Name:	
Key Concept 8.2 Video Guide	

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	Key Concept 8.2	
	<ul> <li>"Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses."</li> <li>Page 74 of the Curriculum Framework</li> <li>Big Idea Questions:</li> </ul>	
	Key Concept 8.2, I	
	<ul> <li>"Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although the progress toward equality was slow and halting." - page 74</li> <li>A: After WWII, civil rights activists used a variety of strategies to challenge racial segregation         <ul> <li>Legal challenges: NAACP cases, led by attorney</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
What are other types of "ins" that developed during this time?	<ul> <li>Direct action: Fannie Lou Hamer and Summer</li> <li>Sought to increase the number of African Americans registered to vote in</li> <li>Nonviolent Protest tactics:</li> <li>Sit-ins - Greensboro, NC -&gt; sit-ins across the country</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>B: All 3 branches helped promote greater racial justice:</li> <li>Executive - Harry Truman's Executive Order 9981 desegregated the in 1948</li> <li>Judicial - Brown v. Board - ruled that segregation was inherently,</li> </ul>	
	Legislative - Civil Rights Act of 1964 - part of LBJ's Great Society, which was an extension of the New Deal, and focused on      Discrimination in the workplace became to public accommodations      C: White resistance slowed efforts at desegregation	
	"Massive Resistance"	

How did the Southern Manifesto - 101 Congressmen that believed the Southern Supreme Court overstepped its power Manifesto argue Little Rock Nine - Governor Orville Faubus refused to integrate schools, Eisenhower sent troops to the Supreme Court Post-1965 (riots in cities, increased involvement in Vietnam) debates emerged among activists over tactics and philosophy: overstepped its MLK - still urged \_\_\_\_\_\_, but some urban power? protestors were frustrated \_\_\_\_\_\_ - advocated armed self-defense to violence **Key Concept 8.2, II** "Stirred by a growing awareness of inequalities in American society and by the African American civil rights movement, activists also addressed issues of identity and social justice, such as gender/sexuality and ethnicity." - page 74 Did The A: Challenges to society's assumptions about gender Feminine Betty Friedan's Mystique argued that many housewives (especially suburban) were not support or happy and felt they lived unfulfilled lives oppose the ideal Gloria Steinem - helped create the National Women's Political of 1950s Caucus suburbanization Supports women that seek to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and women? Calls for social and economic equality for gays and lesbians: Stonewall Riots (1969) - birth of the \_\_\_\_\_ Movement B: Groups that demanded social and economic equality and to redress past grievances included: Latinos: \_\_\_\_ and the United Farm Workers Led a grape pickers' strike to bring attention to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mexican-American workers American Indians: Indians of All Tribes (IAT) and American Indian Movement (AIM) used protests to \_\_\_\_\_\_ • IAT took over in 1969 Asian Americans: California overturned its forbade Japanese immigrants from owning land C: Although it appeared there was overall affluence, poverty was a national issue, and efforts began to address it Michael Harrington's The Other America Helped influence LBJ's Argued 25% of the nation and 40% of African Americans lived in \_\_\_\_\_ were the hardest hit group

**Key Concept 8.2, III** 

ent conservative movements." - page 75
s Great Society was the high point of liberalism and sought to:
Use federal power to end racial discrimination:
•
Voting Rights Act of 1965 - eliminated
, federal government could register voters
24th Amendment - eliminated
Eliminate poverty:
Head Start Program, HUD
•
Address other social issues and attack communism abroad:
Education - provided \$ for primary and secondary
education
Vietnam War - sought to keep
from spreading
ral ideas were aided by:
Supreme Court Decisions that expanded democracy and
individual freedoms
Miranda v. Arizona - those arrested must be
Griswold v. Connecticut - struck down a law forbidding
contraception; determined the Constitution established
a ""
Great Society social programs and policies
Power of the federal government
s of those above?
Emergence of a movement that focused on:
<ul> <li>Defending traditional visions of</li> <li>Debating the proper role of state authority</li> </ul>
Debating the proper role of state authority  ups on the left assailed liberals because they believed:
Liberals did not transform the
status quo at home
Black Panthers - urged arming of
for self defense; created free
in urban areas
Liberals pursued immoral policies abroad (Vietnam War)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - protested the
Vietnam War as the US increased involvement;
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Inspired march-ins, sit-ins, and teach-ins
Test Tips
le-Choice and Short Answer:
Examples of strategies used by Civil Rights Activists
How all three branches to the Civil Rights
I
Movement Great Society - EVERYTHING

Essay and DBQ:	
Comparing the Civil Rights movement with	
(1890s - 1920s - Booker T., W.E.B., etc.)	
Comparing the movement with earlier	
time periods (1840s, 1920s, etc.)	
Answer the following question IN AT LEAST 4-5 sentences please. Thanks! What were some examples of successes during the Civil Rights Movement? How	
did the federal government contribute to this?	