

# Civil Rights



&



# Vietnam War

# President Dwight D. Eisenhower

## 1. What made President Eisenhower so popular?

- he was a war hero and people liked his warm personality; helped to end WW2 and Korean War



## 2. What was the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956?

-made transportation system better as far as roads; allowed people to get around better and military supplies and soldiers to travel easier in case of emergency.



# Baby Boom Years

## 3. What is a veteran?

-a person who has served in the military; they were eager to buy houses settle down, and start families



## 4. Explain the term “baby boom”.

- the increase in the number of babies born after World War II during the 1950s; population grew so fast that builders could hardly keep up with the increased demand for homes; built large housing developments



## 5. How did the television change the lives of Americans?

-it changed the way people learned about the world around them; before TV was radio and newspaper



# Civil Rights Movement

## 6. What are Civil Rights?

-the rights that countries guarantee their citizens

Examples: right to vote, right to equal treatment,  
and right to speak out



## 7. What was segregation?

- separated by racial or ethnic groups; in some cities blacks

could not use the same restaurants and schools as whites



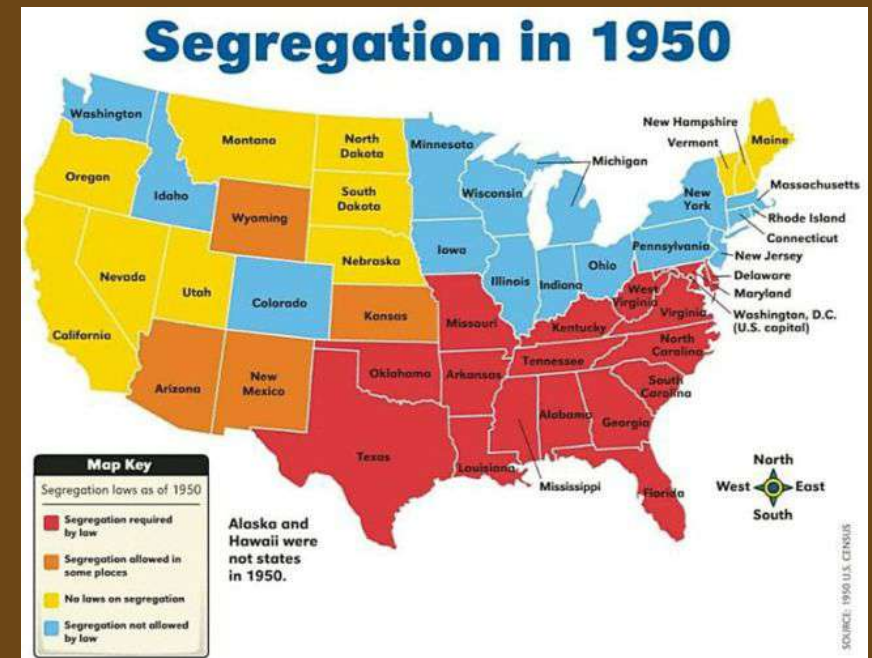
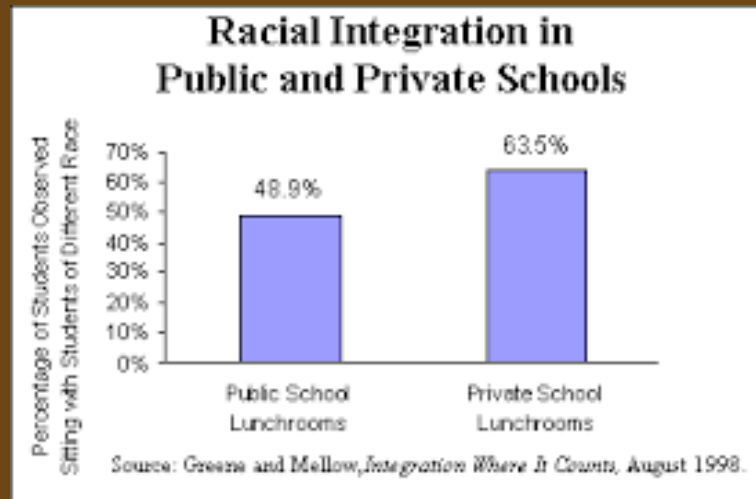
## 8. Explain the famous court case of Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

-case challenged the law of **“separate but equal”**; people argued that segregated schools did not get the same education as white students; **Thurgood Marshall** (first African American to serve on Supreme Court) brought the case to Supreme Court and won



# 9. What ruling did the Supreme Court make about schools in 1954?

- all public schools be desegregated



## 10. What was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? What was its goal?

-in 1955, an African American woman, Rosa Parks, refused to give up her seat on a crowded bus and was arrested; her church organized a boycott and stopped using public transportation for a year; its goal was to challenge a segregation law in Montgomery, Alabama; eventually Supreme Court made segregation on buses illegal;

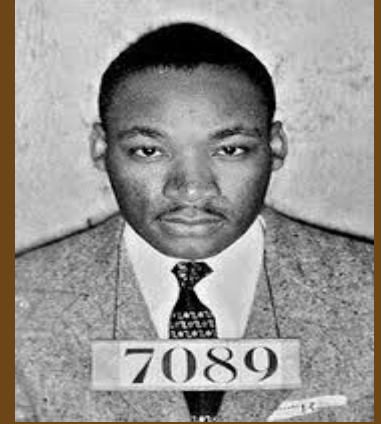
**Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.** led boycott



**11. In what way was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr important to the civil rights movement?**

-he was a great leader who promoted a strategy of nonviolent protest

( a way of bringing change without using violence)



**12. What was a sit in?**

-a form of protest in which African Americans sat down at a “whites only” restaurant or store and refused to leave until they were served.



### **13. Explain the purpose of the 1963 March on Washington for jobs and Freedom.**

- to show support for the bill to end segregation in the United States; was held in Washington D.C; was where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous *"I Have a Dream"* Speech

### **14. Who was Cesar Chavez?**

- Mexican American activist who wanted to improve conditions for migrant farm workers in California



## **15. Describe *NOW*.**

- National Organization of Women fought for Women's rights and worked hard to pass the *ERA*.

## **16. Describe the Equal Rights Amendment.**

-would have guaranteed rights for women but did not pass ; was part of the women's movement

## 17. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do?

- banned segregation in schools, workplaces, and public places

## 18. Explain some of the accomplishments of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

- President of the United States during Cold War, Cuban Missile Crises, created **Peace Corps** (sent volunteers to teach children, grow food, and help start businesses in countries around the world); was President during Space Race; encouraged Americans to serve their country

**19. Who were some of the leaders assassinated during the 1960s?**

**A. John F. Kennedy-** shot while in a motorcade while in Dallas, Texas; many people thought he was giving too many rights and was killed because he gave people ideas and energy to change

**B. Robert Kennedy-** shot and killed while campaigning to be elected president in California;

**C. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.** – assassinated in  
Memphis on a motel balcony





# 21. Who became president after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated?

-**Vice President Lyndon Johnson** asked Americans to work for a society that “demands an end to poverty and racial injustice”; started government program called **Great Society** (programs that provided food, shelter, medical care, education, and job training to people who couldn't pay for them); also known as

**Welfare**



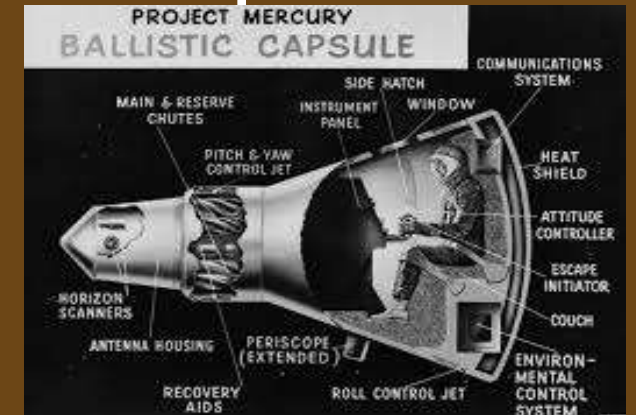
# The Space Race

## 22. What was the Space Race?

- a competition between the U.S.A and the Soviet Union to send people to outer space; Soviet Union won with *Sputnik I* going into space first; **John Glenn** was the first American to orbit Earth in capsule

called

*Friendship 7.*



## 23. What is NASA?

*-National Aeronautic and Space Administration;*  
responsible for sending objects on space missions in  
outer space



# Popular Culture in the 1960s

24. What happened when the baby boom generation became teenagers?

-Many wanted to end injustice and poverty; they wanted to change American culture and politics

25. What kind of music and art were popular in the 1960s?

- Rock 'n' roll music; pop art



# Vietnam War

**26. Remember, what did the United States try to do during the Cold War?**

- stop the spread of communism

**27. Who were the Vietcong?**

-communist fighters who went into South Vietnam



**28. Why did U.S leaders decide to send soldiers to Vietnam?**

-the U.S sent soldiers to help prevent communists from overthrowing the South Vietnamese government

**29. What did the Vietcong do to fight against the technology of the U.S military?**

- they fought in small groups and hid in the jungle



**30. Why did opposition to the war grow in the United States as the fighting continued?**

-the cost in dollars and in lives kept growing

**31. How did people show their opposition to the Vietnam War?**

-they took part in antiwar demonstrations and marches

**32. What were some effects of the war on the United States?**

-thousands of Americans died; U.S was not able to stop communism in Vietnam



**33. Who was president of the United States at beginning of the Vietnam War?**

- President Lyndon B. Johnson; President Richard Nixon became president towards the end of the war and pulled troops back to the U.S

**34. What was the cease-fire during the Vietnam War?**

- an agreement to stop all fighting; U.S soldiers in Vietnam went home; once U.S soldiers went home, communists began attacking again: Two years later, North Vietnam defeated South Vietnam; war lasted 8 years