

1960s–Overview

Chapter 28, 29, 31

Objectives:

The student will understand and explain:

1. How President Kennedy’s response to what was perceived as “Soviet aggression” ultimately lead to an increase in U.S. armaments
2. How the space program launched by President Kennedy lead to ongoing scientific and engineering advances for years to come
3. How President Kennedy’s assassination lead to Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” program
4. The benefits and costs of Johnson’s programs
5. How the Civil Rights activists, the Supreme Court, Congress, and U.S. Presidents contribute to the changes in the civil rights of all Americans
6. Contrast the approaches of Dr. Martin Luther King Junior and Malcolm X.
7. How the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King Junior, Malcolm X, and Senator Robert F. Kennedy illustrate the difficulty in changing long held social norms
8. How the Latinos and Native Americans fought for their civil liberties
9. The major events of the women’s movement

Terms:

Berlin Wall	Fidel Castro	Black Panthers
Cuban Missile Crisis	Earl Warren	affirmative action
Limited Test Ban Treaty	Brown v. Board of Ed.	Thurgood Marshall
New Frontier	Rosa Parks	Martin Luther King Jr.
Peace Corps	Martin Luther King, Jr.	Malcolm X
Alliance for Progress	“Little Rock Nine”	Cesar Chavez
Warren Commission	freedom riders	UFW
Great Society	Civil Rights Act of 1964	La Raza Unida
Medicaid	Voting Rights Act of 1965	AIM
Medicare	Civil Rights Act of 1968	Equal Rights Amendment
Immigration Act of 1965	de facto segregation	Phyllis Schlafly
Warren Court	de jure segregation	Betty Friedan
John F. Kennedy	Nation of Islam	National Organ. for Women
Lyndon B. Johnson		

Kennedy Quiz date:

1960s Exam date:

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