

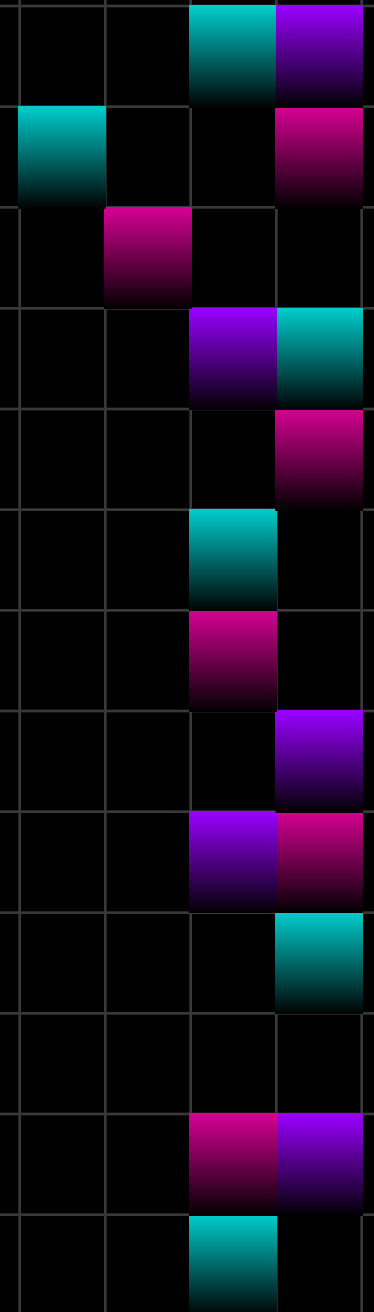
# Unit 9 B:

- Test will be April 23, 2010
- HW: Ensure workbook and reading Guide is complete.

# Key Words: Unit 9B

- SNCC
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- National Organization of Women
- Rachel Carson
  - *Silent Spring*

- Barry Goldwater
- Richard M. Nixon
- Gerald Ford
- Roe v. Wade
- Bakke Decision
- Camp David Accords



- Reaganomics
- NAFTA
- President George W. Bush to September 11, 2001
- America in Iraq and Afghanistan

**SSUSH21 The student  
will explain the impact  
of technological  
development and  
economic growth on the  
United States, 1945-  
1975.**

- a. Describe the baby boom and its impact as shown by Levittown and the Interstate Highway Act.
- b. Describe the impact television has had on American culture; include the presidential debates (Kennedy/Nixon, 1960) and news coverage of the Civil Rights Movement.

- c. Analyze the impact of technology on American life; include the development of the personal computer and the expanded use of air conditioning.
- d. Describe the impact of competition with the USSR as evidenced by the launch of Sputnik I and President Eisenhower's actions.

- **SSUSH22 The student will identify dimensions of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1970.**
- a. Explain the importance of President Truman's order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.



- b. Identify Jackie Robinson and the integration of baseball.
- c. Explain Brown v. Board of Education and efforts to resist the decision

- d. Describe the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Letter from a Birmingham Jail and his I Have a Dream Speech.
- e. Describe the causes and consequences of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

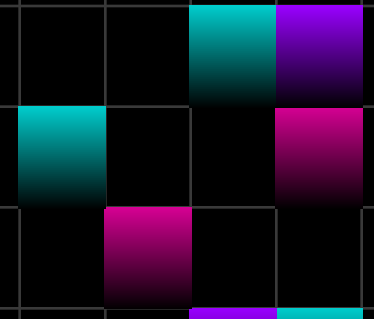
# **SSUSH23 The student will describe and assess the impact of political developments between 1945 and 1970**

- a. Describe the Warren Court and the expansion of individual rights as seen in the Miranda decision.

- b. Describe the political impact of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; include the impact on civil rights legislation.
- c. Explain Lyndon Johnson's Great Society; include the establishment of Medicare.

- d. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968; include the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, and the events surrounding the Democratic National Convention.

# SSUSH 21: BABY BOOM IMPACT



# Levittown:



- Signified a trend in America...the growth of Suburb America...the First Levittown was built on Long Island, NY by William Levitt!



One of four different styles of the Jubilee



One of four different styles of the Levittowner



# *Levittown* IN 1957



One of five different styles of the Pennsylvania



One of four different styles of the Country Clubber



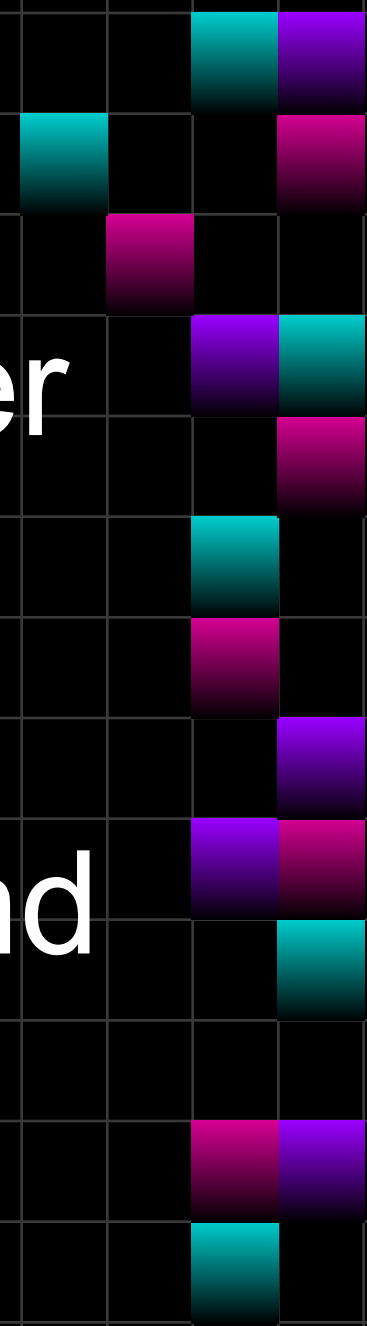
# National Interstate and Defense Highway Act:

A network of interstates



- Essential to national interest by proving construction of 40,000 miles of roads that crossed America, creating a national highway system thought useful by military leaders for moving troops efficiently across the country.

- The Baby Boom increased the number of people living in suburbs, which increased the demand for highways.



## b. IMPACT of TELEVISION



# Presidential Debates:



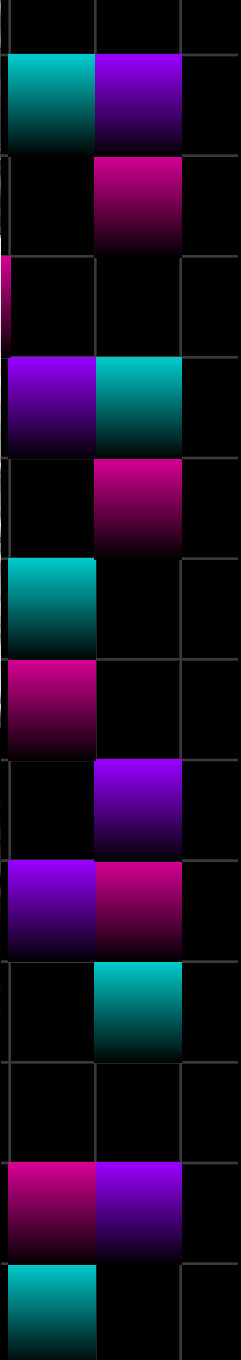
# Kennedy/Nixon 1960

- TV's made the physical appearance of the candidates an import factor for viewers.



# News Coverage of The Civil Rights Movement

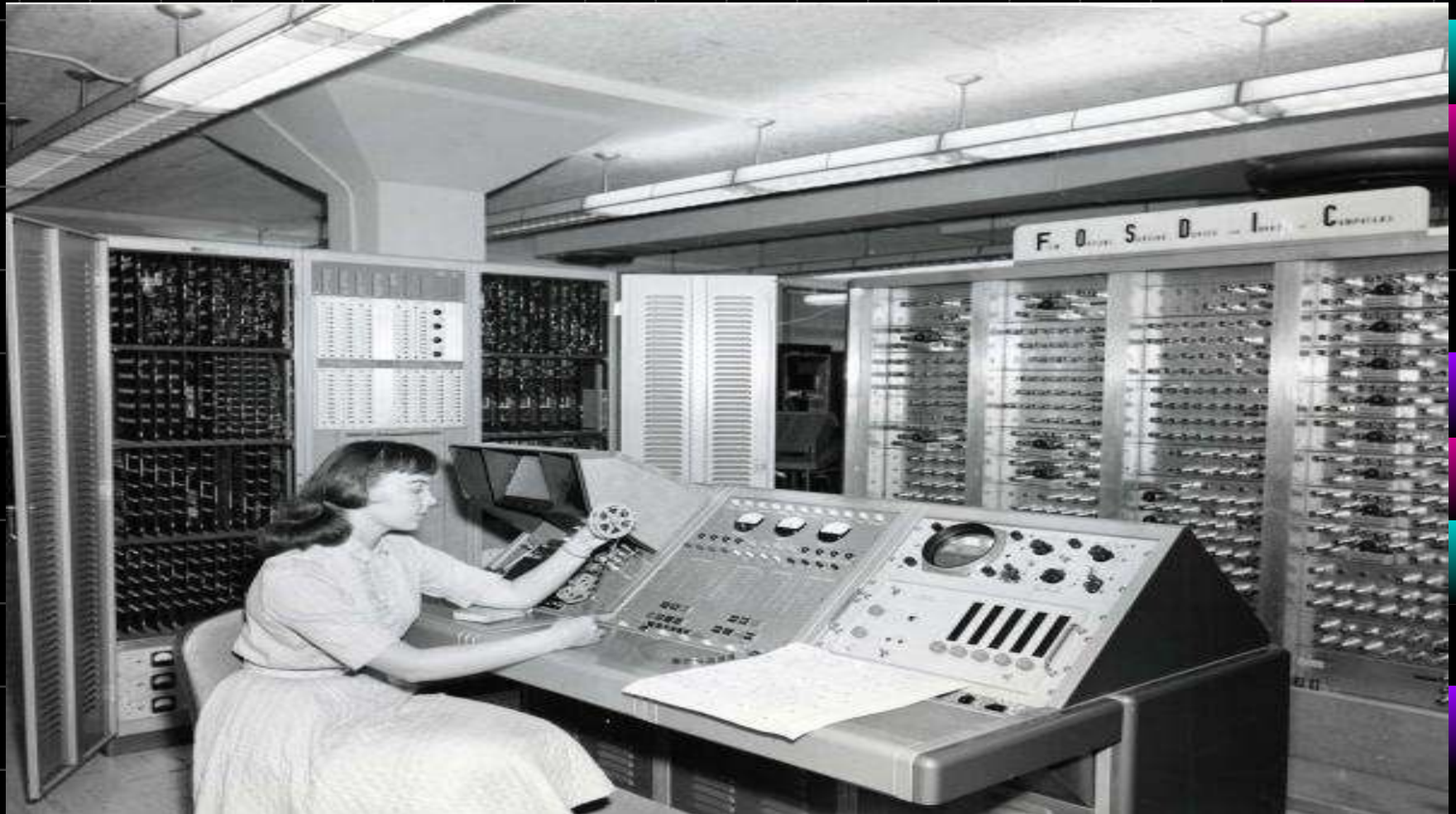






- These images prompted federal legislation to address America's social problems....the powerful images increased pressure to pass civil right legislation at the National Level

# Impact of Technology:



Census computer used in 1960: Read people's response to the questions

# Information Age: America enters in 1970

- Computers increased which allowed Americans to access information more freely and quickly.

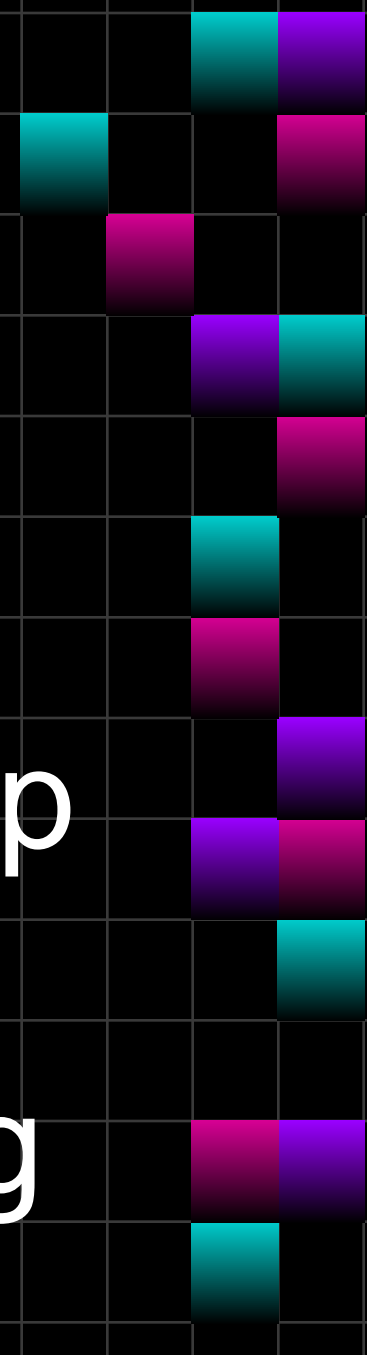


# Competition with the USSR:



# The US enters the race because..

- It feared the USSR would use its space technology to develop nuclear weapons capable of destroying the US





The USSR Appears to be:

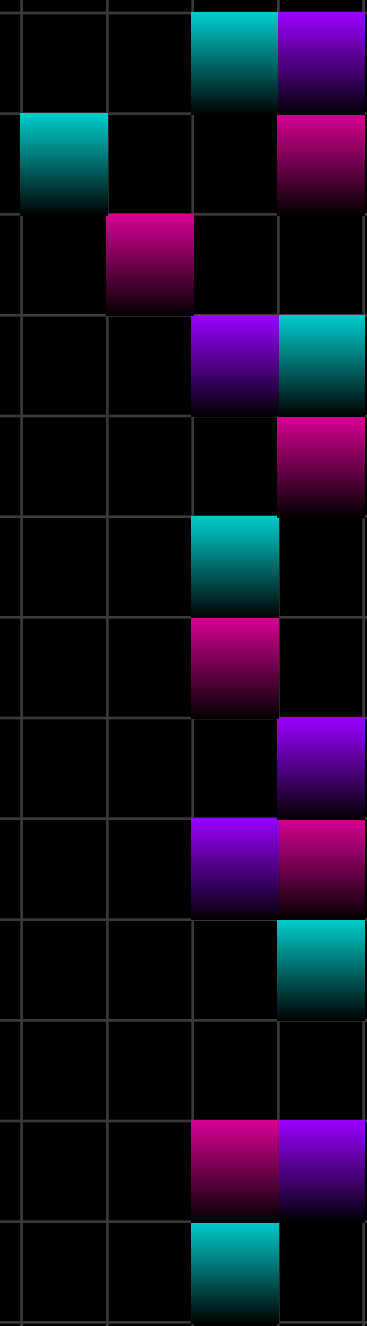
- Superiority of technology in comparing to the US with launch of Sputnik I

# USSR Launched Sputnik I



The US Appears to be.....

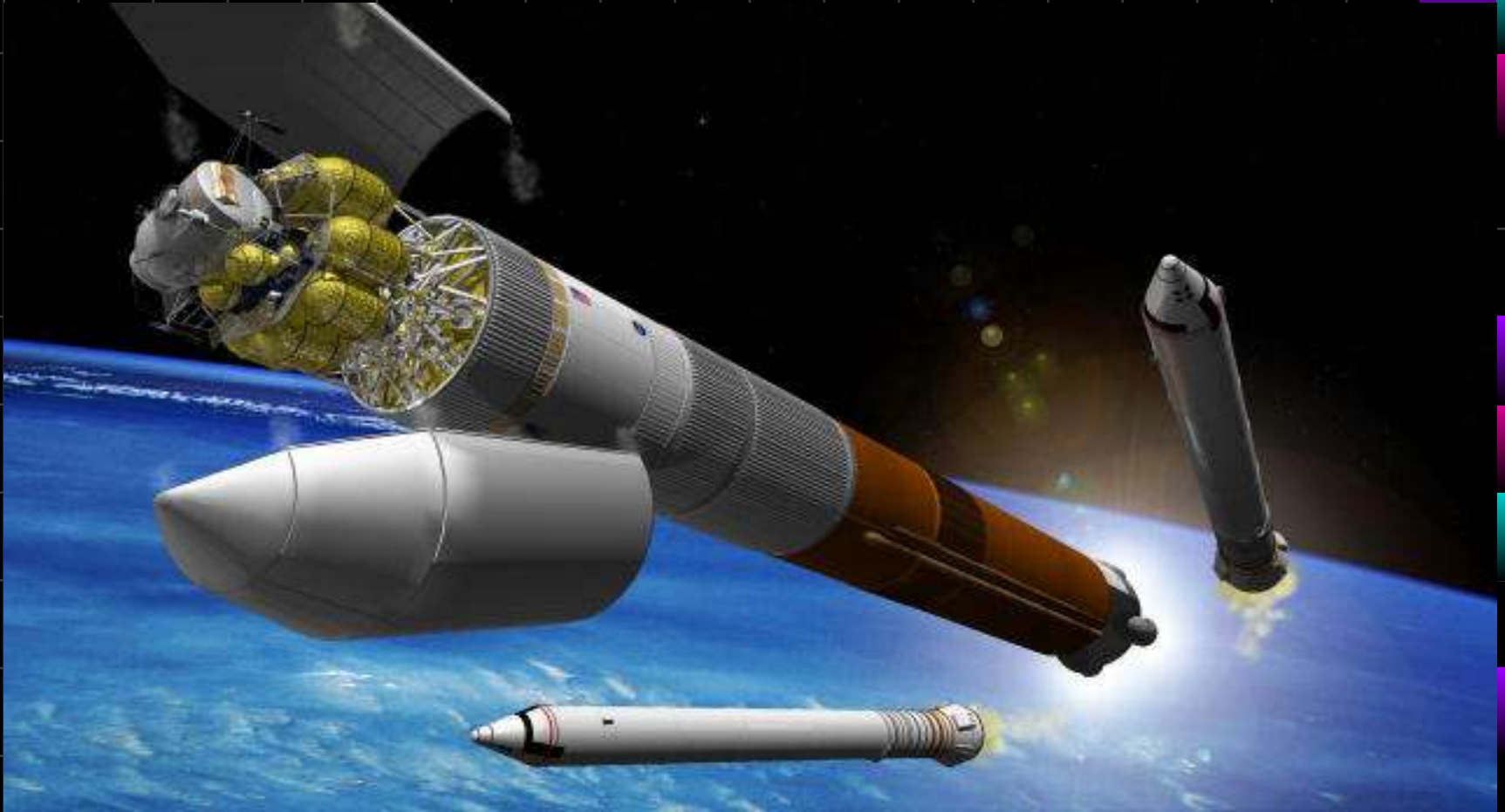
- Far Less Advanced in Technology and science
- Not a superpower



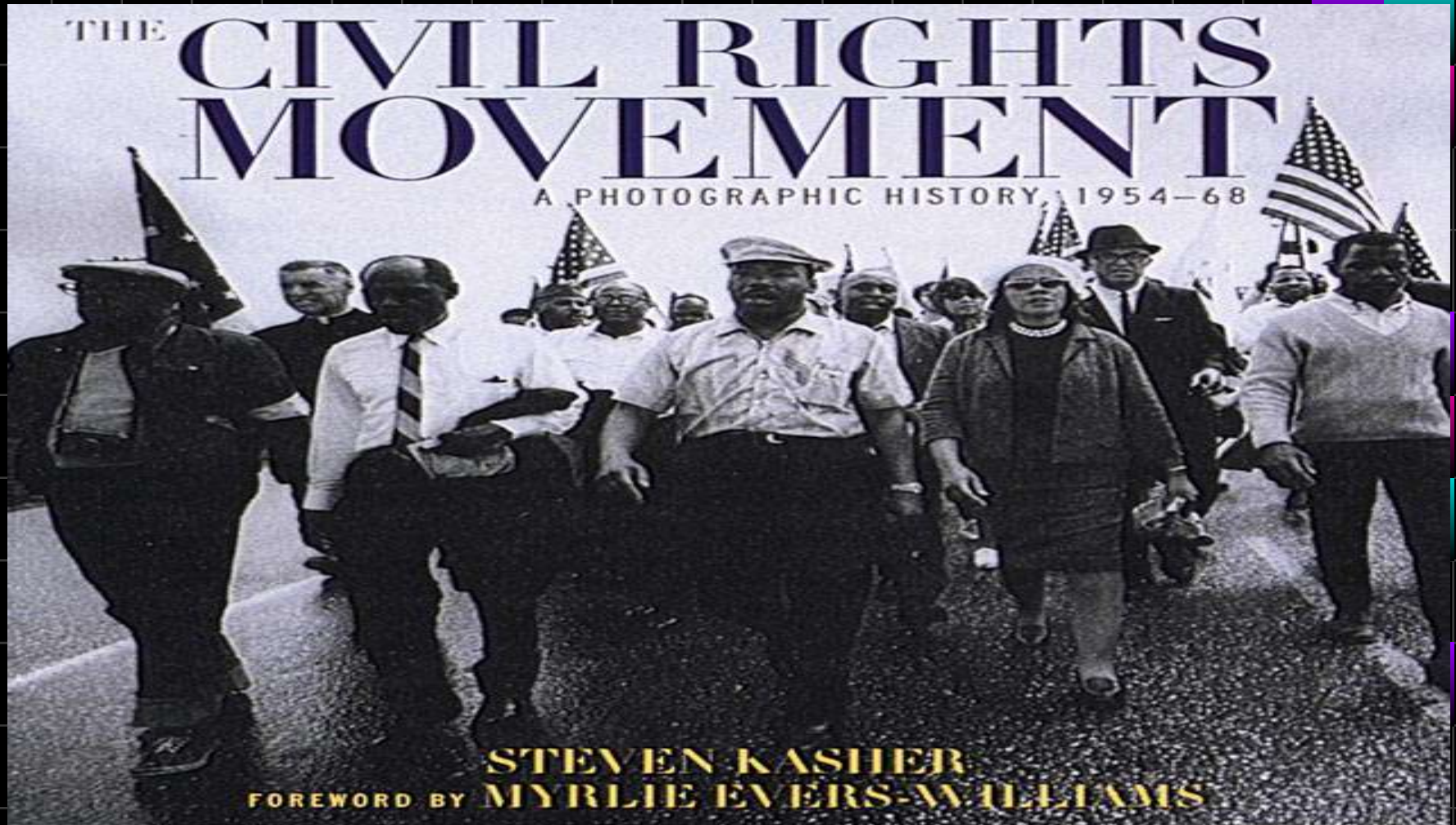
# President Eisenhower's Actions & Benefits to the Race....

- Led to an increase in investments in math and science education in America and foreign language

# NASA was Established!



# SSUSH22:Dimensions of the Civil Rights Movement



# a. President Truman Integrates the US Military





- President Truman's action sent a message that integration was going to be a goal on a national level



## b. Jackie Robinson & Baseball



- Broke the Racial Barrier in Major League Baseball

# c. Brown v. BOE



- Demanded Integration in public schools...separate but equal...is NOT EQUAL...and Unconstitutional.

# Resist the Decision



# Little Rock Central High School







LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL



## 1957-1958 School Year

Following the entrance of the Little Rock Nine to Little Rock Central High School in September of 1957, Governor Orval Faubus took a siege mentality to the forced integration, commenting that *"We are now in an occupied territory. Evidence of the naked force of the federal government is here apparent, in these, unsheathed bayonets in the backs of schoolgirls"* after an image appeared in the local newspaper of bayonets being held at the back of Central High School female students (in actuality, the girls were laughing because they had tripped over the curb and were not threatened by the army soldiers).

In the city, reactions to the integration were mixed. Local business leaders who had called for peaceful compliance with court orders for school integration were met with resistance when the Mother's League of Central High School sought to have the federal troops removed from the high school on the grounds that it violated federal and state constitutions (the action was dismissed in federal court), and Governor Faubus issued statements expressing his desire that the nine African-American students be removed from the high school.

Religious congregations of all faiths gathered to pray for a peaceful end to the integration conflict and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) fought the validity of the Sovereignty Commission and the forced registration of certain membership lists and organizations. One of those fined for not registering as a member of the NAACP was Daisy Bates, mentor to the Little Rock Nine, who was fined \$100 for not complying with the State Sovereignty Commission regulations.

After less than a month at the school, most members of the 101st Airborne left Arkansas and turned their duties over to the Arkansas National Guard. As a result, discipline problems resurfaced at the school. School records indicate that incidents of harassment of the nine African-American students escalated. Verbal arguments and physical violence was common and the high school received five bomb threats in a seven-day period in January 1958.

- In December 1957, Minnijean Brown, one of the nine students, had chili dumped on her shoulders by a boy in the lunchroom. A month later, Brown called one of her tormenters "white trash" and was attacked by several bystanders. She said of the argument, *"I just can't take everything they throw at me without fighting back."* Brown was expelled - along with several other white students - who had cards in their possession that read, *"One down...eight to go."* These cards were distributed to the student body. After these incidents, Brown left the high school and moved to New York to continue her education. The violence was not limited to the nine African-American students - a white boy who talked with Ernest Green was verbally threatened and his car vandalized. Others were threatened and ostracized for being friendly to any of the nine students.
- The crisis at the school spilled over into the city of Little Rock. Segregationists threatened to boycott businesses that advertised in the *Arkansas Gazette* (which many viewed as being pro-integration). A new African-American organization, the Greater Little Rock Improvement League, formed to end the crisis without pursuing litigation (counter to the actions of the NAACP). Meanwhile, the Capital Citizens Council and other segregationists continued to take legal action against integration of the city's schools. Local businessmen proposed alternate plans for desegregation that were supported by both the *Arkansas Gazette* and the *Arkansas Democrat*. However, these plans were opposed by the NAACP, the Capital Citizens Council, the Mother's League of Central High School, and the editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*, Harry Ashmore. Governor Faubus remained non-committal.
- By the time the first African-American student graduated from Little Rock Central High School in the spring of 1958, events had not calmed down. The only senior among the nine students - Ernest Green - was given his diploma while police and federal troops stood in attendance. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. attended the graduation ceremony virtually unnoticed. Green later commented, *"It's been an interesting year. I've had a course in human relations first hand."*

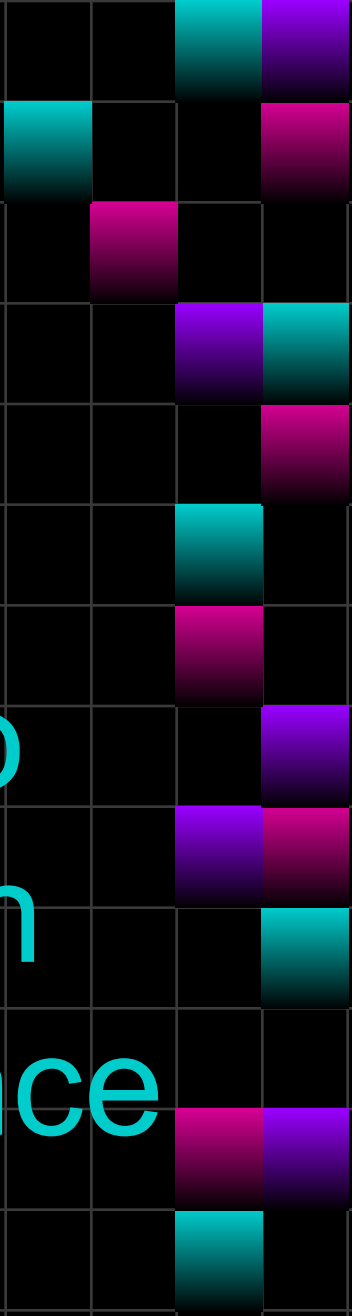


# Governor George Wallace at University of Alabama

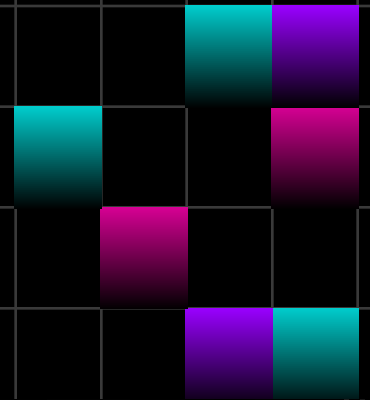


## d. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Letter From Jail in B'ham, AL.

- “I am cognizant of the interrelatedness of all communities and states. I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

- 
- A decorative graphic in the top right corner of the slide, consisting of a grid of colored squares in shades of teal, purple, and magenta, arranged in a pattern that tapers to the right.
- King wrote the letter as a way to ask others to  
Join him in the effort to  
gain civil rights through  
non-violent disobedience

# “I have A Dream” Speech



- occurred at the March on Washington and greatly influenced Kennedy to push for civil rights legislation
- It provided HOPE for Civil Rights



# “Mother of Civil Rights Movement”



- Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin in education and employment...and segregation in public accommodations

# e. Civil Rights Act of 1964



# Voting Rights Act of 1965

- helped African Americans by Outlawing literacy tests and other discriminatory features used at polls
- Within four years more than 70 percent of southern blacks had registered to vote

# SSUSH 23: Political Developments Between 1945- 1970



## a. Warren Court & Miranda Decision



# Miranda v. Arizona

## MIRANDA WARNING

1. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.
2. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW.
3. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TALK TO A LAWYER AND HAVE HIM PRESENT WITH YOU WHILE YOU ARE BEING QUESTIONED.
4. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, ONE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT YOU BEFORE ANY QUESTIONING IF YOU WISH.
5. YOU CAN DECIDE AT ANY TIME TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS AND NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR MAKE ANY STATEMENTS.

## WAIVER

DO YOU UNDERSTAND EACH OF THESE RIGHTS I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU?  
HAVING THESE RIGHTS IN MIND, DO YOU WISH TO TALK TO US NOW?

- Suspects would now be protected against self-incrimination upon being arrested.



b. President John Kennedy was  
assassinated



## The Impact was Major on Civil Rights:

- Lyndon Johnson was able to use Kennedy's assassination to help generate public support for the civil rights legislation.

# c. LBJ: GREAT SOCIETY

## The Great Society

LBJ

- 3 legs
  - ABUNDANCE AND LIBERTY FOR ALL
  - END TO POVERTY
  - END TO RACIAL INJUSTICE

## Medicaid-

- Which provides medical care for individuals living in poverty

# Medicare

- Provides free hospitalization and some inexpensive insurance for medical care for the elderly

## d. Turmoil of 1968



# MLK: Assassinated



# Robert F. Kennedy: Assassinated.





# Democratic Party Leadership



- Their Deaths were devastating because both men were leaders of social movements the Democrats supported.

# Democratic national Convention

- August 1968 the Democratic party held its convention in Chicago. Inside the convention hall delegates were nominating Hubert Humphrey to run for President. Outside thousands of individuals demonstrated against the Vietnam War. The Chicago police unleash tear gas and wielded nightsticks against the demonstrators-the violence brought into the homes of Americans by television cameras.