

## APUSH TERMS 1121-1155

### **1121. Robert Weaver (b. 1907)**

Influential Black economist, he served in the Department of the Interior and was Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs under Lyndon B. Johnson, becoming the first Black Cabinet official in the U.S.

### **1122. Thurgood Marshall (1908-1993)**

In 1967, appointed the first Black Supreme Court Justice, he had led that NAACP's legal defense fund and had argued the *Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* case before the Supreme Court.

### **1123. Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Accommodations Section of the Act**

This portion of the Act stated that public accommodations could not be segregated and that nobody could be denied access to public accommodation on the basis of race.

### **1124. Voting Rights Act of 1965**

Passed by Congress in 1965, it allowed for supervisors to register Blacks to vote in places where they had not been allowed to vote before.

### **1125. Civil Rights Act of 1968**

Attempted to provide Blacks with equal-opportunity housing.

### **1126. Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969)**

North Vietnamese leader who had lead the resistance against the Japanese during WW II and at the end of the war had led the uprising against the French Colonial government. He had traveled in Europe, was an ardent Communist, and became President of the North Vietnamese government established after the French withdrawal. Often called the George Washington of North Vietnam.

### **1127. Viet Cong**

Name given to the guerilla fighters on the Communist side. The North Vietnamese Army (NVA) were regular troops.

### **1128. Geneva Conference, 1954**

French wanted out of Vietnam, the agreement signed by Ho Chi Minh and France divided Vietnam on the 17th parallel, confining Minh's government to the North. In the South, an independent government was headed by Diem.

### **1129. National Liberation Front (NLF)**

Official title of the Viet Cong. Created in 1960, they lead an uprising against Diem's repressive regime in the South.

### **1130. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**

August, 1964 - After the U.S. Navy ship *Maddux* reportedly was fired on, the U.S. Congress passed this resolution which gave the president power to send troops to Vietnam to protect against further North Vietnamese aggression.

**1131. Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)**

An area that both militaries are required to stay out of in order to create a buffer between nations. In Vietnam, a five mile wide DMZ was established between the North and South along the 17th parallel.

**1132. Domino Theory**

1957 - It stated that if one country fell to Communism, it would undermine another and that one would fall, producing a domino effect.

**1133. Tet Offensive**

1968, during Tet, the Vietnam lunar New Year - Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army raiding forces attacked provincial capitals throughout Vietnam, even seizing the U.S. embassy for a time. U.S. opinion began turning against the war.

**1134. Kent State Incident, Jackson State Incident**

Kent State: May 4, 1970 - National Guardsmen opened fire on a group of students protesting the Vietnam War. Jackson State: Police opened fire in a dormitory.

**1135. Daniel Ellsberg, Pentagon Papers**

Papers were part of a top-secret government study on the Vietnam War and said that the U.S. government had lied to the citizens of the U.S. and the world about its intentions in Vietnam.

**1136. My Lai Massacre, Lt. Calley**

March, 1968 - An American unit destroyed the village of My Lai, killing many women and children. The incident was not revealed to the public until 20 months later. Lt. Calley, who led the patrol, was convicted of murder and sentenced to 10 years for killing 20 people.

**1137. Hanoi, Haiphong**

The Declaration of Independence by the Vietnamese was proclaimed in Hanoi on September 2, 1945. Haiphong is Hanoi's harbor.

**1138. Senator Fulbright**

Anti-Vietnam War Senator from Arkansas, he was head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1966 and 1967, he held a series of hearings to air anti-war sentiments.

**1139. Bombing of Laos and Cambodia**

March, 1969 - U.S. bombed North Vietnamese positions in Cambodia and Laos. Technically illegal because Cambodia and Laos were neutral, but done because North Vietnam was itself illegally moving its troops through those areas. Not learned of by the American public until July, 1973.

**1140. Vietnamization**

The effort to build up South Vietnamese troops while withdrawing American troops, it was an attempt to turn the war over to the Vietnamese.

**1141. Paris Accord, 1973**

January 7, 1973 - U.S. signed a peace treaty with North Vietnam and began withdrawing troops. On April 25, 1975, South Vietnam was taken over by North Vietnam, in violation of the treaty.

**1142. "Impeach Earl Warren"**

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Earl Warren used the Court's authority to support civil rights and individual liberties. He authored *Brown vs. The Board of Education of Topeka and the Kansas* and *Roe vs. Wade* decisions. His liberal attitudes led conservative groups to brand him a communist and lobby for his impeachment.

**1143. Miranda Decision, Escobedo Decision**

1964 - Miranda held that a person arrested for a crime must be advised of his right to remain silent and to have an attorney before being questioned by the police. Escobedo held that an accused can reassert these rights at any time, even if he had previously agreed to talk to the police.

**1144. Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963**

The Supreme Court held that all defendants in serious criminal cases are entitled to legal counsel, so the state must appoint a free attorney to represent defendants who are too poor to afford one.

**1145. Rachel Carson, Silent Spring**

An American marine biologist wrote in 1962 about her suspicion that the pesticide DDT, by entering the food chain and eventually concentrating in higher animals, caused reproductive dysfunctions. In 1973, DDT was banned in the U.S. except for use in extreme health emergencies.

**1146. New Frontier**

The "new" liberal domestic program advocated by Kennedy, in contrast to Eisenhower's conservative domestic programs.

**1147. Peace Corps., Vista**

Established by Congress in September, 1961 under Kennedy, dedicated Americans volunteered to go to about 50 third-world countries and show the impoverished people how to improve their lives.

**1148. Berlin Wall**

1961 - The Soviet Union, under Nikita Khrushchev, erected a wall between East and West Berlin to keep people from fleeing from the East, after Kennedy asked for an increase in defense funds to counter Soviet aggression.

**1149. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963**

Reacting to Soviet nuclear tests, this treaty was signed on August 5, 1963 and prohibited nuclear testing undersea, in air and in space. Only underground testing was permitted. It was signed by all major powers except France and China.

**1150. Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission**

November, 22, 1963 - Oswald shot Kennedy from a Dallas book depository building, and was later himself killed by Jack Ruby. Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that they both acted alone.

**1151. Bay of Pigs, 1961**

A small army of anti-Castro Cuban exiles were trained and financed by the U.S. in the hope their invasion would lead to a popular uprising to overthrow the Communist government. The

invasion force landed at the Bay of Pigs in Southern Cuba, but received no popular support and were quickly wiped out by Castro's forces.

**1152. United Nations in the Congo, 1960**

A Black uprising against the Belgian colonial government in the Congo became increasingly violent with White settlers being raped and butchered. The U.N. sent in troops to try to prevent civil war.

**1153. "Flexible Response"**

Kennedy abandoned Eisenhower's theory of massive nuclear war in favor of a military that could respond flexibly to any situation at any time, in different ways.

**1154. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1963**

The Soviet Union was secretly building nuclear missile launch sites in Cuba, which could have been used for a sneak-attack on the U.S. The U.S. blockaded Cuba until the U.S.S.R. agreed to dismantle the missile silos.

**1155. Dominican Republic, 1965**

President Johnson sent 20,000 American troops to the island to keep a leftist government from coming to power.