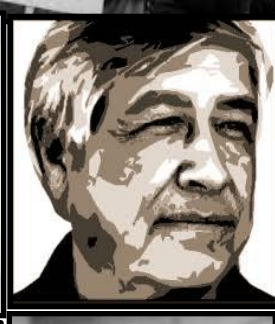
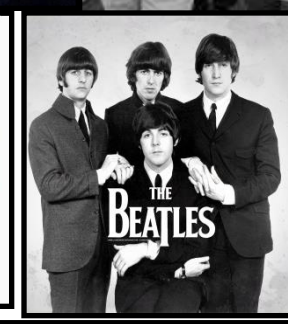
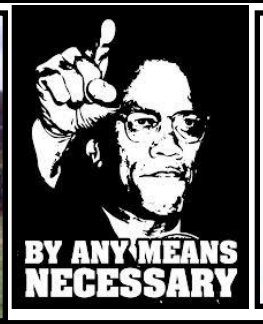
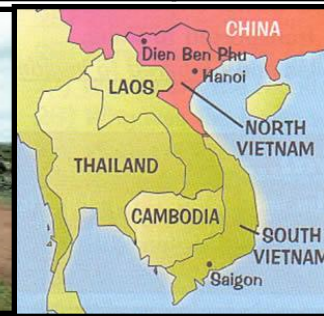
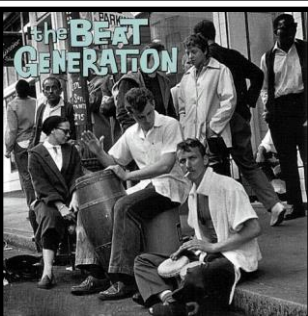
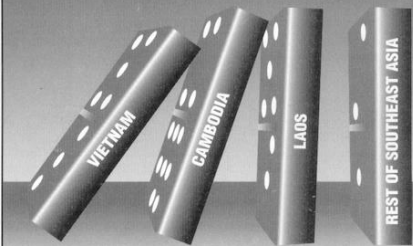


THE DOMINO THEORY



The Sixties

A Decade of Protest and Change

STAAR Review 11



The Kennedy Presidency, 1960 - 1963

- The 1960 Presidential election marked the first time the major candidates had debated each other on national TV.
- John Kennedy (JFK) narrowly defeated Richard Nixon and became the youngest President.
- JFK challenged Americans to
“ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.”
- JFK’s speech ignited the spirit of American idealism.



“Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country.”

John F. Kennedy



JFK's Domestic Policy

- JFK's domestic policy was called the '**New Frontier**'.
- The New Frontier symbolized the vigor of youth in America.
- The Kennedy's brought style and elegance to the White House.
- JFK wanted to use the power of the federal government to solve the nation's problems.
- JFK would support Medicare, Civil Rights, Education, and the Peace Corps.

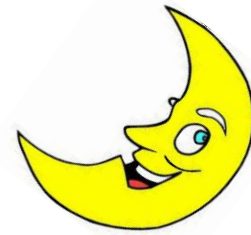
JFK



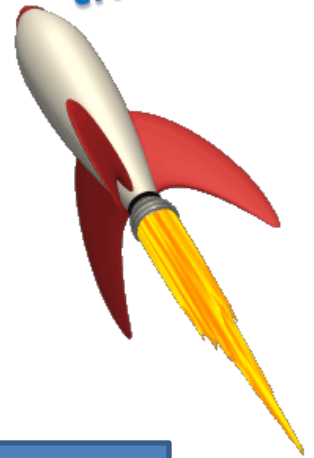
We stand today on the edge of a new frontier - the frontier of the 1960's - a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils - a frontier of unfulfilled hopes and threats.

Kennedy and the Space Race

- To counter the Soviet space program (Sputnik 1957), JFK announced America would put a man on the moon.
- In 1962, **John Glenn** became the first American to orbit the earth.
- The Space Race would set the U.S. on a road of exploration and discovery that would greatly improve American's lives.
- In 1969, **Neil Armstrong** and **Buzz Aldrin** would walk on the moon.



"We will
put a
man on
the moon"



"One small
step for man,
one giant leap
for mankind"



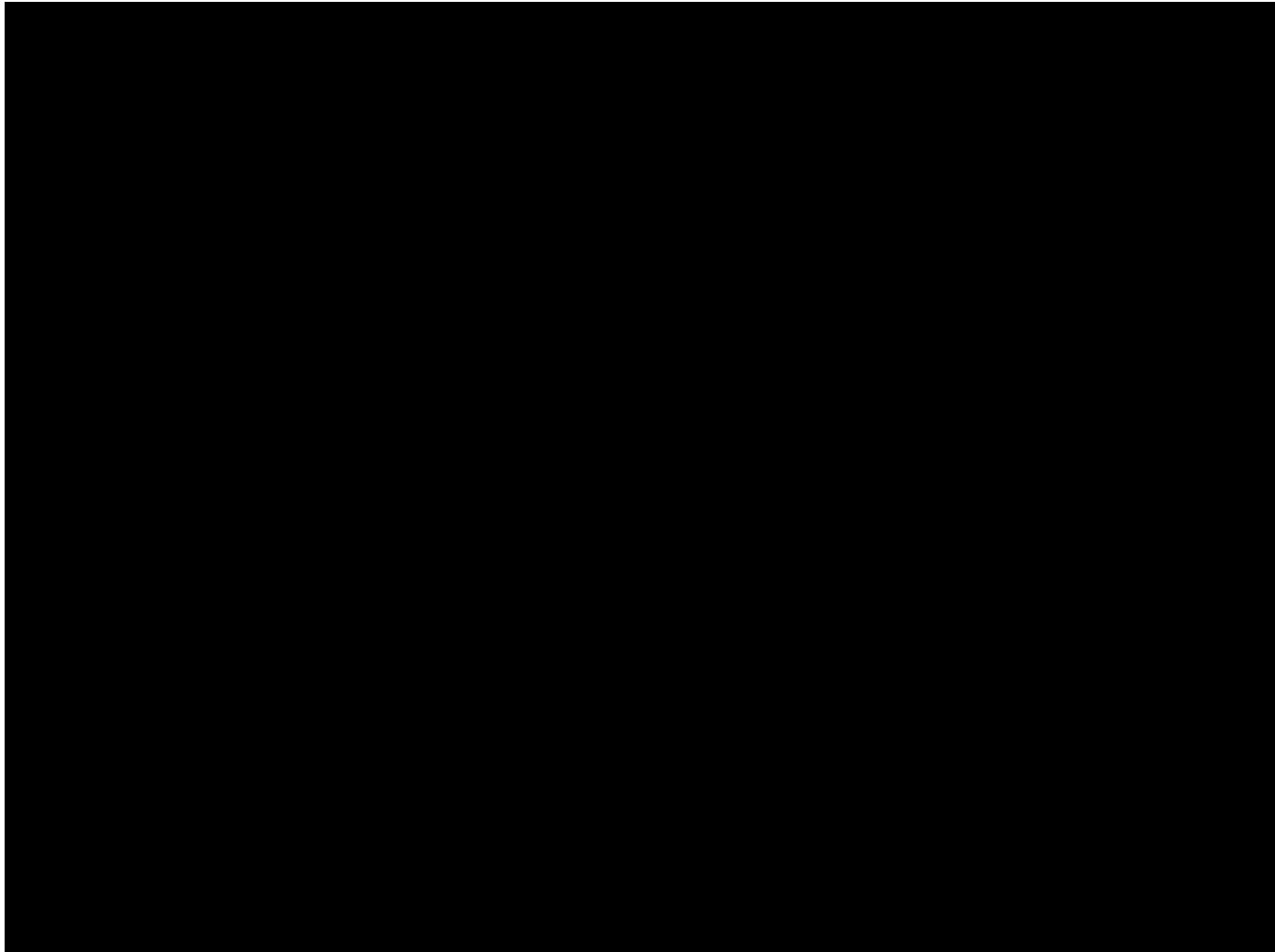
JFK, the Space Race, & Technology



- Space exploration led to advances in technology that have improved the quality of our lives.
- Satellites have improved TV and radio signals and communications with cellular telephones.
- Satellites have allowed us to communicate faster, predict the weather and locate places with GPS (Global Positioning Satellite).
- Technology can be great, but it can also led to bad consequences.
(see next slide)

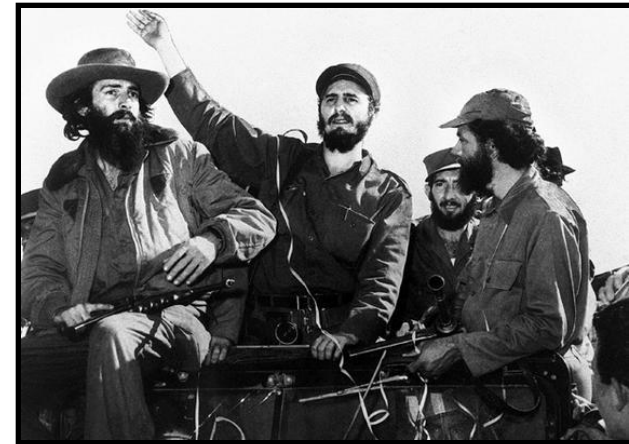


Al Qaeda terrorists post video to Facebook and the response is overwhelming!



JFK's Foreign Policy

- JFK opposed communism, pledging to contain it as previous Presidents had.
- JFK's first challenge came from just 90 miles south of Florida, in Cuba.
- **Fidel Castro** led an uprising that overthrew Cuba's brutal dictator General Batista.
- **Castro soon aligned Cuba with Russia and became communist.**
- Under JFK, the U.S.A. would break off relations with Communist Cuba that have lasted to this very day.

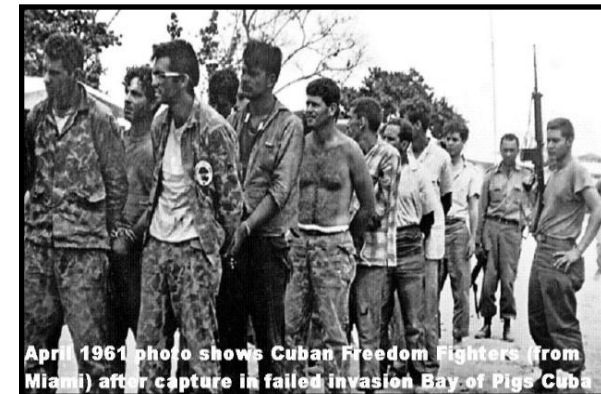


JFK and 'The Bay of Pigs' Invasion, 1961

- In the 1950s, Pres. Eisenhower planned an overthrow of Cuba's dictator Fidel Castro.
- The plan included secretly training Cuban exiles on how to invade Cuba.
- Pres. Kennedy continued with the plan, but he refused to provide air support for an invasion that might tie the U.S. to the plan.
- The planned invasion sight was called the 'Bay of Pigs'.
- Cuban exiles landed in Cuba and were defeated by the Cuban military.



The 'Bay of Pigs' turned out to be an embarrassing failure for JFK.



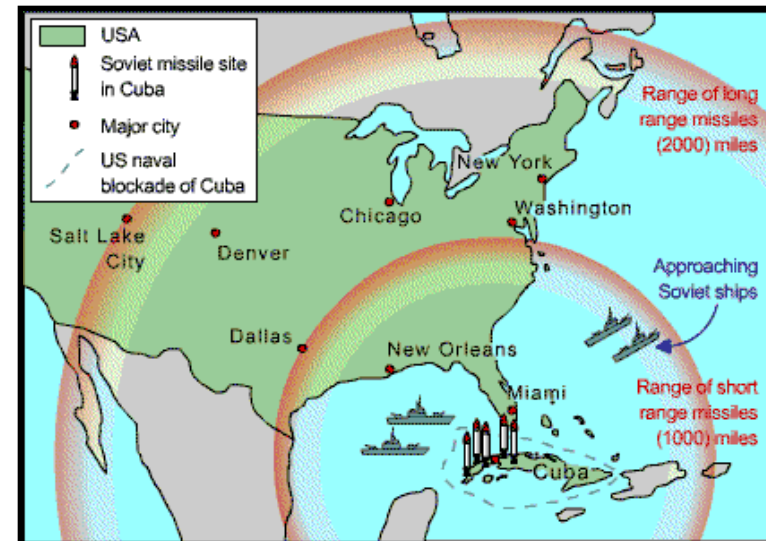
The Berlin Wall, 1961

- The German city of Berlin had been divided after W.W. II and many East Germans had fled to West Berlin looking for a better life in the democratic West.
- The Russians built the **Berlin Wall**, not to keep those from the West out, but to keep their own people from leaving.
- The Berlin Wall became the physical barrier representing the '**Iron Curtain**'.



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- The failure of the 'Bay of Pigs' invasion had made the Cubans and the Soviets aware of the U.S.A.'s invasion attempt.
- The Soviets took steps to help protect Cuba from another invasion attempt by the U.S..
- U.S. spy planes flying over Cuba discovered that Cuba was secretly preparing missile sites for nuclear weapons supplied by the Soviet Union.
- Soviet nukes were 90 miles away



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- In response to the Soviets attempting to place nukes in Cuba, JFK ordered a **naval blockade** around to Cuba to stop anymore Soviet weapons.
- JFK then threatened to invade Cuba if the Soviets did not remove the weapons there.
- The **Cuban Missile Crisis** put the two nuclear powers face to face against each other.



Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

- How would Khrushchev react?
- Would there be a World War III?
- Who would blink first in this game of brinksmanship?
- Finally, Khrushchev backed down and removed the nukes from Cuba, narrowly avoiding war.
- The U.S. agreed not to attack Cuba and would pull our weapons out of Turkey that we had aimed at Russia.
- A special 'hotline' was set up by the two nations to avoid further such confrontations.



The Johnson Presidency, 1963-1969

- JFK was assassinated on 11-22-1963 in Dallas.
- Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson (**LBJ**) became the next President.
- LBJ's domestic agenda was called the '**Great Society**'.
- LBJ's goal of the Great Society was to open up opportunities and improve the quality of life for all Americans.
- LBJ declared war on poverty, wanted to expand education, health care for the elderly, and improve Civil Rights.



LBJ

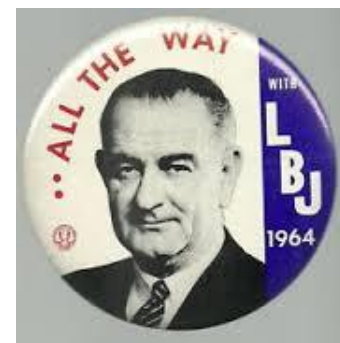
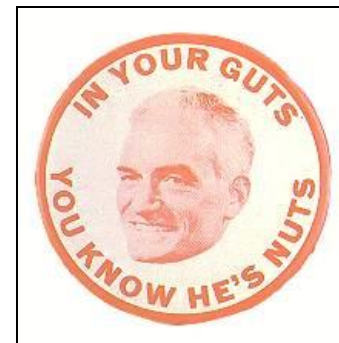
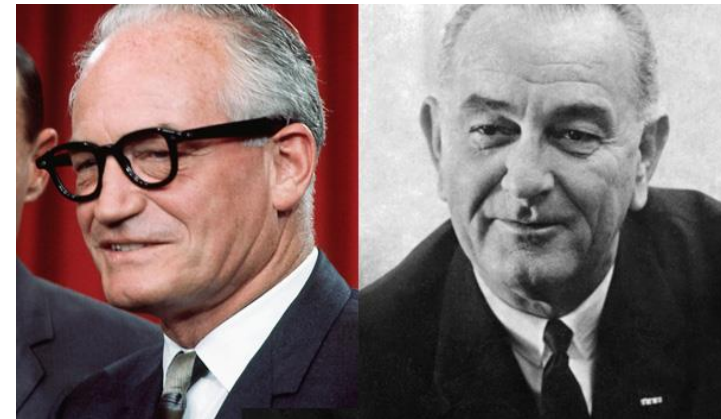
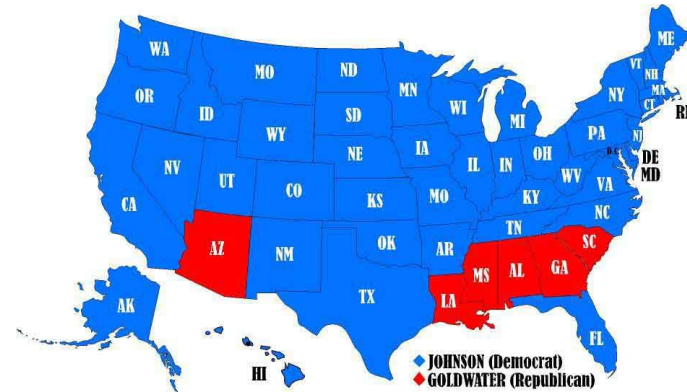
LBJ and the 'Great Society'

- **Civil Rights Act**, 1964 – no discrimination based on a person's Race, Color, Sex, Religion, or National Origin.
- **Voting Rights Act**, 1965 enforced voting rights given by 14th & 15th Amendments, outlawed literacy test.
- **Medicare Act**, 1965 expanded Social Security to help those over 65 years of age.
- **Urban Renewal** to rebuild inner city slums & assist poor with rent.



Lyndon Baines Johnson

- Johnson also called for a new “War on Poverty” with the **Economic Opportunity Act** which included the **Job Corps**.
- In 1964, LBJ won a landslide election for the Presidency over Barry Goldwater.
- Goldwater reintroduced idea of conservatism with limited government in our lives.
- But despite LBJ’s efforts the Great Society failed because of the cost of the Vietnam War.



Women's Liberation Movement

- During the 1950s and 1960s women had held traditional roles as wives and mothers.
- Movies, TV, and magazines reinforced this stereotype.
- Women who did not conform were considered outcasts.
- Although women could vote, they still had not achieved full equality in the workplace or in the home.
- Women's Liberation Movement aimed at greater freedoms.



Women's Liberation Movement



**Women's
Liberation
Movement**

- During the 1950s and 1960s women had held traditional roles as wives and mothers.
- There was a dissatisfaction among women with their roles and wanted to express themselves with careers.
- Civil Rights inspired women to adopt the same techniques – sit-ins, demonstrations, and strikes .
- Women objected to being a sex objects and the 'pill' was liberating



Women's Liberation Movement

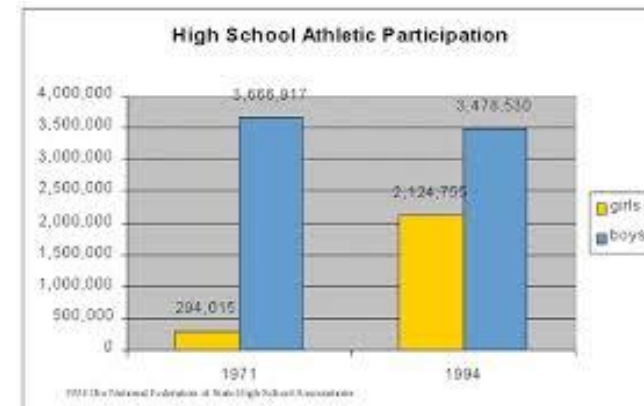


- Betty Friedan's *"The Feminine Mystique"* inspired middle class women to feel they should be treated as equals to men and should be able to compete for the same jobs with equal pay.
- Friedan helped form NOW, the National Organization for Women.
- NOW helped expand a woman's right to education, employment, and created a 'new attitude' as Ms. replaced Miss and Mrs..
- Women lobbied for funds to research ideas like breast cancer and "*Roe V. Wade*" gave women right to an abortion if they chose.



Title IX

- Title IX banned sex discrimination in educational facilities.
- Title IX promoted gender equality guaranteeing girls the same opportunities as boys.
- Before Title IX, only 1 in 27 girls played a varsity high school sport, by 2001 this had risen to 1 in 2.5.
- Before Title IX, more men attended college than women, today there are more women than men in colleges.



Struggle for Equal Rights

During the 1960s many groups – including women, the young, African Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans – became vocal about their demands for a more equal and diverse American society.



Increasing African American Militancy

- The demand for change was very strong among young African Americans.
- The Civil Rights Movement had ended public segregation in schools (Brown V. Board of Education) and discrimination in voting, but it had not provided for equal opportunities.
- Many young African Americans did not believe that MLK's non-violent methods were powerful enough.
- The new militants believed in **Black Power** to free themselves.

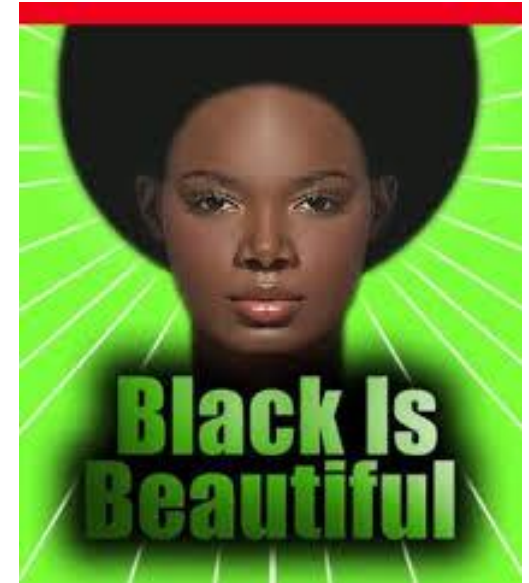


By any
means
necessary



The Black Power Movement

- In the 1960s many African Americans began to search for the 'roots' of their culture.
- “Black is Beautiful” became the slogan as they grew Afro hair styles and wore fashions based on African cultures.
- New groups emerged to provide leadership of traditional non-violent methods (MLK) as well as more radical violent groups (Malcolm X, Black Panthers).



The Black Power Movement

Non-Violent Organizations

- **MLK** preached non-violence.
- **NAACP** Civil Rights organization.
- Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (**SNCC**)

Violent Organizations

- **Malcolm X** 'by any means necessary'
- **Black Muslims** said Islam should be the religion of all African Americans.
- **Black Panthers** demanded right to determine their own destiny.



The Ghettos Erupt, 1968

- In northern cities African Americans faced segregation in housing, whites often refused to sell a home to them.
- Blacks were forced to live in inner city slums called ghettos.
- 1968, MLK is assassinated by a white supremacist in Memphis.
- Anger and grief sparked riots across the nations that took dozens of lives.
- A lack of jobs, urban poverty, and white racism were the main causes behind the riots.



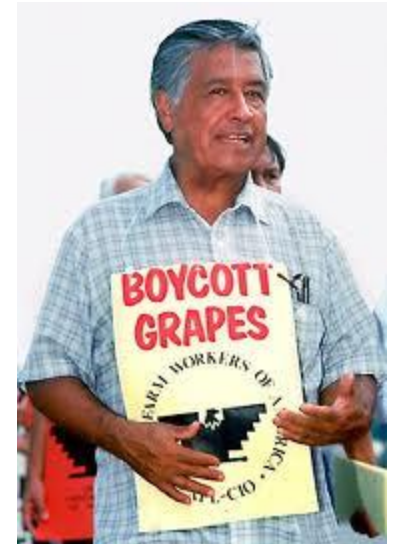
The Chicano Movement

- Mexican Americans, aka **Chicanos**, faced discrimination, racism, and exploitation in 1960s America.
- A **Chicano Movement** emerged with its focus on rights for farm workers, as well as voting and political rights.
- **Hector P. Garcia**, a WW II veteran, became a Civil Rights leader when he noticed that Mexican Americans were often barred from restaurants, voting, hospitals, swimming pools, and limited employment opportunities.



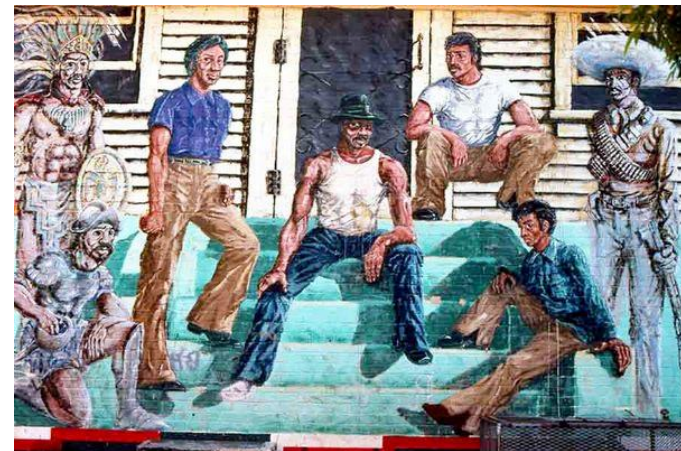
Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta

- **Cesar Chavez** organized migrant farm workers in California.
- Chavez supported farm worker rights and demanded increased wages and better working conditions.
- Chavez led migrant workers in a non-violent boycott by refusing to pick grapes.
- **Dolores Huerta** joined with Chavez to form the United Farm Workers (UFW) to gain increased rights.
- Huerta later worked for women's rights, immigration reform, and the environment.



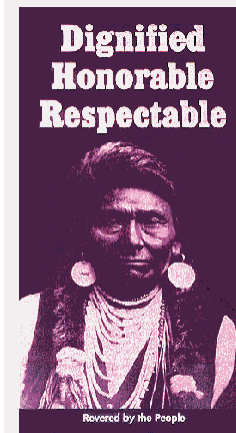
The Chicano Mural Movement

- Mexican Americans expressed themselves through their art.
- Using Mexican artist Diego Rivera as a model, they began painting murals in barrios throughout the Southwest U.S..
- **The Chicano Mural Movement** became an important way to support identity and justice in Mexican American communities.
- Murals provided a visual for those who often lacked representation.

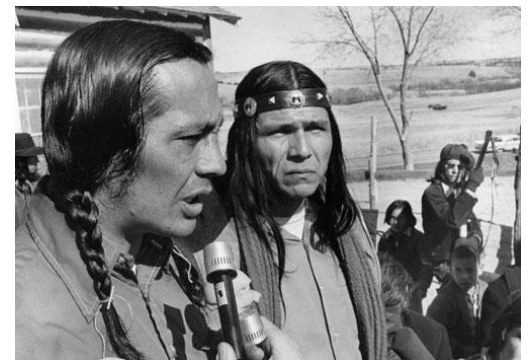


The American Indian Movement - AIM

- Native Americans have been exploited since the beginning of America.
- The Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibited discrimination against Native Americans, but many still felt they were being mistreated by the government.
- Using the slogan of “**Red Power**”, the **American Indian Movement** was founded to gain respect for their heritage and their civil rights.
- AIM temporarily occupied monuments at Wounded Knee, SD and Alcatraz.



Where is the *honor* ?



Supreme Court Decisions

- **Mendez V. Westminster School District (1947)** – Under the **14th Amendment** made it illegal to segregate Mexican American children in California schools.
- **Delgado V. Bastrop ISD (1948)** – Texas followed California in making segregation illegal.
- **Hernandez V. Texas (1954)** – ruled Mexican Americans had right to a jury that included Mexican Americans on it.



Supreme Court Decisions

- **White V. Regester (1973)** – required voting districts to be established that gave minorities a chance to elect representatives from their ethnic groups to government.
- **Edgewood ISD V. Kirby (1984)** – required changes to school finance to increase funding for poorer school districts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1967 THE SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL T-12

ASK YOURSELF THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION: What have I personally done to Maintain Segregation?

If the answer disturbs you, probe deeper and decide what you are willing to do to preserve racial harmony in Selma and Dallas County.

Is it worth four dollars to prevent a "Birmingham" here? That's what it costs to be a member of your Citizens Council, whose efforts are not thwarted by courts which give sit-in demonstrators legal immunity, prevent school boards from expelling students who participate in mob activities and would place federal referees at the board of voter registrars.

Law enforcement can be called only after these things occur, but your Citizens Council prevents them from happening.

Why else did only 350 Negroes attend a so-called mass voter registration meeting that outside agitators worked 60 days to organize in Selma?

Gov. Wallace told a state meeting of the council three weeks ago: "You are doing a wonderful job, but you should speak with the united voice of 100,000 persons. Go back home and get more members."

Gov. Wallace stands in the University doorway next Tuesday facing possible ten years imprisonment for violating a federal injunction.

Is it worth four dollars to you to prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration efforts in Selma?

If so, prove your dedication by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today. Six dollars will make both you and your wife members of an organization which has already given Selma nine years of Racial Harmony since "Black Monday."

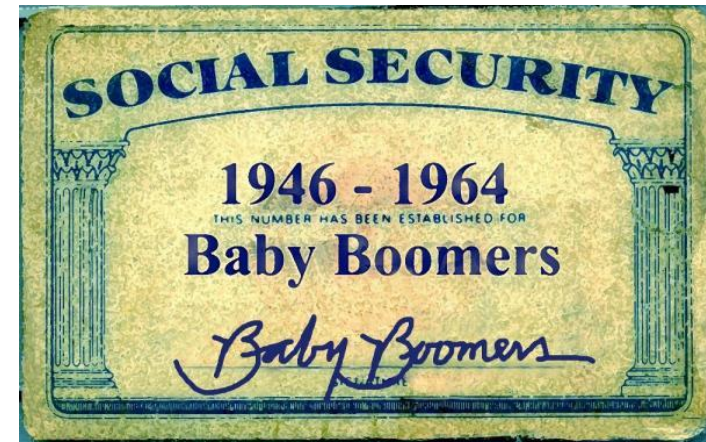
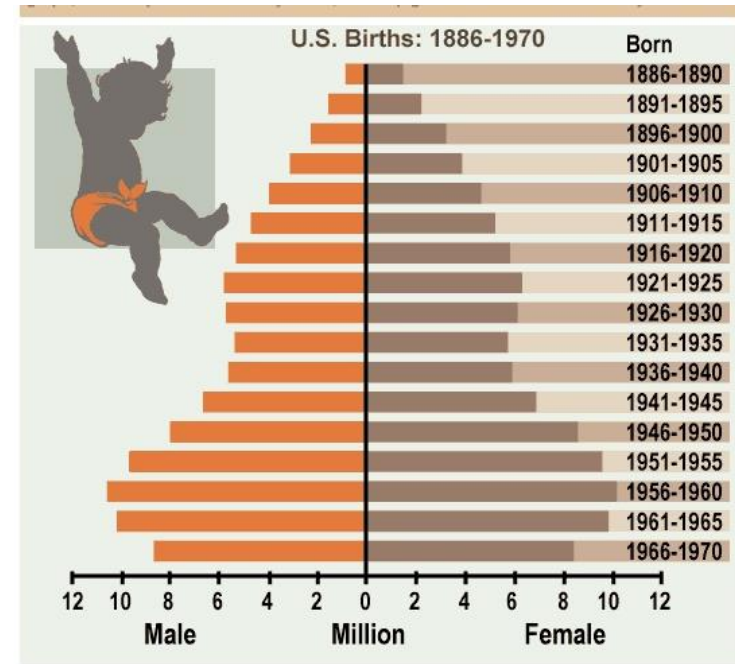
Send Your Check To THE DALLAS COUNTY Citizens Council

SELMA, ALABAMA
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS



The “Youth Culture” of the Sixties

- Large numbers of ‘**baby boomers**’ reached their twenties during the 1960s and 1970s. (Born in 40s & 50s)
- This generation was strongly influenced by post-war prosperity, permissive parenting methods, and exposure to TV.
- Some baby boomers adopted a spirit of rebellion and objected to the materialistic life-style of modern society, they called the “**Establishment**”.



Youth Culture and New Lifestyles

- The **Youth Culture** was especially affected by rock music.
- The Beatles introduced new fashions and long hair for males.
- The new culture openly experimented with drugs and sex.
- Many adopted the new fashions that set them apart from mainstream society.
- Hippies led the counter-culture movement and became symbols of the new culture.



26th Amendment

- In the 1960s, most states set the voting age at 21 years old.
- During the Vietnam War, 18 year olds were considered old enough to be drafted into military service, to fight and die for their country, but not old enough to vote.
- Many Americans believed this was unfair!
- In 1971, The **26th Amendment** lowered voting age to 18 years.
- Increased participation for 18 to 20 year olds in our government.



The Vietnam War, 1954 - 1975



Vietnam the Early Years

- Vietnam was once a French colony, but in 1954 Ho Chi Minh led Vietnamese nationalist to victory over the French.
- At the Geneva Conference the nation of Vietnam was divided into a North and a South Vietnam.
- **Ho Chi Minh** and the **Communists** controlled **North Vietnam**.
- **South Vietnam** became a pro-Western, nation supported by the **United States**.



Vietnam and JFK, 1960-1963

- JFK and the government believed in the **Domino Theory**.
- The Domino Theory states that if a nation falls to communism surrounding countries will also fall.
- The U.S. government felt that if South Vietnam became communist then Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand will fall to communism.
- JFK also thought that the Domino Theory could be successful in spreading democracy in Indochina.



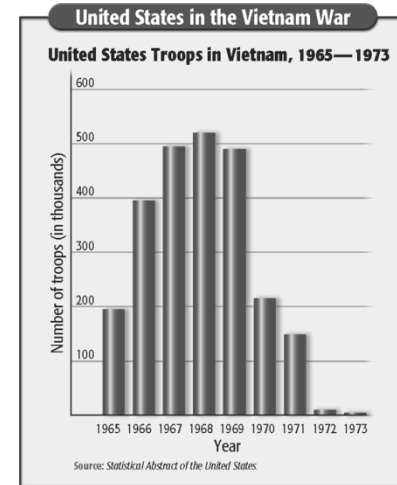
Vietnam and LBJ, 1963-1968

- When LBJ became President, the U.S.A. became even more involved in the war in Vietnam.
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution – 1964
 - LBJ announced that North Vietnam had attacked a U.S. ship in the Gulf of Tonkin off the coast of North Vietnam.
 - Congress voted to give Pres. LBJ powers to stop North Vietnamese aggression.
 - Later it was revealed that the U.S. ship was actually in North Vietnamese waters with a South Vietnamese ship that was bombing North Vietnam.



Vietnam and LBJ, 1963-1968

Pres. LBJ used the powers given to him by Congress under the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to escalate (increase) the U.S.A.'s involvement in the war.



- Johnson ordered massive bombing raids and increased number of troops sent to Vietnam
- By 1968, over 500,000 men were stationed in South Vietnam.
- New weapons like:
 - **Napalm**, a sticky, highly flammable gasoline based jelly that burned at 3,000 degrees was used
 - **Agent Orange** – a chemical defoliant cleared the jungle of its vegetation to be able to see the enemy

The TET Offensive

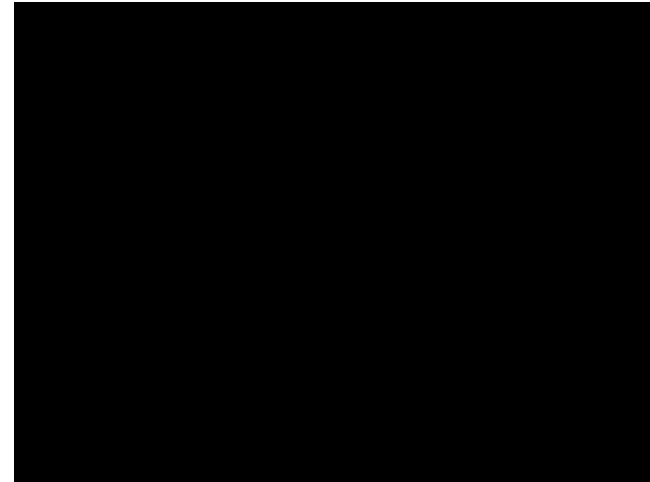
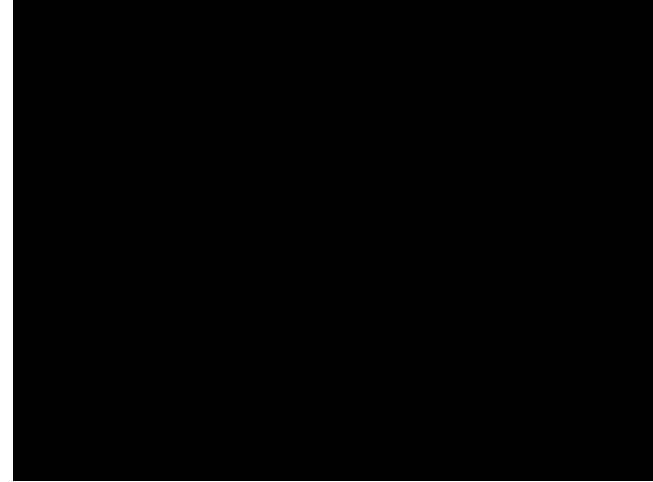
- **TET** is a holiday celebrating the Vietnamese New Year.
- In previous years a cease fire was called so both side of the war could celebrate.
- In 1968, the North Vietnamese used the TET holiday to launch a surprise attack.
- North Vietcong successfully captured several major cities in South Vietnam.

The TET Offensive became a turning point in the war as it demonstrated to the American public that even though the government said victory was at hand, victory was a long way away!



A Growing Discontent: The Anti-War Movement

- Vietnam was the first war that was shown daily on American TV.
- The media had a great influence in shaping public opinion as America was able to see the destructiveness of the war while sitting at home.
- Pres. Johnson told Americans they were winning the war, but journalists reported otherwise.
- This created a **credibility gap** and many Americans lost faith in their government's reliability.



Walter Cronkite offers
differing view than LBJ's

A Growing Discontent: The Anti-War Movement

- The Anti-war Movement was highest among young Americans who objected to the USA's involvement in Vietnam.
- Young people burned their draft cards, marched on the Pentagon, held rallies, and staged demonstrations across America's college campus'.
- Those who supported the war were called '**hawks**' while those against it were '**doves**'.



The Vietnam War Under Richard Nixon, 1969-1973

- **Richard Nixon** (Republican) was elected president in 1968 because:

- The Democrats were divided over the Vietnam War.
- Democratic frontrunner RFK 'Robert Kennedy' was assassinated.
- Violence at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.



- Nixon, an anti-Communist, promised "*peace with honor*" in ending the war.
- Nixon was strongly influenced by his Secretary of State **Henry Kissinger**.



Nixon's Vietnam Policy

- **Vietnamization** – Nixon gradually withdrew American troops and helped train the South Vietnamese Army to take over the fighting.
- **Invasion of Cambodia** – The Viet Cong developed the Ho Chi Minh Trail through neighboring nations of Cambodia and Laos to supply their troops, Nixon bombed Cambodia to stop this.
- **Diplomacy** – Nixon started negotiations with China and Russia to pressure North Vietnam into a peace agreement.



Anti-War Movement Increases

- Anti-war protesters were shocked that Nixon had secretly been bombing Cambodia.
- College campus' across the USA shut down as students staged sit-in and demonstrated.
- In 1969, national guardsmen shot and killed 4 college students at **Kent State University**.
- The war had come home, now the government was killing more than the enemy.



Anti-War Movement Increases

- Pres. Nixon continued to insist that most Americans supported the war effort, even though journalists pointed out a very different story.
- Nixon called these supporters the **Silent Majority**.
- In 1971, the **Pentagon Papers** were leaked to the public, they showed that Nixon had been lying to the U.S. people about how the war was going in Vietnam.



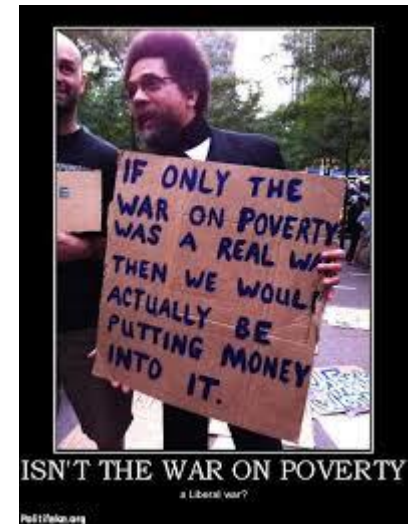
The Fall of Saigon

- Nixon's plan of Vietnamization had reduced American troops.
- 1973, Henry Kissinger works out a cease-fire with North Vietnam.
- Nixon pulled out the remaining troops and North Vietnam released its POWs.
- By 1975, it was clear the South Vietnamese army was not able to stop the North's invasion.
- **Saigon**, the South's capital city fell as the Communists took over as the last Americans leave.



Legacy of the Vietnam War

- **Deaths** – 58,000+ Americans died and over 1 million Vietnamese had been killed.
- **War expenses** stopped domestic aide programs like the Great Society.
- **Confidence** in the government had been destroyed.
- **War Powers Resolution** – put limits on a presidents ability to send troops to fight overseas without approval from Congress.



Post-War Literature, Art, & Music

- American literature had written about the experiences of war .
- The 1950s **Beat Generation** had *rebelled against conformity* during their era.
- The '**Beatniks**' read their poetry while experimenting with sex and drugs.
- Young beatnik men wore beards, berets, and sandals while women wore leotards
- The Beatniks represented an early form of what would later become known as the counter-culture.



1960s Counter-culture Writers

- **Jack Kerouac** wrote 'On the Road' about travelling cross country in a car to experience life itself.
- **Allen Ginsberg** was best known for his poem 'Howl' on a lack of the American public's spirituality.
- **Joseph Heller** wrote 'Catch 22' about the absurdity of war.
- **Kurt Vonnegut** challenged mainstream thinking about war in 'Slaughterhouse Five'.

"I have
nothing
to offer
anyone
except
my own
confusion."

-Jack Kerouac



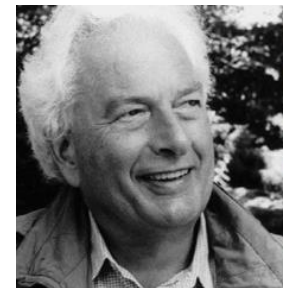
Whoever
controls the
media, the
images,
controls the
culture.

-- Allen
Ginsberg



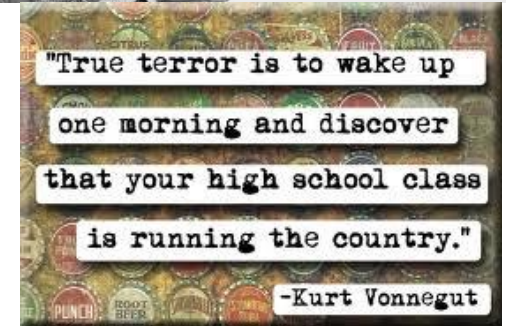
*"He had decided
to live forever or
die in the
attempt."*

Joseph Heller



"True terror is to wake up
one morning and discover
that your high school class
is running the country."

-Kurt Vonnegut



1960s Counter-culture Music

- Popular music went through changes in the 1960s.
- Big Band and Jazz that had been the music of choice gave way to a new blend of African gospel, blues, and country to create **'rock n' roll'**.
- New inventions like the electric guitar, microphones, amplifiers, and smaller 45 RPM records allowed radio stations across America to play to audiences.



Rock and
Roll!



1960s Counter-culture Music

- **Chuck Berry, Little Richard, and Elvis Presley** brought rock to mainstream America in the 1960s.
- The ***Motown Sound*** from Detroit showcased African Americans like the **Temptations**, the **Four Tops**, and the **Supremes**.
- **Bob Dylan** introduced folk music.
- The **Beatles** launched the ***British Invasion*** followed by the **Who** and the **Rolling Stones**.
- **Anti-war music became popular!**



1960s Counter-culture Art

- The visual arts were even more diverse ranging from abstract art to pop art.
- **Jackson Pollock** used rapid movements of color and texture.
- **Andy Warhol** created '**Pop Art**' using symbols from our mass-produced, mass marketed consumer culture.
- **Roy Lichtenstein** was another prominent pop artist.



STAAR Practice

Which of the following best summarizes why the United States became involved in the Vietnam War?

1. To stop Communist Russia from annexing Vietnam
2. To support a democratic government in North Vietnam
3. To prevent the spread of Communism in Indochina
4. To reduce French involvement in Vietnam

Answer: # 3

Click mouse
for answer

- The U.S.A.'s goal was to keep Communism contained and not let it spread to other nations.
- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are often referred to as Indochina or South East Asia.

STAAR Practice

What has been the impact of the Chicano Mural Movement on American society?

1. Created an increase of bias against Mexican Americans
2. It caused alarm that another culture was influencing American culture.
3. Mexican Americans were now considered a threat to democracy
4. It led people to a greater appreciation of Mexican American culture.

Answer: 4

Click mouse
for answer

- Murals provided a visual for those who often lacked representation.

STAAR Practice

Use the Graphic – Which of the following concepts best describes the graphic?

1. Cultural Diffusion - changes the way nations interact with each other.
2. Domino Theory – if one nation falls to Communism its neighbors will also become communist.
3. Cultural Diffusion – causes wars between neighboring nations.
4. Domino Theory – forces a nation to conquer its neighboring country.



Answer: # 2

Click mouse
for answer

- This is why we wanted to stop the spread of Communism in Indochina.

STAAR Practice

The Supreme Court decisions of *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD* and *Mendez v. Westminster ISD* held that

1. Hispanics had the right to vote without passing literacy test.
2. Hispanics could be placed in separate schools as long as they were equal.
3. Hispanics were entitled to earn the same wages as other minorities.
4. Hispanics were protected from discrimination under 14th Amendment.

Answer: 4

Click mouse
for answer

- 14th Amendment states everyone must be treated equally under the law.

STAAR Practice

The movements led by Cesar Chavez and Martin Luther King were similar in that both

1. Supported attempts to overthrow the established government.
2. Led boycotts against agricultural crops.
3. Were elected to national political offices.
4. Used civil disobedience to bring about social change.

Answer: 4

Click mouse
for answer

- Both used non-violent methods of protest to bring awareness to the problems faced by minorities.

STAAR Practice

What did the Women's Liberation Movement see as its major goal during the 1960s?

1. Obtaining the right to vote for women.
2. Guaranteeing women equal pay for equal work.
3. Enabling women to stay at home and not work.
4. Passing laws that allowed women to own property.

Answer: 2

Click mouse
for answer

- Women's Lib movement wanted greater economic rights for women, women shouldn't settle for less or have to be just housewives

STAAR Practice

Which law helped women athletes obtain greater support in American high schools and universities?

1. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
2. Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act.
3. Twenty-sixth Amendment.
4. Voting Rights Act of 1964.

Answer: 2

Click mouse
for answer

- Title IX (9) banned sex discrimination in educational institutions, now more than ever women are involved in athletic competition.

STAAR Practice

- ❑ JFK sends military advisors to Vietnam
- ❑ LBJ escalates the war in Vietnam
- ❑ Nixon ordered secret bombings of Cambodia and Laos

What was Congress's response to these actions taken by Presidents as shown in the chart?

1. Credibility Gap
2. War Powers Resolution
3. Title IX
4. Economic Opportunity Act

Answer: 2

Click mouse
for answer

- Set limits on Presidential power in a conflict without a formal declaration of war by Congress as established in Article 1 of the Constitution.

STAAR Practice

What contribution did Betty Friedan make to American society during the 1960s?

1. She demanded greater career opportunities for middle class women.
2. She campaigned for women's suffrage.
3. She supported the right of to stay home and care for their families.
4. She boycotted agricultural crops picked by migrant workers.

Answer: 1

Click mouse
for answer

- Supported idea that suburban, middle class women were as capable as men and should be permitted to compete for the same jobs.

STAAR Practice

Which group supported concept of '*by any means necessary*' and was willing to use violence to gain civil rights for African Americans?

1. United Farm Workers.
2. NAACP.
3. Black Panthers.
4. National Organization of Women.

Answer: 3

Click mouse
for answer

- An African American activist group that demanded right to carry a gun to protect black neighborhoods from the police..

STAAR Practice

What was Pres. Kennedy's response to Soviet plans to install nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962?

1. JFK negotiated an agreement with Fidel Castro.
2. JFK sent American warplanes to attack missile site in Cuba.
3. JFK ordered a naval blockade of Cuba and threatened to invade Cuba.
4. JFK allowed Russia to place a limited number of nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Answer:

Click mouse
for answer

- JFK sent U.S. Navy to stop Russian ships from bringing more nuclear missiles to Cuba and threatened to invade Cuba.

STAAR Practice

What was the significance of the 'Gulf of Tonkin Resolution'?

1. Gave Pres. LBJ power to escalate the Vietnam war.
2. Gave Pres. LBJ power to order a naval blockade of Cuba.
3. Gave the American public faith in their government.
4. Gave Pres. Nixon power to reduce troops under a policy of Vietnamization.

Answer: 1

Click mouse
for answer

- Under the 'Gulf of Tonkin Resolution', Congress gave LBJ to increase bombings in Vietnam.

STAAR Practice

Which of the following happened as a result of the information shown in the graph?

1. Mass anti-war movements occurred as young men burned their draft cards.
2. The 'Gulf of Tonkin Resolution' enabled LBJ to escalate the war in Vietnam.
3. The 'silent majority' became more vocal in support of the war.
4. LBJ was re-elected in 1968.

Answer: 1

Click mouse
for answer

- Protest & marches on the Pentagon increased.



STAAR Practice

As more Americans witnessed the Vietnam War on TV, they realized the story the government told was much different from that being reported on the evening news.

This led to

1. A 'credibility gap' as Americans lost faith in their leaders.
2. An increase in the 'silent majority's' support of the war.
3. More college students volunteering for the war.
4. Increased bombing of South Vietnamese cities.

Answer: 1

Click mouse
for answer

- The media influenced American opinion of the war and discontent with the war increased.

STAAR Practice

The images references which of the following 1960s event?

1. 1968 riots in ghettos across America.
2. African American's response to the assassination of MLK.
3. The Vietnamization of the war by Pres. Nixon.
4. Death of four college students during protests .

- Image shows the shooting of college students at Kent State University by National Guardsmen

Answer: 3

Click mouse
for answer



STAAR Practice

Which of the following groups of people were responsible for creating a new style called Pop Art ?

1. Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Elvis Presley
2. Betty Friedan, Dolores Huerta, Sandra Day O'Connor
3. Andy Warhol, Jackson Pollack, Roy Lichtenstein
4. Hector Garcia, Cesar Chavez, Fidel Castro

Answer: 3

Click mouse
for answer

- Pop Art or Popular Art became very popular :)



STAAR Practice

Which of the following groups of people were responsible for creating a new literary style that questioned war?

1. Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg, Joseph Heller
2. Betty Friedan, Dolores Huerta, Sandra Day O'Connor
3. Andy Warhol, Jackson Pollack, Roy Lichtenstein
4. Hector Garcia, Cesar Chavez, Fidel Castro

Answer: 1

Click mouse
for answer

- Authors now challenged mainstream thinking about the absurdity of war and sexuality

"He had decided to live forever or die in the attempt."

Catch 22

STAAR Practice

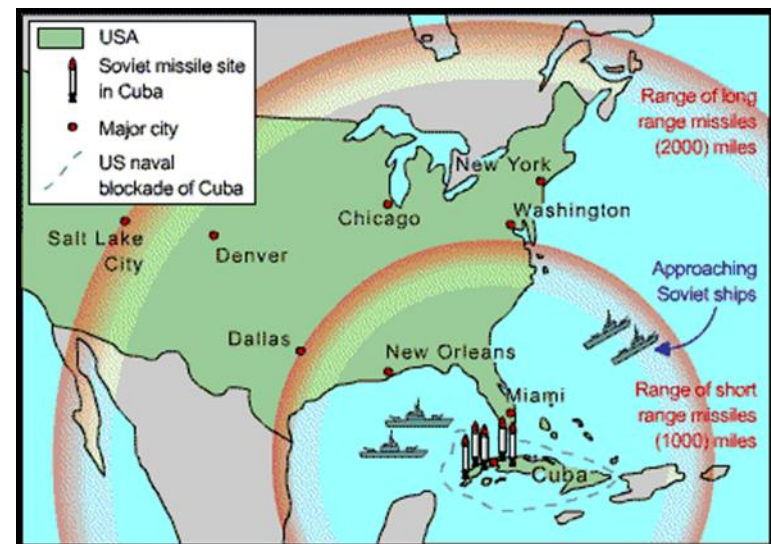
Which of the following can be inferred from the graphic?

1. The U.S. was prepared to invade Cuba.
2. Russian nuclear weapons were now within range of USA
3. Soviet missiles did not have ability to reach the USA
4. The USA needed to build a wall to stop illegal immigration from Cuba

- Soviets had previously not been able to easily reach the USA from Europe or Russia, now they could from just 90 miles south of Florida..

Click mouse
for answer

Answer: 2



STAAR Practice

What effect did the 'Bay of Pigs' have on American and Soviet relations?

1. A treaty was signed ending Cold War hostilities between the two Super Powers.
2. The USA invaded Cuba and forced Fidel Castro to step down as Cuba's dictator.
3. Soviet Union began placing nuclear missile on Cuba to aide in its defense against a US invasion.
4. America's stature was increased as it showed world a willingness to stop Communism in Cuba.

Click mouse
for answer

Answer: 3

STAAR Review Question

Which of the following places the events in correct chronological order?

1 JFK orders naval blockade of Cuba	2 Khrushchev withdraws missiles from Cuba	3 JFK approves Bay of Pigs invasion	4 Soviet's place nuclear missiles in Cuba
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- A. 3 – 4 – 1 – 2
- B. 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
- C. 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- D. 1 – 3 – 2 – 4

Letter A

Click mouse for answer

STAAR Practice

Supreme Court decision giving women a constitutional right to privacy and control over their own bodies

1. Brown v. Board of Education
2. Edgewood ISD v. Kirby
3. Title IX
4. Roe v. Wade

Answer: 4

Click mouse
for answer

- Roe v. Wade overturned laws that prohibited a woman from having an abortion in the first three months of a pregnancy, if she chose.

STAAR Practice

What did 'Roe v. Wade' and 'Title IX' have in common?

1. Stopped discrimination in voting rights for minorities.
2. Prevented Mexican American children from being segregated in public schools.
3. Increased a President's power to wage war without consent of Congress.
4. Increased women's rights.

Answer: 4

Click mouse
for answer

- Roe v. Wade gave women control over their bodies and Title IX leveled the playing field in women's athletics.

STAAR Practice

The youth of the 1960s were shocked by the indifference to poverty and lack of concern over other social issues by those in charge of society, they referred to those in charge as

1. The Establishment
2. The Black Panthers
3. The Baby Boomers
4. The Beat Generation

Answer: 1

Click mouse
for answer

- The Establishment was the older, established generation that held the power in American society and they were not always concerned about the same things the youth of America were

STAAR Practice

Buttons with slogans as shown in the image eventually led to which of the following?

1. Passage of 'Roe v. Wade'
2. Passage of 'Title IX'
3. Passage of the 'Twenty-sixth Amendment'
4. Passage of the 'Voting Rights Act of 1965'

- 26th Amendment gave 18 year olds the right to vote in 1971. Americans felt if you could die for your country you should be able to vote.

Click mouse
for answer

Answer: 3



STAAR Practice

Which of the following concepts does not belong with the others?

1. Counter-culture
2. Establishment
3. Hippies
4. Baby boomers

- The Establishment refers to those in charge of society.

Click mouse
for answer

Answer: 2

STAAR Practice

Which of the following people was a World War II veteran who saw discrimination against Hispanics and fought to stop it?

1. Fidel Castro
2. Hector Garcia
3. Malcolm X
4. Betty Friedan

Click mouse
for answer

Answer: 2