War on Poverty 24. Head Start 25. Medicare/Medicaid
Essential Questions: 1. Compare and contrast the civil rights strategies of (a) NAACP (b) Martin Luther King, Jr., (c) SNCC, and (d) Malcolm X 2. How successful of President John F. Kennedy (a) at bringing about change in Civil Rights? (b) In “winning” the Cold War? 3. What were the major parts of President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society”? How do these reforms compare to FDR’s New Deal reforms?		AKS 1. 49c 2. 50 b 3. 51 a-f 4. 52 a-d 5. 53 a

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Chapter 29, Section 1

1. How did WWII set the stage for the Civil Rights Movement? (3 things)
2. What decision did the Supreme Court make in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka?
3. What was Martin Luther King's role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott? What was Rosa Parks' role?
4. What was the name of the organization King started to push for civil rights? What organization led the 1st lunch counter "sit in"?

Chapter 29, Section 2

5. Who were the Freedom Riders?
6. Why was Birmingham, Alabama called "the most segregated city in America?"
7. What was MLK's answer to his critics who felt he was pushing the civil rights movement too fast? (See page 918)
8. Where did MLK deliver his famous, "I have a dream," speech? What was the occasion?
9. Explain how the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a success for civil rights leaders
10. Why was the Voting Rights Act of 1965 a major civil rights victory?

Chapter 29, Section 3

11. How did the Civil Rights Movement change beginning in the mid 1960s?
12. How did Malcolm X's view of what needed to be done to advance civil rights for African-Americans differ from MLK's?
13. Who was the leader of the Black Panthers and what was "Black Power"?

14. Why was 1968 considered a turning point in civil rights?

15. What is affirmative action?

Chapter 28, Section 1

16. What factors played a major role in helping John F. Kennedy win the presidential election of 1960?
17. What was Kennedy's "flexible response" idea toward foreign policy?
18. Why was the CIA-planned Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961 a failure?
19. What led to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962?
20. Why was the Berlin Wall built?

Chapter 28, Section 2

21. To what was JFK referring when he talked about "The New Frontier?"
22. What was JFK's program to provide voluntary assistance to developing nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America?
23. What was one of the main reasons for the Alliance for Progress?

Chapter 28, Section 3

24. What four things did the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 do to fight LBJ's "War on Poverty?"
25. Name the Supreme Court cases that :
 - a. required that the accused be provided a lawyer to represent them at trial
 - b. said the accused has a right to have a lawyer present during questioning by the police
 - c. ruled that the accused must be advised of his/her rights before he/she is questioned by the police