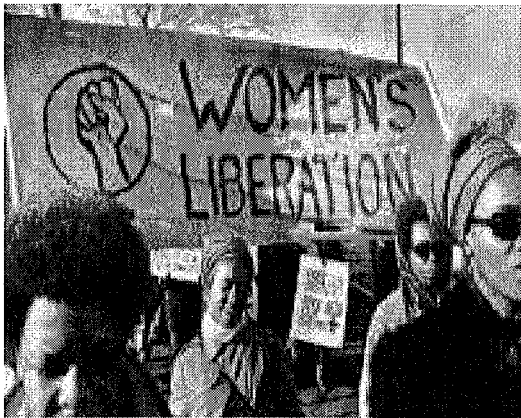


# 70's REFORMS & WATERGATE



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_



## Psychedelic Sixties

### US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**"In 1966, Alex Forman left his conventional life in mainstream America and headed to San Francisco. Arriving there with little else but a guitar, he joined thousands of others who were determined to live in a more peaceful and carefree environment. He lived in San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district, the hub of hippie life. In the late 1960s, the historian Theodore Roszak deemed these idealistic youths the counterculture. It was a culture, he said, so different from the mainstream 'that it scarcely looks to many as a culture at all, but takes on the alarming appearance of a barbarian intrusion.'**

**Members of the counterculture, known as hippies, shared some of the beliefs of the New Left movement. Specifically, they felt that American society – and its materialism, technology, and war – had grown hollow. Influenced by the nonconformist beat movement of the 1950s, hippies embraced the credo of Harvard psychology professor and counterculture philosopher Timothy Leary: 'Tune in, turn on, drop out.' Throughout the mid- and late 1960s, tens of thousands of idealistic youths left school, work, or home to create what they hoped would be an idyllic community of peace, love, and harmony.**

**The hippie era, sometimes known as the Age of Aquarius, was marked by rock 'n' roll music, outrageous clothing, sexual license, and illegal drugs – in particular, marijuana and a new hallucinogenic drug called LSD, or acid. Timothy Leary, an early experimenter with the drug, promoted the use of LSD as a 'mind-expanding' aid for self-awareness. Hippies also turned to Eastern religions such as Zen Buddhism, which professed that one could attain enlightenment through meditation rather than the reading of scriptures. Hippies donned ragged jeans, tie-dyed T-shirts, military garments, love beads, and Native American ornaments. Thousands grew their hair out, despite the fact that their more conservative elders saw this as an act of disrespect. Signs across the country said, 'Make America beautiful – give a hippie a haircut.' Hippies also rejected conventional home life. Many joined communes, in which the members renounced private property to live communally. By the mid-sixties, Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco was known as the hippie capital, mainly because California did not outlaw hallucinogenic drugs until 1966.**

**After only a few years, the counterculture's peace and harmony gave way to violence and disillusionment. The urban communes eventually turned seedy and dangerous. Alex Forman recalled, 'There were rip-offs, violence . . . people living on the street with no place to stay.' Having dispensed with society's conventions and rules, the hippies had to rely on each other. Many discovered that the philosophy of 'do your own thing' did not provide enough guidance for how to live. 'We were together at the level of peace and love,' said one disillusioned hippie. 'We fell apart over who would cook and wash dishes and pay the bills.' By 1970, many had fallen victim to the drugs they used, experiencing drug addiction and mental breakdowns."** ~ *The Americans*

**1. Which of the following is an example of the counterculture in the 1960s**

- (1) Democrats**
- (2) Hippies**
- (3) Civil Rights Activists**

**2. The counterculture of the sixties collapsed due to**

- (1) too much happiness**
- (2) a lack of organization**
- (3) the insistence of parents to come home**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Compelling Question:** Can music transform the values and consciousness of a generation? And if so – and if negatively – should it be censored or controlled?

**Part I: Reading**

“While folk music, often expressed the ideals of young people in the 1960s, rock music expressed their desires. The rock music of the late 1960s and 1970s, even more than the rock ‘n’ roll of the 1950s and early 1960s, emphasized release. It gave vent to impulse and instinct, to physical and emotional (as opposed to intellectual) urges. That was one reason why it was so enormously popular among young people in an age of cultural and sexual revolution. It was also why it seemed so menacing and dangerous to many more conservative Americans seeking to defend more traditional values and behavior.

Rock in the late 1960s seemed simultaneously subversive and liberating. That was partly because of the behavior and lifestyles of rock musicians. They were no longer clean-cut young men wearing red blazers, as many rock performers had been in the 1950s, but men and women whose appearance and behavior was often deliberately outrageous. Rock musicians were connected at times to the drug culture of the 1960s (especially through the so-called psychedelic-rock groups inspired by experiences with the hallucinogen LSD). They had links to mystical eastern religions (most notably the Beatles, who had spent time in India studying Transcendental Meditation and who, beginning in 1967 with their album *Sergeant Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band*, incorporated those themes into their music). And they often reveled in flouting social conventions, beginning with the Rolling Stones and culminating, perhaps, in the extreme and self-destructive behavior of Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison, and Janis Joplin, all of whom died very young of drug-related causes.

Late Sixties rock was among many expressions of the impulses that came to be known as the counterculture itself, it inspired widely varying reactions. To its defenders, the new rock, with its emphasis on emotional release, was a healthy rebuke to the repressive norms of mainstream culture. To them, its virtues were symbolized by the great rock festival at Woodstock, New York, in August 1969, where over 400,000 young people gathered on a remote piece of farmland for several days to hear performances by such artists as the Who, Jimi Hendrix, the Grateful Dead, Janis Joplin, Joe Cocker, the Jefferson Airplane, and many others. The festival was marred by heavy rains that produced a sea of mud, and by supplies and facilities completely inadequate for the unexpectedly large crowd. Drugs were everywhere in evidence, as was a kind of open sexual freedom that a decade earlier would have seemed unthinkable to all but a few Americans. But Woodstock remained through it all peaceful, friendly, and harmonious. There was rhapsodic talk at the time of how Woodstock represented the birth of a new youth culture, the ‘Woodstock nation.’

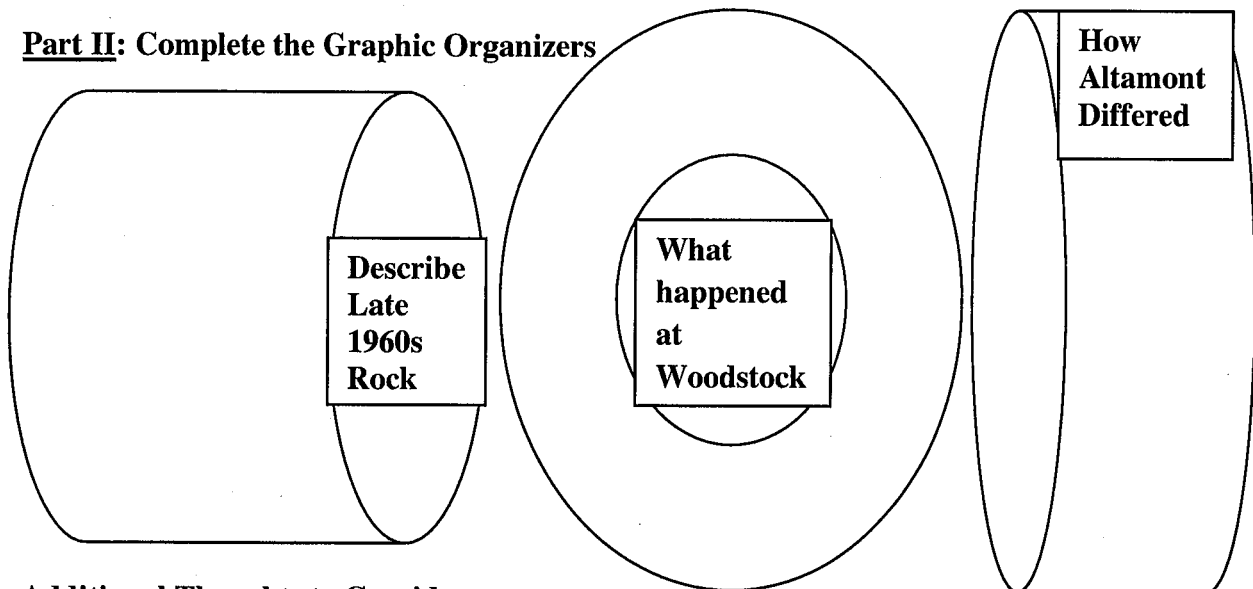
Critics of the new rock, and the counterculture with which they associated it, were less impressed with the idea of the ‘Woodstock nation.’ To them, the essence of the counterculture was a kind of numbing, hopelessness and despair, with a menacing and violent underside. To them, the appropriate symbol was not Woodstock, but another great rock concert, which more than 300,000 people attended only four months after Woodstock,

at the Altamont Speedway east of San Francisco. The concert featured many of the groups that had been at Woodstock, but the Rolling Stones, who had organized the event, were the main attraction. As at Woodstock, drugs were plentiful and sexual exhibitionism was frequent. But unlike Woodstock, Altamont was far from peaceful. Instead, it became ugly, brutal, and violent, and resulted in the deaths of four people. Several of them died accidentally, one, for example, from a bad drug trip, during which he fell into a stream and drowned. But numerous people were brutally beaten by members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang, who had been hired by the Rolling Stones as security guards. One man was beaten and stabbed to death immediately in front of the stage while the Stones were playing 'Sympathy for the Devil.'

Woodstock and Altamont, then, became symbols of two aspects of the counterculture of the late 1960s and early 1970s, and of the rock music that created its anthems. The Beat poet Allen Ginsberg wrote an ecstatic poem proclaiming that at Woodstock 'a new kind of man has come to his bliss/to end the cold war he has borne/against his own kind of flesh.' The festival and its music, many claimed, had shown the path to an age of love and peace and justice. Altamont, however, suggested a dark underside of the rock culture, its potential for destruction and violence. 'As far as I was concerned,' one participant said, 'Altamont was the death knell of all those things that we thought would last forever. I personally felt like the sixties had been an extravagant stage show and I had been a spectator in the audience. Altamont had rung down the curtain to no applause.'

~ Alan Brinkley

## Part II: Complete the Graphic Organizers



### **Additional Thoughts to Consider:**

- 1 • Why was the counterculture an alternative to mainstream culture?
- 2 • How did the same forces that shaped the counterculture tear the counterculture apart?
- 3 • Was music to blame for the counterculture? Could the counterculture have occurred without rock music?
- 4 • Is music a reflection of the time period or does music shape the time period?
- 5 • What other forces led to the counterculture? Why?

## Additional Thoughts to Consider (ANSWERS)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

### The Youth Culture of the Sixties:

- A large number of “baby boomers” reached their twenties in the 1960s and 1970s
- This generation was influenced by the post-war prosperity, new permissive methods of child care, and exposure to television
- By the mid-1960s, some baby boomers adopted a spirit of rebelliousness
- They challenged the materialism of those in charge of American society – whom they called the “Establishment”
- The new “youth culture” was especially affected by rock music, experimenting openly with drugs and sex
- Some hippies left mainstream society and went to live on communes

### The Anti-War Movement:

- Many youths focused on American involvement in Vietnam
- By 1968, millions of young people were actively protesting the war
- Protests continued until the United States withdrew from the war in 1973
- The Vietnam War also brought about an amendment (the twenty-sixth amendment) lowering the voting age, since eighteen-year olds were being drafted to fight but could not even vote

### The Women’s Liberation Movement or Feminist Movement:

- In the 1950s and early 1960s, most women accepted traditional roles as wives and mothers
  - Movies and television reinforced this image
  - The Women’s Liberation Movement sought to achieve economic and social equality for women
  - Betty Friedan wrote *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963, revealing the unhappiness of many American women and their traditional roles as mothers and housewives
  - Friedan and other feminists helped form the National Organization for Women (NOW), which became the chief voice of the Women’s Movement
  - Birth control pills protected women from pregnancy
  - Many women in the Civil Rights Movement were inspired to use the same tactics to promote women’s rights
- ~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History

1- Who were the “baby boomers” and what had they been influenced by?

2- What did some baby boomers adopt?

3- What was the “youth culture” affected by?

4- What did some hippies do?

5- What were millions of young people doing by 1968?

6- What was the Twenty-sixth Amendment and why was it adopted?

7- What did most women accept in the 1950s and 1960s?

- 8- Why do you think many women were unhappy in the 1950s and 1960s?

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- 9- Who was Betty Friedan and why was she significant?

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- 10- Identify two facts about NOW:

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- 11- How did the introduction of birth control pills change the lives of American women?

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- 12- What had inspired many American women in their fight for equality? Why?

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**Spotlight: Roe v. Wade, 1973**

"No topic related to the feminist movement has aroused such passion and controversy as much as the right to an abortion. In the 1960s, there was no federal law regulating abortions, and many states had banned the practice entirely, except when the life of the mother was endangered.

Women's groups argued that illegality led many women to seek black market abortions by unlicensed physicians or to perform the procedure on themselves. As a result, several states such as California and New York began to legitimize abortions. With no definitive ruling from the federal government, women's groups sought the opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

The battle began in Texas, which outlawed any type of abortion unless a doctor determined that the mother's life was in danger. The anonymous Jane Roe challenged the Texas law, and the case slowly made its way to the highest court in the land.

After two years of hearing evidence, the Court invalidated the Texas law by a 7-2 vote. Using the same reasoning as the *Griswold v. Connecticut* decision, the majority of the justices maintained that a right to privacy was implied by the Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments. No state could restrict abortions during the first three months, or trimester, of a pregnancy.

States were permitted to adopt restrictive laws in accordance with respecting the mother's health during the second trimester. The practice could be banned outright during the third trimester. Any state law that conflicted with this ruling was automatically overturned.

Women's groups were ecstatic. But immediately an opposition emerged. The Roman Catholic Church had long criticized abortion as a form of infanticide. Many fundamentalist Protestant ministers joined the outcry. The National Right to Life Committee formed with the explicit goal of reversing *Roe v. Wade*." ~ ushistory.org

- 1- What is abortion and what had many states in the 1960s done regarding abortion?

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- 2- What did women's groups claim regarding the illegality of abortion?

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- 3- Who was Jane Roe and what did she do?

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- 4- What did the Supreme Court rule?

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- 5- Why is abortion still a controversial issue in the United States?

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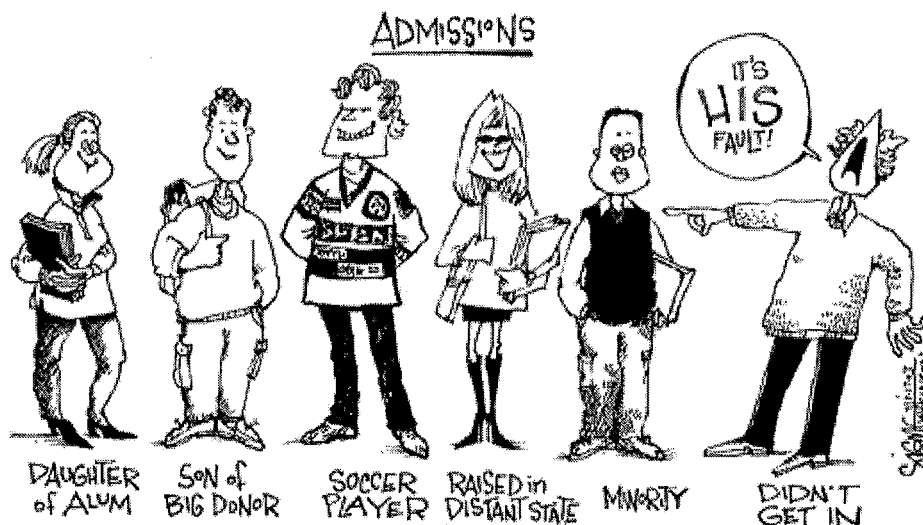
### Spotlight: Affirmative Action

"On March 6, 1961 President John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order 10925, which included a provision that government contractors 'take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin.' The intent of this executive order was to affirm the government's commitment to equal opportunity for all qualified persons, and to take positive action to strengthen efforts to realize true equal opportunity for all. This executive order was superseded by Executive Order 11246 in 1965." ~ uci.edu

#### **Definition: Affirmative Action**

"An active effort to improve the employment or educational opportunities of members of minority groups and women; *also*: a similar effort to promote the rights or progress of other disadvantaged persons" ~ Merriam Webster Dictionary

- 1- What is affirmative action?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Why do some Americans support affirmative action?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Why do some Americans believe that affirmative action is unfair?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What do you think? Explain your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Explain the meaning of the political cartoon:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**The program that promotes preference in hiring for African Americans and other minorities to correct past injustices is known as**

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Title IX   | 2. Open Admissions    |
| 3. Head Start | 4. Affirmative Action |

**1. The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan was an influential book in the 1960s because it**

- (1) helped strengthen family values
- (2) led directly to the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment
- (3) energized a new women's rights movement
- (4) reinforced the importance of women's traditional roles

**2. "My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man." ~ John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961**

**To implement the idea expressed in this statement, President Kennedy supported the**

- (1) creation of the Marshall Plan
- (2) formation of the Peace Corps
- (3) removal of United States troops from Korea
- (4) establishment of the South East Asia Treaty Organization

**3. The ratification of the 26th amendment, which lowered the voting age to 18, was a result of the**

- (1) participation of the United States in the Vietnam War
- (2) fear of McCarthyism
- (3) reaction to the launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union
- (4) reporting of the Watergate scandal

**4. In 1965, Congress established Medicare to**

- (1) provide health care to the elderly
- (2) assist foreign nations with their health problems
- (3) grant scholarships to medical students
- (4) establish universal health care

*Lyric A: . . . Father, father  
We don't need to escalate  
You see, war is not the answer  
For only love can conquer hate  
You know we've got to find a way  
To bring some lovin' here today. . .*  
— "What's Going On," Al Cleveland, Marvin Gaye, Renaldo Benson, 1971

*Lyric B: . . . Yeah, my blood's so mad  
Feels like coagulin'  
I'm sittin' here, just contemplatin'  
I can't twist the truth  
It knows no regulation  
Hand full of senators don't pass legislation  
And marches alone can't bring integration  
When human respect is disintegratin'  
This whole crazy world  
Is just too frustratin'. . .*  
— "Eve of Destruction," P.F. Sloan, 1965

**5. Which conclusion is most clearly supported by an examination of these song lyrics?**

- (1) In the 1960s and early 1970s, Americans shared common views on foreign policy.
- (2) Social conflict existed over war and civil rights in the 1960s and early 1970s.
- (3) The music of the 1960s and early 1970s supported government policies.
- (4) Most songwriters of the 1960s and early 1970s used their music to advocate violent

## Betty Friedan and *The Feminine Mystique*

US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Historical Context:

“Women had answered their nation’s call to serve in the war effort in World War II. Some joined the military services; some of those who remained civilians performed work traditionally done by men. When returning servicemen needed their jobs back, these women often found themselves out of paid work. The new prosperity of the 1950s made it unnecessary for many women in the growing middle class to work outside the home. Many started families and lived in the suburbs. One image of the ideal American woman of the 1950s was one who took care of the children, cleaned the house, cooked the meals, and (at the end of the day) listened dutifully to what a tough day her husband had had at work.

Betty Friedan pointed out in *The Feminine Mystique* that many women did not find in these activities enough outlet for their talents and energies. Friedan became aware of women’s dissatisfaction from her own experiences as a mother and housewife as well as from her research. Trained in psychology, she developed her theories after surveying her fellow Smith College graduates on the state of their lives. (Smith is a women’s college.) Soon after it was published in 1963, *The Feminine Mystique* became a best seller and the object of much controversy. In 1966, Friedan helped found the National Organization for Women (NOW), which has worked for improved civil rights and equal opportunity for women.”

~ U.S. History and Government Readings and Documents

### Questions:

1- What had women done during the Second World War?

\_\_\_\_\_

2- What happened to female workers after the war ended?

\_\_\_\_\_

3- Why did many women from the growing middle class not need to work outside of the home in the 1950s?

\_\_\_\_\_

4- Where did many of these middle class women live in the 1950s?

\_\_\_\_\_

5- What was one image of the ideal American woman of the 1950s?

\_\_\_\_\_

6- What did Betty Friedan note about these women in her book, *The Feminine Mystique*?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

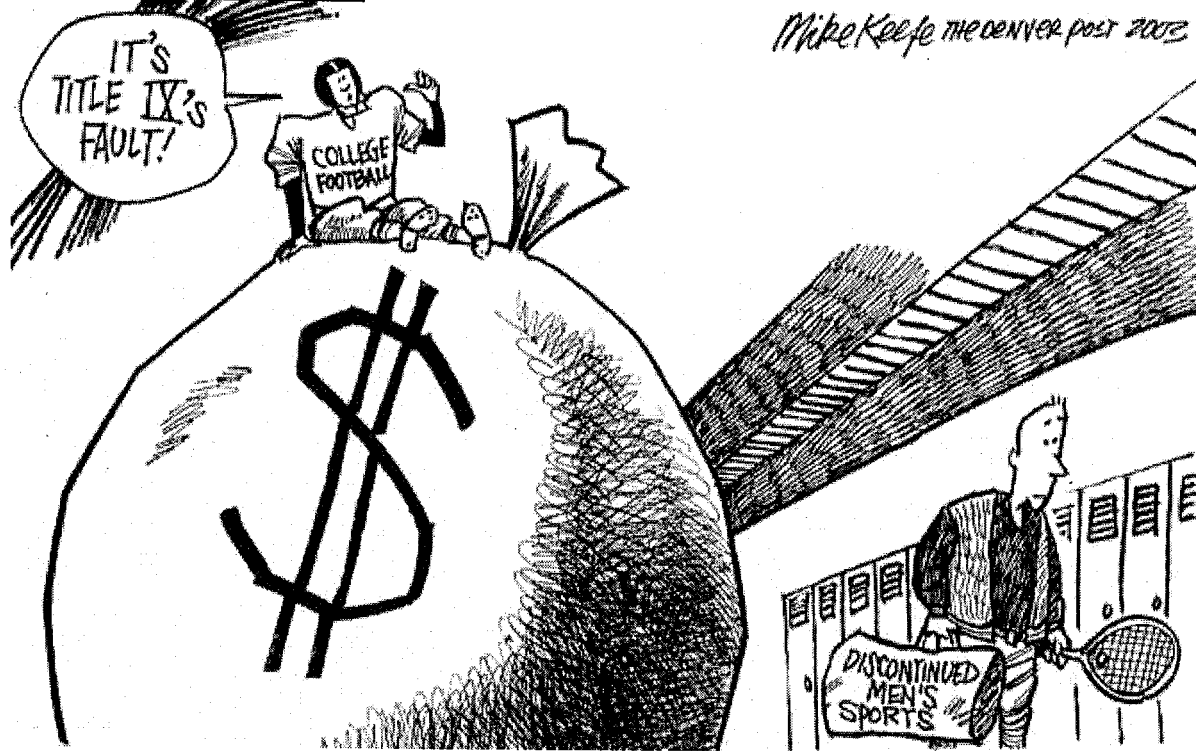
**Activity 5: Image Analysis**



**Questions:**

- 1- What is the message of the first poster?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What is the message of the second poster?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- What is the message of the third poster?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Why do you think some American women in the 1970s participated in this women's rights protest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Do you agree with the messages written on the posters?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Explain either your defense of the protesters' messages or your criticism of the protesters' messages.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- How has American society changed since this protest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- How has American society remained the same since this protest?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 5: Cartoon Analysis**



**Questions:**

What is the college football player sitting on?

What is written on the tennis player's bag?

What does the college football player say?

What is the meaning of his statement?

What is Title IX?

Is Title IX responsible for the tennis player's discontinued sport?

What is responsible for the tennis player's discontinued sport?

Why might some people believe the college football player?

Why might some people oppose Title IX?

Why would some people support Title IX?

What are your opinions on Title IX? Explain your answer.

## Part A

### Short-Answer Questions

*Directions:* Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

#### Document 1

Within two months after the war, some 800,000 women had been fired from jobs in the aircraft industry; the same thing was happening in the auto industry and elsewhere. In the two years after the war, some two million women had lost their jobs.

In the post-war years, the sheer affluence [wealth] of the country meant that many families could now live in a middle-class existence on only one income. In addition, the migration to the suburbs physically separated women from the workplace. The new culture of consumerism told women they should be homemakers and saw them merely as potential buyers for all the new washers and dryers, freezers, floor waxers, pressure cookers, and blenders.

— David Halberstam, *The Fifties*

- 1a According to David Halberstam, when World War II ended, what happened to many of the women who had been employed during the war? [1]

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Score

- b What does this passage indicate about the role women were expected to play in the 1950s? [1]

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Score

### Document 3

Women comprise less than 1% of federal judges; less than 4% of all lawyers; 7% of doctors. Yet women represent 51% of the U.S. population. . . .

Discrimination in employment on the basis of sex is now prohibited by . . . the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But although nearly one-third of the cases brought before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission during the first year dealt with sex discrimination, . . . the Commission has not made clear its intention to enforce the law with the same seriousness on behalf of women as of other victims of discrimination.

Join us in taking action to work toward these goals:

Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment

Equal employment opportunities

Developmental child care

Paid maternity leave

Right to control our own reproductive lives

Improvement of the image of women in the mass media

— National Organization for Women, 1966

3a Why did the National Organization for Women (NOW) believe it had to continue to support equal opportunities for women after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? [1]

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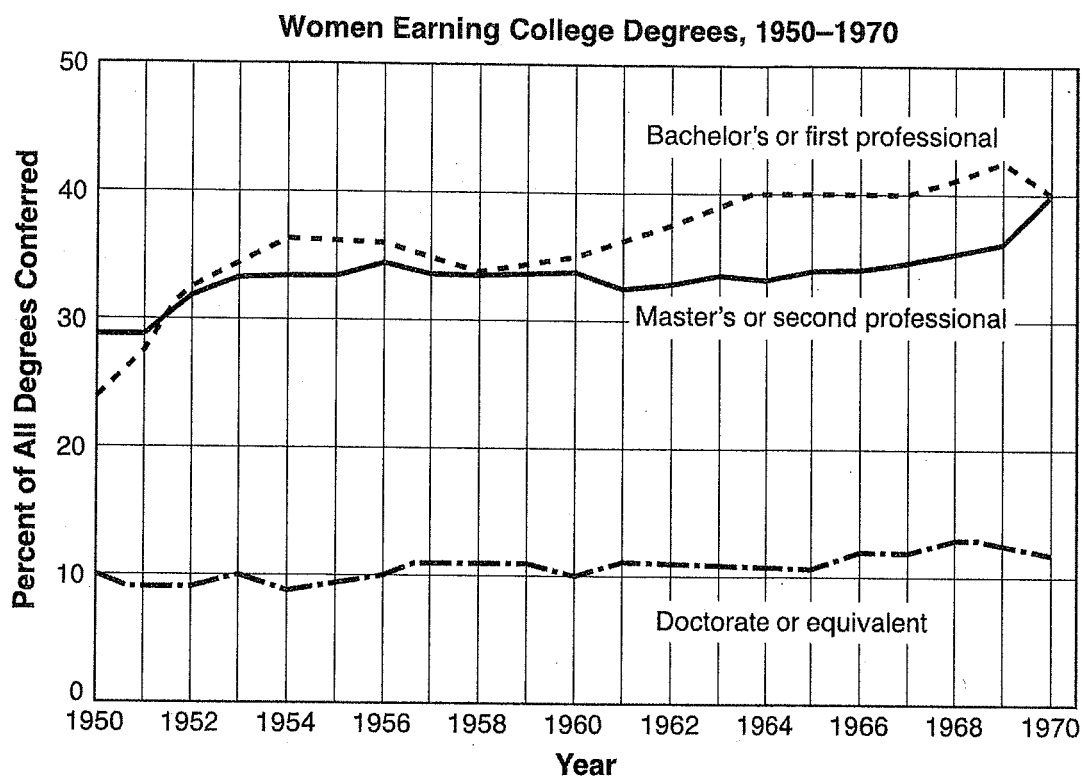
Score

b State **one** significant goal of the National Organization for Women. [1]

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Score



- 4 According to this graph, what generalization can be made about the levels of education attained by women between 1950 and 1970? [1]

Score



Document 5

Why is it acceptable for women to be secretaries, librarians and teachers, but totally unacceptable for them to be managers, administrators, doctors, lawyers, and members of Congress? The unspoken assumption is that women are different. They do not have executive ability, orderly minds, stability, leadership skills, and they are too emotional.

Prejudice against women is still acceptable. There is very little understanding yet of the immorality involved in double pay scales and the classification of most of the better jobs as "for men only." . . .

It is for this reason that I wish to introduce today a proposal that has been before every Congress for the last forty years and that sooner or later must become part of the basic law of the land—the equal rights amendment.

— Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, 1969

5 Why did Congresswoman Chisholm support the passage of an equal rights amendment? [1]

Score

## Document 7

The Equal Pay Act represented the first significant step toward ending wage discrimination for women workers. In 1963, full-time female workers were earning on average 63% less than male workers. By 1971, the disparity had dropped to 57% and in 1998, the [wage] gap had closed to under 25%.

— Deborah G. Felder, *A Century of Women*

- 7 According to Deborah G. Felder, what effect did the Equal Pay Act have on the wage gap for women? [1]

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Score

## Ralph Nader

US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Biography:

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#### At a Glance:

Beginning in the 1960s, Ralph Nader became the most recognized advocate of American consumer interests. His organizations influenced national legislation in such areas as automobile safety, natural gas pipelines, air pollution, and food industry standards.

~ Glencoe American Biographies

---

“Air pollution alone is a devastating form of violence. It takes far more victims each year than street crime...” ~ Ralph Nader

---

The largest wave of corporate mergers in American history took place in the late 1960s, as giant corporations increased their share of industrial assets in the United States from 26 to 46 percent. Both the concentration of industry and the Vietnam War often contributed to a feeling of powerlessness on the part of many individuals.

During the 1960s some young people chose to “drop out” of the system and join the hippie movement. Others, like Ralph Nader, prepared to do battle. Born to Lebanese immigrants in 1934, Nader went to Princeton University and Harvard Law School. His training equipped him for his first major challenge: taking on General Motors.

Ralph Nader’s powerful exposé of a rear-engine compact car produced by General Motors established his reputation as a defender of the public interest. His 1964 book, *Unsafe at Any Speed*, attacked the car as an example of speed and style over safety. The president of General Motors decided to discredit the author, so he hired private detectives to investigate Nader. When Nader found out, he informed Congress. The resulting Senate investigation awakened public interest in Nader’s findings and ultimately put pressure on the federal government to set standards for automobiles. In 1966 Congress responded to public pressure and passed the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Ralph Nader sued General Motors and won \$500,000 in damages. With this money and his book royalties, he built a public-interest law firm. Popularly known as “Nader’s Raiders,” the firm attracted scores of young lawyers and economists eager to challenge corporate giants. Nader continued his efforts as founder of Public Citizen, Inc., from 1971 to 1980. Nader’s organizations investigated coal mines, natural gas pipelines, and meatpacking plants. They tested the air and water. Their methods included investigations, reports, lawsuits, and government lobbying. In 1972 Nader studied the Congress itself and published *Who Runs Congress?*, charging that some of its members were overly influenced by corporate interests.

Largely as a result of Nader’s work, Congress passed consumer protection legislation including the Wholesome Meat Act in 1967, the Truth-in-Lending Act, the Truth-in-Packaging Act, health warnings on cigarette packages, and other controls on business practices. In addition, the federal government established the National Commission on Product Safety.

In the 1990s, Nader opposed international trade agreements such as NAFTA. He argued that they were bad for American workers and that they exploited foreign workers and the environment. He ran for president on the Green Party ticket in 1996 and in 2000. Excluded from televised debates and kept off the ballot in several states, he still won close to three million votes in the 2000 presidential election.

**Questions:**

- 1- What is a corporate merger?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- When did the largest wave of corporate mergers in American history take place?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- What contributed to a feeling of powerlessness on the part of many individuals in the 1960s?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What did hippies do in the 1960s?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- What did Ralph Nader do in the 1960s?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Describe Ralph Nader's early years and education.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- What was Ralph Nader's first major challenge as a lawyer?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- What book did Ralph Nader write in 1964?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- What was the problem with the rear-engine compact car that General Motors produced?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- What did the president of General Motors do to try to discredit Ralph Nader?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 11- What did Ralph Nader do when he discovered the actions of the president of General Motors?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12- What did the resulting Senate investigation awaken?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Modern Rights Movement Review

US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 1: Matching

1. In 1963, _____ wrote a book entitled <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> . It questioned the common assumption that women were happiest at home. She argued that women were not the “weaker sex” but rather as capable as men.	Civil Rights Act (1964) _____
2. In 1966, the author of <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> and other feminist leaders formed the _____. Its goals included equal pay for equal work, day-care centers for children of working mothers, and the passage of antidiscrimination laws.	Title IX (1972) _____
3. Although the main purpose of the _____ was to protect the civil rights of African Americans, one clause made it illegal for employers to discriminate on the basis of sex.	Betty Friedan _____
4. The _____ required equal pay for equal work and banned discriminatory practices in hiring, firing, promotions, and working conditions. Despite this act, however, many fully qualified women have not achieved the same earning power as men.	Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) _____
5. Amendments to an education act included a provision known as _____. Its purpose was to promote equal treatment in schools for female members of the staff and students. An important consequence was that schools and colleges greatly increased their sports programs for girls and young women.	National Organization for Women (NOW) _____
6. In 1972, Congress proposed the _____ to the Constitution. It provided: “Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.” The amendment failed to win support from the required 38 states.	Equality _____
7. In _____, the Supreme Court decided that a Texas law prohibiting abortion was unconstitutional because it violated a woman’s constitutional right to privacy.	Equal Employment Opportunity Act (1972) _____
8. A major goal of the women’s movement during the 1960s and 1970s was to provide _____ of opportunity.	Earning _____
9. Despite significant gains, many American women still do not have the same _____ power as men.	Vote _____
10. Earlier women’s movements had focused on winning the rights to manage their own lives and property and the right to _____ or suffrage – granted in the Nineteenth Amendment.	Roe v. Wade (1973) _____

## Activity 2: Matching

1. Mexican Americans organized a movement to end discriminatory practices against them – particularly in agricultural work. Their gifted and determined leader was a labor organizer named _____.	Miranda v. Arizona (1966) _____
2. The _____ was a strong union representing migrant farm workers. It conducted strikes against California grape growers and urged Americans to boycott California grapes.	Mapp v. Ohio (1961) _____
3. Inspired by the civil rights movement, _____ from various reservations also joined forces to improve their lives by regaining lost rights and freedoms.	Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) _____
4. Native Americans wanted less supervision by the _____ and greater freedom for Native Americans to manage reservation life.	United Farm Workers (UFW) _____
5. In 1972, a radical group, the _____ occupied BIA offices in Washington, D.C. and demanded that the government honor historic U.S.-Indian treaties. In 1973, more than 200 armed members of this group took control of Wounded Knee on a Sioux reservation in South Dakota. (It had been the 1890 site of a massacre of Indians by U.S. troops.)	César Chávez _____
6. The goal of the current federal policy is to give Native Americans more _____ over their own affairs through increased self-government and economic development.	Native Americans _____
7. Thus, the 1980s and early 1990s witnessed the building of resorts and _____ on Indian lands even in states such as Connecticut, where casinos were illegal.	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) _____
8. In _____, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that evidence wrongly obtained by the police could not be admitted during the suspect's trial. The case involved the Fourth Amendment's protection against "unreasonable searches and seizures."	American Indian Movement (AIM) _____
9. In _____, the Court ruled that a state must provide lawyers for poor defendants in all criminal cases.	Control _____
10. In _____, the Court ruled that "prior to any questioning, the person must be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence against him, and that he has a right to the presence of an attorney." These "Miranda rights" are now routinely read to arrested suspects by the police before questioning.	Gambling Casinos _____

## Richard Milhous Nixon

US History/

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

"In November of 1968, Richard M. Nixon had just been elected president of the United States. He chose Henry Kissinger to be his special adviser on foreign affairs. Nixon and Kissinger ended America's involvement in Vietnam, but as the war wound down, the nation seemed to enter an era of limits. The economic prosperity that had followed World War II was ending. President Nixon wanted to limit the federal government to reduce its power and to reverse some of Johnson's liberal policies. At the same time, he would seek to restore America's prestige and influence on the world stage.

One of the main items on President Nixon's agenda was to decrease the size and influence of the federal government. Nixon believed that Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs, by promoting greater federal involvement with social problems, had given the federal government too much responsibility. Nixon's plan, known as New Federalism, was to distribute a portion of federal power to state and local governments. To implement this program, Nixon proposed a plan to give more financial freedom to local governments. Normally, the federal government told state and local governments how to spend their federal money. Under revenue sharing, state and local governments could spend as they saw fit within certain limitations.

The president deescalated America's involvement in Vietnam and oversaw peace negotiations with North Vietnam. At the same time, he began the 'law and order' policies that he had promised his 'silent majority' – middle-class Americans who wanted order restored to a country beset by urban riots and antiwar demonstrations. To accomplish this, Nixon used the full resources of his office – sometimes illegally. Nixon and members of his staff ordered wiretaps of many left-wing individuals and the Democratic Party offices at the Watergate office building in Washington, D.C. The administration even used the Internal Revenue Service to audit the tax returns of antiwar and civil rights activists.

The architect of Nixon's foreign policy was his adviser for national security affairs, Henry Kissinger. Kissinger believed in evaluating a nation's power, not its philosophy or beliefs. If a country was weak, Kissinger argued, it was often more practical to ignore that country, even if it was Communist. On the other hand, Kissinger's philosophy called for the United States to fully confront the powerful nations of the globe. Thus, they adopted a more flexible approach in dealing with Communist nations, a policy known as détente or easing Cold War tensions. One of the most startling applications of détente came in early 1972 when President Nixon – who had risen in politics as a strong anti-Communist – visited Communist China. By going to China, Nixon was trying, in part, to take advantage of the decade-long rift between China and the Soviet Union." ~ *The Americans*

1. To halt the growth of government spending, Nixon tried to

- (1) Cut social programs.
- (2) Cut the defense budget.
- (3) Discourage consumerism.
- (4) Secure corporate donations.

2. In foreign affairs, perhaps Nixon's greatest accomplishment was

- (1) Abandoning practical politics.
- (2) Bringing about détente.
- (3) The end of communism in Vietnam.
- (4) His personal conversion to Communism.

**Do Now: The Nixon Presidency, 1969 – 1974****Domestic Policy:**

- Nixon, a Republican, moved the nation in a more conservative direction
- He believed that federal social programs were often inefficient, and that most social problems were best dealt with at the local level
- Under his policy of New Federalism, Nixon reversed the trend of increasing federal control by turning some federal revenues over to state governments

**Foreign Policy Under Nixon:**

- Pursued a policy of “Vietnamization,” shifting the fighting from American troops to the South Vietnamese Army
  - a) In 1973, Nixon and the North Vietnamese agreed to the Paris Peace Accords, and U.S. troops were withdrawn from Vietnam
- Ever since the Communist Revolution in China in 1949, U.S. leaders refused to establish diplomatic relations with the Communist government
  - a) Nixon made a breakthrough in relations when he visited Communist China and took the first steps towards a normalization of diplomatic relations with Communist China
- Nixon also introduced a policy of détente – a relaxing of strained relations – with the Soviet Union; in 1972, Nixon visited Moscow and signed the SALT I Accord, which limited the development of certain types of missile systems

**The Watergate Crisis:**

- In 1972, a group of former CIA agents, working for Nixon’s re-election, were caught breaking into the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C.
- The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the scandal
- In the Senate hearings, it was revealed that Nixon had secretly recorded all his White House conversations in the oval office
  - a) When the Senate asked to hear the tapes, Nixon refused, claiming executive privilege – that Congress could not question members of the executive branch without Presidential approval
  - b) In *United States v. Nixon* (1974), the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon must turn over the tapes [no one is above the law]
- The tapes revealed that Nixon had lied when he said he was not involved in the cover-up; the House of Representatives moved to impeach Nixon
  - a) Fearing impeachment, Nixon became the first President to resign

**The Ford Presidency, 1974 – 1977:**

- One of Ford’s first acts as President was to pardon Nixon for any crimes he had committed
- The nation suffered from stagflation – high unemployment combined with high inflation; OPEC also raised world oil prices; South Vietnam fell to communism
- Signed the Helsinki Accords (1975) with Soviet Union, recognizing post-World War II borders and promising to respect human rights
- ~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government



- 1- In what direction did Nixon move the country?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What did Nixon believe about federal social programs?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Explain Nixon's New Federalism.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What was Vietnamization?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- What did Nixon do regarding China?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Why were Nixon's actions regarding China very significant?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- What was détente?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- What was the SALT I Accord?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- What happened at the Watergate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- What had Nixon secretly recorded?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 11- Why did Nixon refuse to hand his tapes over to the Senate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12- What did the Supreme Court rule regarding the tapes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 13- What did the tapes reveal?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 14- What did the House of Representatives move towards after the revelations of the tapes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 15- What did Nixon do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 16- Who became President after Nixon resigned?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 17- What was one of President Ford's first acts?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 18- What did the nation suffer from during the Ford Presidency?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 19- Describe stagflation.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 20- What is OPEC?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 21- What did OPEC do in the seventies?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 22- What were the Helsinki Accords?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 23- How do you think the revelations of Watergate affected the nation?  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. The main significance of the Watergate affair was that it
  - (1) led to the impeachment and conviction of President Richard Nixon
  - (2) showed that the laws of the United States are superior to the actions of a President
  - (3) was the first time a President had disagreed with Congress
  - (4) proved that Presidential powers are unlimited
2. The Presidency of Gerald Ford was different from all previous Presidencies because he was the first President who
  - (1) won the office by running on a third-party ticket
  - (2) resigned from the office of the President
  - (3) ran for office as a nonpartisan candidate
  - (4) was not elected to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency
3. What was a lasting effect of the Watergate scandal under President Richard Nixon?
  - (1) The system of checks and balances was weakened.
  - (2) The scope of executive privilege was broadened.
  - (3) Trust in elected officials was undermined.
  - (4) Presidential responsiveness to public opinion was lessened.
4. Easing of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1970s was called
  - (1) containment
  - (2) détente
  - (3) neutrality
  - (4) isolationism
5. What was a major result of the Watergate controversy?
  - (1) Presidential veto power was expanded.
  - (2) The president resigned from office.
  - (3) Congressional power was reduced.
  - (4) The Supreme Court was weakened.
6. President Richard Nixon supported the policy of détente as a way to
  - (1) reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - (2) introduce democratic elections to communist nations
  - (3) encourage satellite nations to break their ties with the Soviet Union
  - (4) undermine Soviet influence among nonaligned countries in Africa and Asia
7. President Richard Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972 was significant because it
  - (1) convinced the Chinese to abandon communism
  - (2) brought about the unification of Taiwan and Communist China
  - (3) reduced tensions between the United States and Communist China
  - (4) decreased United States dependence on Chinese exports
8. An effect of the War Powers Act of 1973 was that
  - (1) NATO became more involved in world conflicts
  - (2) the authority of the president as commander in chief was limited
  - (3) congressional approval was not needed when appropriating funds for the military
  - (4) women were prevented from serving in combat roles during wartime

**Primary Source: Excerpt from President Nixon's Resignation Speech; August 8, 1974**

**... I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interest of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad.**

**To continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.**

**Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office.**

**As I recall the high hopes for America with which we began this second term, I feel a great sadness that I will not be here in this office working on your behalf to achieve those hopes in the next 2 1/2 years. But in turning over direction of the Government to Vice President Ford, I know, as I told the Nation when I nominated him for that office 10 months ago, that the leadership of America will be in good hands.**

**In passing this office to the Vice President, I also do so with the profound sense of the weight of responsibility that will fall on his shoulders tomorrow and, therefore, of the understanding, the patience, the cooperation he will need from all Americans.**

**...I shall leave this office with regret at not completing my term, but with gratitude for the privilege of serving as your President for the past 5 1/2 years. These years have been a momentous time in the history of our Nation and the world. They have been a time of achievement in which we can all be proud, achievements that represent the shared efforts of the Administration, the Congress, and the people.**

**But the challenges ahead are equally great, and they, too, will require the support and the efforts of the Congress and the people working in cooperation with the new Administration.**

**We have ended America's longest war, but in the work of securing a lasting peace in the world, the goals ahead are even more far-reaching and more difficult. We must complete a structure of peace so that it will be said of this generation, our generation of Americans, by the people of all nations, not only that we ended one war but that we prevented future wars. We have unlocked the doors that for a quarter of a century stood between the United States and the People's Republic of China. We must now ensure that the one quarter of the world's people who live in the People's Republic of China will be and remain not our enemies but our friends.**

**Identify several key points in the excerpt:**

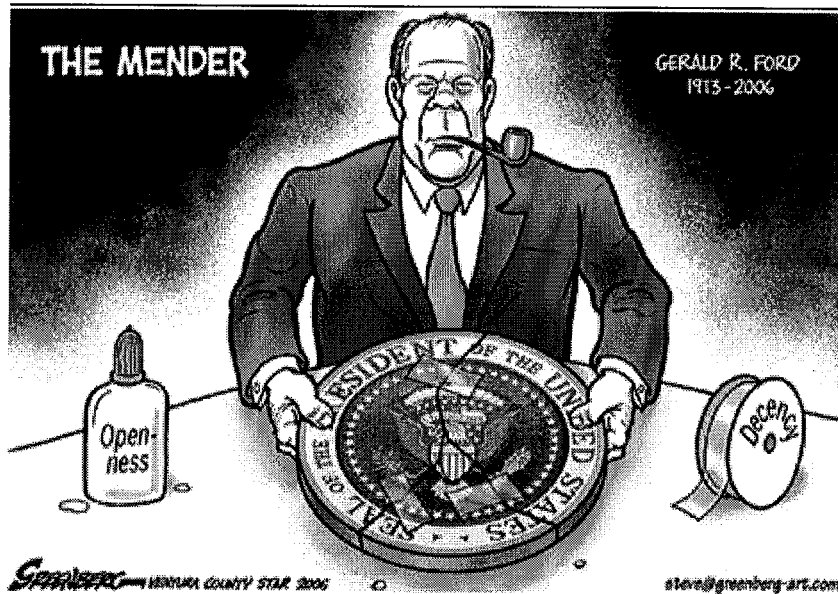
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Analyze the following images:



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.



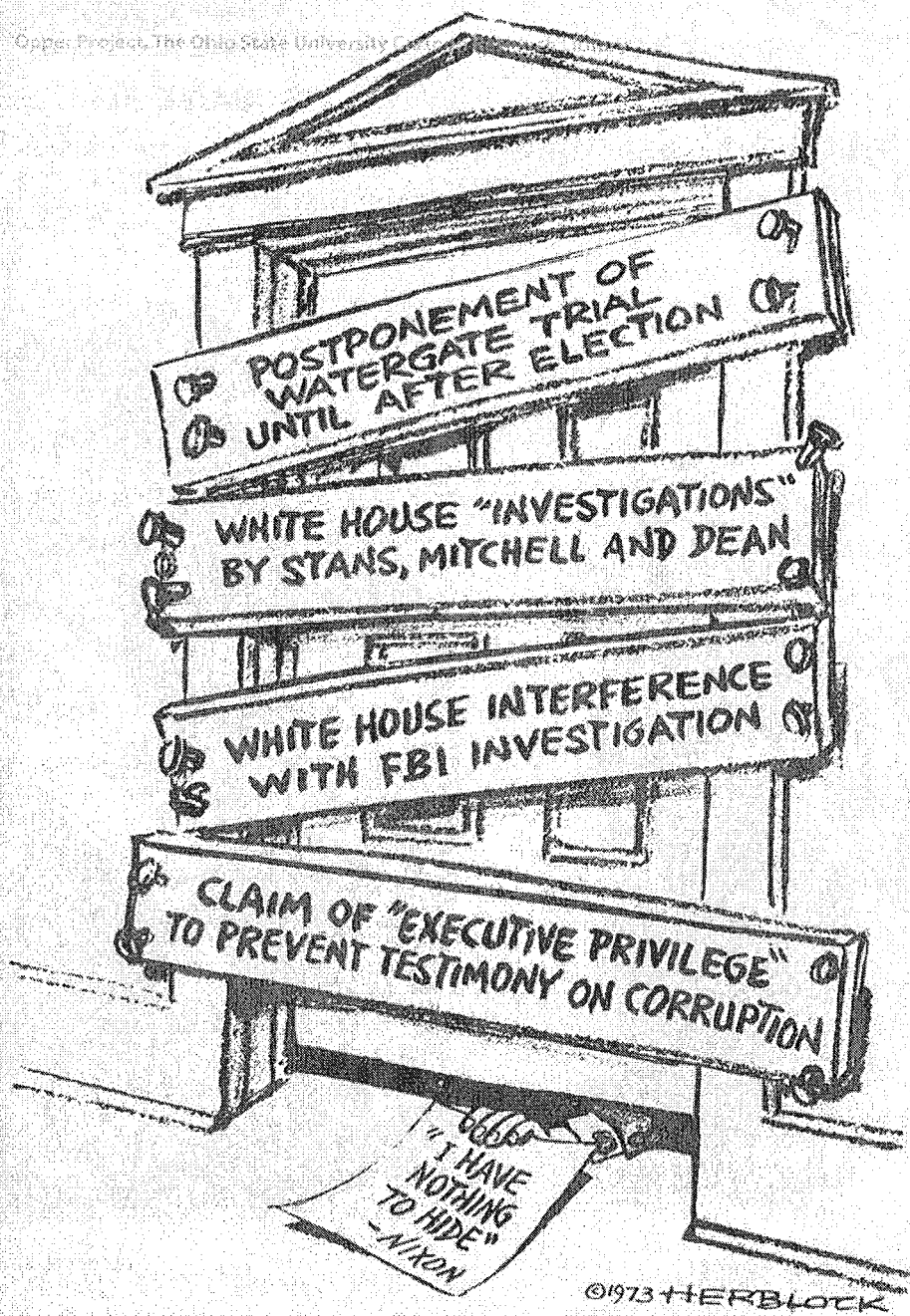
Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

### Activity 5: Cartoon Analysis

Opener Project, The Ohio State University



#### Questions:

Describe the door.

Identify the individual under the door.

What is written on the individual's paper?

What is the meaning of the political cartoon?

**Activity 5: Cartoon Analysis**



**Questions:**

- 1- What is the setting of the political cartoon?
- 2- Who is the "telephone repairman"?
- 3- What do the individuals behind the door say about the repairman?
- 4- What is the repairman doing?
- 5- What political crisis is the cartoonist referring to?
- 6- What does the cartoonist suggest about the crisis?
- 7- Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
- 8- How did this crisis affect the American people?
- 9- How did this crisis affect the perception of politicians in the United States?

## Carter

### US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

"Gerald Ford won the Republican nomination for president in 1976 after fending off a powerful conservative challenge from former California governor Ronald Reagan. Because the Republicans seemed divided over Ford's leadership, the Democrats confidently eyed the White House. 'We could run an aardvark this year and win,' predicted one Democratic leader. The Democratic nominee was indeed a surprise: a nationally unknown peanut farmer and former governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter. During the post-Watergate era, cynicism toward the Washington establishment ran high. The soft-spoken, personable man from Plains, Georgia, promised to restore integrity to the nation's highest office, 'I will never tell a lie to the American people.' On Election Day, Jimmy Carter won by a narrow margin. Carter, however, failed to reach out to Congress in a similar way, refusing to play the 'insider' game of deal making. Both parties on Capitol Hill often joined to sink the president's budget proposals.

Like Gerald Ford, President Carter focused much of his attention on battling the country's energy and economic crises but was unable to bring the United States out of its economic slump. Carter considered the energy crisis the most important issue facing the nation. A large part of the problem, the president believed, was America's reliance on imported oil. On April 18, 1977, during a fireside chat, Carter urged his fellow Americans to cut their consumption of oil and gas. In addition, since the 1950s, the rise of automation and foreign competition had reduced the number of manufacturing jobs. At the same time, the service sector of the economy expanded rapidly. This sector includes industries such as communications, transportation, and retail trade. The rise of the service sector and the decline of manufacturing jobs meant big changes for some American workers. Workers left out of manufacturing jobs faced an increasingly complex job market. Growing overseas competition during the 1970s caused further economic change.

Although Carter felt frustrated by the country's economic woes, he took special pride in his civil rights record. His administration included more African Americans and women than any before it. Critics, however, claimed that Carter – preoccupied with battles over energy and the economy – failed to give civil rights his full attention. Meanwhile, the courts began to turn against affirmative action. In 1978, in the case of *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, the Supreme Court decided that the affirmative action policies of the university's medical school were unconstitutional. The decision made it more difficult for organizations to establish effective affirmative action programs." ~ *The Americans*

1. Jimmy Carter's success in the election of 1976 resulted in large part because

- (1) Ford refused to choose a running mate who appealed to the Republican Right.
- (2) Carter's considerable service in Washington
- (3) The country was still angry over Ford's pardon of Nixon.
- (4) Carter seemed to possess honesty, piety, and an outsider's skepticism of government.

2. The Supreme Court in *Regents of the University of California v. Allan Bakke* ruled

- (1) Universities could set their own criteria for admission of students.
- (2) A white applicant who had higher grades than minority applicants accepted by the institution must be also admitted.
- (3) Universities could not use race as a criterion for admitting students.
- (4) None of the above.



## **The Carter Presidency, 1977 – 1981**

### **Domestic Policy:**

a) To deal with the energy crisis, Carter created the Department of Energy, increased the nation's fuel reserves, and sought a special tax on large automobiles, and the power to ration gas, but Congress denied him those powers

b) Stagflation continued with inflation and interest rates soaring in 1979, partly due to the oil crisis; Carter cut federal spending, but inflation did not come down

c) Carter provided funds to clean up toxic dumpsites; following an accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor in 1979, Carter created the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to develop stricter standards for nuclear energy

d) Carter appointed women and minority members to government posts; he also sponsored a bill requiring public schools to provide instruction to students in their native language while trying to learn English

~ Adapted from The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

### **Foreign Policy:**

a) Carter signed the Panama Canal Treaty in 1977, returning control of the Canal Zone to Panama, except for the canal itself; the United States agreed to turn over the canal to Panama in 1999

c) Egypt and Israel had fought one another since 1948; In 1978, Carter invited Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Camp David, where an agreement was reached

1. Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in exchange for a peace treaty and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations

d) Détente with the Soviet Union ended when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan

1. Carter halted grain sales to the Soviets, boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, and advised the Senate to postpone ratification of a new arms control agreement, SALT II

e) In 1979, a theocratic revolution occurred in Iran, bringing Ayatollah Khomeini to power; some Iranians resented the United States for helping the Shah of Iran and backing Israel

1. Iranian students seized the staff of the U.S. embassy in Iran; the staff was held hostage for 444 days; release occurred on the day that Ronald Reagan became President

1- How did Carter deal with the energy crisis?

2- What did Congress not allow Carter to do regarding the energy crisis?

3- What soared during the stagflation crisis?

- 4- What did Carter provide funds to clean up?
- 5- What happened at Three Mile Island?
- 6- What did Carter do in response to events at Three Mile Island?
- 7- Who did Carter appoint to government posts?
- 8- What did Carter require public schools to provide?
- 9- What did Carter sign in 1977?
- 10- What happened to the Panama Canal in 1999?
- 11- What had Egypt and Israel done since 1948?
- 12- Who did Carter invite to Camp David in 1978?
- 13- Explain the Camp David Accords.
- 14- Why did détente end in 1979?
- 15- What actions did the United States take against the Soviet Union in 1979?
- 16- What happened in Iran in 1979?
- 17- What kind of government was brought to power in Iran in 1979?
- 18- Who was the Ayatollah Khomeini?
- 19- What happened to the staff of the U.S. embassy in Iran?
- 20- For how many days was the staff held hostage?
- 21- What was Carter unable to do and who finally gained the staff's release?



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

1. The Camp David accords negotiated during President Jimmy Carter's administration were an attempt to
  - (1) decrease United States control of the Panama Canal
  - (2) encourage the use of solar and other nonpolluting energy sources
  - (3) end inflationary oil prices
  - (4) establish peace in the Middle East
  
2. "President Nixon Plans Trip to China To Meet with Chairman Mao"  
 "President Carter Signs New Panama Canal Treaty"  
 "President Clinton Concludes Trade Agreement with Japan"  
  
 Each headline illustrates an action of a President fulfilling his role as
  - (1) head of his political party
  - (2) Commander in Chief
  - (3) chief diplomat
  - (4) chief legislator
  
3. Which factor contributed most to inflation in the United States during the 1970s?
  - (1) high tariffs
  - (2) oil embargoes
  - (3) tax increases
  - (4) high unemployment
  
4. Which foreign policy agreement had the most direct influence on the Middle East?
  - (1) Kellogg-Briand Pact
  - (2) Yalta Conference declaration
  - (3) SALT I Treaty
  - (4) Camp David Accords

5. Which statement is most accurate about the economy of the United States during the 1970's and early 1980's?
  - (1) The increased cost of imported oil hurt economic growth.
  - (2) The Federal budget was balanced.
  - (3) Inflation declined sharply throughout these years.
  - (4) The number of jobs in farming increased while service jobs decreased.
  
6. United States participation in the Washington Conference (1921), in the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and in the SALT talks of the 1970's is evidence that the United States
  - (1) has followed a free trade policy for most of the 20th century
  - (2) relies on military alliances for defense against aggression
  - (3) has been willing to cooperate with other nations to reduce world tensions
  - (4) believes that cultural exchange programs are a way to promote international understanding
  
7. The Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22 and the SALT talks of the 1970's between the United States and the Soviet Union both reflect the belief that
  - (1) civil wars within nations can create international hostilities
  - (2) escalating military buildups are one of the causes of war
  - (3) cultural exchange programs can reduce world tensions
  - (4) rivalry between nations over the control of natural resources is the major cause of conflict

## #4 The Ford and Carter Years

Problems faced by Ford	Policies
1. Ending the Watergate scandal	Pardoned Nixon (to "end the nightmare")
2. Troubled economy	Promoted the "Whip Inflation Now" program; tried a "tight money" policy – triggered recession
3. Hostile Congress	Vetoed more than 50 bills
4. Cold War tensions	Signed the Helsinki Accords (cooperation btw E. & W. Europe)
5. Southeast Asia	Responded with massive military force to Cambodia's attack on a US ship



Problems faced by Carter	Policies
6. Distrust of politicians	Promised never to lie to the American people; held "fireside chats" on TV and radio
7. Energy crisis	Advocated voluntary energy conservation; fought for passage of the National Energy Act



8. Discrimination	Appointed more African Americans and women to his administration than any previous president
9. Human rights issues	Made human rights concerns the foundation of his foreign policy; cut aid to allies that mistreated their own
10. Panama Canal	Signed two treaties promising to turn over control of the canal to Panama 12/31/1999
11. Cold War tensions	Signed the SALT II agreement treaty
12. Middle East tensions	Negotiated the Camp David Accords

### ***More foreign policy under Carter***

**Summer 1978** – moves to help peace talks between Israel and Egypt; Israel withdraws from the Sinai Peninsula and Egypt officially recognizes Israel's right to exist

**January 1979** – revolution breaks out in Iran; Ayatollah Khomeini overthrows the shah and sets up a fundamentalist gov't.

**October 1979** – shah allowed to enter US for cancer treatment, armed students take over American embassy in Tehran; take 52 Americans hostage;



Carter refuses to negotiate; hostages are held for 444 days; released on Reagan's inauguration (1981)

**December 1979** – USSR invades Afghanistan; we get involved by helping Afghanistan (covertly); train Osama bin Laden

## New Domestic Policies (Sixties and Seventies) Review

US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 1: Matching

1. In 1962, this author's <i>Silent Spring</i> , an alarming book about threats to the environment, was published. DDT, a chemical spray widely used to kill insects, was causing many birds and fish to die.	Ralph Nader _____
2. In 1970, President Nixon persuaded Congress to establish the _____ with power to enforce 15 federal programs to fight various environmental hazards.	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) _____
3. In the 1960s, people also began to fear hazards from unsafe products such as cigarettes and defective cars. Once again, a book – <i>Unsafe at Any Speed</i> (1965) written by _____ launched a movement – this time for consumer protection. The book attacked the automobile industry for failing to take important measures for the safety of drivers and passengers.	Watergate Affair _____
4. The _____ (1968) required that consumers get accurate information about interest rates charged for credit buying.	Conservatism _____
5. The _____ was authorized to determine, by inspection, that factories met safety and health standards. It was created in 1972.	Cigarette _____
6. Although President Nixon's policies were liberal, such as support for environmental and consumer protection, he leaned toward _____. In his view, many Great Society programs established by Lyndon Johnson were wasteful and unworkable.	Rachel Carson _____
7. Conservatives applauded a Nixon policy called the _____. Arguing that states understood their own needs better than the national government did, Nixon proposed giving them greater freedom to decide how to use federal funds.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) _____
8. In 1971, Congress approved _____ by passing bills that permitted states and communities to use federal funds however they wished.	Truth-in-Lending Act _____
9. The American people had already shown some distrust of the military policy and public statements of Lyndon Johnson. Their distrust of the presidency grew during Nixon's second term because of his involvement in a political crisis known as the _____.	Revenue Sharing _____
10. During Nixon's presidency, a 1971 act of _____	New Federalism

Congress banned \_\_\_\_\_ advertising on television.

**Activity 2: Matching**

1. The crisis began with a crime committed during the Republican party's campaign to reelect Nixon. In 1972, the Democratic party had nominated Senator George McGovern of South Dakota as its candidate for president. The Democratic campaign headquarters was in an office building in Washington, D.C., known as the _____.	Executive Privilege _____
2. To get information about Democratic campaign plans, five men tried to break into the Democratic campaign headquarters late at night. A watchman called the police, who arrested the _____.	President _____
3. President Nixon won the 1972 _____ by a huge margin, but as soon as his second term began, the Watergate crisis broke.	Impeached _____
4. News reports suggested that the Watergate break-in may have been planned by the White House staff and perhaps even the _____.	Watergate _____
5. When the Senate committee investigating the Watergate break-in learned that the president had _____ every conversation held in his White House office, it requested the tapes as evidence.	Crime _____
6. Nixon released some tapes and offered summaries and transcripts of others. But he refused to turn over certain tapes, claiming that he had _____ to keep them. Nixon argued that he would violate separation of powers if he turned over the tapes to a Senate committee or a special prosecutor.	Resign _____
7. The Supreme Court ruled that due process of law is more important than executive privilege. The president then released the requested tapes, which revealed that, a few days after the break-in, Nixon had made efforts to protect those responsible for the crime. Since it is illegal to cover up a _____, Nixon's actions, if proved in a court of law, would be criminal offenses.	Burglars _____
8. In 1974, a committee of the House of Representatives voted to recommend that the president be _____.	Taped _____
9. Nixon's advisers urged that he _____ before he was impeached by Congress. On August 8, 1974, Nixon did just that.	Gerald Ford _____
10. Nixon's vice president, _____, became president. It was the first time that a living president had left office before the end of his term. He pardoned Nixon for any crime	Election _____

### Activity 3: Multiple-Choice

1. Under Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court was considered "activist" because of its
  - (1) reluctance to overturn state laws
  - (2) insistence on restricting freedom of speech to spoken words
  - (3) expansion of individual rights in criminal cases
  - (4) refusal to reconsider the issues of the Plessy v. Ferguson case
2. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Miranda v. Arizona*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Escobedo v. Illinois* all advanced the
  - (1) voting rights of minorities
  - (2) guarantees of free speech and press
  - (3) principle of separation of church and state
  - (4) rights of accused persons
3. Cesar Chavez created the United Farm Workers Organization Committee (UFWOC) in 1966 primarily to
  - (1) secure voting rights for Mexican Americans
  - (2) improve working conditions for migrant laborers
  - (3) provide legal assistance to illegal aliens
  - (4) increase farm income
4. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act were government efforts to
  - (1) eliminate restrictions on immigration
  - (2) end discrimination against various groups
  - (3) provide federal aid for children
  - (4) require equal treatment of men and woman
5. The Equal Pay Act, the Title IX education amendment, and the proposed Equal Rights amendment (ERA) were primarily efforts to improve the status of
  - (1) African Americans
  - (2) Native American Indians
  - (3) migrant workers
  - (4) women
6. The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan was an influential book in the 1960s because it
  - (1) helped strengthen family values
  - (2) led directly to the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment
  - (3) energized a new women's rights movement
  - (4) reinforced the importance of women's traditional roles
7. The goal of current Federal Government policies toward Native Americans is to
  - (1) make Native Americans more dependent on the Federal Government
  - (2) give the states more control over Native American affairs
  - (3) eliminate tribal ties and customs
  - (4) give Native Americans more control over their own affair
8. A study of the women's movement in the United States would show that
  - (1) the National Government granted rights to women long before state governments did
  - (2) the gains made by women usually took considerable periods of time
  - (3) women received voting rights before African-American males did
  - (4) wartime employment slowed progress toward gender equality
9. One way in which the feminist movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s is similar to the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s is that both
  - (1) used public demonstrations and protests to draw attention to their goals
  - (2) opposed Supreme Court decisions expanding the rights of the accused
  - (3) refused support from churches and religious leaders
  - (4) focused on securing equal access to housing



