**U.S. History: Review Guide for a Test on the 1960s**

1. Kennedy and the Cold War: pp. 504-515
2. Johnson Great Society: pp. 517-24
3. The Counterculture : pp. 570-73
4. Women’s Rights: pp. 574-79
5. The Rights Revolution expands: pp. 580-85
6. The Environmental Movement: pp. 586-591
7. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X: class notes/discussion
8. U.S. Supreme Court: Judicial Activism and the Right to Privacy (*Griswold v. Connecticut and Roe v. Wade)* from class notes/discussion

**Key Terms, People and Events**

(1)1960 Election—Nixon and Kennedy

First Televised Debate—Impact

Initiatives of the Kennedy Administration—Domestic (New Frontier) and International (Cold War)

Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961—significance

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962—significance

Space Race

Assassination—Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission

(2)President Johnson

Great Society Program—War on Poverty

 Medicare/Medicaid

 Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965

Escalation of the War in Vietnam

Warren Court –Supreme Court promotes liberal agenda

 *Mapp v. Ohio*

 *Gideon v. Wainwright*

 *Miranda v. Arizona*

 *Engle v. Vitale*

 *Griswold v. Connecticut*

*(3)Social Changes*

Counterculture

Generation Gap

Second Wave of Feminism

Betty Friedan

National Organization for Women

Equal Rights Amendment

Gloria Steinman

Phyllis Schlafly

(4)Chicano Movement

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers

American Indian Movement

Ralph Nader and the Consumer Movement

Rachel Carson and the Environmental Movement

Earth Day

Environmental Protection Agency

 Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act

**Essay Questions**

1. How did the role of government in society change during the Kennedy and Johnson years? Give specific examples of policies to illustrate your argument. Then discuss both liberal and conservative perspectives about these programs. What do you believe?
2. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X are both important civil rights leaders. Explain their goals, philosophy, and strategies. Explain their relative successes and failures. Share your opinions about each of these leaders.
3. The U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren expanded individual rights dramatically. This can be represented with many Court cases, but *Griswold v. Connecticut* remains one of the more revolutionary cases. Discuss the facts of this case and its consequences on how the Constitution is interpreted. Discuss its impact on the question of abortion. Do you agree with the majority decision in *Griswold*? Discuss.
4. The 1960s is also a time of many different social movements working to achieve great equality. Select one of these movements (such as racial, ethnic, gender, environmental, etc). Discuss the goals of the movement. How did the movement work to achieve its goals? To what extent were these goals achieved? Do you agree with the goals of the movement? Discuss.