Part 2: Domestic APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980 REVIEWED!

Liberal principles car	ne to dominate postwar	politics and	court
decisions:	Rise of Liberalism		

- <u>CONTEXT</u>: The image of prosperity of the 1950s was called into question with "<u>The Other America</u>" by Michael Harrington (poverty in America) & the continued lack of civil rights remained a problem.
- Lyndon Johnson's Great Society dramatically increased the scope and size of the federal government (Liberalism!)
- Head Start program (preschool), Job Corps (vocational education)
- Medicare: health care for those over 65. Medicaid: health care for poor & disabled
- Immigration & Nationality Act of 1965 ended the quotas designed to restrict certain nationalities (new groups come to America)
- Supreme Court decisions of the Warren Court greatly expanded individual freedoms and democracy
 - Yates v. U.S. (1957): 1st amendment protects radical / revolutionary speech
 - Griswold v. Connecticut (1965): citizen has right to privacy, thus birth control cannot be prohibited
 - Miranda v. Arizona (1966): right to remain slient & speak with attorney
- However, the rise of liberalism will be accompanied by <u>criticisms</u> from <u>both the "left" and the "right"</u>

However, liberalism came under from both the left and a new growing conservative movement

Criticisms from the "left" Criticisms from the "right"

- Felt that not enough was being done for civil rights, poverty
 - Rise of black radicalism / black power movement (Black Panthers, Malcolm X)
- Highly critical of U.S. foreign policy (especially in the Vietnam War)
 - Tet Offensive, My Lai massacre, Bombing Cambodia (feeling these policies were immoral)
- UC Berkeley Free Speech Movement, Students for Democratic Society (SDS) issued the Port Huron Statement, and other "New Left" movements spread across college campuses
- Democratic National Convention in Chicago (1968) Riots occured

- Election of 1964: Barry Goldwater lost to LBJ, but represented rising conservative movement
- Criticism of liberalism:
 - Did not like a large federal government
 - Criticized high deficits
 - Decisions of Warren Court
 - Felt the traditional morality was being undermined (Mobilize against Roe v Wade)
- Election of 1968: Republican Richard Nixon
 - Watergate scandal further erodes trust in govt.
- Election of 1980: Ronald Reagan wins: "Reaganomics", deregulation
- Rising Christian fundamentalist movement

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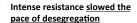
Eventually all 3 branches of government helped advance the cause of civil rights & greater racial justice

- Executive Branch: Following WW2 Truman desegregated the military with Executive Order 9981
- <u>Judicial Branch</u>: Plessy v. Ferguson is overturned in the <u>Brown v. Board of</u> <u>Education</u> decision
 - Segregation is inherently unequal and must end with all deliberate speed
- <u>Legislative</u>: Civil Rights Act 1964 made segregation illegal in all public facilities & established Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that banned discrimination in employment
- Voting Rights Act 1965 ended efforts to prevent African Americans from voting in the south (literacy test banned)
- 24th Amendment: poll taxes were unconstitutional



Civil Rights advocates sought to fulfill the Reconstruction era promises and managed to slowly achieve some legal and political success.

- WW2 energized the civil rights movement:
 Double V Campaign, CORE, NAACP
 increased
 .
- 1) legal challenges 2) direct action 3) non violence
- NAACP, led by Thurgood Marshall managed to win a victory against segregation in the Brown v Board case
- Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)
- Greensboro lunch counter sit-ins (1960)
- Freedom Riders rode buses (organized by CORE) into the segregated south (1961)
- Freedom Summer (register to vote) Fannie Lou Hamer with SNCC (1964)
- Various grass roots movements pressure for civil rights well into the 1960s.



- Brown decision:
 - Southern Manifesto denounced the Brown decision & criticized the Supreme Court
 - Little Rock 9: Gov. Faubus prevent students from attending school. Ike has to send in troops
- Violence: During the Freedom Rides, "Bombingham", Freedom Summer murders, etc.



Tactical & Philosophical Differences

- Some in the Civil Rights movement began to question the nonviolent tactics and philosophy
- Watts Riots (1965) broke out following an arrest of a black motorist by white police officers
- Member of SNCC Stokely Carmichael called for "Black Power" (economic power, racial separatism)
- Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam. Emphasized black nationalism, self improvement, separatism.
- Black Panthers formed in Oakland by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale



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OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS

Women's Rights

Other Minority Groups

LGBT

- "The Feminine Mystique" by Betty Friedan (1963) challenge traditional gender roles
- Family structure was changing as the number of women working increased
- National Organization of Women (NOW) founded by women's rights activists
- In 1972 Congress passed Title IX which sought to end sex discrimination in schools
- Equal Rights Amendment fell short of ratification (against-Phyllis Schlafly)
- Roe v. Wade (1973) struck down laws prohibiting abortion on the grounds that they were a violation of a women's right to privacy. (legalized abortion)
- Movement founded in 1968 brought attention to the plight of Native people
- Cesar Chavez led the United Farm Workers in a grape boycott
- Immigration Act of 1965: new immigrant groups come to USA
- University of California v. Bakke (1978) upheld affirmative action.
 Race could be one of several factors in admission
- Stonewall Riots in 1969 led to the birth of the LGBT movement





Society & Economics: 1950-1980

- Rapid economic and social changes in American society in the postwar years led to a sense of optimism and increased tensions:
 - Rise of the American middle class & increased social mobility.
 - Move to suburbs (Levittown) and post war baby boom
 - Cold War defense spending was a big reason for the economic prosperity
 - Much of this growth will take place in the Sunbelt
- Television becomes a common household item and contributed to homogeneity
 of American culture
 - Challenges to conformity: The Beat Movement, rock and roll
- 1960's rise of counterculture such as "hippies" rejected many social, economic, & political values of the previous generation
 - Sexual Revolution: Birth control such as "The Pill", access to abortion (Roe v Wade)
- These changes led to significant political and moral debates
 - Rise of the conservative movement & Christian fundamentalist
- <u>Causes</u>: Fear of juvenile delinquency ("hippies"), urban unrest, challenges to the traditional family, and perceived failures of the federal government policies (New Deal, Great Society) led to efforts to promote their own values and ideology

APUSH 1945-1952 POST WW2, TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION THE COLD WAR BEGINS REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 36 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 27 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 25-26



America's History (Henretta) Chapter 27-28

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& the 1950°s				
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1968-1980
That DECADE

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