Domestic Conflicts and Tensions

Topic	Background Summary	Impact on Society	Core Dem. Value
Counter-Coulture (P.	The 1960s were a period when long-held values and norms of behavior seemed to break down, particularly among the young. Many college-age men and women became political activists and were the driving force behind the civil rights and anti-war movements. Other young people simply "dropped out" and separated themselves from mainstream culture through their appearance and lifestyle. Attitudes toward sexuality appeared to loosen, and women began to openly protest the traditional roles of housewife and mother that society had assigned to them. Those Americans who were considered part of the counterculture included members of the New Left such as the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) who protested Vietnam through a Free Speech Movement and young Americans in their late teens/early twenties known as hippies. Hippies were mostly middle-class whites but without the political drive. Their hallmarks were a particular style of dress that included jeans, tie-dyed shirts, sandals, beards, long hair and a lifestyle that embraced sexual promiscuity and recreational drugs, including marijuana and hallucinogenic LSD. The sex and drug culture were reflected in the rock music of the time by such groups as Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful Dead and performers like Jim Morrison and Janis Joplin. Although some young people established communes in the countryside, hippies were primarily an urban phenomenon. The Haight-Ashbury section of San Francisco and the East Village in New York were the focal points of the counterculture for a brief period from 1965 to 1967.	Most members of the counterculture eventually returned to mainstream society once they reached their late twenties and thirties. Indeed, many would end up working for the same corporations or even the government that they once so adamantly protested. However, their legacy can be found in the numerous young adult activists organizations around the country today.	Liberty (personal freedom) Pursuit of Happiness Diversity
Roe v. Wade			
Gideon v. Wainwright			

Topic	Background Summary	Impact on Society	Core Dem. Value
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Tinker v. Jes Moines			
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Early in the morning of June 17, 1972, several burglars were arrested inside the office of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), located in the Watergate building in Washington, D.C. This was no ordinary robbery: The prowlers were connected to President Richard Nixon's reelection campaign, and they had been caught while attempting to wiretap phones and steal secret documents. While historians are not sure whether Nixon knew about the Watergate espionage operation before it happened, he took steps to cover it up afterwards, raising "hush money" for the burglars, trying to stop the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from investigating the crime, destroying evidence and firing uncooperative staff members. In August 1974, after his role in the Watergate conspiracy had finally come to light, the president resigned. His successor, Gerald Ford, immediately pardoned Nixon for all the crimes he "committed or may have committed" while in office.

Although Nixon was never prosecuted, the Watergate scandal changed American politics forever, leading many Americans to question their leadership and think more critically about the presidency.

Rule of law

Truth

Homework: Read Chapter 23, Section 1 and answer the questions below.

- 1. How did issues regarding women's education and employment help to inspire the women's movement of the 1960s/1970s?
- 2. How did the Civil Right's Movement influence women to stand up for their rights?
- 3. What were the goals of National Organization for Women (NOW)?
- 4. What impact did feminism have on the women's movement?
- 5. What was stated in the Equal Rights Amendment? How many states ratified it? How many were needed for it to become part of the Constitution?