# Day Seven – Post WWII at Home: Conservative 50’s, Turbulent 60’s

## Part A. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. GI Bill of Rights</th>
<th>1. 1944 law that provided financial and educational benefits to WWII Veterans</th>
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<tr>
<td>3. Suburb</td>
<td>3. residential town or community near city</td>
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<td>4. New Frontier</td>
<td>4. John F. Kennedy's Domestic Program (aided elderly, education, defense and space program)</td>
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<td>5. Great Society</td>
<td>5. Lyndon Johnson's Domestic Program (created Medicare/Medicaid, Head Start, championed Civil Rights)</td>
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<td>8. Warren Court</td>
<td>8. Supreme court under Earl Warren that expanded civil rights and rights of the accused</td>
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<td>9. Sit-In</td>
<td>9. Method of protest where people sat in segregated business until served</td>
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Vocabulary practice
Matching:

1. Great Society
   Joseph McCarthy
   A. making public accusations of disloyalty to USA in 1950’s by Sen.

2. Voting Rights Act 1965
   B. law banned discrimination based on race, gender, religion in public
   and places and most work places

3. Warren Court
   C. Lyndon Johnson’s Domestic Program (created Medicare/ Medicaid,
   Head Start, championed Civil Rights)

4. McCarthyism
   D. John F. Kennedy’s Domestic Program (aided elderly, education,
   defense and space program)

5. New Frontier
   E. made voting discrimination illegal

   F. Supreme court under Earl Warren that expanded civil rights and
   rights of the accused

7. Freedom Rider
   G. Civil Rights protester who rode busses throughout South to
   challenge segregation

Critical Thinking:
1. How did World War II help lead to the Civil Rights Movement?

2. Compare and contrast the United States domestic situation in the 1920’s and
   1950’s.

3. How did the African American Civil Rights Movement of the 1960’s lay a
   foundation for future movements of Americans seeking equality?
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harry Truman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US President; ended WWII, desegregated armed forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US President in 1950’s. Republican</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Martin Luther King Jr.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil Rights leader who preached and organized nonviolent protests. Assassinated</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Malcolm X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Civil Rights leader who preached and organized “by any means necessary” protests.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Rosa Parks</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Refusal to move sparked Montgomery Bus Boycott.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thurgood Marshall</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Argued Brown v Board for NAACP. 1st AA Supreme Ct. justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Earl Warren</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chief Justice of liberal supreme court in 1950’s/ 1960’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lyndon Johnson</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US President associated with Great Society/ Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John Kennedy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>US President associated with New Frontier/ Cuban Missile Crisis. Assassinated.</td>
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</table>
People Practice
Crossword Puzzle:

ACROSS
3 Woman who refused to move to back of bus
4 President whose Great Society included laws for the poor and desegregation
6 Civil Rights leader who won Nobel Peace Prize
7 US President; appealed to "silent Majority"
8 First African American appointed to US Supreme Court; argued successfully in Brown v. Board of Ed.

DOWN
1 Liberal chief justice of supreme court in 1950's and 1960's
2 President who desegregated US armed forces
5 Civil Rights leader who advocated militant response to racism
Critical Thinking:
1. Categorize the list of people into the following groups:
   Political figures:

   Leaders of Social Movements:

2. List one similarity between each pair of people given below:
   a. Dr. King - Malcolm X

   b. Rosa Parks - Harry Truman

   c. Lyndon Johnson - Earl Warren
Part C – Regents Multiple Choice Practice

The GI Bill affected American society after World War II by

1. eliminating child labor
2. expanding voting rights
3. increasing spending on space exploration
4. extending educational and housing opportunities

The experiences of African Americans serving in the military forces during World War II influenced their postwar decision to

1. renew support for the principle of separate but equal
2. join the armed forces in record numbers
3. increase efforts to end racial discrimination
4. move back to the rural south

The rapid growth in personal income in the decade after World War II contributed to

1. a decrease in the birthrate
2. a major economic depression
3. expansion of the middle class
4. shortages in the supply of luxury goods

Which generalization can most accurately be drawn from a study of Supreme Court cases *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Brown v. Board of Education*?

1. The Supreme Court has issued consistent decisions in cases involving rights of the accused.
2. Supreme Court decisions are accepted without public controversy.
3. The Justices believe that social issues are best left for state courts to decide.
4. The Supreme Court has helped to determine public policy.

The federal voting rights laws passed in the 1950s and 1960s were designed to

1. return control of voting regulations to the states
2. remove racial barriers to voting
3. extend suffrage to American women
4. prevent recent immigrants from voting
Which statement concerning the black civil rights movement of the 1960s is accurate?

1. It stimulated the growth of other reform movements
2. Its leaders failed to use the courts as a means of achieving its goals
3. White support and participation was rejected from the very beginning of the movement
4. The movement failed to achieve significant progress

United States Supreme Court rulings in cases such as Brown v. Board of Education and Roe v. Wade indicated that the Court

1. reaffirmed the principle that some matters are best left for the states to decide
2. became involved in controversial social issues
3. became more conservative over the years
4. stressed the rights of society over individual liberties

Which action would be most in accord with the ideals of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?

1. Underpaid workers sabotage the machinery at their factory
2. A minority workers assaults a bigot
3. An 18-year-old pacifist accepts a jail term rather that register for military service
4. Radical leaders advocate black separation if their group's demands are not met

In the United States, which has been an important result of the migration of people from urban to suburban areas since World War II?

1. an increase in the urban tax base
2. an increase in the proportion of minorities in urban areas
3. a decrease in job opportunities in suburbs
4. a decrease in highway construction

The use of the term “judicial activism” to describe the United States Court refers to the idea that the Court

1. refuses to exercise its power of judicial review
2. is not able to solve major social problems
3. acts as a legislature in dealing with social problems
4. uses restraint in deciding cases involving civil liberties

The relationship between the automobile and the development of suburbs is most similar to the relationship between

1. television and increased uniformity of United States culture
2. skyscrapers and the decline of commuter railroads
3. political parties and the growth of big business
4. nuclear power plants and rising oil prices