

Unit 9

Chapter 17

The Politics of Protest (1968-1979)

Very Important Papers

(FRQ) Between 1960 and 1975, there was great progress in the struggle for political and social equality. Assess the validity of this statement with respect to TWO of the following groups during that period:

- African Americans
- Asian Americans
- Latinos
- Native Americans
- Women

Very Important Phenomena

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) – a college student organization that fought injustices within society during the late 50s and 60s; many of the founders had gone to the deep South during their summer break to register voters and faced discrimination for the first time; they returned to their campuses and formed SDS

Port Huron Statement – a statement that explained what the SDS stood for; they wanted citizens to stop accepting a country run by businesses and big government

Free Speech Movement – began at University of California, Berkeley; students protested many school policies, shut down the campus and were arrested; the Supreme Court upheld the student's first amendment right to gather in public places under the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Counter-culture – people sought an alternative to mainstream life; they lived communally growing their own food, sharing every thing including clothes, possessions and were very free sexually; they tried to emphasize love, tolerance, cooperation and often used drugs to “open their minds”; none of the communes were a success

Commune – a group living arrangement where members shared everything and worked together
Hippies – members of the counterculture

Haight-Ashbury District – area of San Francisco (across the bay from UC Berkley) that became a hang out for hippies, drug users and anti-war protestors

Woodstock – musical festival in up state New York that attracted 400,000 people; the organizers were not prepared for mass of people and where short food, medicine, shelter and sanitation facilities, yet no one seemed to mind;

Feminism – radical women's movement that fought for full equality between men and women in all areas of life; off shoot from the suffrage movement of the 1920s

Equal Pay Act – outlawed paying women a different rate than men for the same job

National Organization for Women (NOW) – organization that works to bring full equality of women in mainstream society

Title IX – prohibited federally funded schools from discriminating against women in everything from admissions to athletics

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) – a constitutional amendment that would have provided complete equality between men and women

Affirmative Action – the practice of hiring or admitting to Universities minorities before other qualified white candidates to help improve social and economic status of minorities

La Raza Unida – a Hispanic political organization that organized Mexican American voters in Texas; helped gain job training and more access to financial institutions

American Indian Movement (AIM) – a Native American political organization that organized voters to fight high unemployment, inadequate housing and racial discrimination; occupied several locations (Alcatraz Island, the town at Wounded Knee) to gain media attention

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – federal agency that enforces pollution standards, promotes environmental research and coordinates antipollution governmental activities

Three Mile Island – the cooling system of a nuclear facility at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania failed and radiation leaked out into the public; the town was evacuated and no one was hurt, but it caused mass protests against nuclear energy

Very Important People

Mario Savio – leader of the Free Speech Movement of UC Berkeley

Jimi Hendrix – master guitarist from Seattle, WA who popularized the use of amplified instruments

Betty Freidan – wrote the book *The Feminine Mystique*

Phyllis Schlafly – led the fight to stop the ERA

Allan Bakke – white applicant who sued the University of California Regents for discrimination when he was not admitted to medical school over less qualified minority applicants; he won

Cesar Chavez – leader of the United Farm Workers (UFW) union and Hispanic civil rights activist

Rachel Carson – environmental activist that wrote a book called *Silent Spring*; she claimed that pesticides (especially DDT) were killing birds, fish, and insects and harming other animals that ate infected animals; studies since then have proven DDT to be effective

Unit 9

Chapter 18

Politics and Economics (1968-1979)

Very Important Papers

(DBQ) Analyze the international and domestic challenges the United States faced between 1968 and 1974, and evaluate how President Richard Nixon's administration responded to them.

(SA) Answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain why ONE of the following was the most significant factor in the decline of public confidence in the United States government during the 1970s.
 - Foreign Policy
 - Economy
 - Politics
- b) Provide ONE example of a specific historical event or development that supports your explanation in (a).
- c) Provide specific historical evidence for why ONE of the other options is less convincing than your choice in (a) as the most significant factor in the decline of public confidence in the United States government during the 1970s.

Very Important Phenomena

Southern Strategy – Nixon's attempt to attract southern votes to the Republican Party by slowing desegregation and over turning civil right policies and restricting federal funding

Revenue Sharing – Intended to give state more power in spending tax payer funds; ultimately gave the federal government more power because states became dependant on federal funds which held spending conditions

Détente – An easing of tensions between U.S. and Soviet Union.

New Federalism – A Nixon program that returned federal funds to the states to use as they saw fit.

Watergate – hotel/business building that housed the DNC

Watergate Scandal – June 17, 1972 - five men arrested for breaking into the Democratic National Committee's executive quarters in the Watergate Hotel.

Democratic National Committee (DNC) – the official representative of the Democratic Party

Washington Post – newspaper that ran a series of articles breaking open the Watergate Scandal; employed Woodward and Bernstein

CREEP (Committee for the REElection of the President) – Established in 1971 to help Nixon get reelected; involved in illegal activities such as the Watergate break-in.

Deep Throat – name for the secret informant of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

Executive Privilege – the principle that some things the President does needs to be kept secret for national security (i.e. taped conversations)

Impeach – to charge a president with misconduct

Federal Campaign Act – Limited the number of campaign contributions and established an independent agency to administer stricter election laws

Inflation – the rise in the cost of goods (usually caused from too much money being in circulation)

OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) – An international oil cartel dominated by an Arab majority, joined together to protect themselves

Stagflation – Refers to the unusual economic situation in which an economy is suffering both from inflation and from stagnation of its industrial growth.

Embargo – the official end to trading with a country or with a specific product

Helsinki Accords – the US and the USSR agreed to the formal borders established after WW II and the USSR promised to uphold human rights; Soviets did not uphold human rights

SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) – Limited Anti-Ballistic Missiles to two major types and 200 missiles

WIN (Whip Inflation Now) – President Ford's plan for Americans to cut back on consumption voluntarily; not everyone followed the plan so it failed

Department of Energy – New federal government department established by President Carter

Human Rights – basic rights that anyone in the world deserves; President Carter based his

foreign policy on human rights

Camp David Accords – Peace talks between Egypt and Israel mediated by President Carter.

Iranian Hostage Crisis – During the Iranian Revolution the US embassy was overrun and 52 Americans were taken hostage for 444 days

New Age Movement – seeking fulfillment outside traditional religions; self-help, self-healing, meditation, yoga, etc.

Very Important People

Richard M. Nixon – Senator in the 1940s; VP under Eisenhower in 1950s; elected president from 1968-1975; only president to resign from office

Henry Kissinger – National Security Advisor under Nixon; helped craft détente and piloted shuttle diplomacy

Frank Willis – guard at the Watergate Hotel

Bob Woodward – reporter from the Washington Post that uncovered the Watergate scandal

Carl Bernstein – reporter from the Washington Post that uncovered the Watergate scandal

James McCord – ex-CIA official and member of CREEP that was arrested at the Watergate burglary.

Sam J. Ervin – senator that headed the congressional investigation.

John Dean – White House official that accused Nixon of wrongdoing

Alexander Butterfield – White House aide that testified Nixon had taped all conversations in the Oval Office

John Mitchell – former Attorney General that ordered the Watergate break in

Leonid Brezhnev – leader of the Soviet Union

Spiro Agnew – Nixon's vice-president; resigned and pleaded "no contest" to charges of tax evasion on payments made to him when he was governor of Maryland.

Gerald R. Ford – Nixon's vice president after Spiro Agnew resigned; he became the only president never to be elected.

Ayatollah Khomeini – radical Muslim leader that rose to power after the Iranian Revolution

Jimmy Carter – President of US from 1976-1980; foreign policy was based on Human Rights

Very Important Places

Map #82 Text, pg 690

- Label all 50 states
- Color all the Sunbelt states yellow
- Color all other states blue
- Put stripes on all the Non-Sunbelt and Sunbelt states that had a population growth