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How successful was the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s?
Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. The announced purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
   (A) stabilize world currencies
   (B) promote advanced technology for use in the military defense of Western Europe
   (C) reduce the dependence of the European economy on overseas empires
   (D) maintain the United States position as the world’s leading creditor nation
   (E) aid the recovery of war-torn Europe

2. The growth of suburbia was vastly accelerated by the
   (A) Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921
   (B) Social Security Act of 1935
   (C) Taft-Hartley Act of 1947
   (D) Federal Highway Act of 1956
   (E) Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

3. The primary difference between United States intervention in Guatemala in 1954 and previous United States intervention in Central America was that the Guatemala intervention
   (A) was not authorized by Congress
   (B) favored the Guatemalan Right
   (C) involved the cooperation of the Organization of American States
   (D) was mounted for economic motives
   (E) involved covert action by the CIA

4. Which of the following statements about the emergence of rock and roll music as a part of the 1950’s popular culture in the United States is true?
   (A) It relied heavily on Black musical traditions.
   (B) It adapted many of the big band tunes of the 1940’s.
   (C) It was a spin-off from British popular music of the time.
   (D) It was the first popular music broadcast nationally.
   (E) It had little appeal in the South and West.

5. The initial response of the United States to the outbreak of the war in Korea was to
   (A) seek the cooperation of the People’s Republic of China to end the fighting
   (B) increase American aid to Indochina to meet the threat of communist aggression
   (C) seek collective action against North Korea through the United Nations
   (D) encourage Japan to rearm
   (E) request a summit meeting with the Soviet Union.
6. A United States response to the successful orbiting of Sputnik in 1957 was to

(A) increase NATO forces in Europe
(B) expand federal aid to education
(C) withdraw from arms-limitation talks with the Soviet Union
(D) force the resignation of important American scientists from government positions
(E) increase cooperation with the Soviet Union in space projects

7. Which of the following is a correct statement about Harry S Truman?

(A) He proposed, through the Fair Deal, to continue and expand the aims of the New Deal.
(B) He enjoyed the consistent support of the public throughout his presidency.
(C) He experienced few problems in the transition from wartime to peacetime economy after the Second World War.
(D) He pursued an increasingly conciliatory foreign policy toward the Soviet Union following the Second World War.
(E) He enjoyed the consistent support of Congress throughout his presidency.

8. Joseph McCarthy’s investigative tactics found support among many Americans because

(A) evidence substantiated McCarthy’s charges against the army
(B) there was widespread fear of communist infiltration of the United States
(C) both Truman and Eisenhower supported McCarthy
(D) McCarthy worked closely with the FBI
(E) McCarthy correctly identified numerous communists working in the State Department

9. In his farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned Americans about the dangers of

(A) presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon
(B) insufficient federal spending on the needs of the poor
(C) communist subversion of the Civil Rights movement
(D) the military-industrial complex
(E) the lack of national health insurance program

10. Influential critics of the 1950’s, such as David Riesman, were most concerned with which aspects of life in the United States following the Second World War?

(A) Alienation and conformity in modern society
(B) Schooling for the baby-boom generation
(C) The economic responsibilities of being a world superpower
(D) The threat to the nation from communist subversion
(E) The spread of political corruption
11. The policy of containment, justified by George Kennan’s 1947 analysis of the international situation called for

(A) blocking the expansion of the Soviet Union’s influence
(B) curbing United States foreign investment to limit involvement in world conflict
(C) liberating Eastern Europe from communism
(D) destabilizing the Soviet Union
(E) dividing Germany into zones administered by the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union

12. Major domestic developments in the Untied States during President Eisenhower’s two terms included all of the following EXCEPT

(A) a rise in the gross national product (GNP)
(B) the dismantling of the New Deal welfare programs
(C) the peaking of the postwar baby boom
(D) the exodus of Black families from the rural South
(E) the beginning of construction of an interstate highway system
(Use with Lesson 8)

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. In 1962, which of the following contributed most directly to a crisis in Soviet-American relations over Cuba?
   (A) Cuban attacks on the United States naval base at Guantanamo
   (B) The failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion
   (C) Cuban support for leftist guerilla movements in Latin America
   (D) Cuban withdrawal from the Organization of American States
   (E) The discovery of Soviet missile sites in Cuba

2. Which of the following groups in the American work force has experienced the greatest percentage of growth since 1950?
   (A) Agricultural workers
   (B) Industrial workers
   (C) Union blue-collar workers
   (D) Service workers
   (E) Construction workers

3. During the 1960’s, young people, Black people, American Indians, Hispanic groups, and women were among the groups protesting various aspects of American society. All of the following were protested against by one or more of these groups EXCEPT the
   (A) excessive cost of the social security system
   (B) United States involvement in the Vietnam War
   (C) marginal status of non-whites
   (D) exclusion of women from mainstream American life
   (E) increasing bureaucratization and impersonality of American institutions

4. Students staged a sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960 to protest
   (A) poverty in the South
   (B) cutbacks in student aid
   (C) segregation of public facilities
   (D) the war in Vietnam
   (E) the oppression of women

5. Which of the following had integration rather than Black separatism as a goal?
   (A) W.E.B. Du Bois and the Niagara movement
   (B) Marcus Garvey and the Back-to Africa movement
   (C) Elijah Muhammad and the Black Muslim movement
   (D) Stokey Carmichael and the Black Power movement
   (E) Huey Newton and the Black Panther movement
6. The high inflation rates of the late 1960’s and early 1970’s were primarily the result of

(A) major state and federal tax increases
(B) increased investment in major industries
(C) spending on social-welfare programs and the Vietnam War
(D) a decline in foreign trade
(E) deregulation of major industries

7. Accounts of North Vietnam torpedo boat attacks on United States destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin during the summer of 1964 were used to justify which of the following United States actions in Vietnam?

(A) Delivery of formal diplomatic protests to Hanoi
(B) Discontinuation of American naval involvement
(C) Escalation of the American war effort
(D) Withdrawal of all American advisors
(E) Introduction of the Vietnamization program

8. The Tet Offensive of 1968 during the Vietnam War demonstrated that

(A) bombing North Vietnam had severely curtailed Vietcong supplies.
(B) the army of South Vietnam was in control of the South
(C) American strategy was working
(D) a negotiated settlement was in the near future
(E) the Vietcong could attack major cities throughout South Vietnam

9. Richard Nixon’s 1968 political comeback to win the presidency can be partly attributed to

(A) dissension within the Democratic party over Vietnam
(B) the defection of Black voters to the Republican party
(C) Nixon’s cordial relations with the news media
(D) Nixon’s popularity as Eisenhower’s vice president
(E) Nixon’s promise of the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam

10. The support for former Alabama governor George Wallace in the 1968 presidential campaign best illustrates the

(A) impact of the economic downtown on the working class
(B) exploitation of race as a national political issue
(C) growing power of the political Left in American politics
(D) persistence of anticommunism as a political force
(E) loss of faith of many Americans in Republican party politics

11. The primary power granted to the Civil Rights Commission in 1957 was the authority to

(A) investigate and report cases involving discrimination
(B) issue writs to enforce its decisions after a hearing
(C) initiate court cases to challenge gender discrimination
(D) fine employers found guilty of discriminatory hiring practices
(E) grant monetary awards to victims of discrimination
12. During his presidency, Richard Nixon did which of the following?

(A) Supported the use of school busing to end racial desegregation in public schools  
(B) Intensify the conflict between the United States and Japan  
(C) Abolish the Tennessee Valley Authority  
(D) End American participation in Vietnam  
(E) Create the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

13. In the decade following the Second World War, the Supreme Court decision that had the most widespread consequences concerned which of the following?

(A) Immigration policy  
(B) Congressional reapportionment  
(C) The rights of minority groups  
(D) The jurisdiction of courts in determining war guilt  
(E) The federal government’s powers of taxation

14. The Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), expanded trade with the Soviet Union, and President Nixon’s visit to the Peoples Republic of China were all facets of the policy of

(A) brinksmanship  
(B) deterrence  
(C) détente  
(D) rollback  
(E) liberation

15. Which of the following is a correct statement about college-level education in the twentieth-century United States?

(A) State universities increased scholarship aid during the Depression.  
(B) Private universities raised admission standards during the 1940’s.  
(C) The GI Bill financed the education of male students during the post-Second World War era.  
(D) The “baby boomers” finished college in large numbers in the 1950’s.  
(E) There was a sharp decline in college enrollment during the Vietnam War.

16. During his presidency, Harry S Truman did all of the following EXCEPT

(A) abolish the Tennessee Valley Authority  
(B) establish a loyalty program for federal employees  
(C) extend Social Security benefits  
(D) order the desegregation of the armed forces  
(E) veto the Taft-Hartley Act

17. Which of the following best characterizes the goals of Martin Luther King Jr.?

(A) A peaceful separation of Black people into powerful economic and political groups  
(B) A peaceful integration of the races in all areas of society  
(C) Federal compensation to Black people for past political and legal injustices  
(D) A church-centered Black community removed from the oppression of White people  
(E) Constant and, if necessary, violent political and social action to achieve long-sought justice
18. The principal reason for the formation of the Dixiecrat party in 1948 was the opposition of dissident Democrats to President Truman’s

- Establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency
- Removal of General MacArthur from his military command
- Support for the Taft-Hartley Act
- Proposal for Civil Rights legislation
- Call for an investigation of the loyalty of all federal employees

19. The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered. . . . Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children chauffeured Girl Scouts and Brownies, lay beside her husband at night- she was afraid to even ask herself the silent question- “Is this all?”

19. The author of the statement above most likely was

- Angelina Grimke
- Susan B. Anthony
- Betty Friedan
- Angela Davis
- Phyllis Schlafly

**Directions**: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. To what extent was the United States policy of containment successful in Asia between 1945-1975?

2. “1968 was a turning point for the United States.” To what extent is this an accurate assessment? In your answer discuss TWO of the following:

- National Politics
- The Vietnam War
- Civil Rights
We Didn't Start The Fire  
Billy Joel (Storm Front, 1989)  
(Lyrics to go with Lesson 1)

Harry Truman, Doris Day, Red China, Johnny Ray  
South Pacific, Walter Winchell, Joe DiMaggio

Joe McCarthy, Richard Nixon, Studebaker, Television  
North Korea, South Korea, Marilyn Monroe

Rosenbergs, H Bomb, Sugar Ray, Panmunjom  
Brando, The King And I, and The Catcher In The Rye

Eisenhower, Vaccine, England’s got a new queen  
Maciano, Liberace, Santayana goodbye

(Chorus) We didn’t start the fire  
It was always burning  
Since the world’s been turning  
We didn’t start the fire  
No we didn’t light it  
But we tried to fight it

Joseph Stalin, Malenkov, Nasser and Prokofiev  
Rockefeller, Campanella, Communist Bloc

Roy Cohn, Juan Peron, Toscanini, Dancron  
Dien Bien Phu Falls, Rock Around the Clock

Einstein, James Dean, Brooklyn’s got a winning team  
Davy Crockett, Peter Pan, Elvis Presley, Disneyland

Bardot, Budapest, Alabama, Khrushchev  
Princess Grace, Peyton Place, Trouble in the Suez

(Chorus)

Little Rock, Pasternak, Mickey Mantle, Kerouac  
Sputnik, Chou En-Lai, Bridge On The River Kwai

Lebanon, Charles de Gaulle, California baseball  
Starkwether, Homicide, Children of Thalidomide

Buddy Holly, Ben Hur, Space Monkey, Mafia  
Hula Hoops, Castro, Edsel is a no-go

U2, Syngman Rhee, payola and Kennedy
Chubby Checker, Psycho, Belgians in the Congo

(Chorus)

Hemingway, Eichman, Stranger in a Strange Land
Dylan, Berlin, Bay of Pigs invasion

Lawrence of Arabia, British Beatlemania
Ole Miss, John Glenn, Liston beats Patterson

Pope Paul, Malcolm X, British Politician sex
J.F.K. blown away, what else do I have to say

(Chorus)

Birth control, Ho Chi Minh, Richard Nixon back again
Moonshot, Woodstock, Watergate, punk rock
Begin, Reagan, Palestine, Terror on the airline
Ayatollah's in Iran, Russians in Afghanistan

Wheel of Fortune, Sally Ride, heavy metal, suicide
Foreign debts, homeless Vets, AIDS, Crack, Bernie Goetz
Hypodermics on the shores, China's under martial law
Rock and Roller cola wars, I can't take it anymore

We didn't start the fire
It was always burning,
Since the world's been turning.
We didn't start the fire
But when we are gone
It will still burn on and on and on.....

(Chorus)
We Didn’t Start the Fire Project  
(Instruction Sheet to go with Lesson 1)

**Directions:**

1. Find the other members of your group that have the same time period highlighted on the lyric sheet.

2. From the highlighted selection, select the 4 names or events that you think are the most important.

3. Select 2 additional events from that time period that are not mentioned in the song.

4. Identify these 6 in some form (poster, PowerPoint presentation, simple definitions). Nothing fancy, but try to be creative.

5. The song ends in 1989. With the basic structure in mind, update the song to the present (8 lines minimum) and adapt a new chorus. Be creative. It does not have to be Pop. It can be Country, Metal, or dare I say it; Rap.

6. Be prepared to share steps 4 and 5 with the class.

7. It is due ______

**Other Members of my Group:**

_________________________  Phone:_________________  Email:_____________

_________________________  Phone:_________________  Email:_____________

_________________________  Phone:_________________  Email:_____________

_________________________  Phone:_________________  Email:_____________

_________________________  Phone:_________________  Email:_____________

_________________________  Phone:_________________  Email:_____________
## Key Ideas and Terms (1945-1975)

(Use with Lessons 2 & 3)

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<td>Salt 1</td>
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#### Notes
- Post War Japan & Germany refers to the policy of rebuilding Japan and Germany after World War II.
- United Nations and Containment/George Kennan are related to Cold War strategies.
- The Truman Doctrine was a policy of containment against Soviet expansion.
- Berlin Airlift was a mission to supply West Berlin during the Berlin Blockade.
- NATO is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an alliance of nations to defend against Soviet aggression.
- The Korean War was a conflict between North Korea and South Korea, involving American involvement.
- The Vietnam War was a prolonged conflict in Southeast Asia.
- Détente refers to improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Salt I is the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, an attempt to limit nuclear arms.
- Key elections include those in 1948, 1960, and 1968.
- Civil rights and minority issues are central to this period, with significant events like the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act.
- Women and families are also key, with movements like the Women's Movement and the anti-abortion movement.
- Social critics include influential figures like David Riesman, Ginsburg/Kerouac, and Beatniks.
### The Cold War Presidents

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<th>President:</th>
<th>Foreign Policy:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Party:</td>
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<td>Years in Office:</td>
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<td>Serve two full terms?</td>
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<td>If not why?</td>
<td>What factors or events influenced the creation of this policy?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Policy:</th>
<th>Major Civil Rights Legislation or Initiatives</th>
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<tr>
<td>Did it try to expand the New Deal or limit it?</td>
<td>Were they proactive or reactive?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was it successful?</td>
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| Provide two examples: | |
|-----------------------| |
President ________________ and the Cold War

( - )

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<thead>
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<th>Europe &amp; the Soviet Union</th>
<th>Asia</th>
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<tr>
<th>Latin America</th>
<th>The Home Front</th>
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</table>
1. Vietnam is located in (Northeast/Southeast) Asia and borders the country of ____________.
2. It was originally a colony of _____________.
3. He was the Communist leader who led the fight for Vietnamese independence _____________.
4. In 1954, _____________. suffered a major defeat.
5. As a result, the country was divided into Communist controlled (North/South) Vietnam and Democratically led (North/South) Vietnam along the _______ parallel.
6. Saigon was the capital of _____________. Vietnam.
7. The Communist guerilla forces operating in South Vietnam were known as the _____________.
8. According to the _____________. theory, if one nation fell to Communism, the neighboring nations would also fall.
9. Ho and the Communists received aid from (Britain/the Soviet Union).
10. Under President Kennedy, American involvement in Vietnam was originally limited to a few advisors also known as the _____________.
11. The American supported government of South Vietnam was extremely popular. (true/false)
12. As a result of the alleged attack in the Gulf of Tonkin, President Lyndon B. Johnson greatly (increased/decreased) the number of American soldiers in Vietnam.
13. Congress actually declared war on North Vietnam. (true/false)
14. Part of the American strategy called for a massive invasion of North Vietnam. (true/false)
15. The (Americans/Vietcong) were well armed with helicopters, tanks and bombers.
16. Fighting in Vietnam was characterized by (large battles/guerilla raids) in (dense jungles/open fields).
17. This was the major Vietcong supply route which ran from the north along the border with Cambodia _____________.
18. By 1967, American military involvement in Vietnam had grown from 900 soldiers to _________.

(Use with Lesson 7) Guiding Questions to Accompany the Film: The Vietnam War
19. During the Vietnamese New Year, the Vietcong launched the surprise ________ offensive.

20. Back in America, the Vietnam War was just as popular as World War II had been. (true/false)

21. In 1969, newly elected President ________________ sought a peaceful end to the conflict.

22. Under a plan known as Vietnamization, the number of American troops greatly (decreased/increased).

23. As a result of President Nixon’s secret war in Cambodia, a series of violent protests erupted among (factory workers/college students).

24. After years of negotiation, in 19____ the United States and North Vietnam reached a peace agreement in the city of ________________.

25. The agreement was a signaled major (victory/defeat) for the United States.

26. South Vietnam proved that it was quite able to defend itself. (true/false)

27. To prevent a president from involving American forces in undeclared wars, Congress passed the ___________________________, which limited the time he may use troops without a declaration of war.

28. President Nixon was forced to resign from office as a result of the ________________ scandal.

29. In 1975, the war finally came to an end when (North/South) Vietnamese forces captured Saigon.

30. One reason for America’s defeat was ________________________________.

31. Returning Vietnam veterans immediately received a parade upon their return. (true/false)

32. The Vietnam War Memorial is more commonly known as ____________________.
How successful was the struggle for Civil Rights by 1968?

### ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF VOTING-AGE AFRICAN AMERICANS REGISTERED IN 1960 AND 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1968</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>56.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30.9</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Carolina</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Carolina</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>72.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>83.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total South</td>
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### VOTING IN SELECTED STATES IN THE 1968 ELECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dem.</th>
<th>Rep.</th>
<th>AIP</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<td>128</td>
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