**Period 8: 1945-1980: Domestic Life Study Guide**

**Key Concept 8.2:** New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

**I**. Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.

1. During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combatted racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics.  (**Martin Luther King Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Montgomery Bus Boycott.**
2. The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Civil Rights  Act of 1964 to promote greater racial equality.  (**Truman’s Executive Order 9981, Brown v. Board of Education, Civil Rights Act of 1964**, **Voting Rights Act 1965**,
3. Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965. (**Little Rock 9, Orval Faubus, Freedom Rides, SNCC, Grassroots Movements, Malcolm X, Black Power Movement)**

II. Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.

1. Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality. (**The Feminine Mystique, National Organization for Women, Title IX, Stonewall Riots**)
2. Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices. (**American Indian Movement, Cesar Chavez, Immigration Act of 1965**)
3. Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem. (**Michael Harrington “The Other America”, Great Society War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid**)
4. Environmental problems and accidents led to a growing environmental movement that aimed to use legislative and public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources. The federal government established new environmental programs and regulations. (**Rachel Carson Silent Spring, Great Society Clean Air Act, Earth Day**)

III. Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement.

1. Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s. (Understand **liberalism** under Truman, Kennedy, and ESPECIALLY **Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society**)
2. Liberal ideas found expression in Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society, which attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues. A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties.  (**Lyndon Johnson, Great Society programs, Warren Court, Miranda v Arizona, Griswold v Connecticut**)
3. In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking  to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies. (**Rise of conservative movement in late 1960s, Barry Goldwater, Election of Nixon 1968, Silent Majority**)
4. Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad. (**Students for a Democratic Society, New Left, Free Speech Movement, Black Radicalism)**
5. Public confidence and trust in government’s ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises. (**Impact of Watergate, Impact of Vietnam War, 1970s Oil Embargo, Iran Hostage Crisis**,
6. The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights. (**Debate over Roe v Wade, affirmative action debate, debate over Great Society programs**)

**Key Concept 8.3:** Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

I. Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.

1. A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped  spur economic growth. (**White collar workers, Baby boom**)
2. As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.  (**Suburbs, Levittown, Sun Belt**)
3. Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965. (**Immigration Act of 1965**)

II. New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.

1. Mass culture became increasingly homogeneous in the postwar years, inspiring challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, and rebellious youth. (**Rise of television, Beatniks, Allen Ginsberg**)
2. Feminists and young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents’ generation, introduced greater informality into  U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms. (**Hippies, Rise of Counterculture, Sexual Revolution, The Feminine Mystique**)
3. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives. (**Rise of evangelical movement, abortion issue, influence on politics**)

**Chapter 37-40 Domestic Life Identifications**

**1950s: Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1961)**

1) Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

2) Little Rock 9, Governor Orval E. Faubus, Federal vs. State conflict

3) Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycott & Martin Luther King Jr.

4) Interstate Highway Act

5) Conformity of the 1950s, the Beats, Beatniks, Allen Ginsberg

***Know these:*** Baby boom, Dr Benjamin Spock’s “Baby and Child Care”, Impact of television on American life, homogenous mass culture, Levittown & suburbs, status of women in 1950s, Yates vs. United States

**1960s: John F. Kennedy (1961-1963) & Lyndon Johnson (1963-1969)**

6) Rachel Carson “Silent Spring”, Environmental impact of Great Society

7) Freedom rides, Congress of Racial Equality, SNCC, Grassroots Movement

8) Lyndon B Johnson, Great Society program examples,

9) Michael Harrington & The Other America, War on Poverty, Medicare & Medicaid,

10) Immigration Act of 1965, How did it change demographics in America

11) Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965

12) Conservative backlash to liberalism, Barry Goldwater & Election of 1964

13) Earl Warren, Warren Court, Miranda v. Arizona, Griswold v Connecticut

14) Race riots of 1964-1968, “Black Radicalism”, Malcolm X, Black Panthers

15) American Indian Movement, Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers

16) National Organization for Women, Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique,

17) Students for a Democratic Society, Port Huron Statement, Rise of New Left

18) the Stonewall Inn, Gay Rights Movement

19) Hippies, Counterculture movement

**1970s: Richard Nixon (1969-1974) , Gerald Ford (1974-1977), Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)**

20) Election of Nixon 1968, Conservative backlash, Silent Majority

21) Watergate Crisis, Impact on Presidency

22) Roe v Wade

23) OPEC Crisis

24) Iran Hostage Crisis

***Know these:*** Election of 1960, Nixon vs. Kennedy debates, Assassination of Kennedy, Anti-Vietnam War protests, 1968 Democratic Convention Riots, Election of 1968, Kent State shooting, Impact of Vietnam War on America, Rise of Evangelical Movement, political, cultural, economic, & social debates of 1960-1980s,