



## Civil Rights

### U.S. History Unit Companion

#### Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

**NOTE:** Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

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## Prepare

Throughout the Civil Rights unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.



### Unit Essential Questions

- What forms of social, economic, and political segregation did minorities face during the 1960s?
- What were the goals, approaches, and successes of the civil rights movement?
- Who were the key figures in the civil rights movement?
- What actions did the U.S. government take to end segregation?
- What were the origins, goals, and impacts of the Black Power movement?
- What foreign and domestic policies defined the Kennedy and Johnson administrations?
- What were the causes and effects of cultural changes in the 1960s?

You will learn about the following topics in the Civil Rights unit:

- the effects of segregation in the 1960s
- the origin and goals of the civil rights movement
- important leaders of the civil rights movement
- the government's role in ending segregation
- Americans' attitudes toward desegregation
- the rise of the Black Power movement
- the differences between the Black Power movement's tactics and peaceful civil rights protests
- the important foreign and domestic policies of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations
- the causes and effects of scientific and technological advancements during the 1960s
- the changing roles of women in society
- the rise of the 1960s counterculture
- the development of other protest movements in the 1960s

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



## Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

# The Fight for Equality Summary

In 1960, many communities especially in the South were still heavily segregated. African Americans became frustrated by daily injustices and began to take action. One of the first forms of protest was the sit-in at segregated lunch counters, which helped to raise awareness about the injustice of segregation.

Another form of protest were freedom rides, in which African American and white students rode buses together into the South to test the enforcement of desegregation on interstate transportation. African American and white freedom riders peacefully sat together on buses yet encountered violence at some of their stops. Efforts to register African Americans to vote also triggered violence.

One of the most famous protest during the civil rights movement was the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963. At this event, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech. King went on to lead many additional protests that year, some of which were met with violence. King himself was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, and wrote a famous document, “Letter from a Birmingham Jail,” from his prison cell. The letter takes a far less hopeful tone than the “I Have a Dream” Speech. It explains Dr. King’s frustration with white ministers in particular who called themselves Christians but refused to see African Americans as their equals.

During this time period, other minority groups began to fight for equal rights as well. The Chicano Movement sought political power and demanded restoration of land taken by the United States after the Mexican-American War. Farm workers formed the United Farm Workers, demanding fair treatment and better pay for farm workers and eventually winning the right to unionize.

The Fight for Equality Guided Notes	
What was the philosophy of the NAACP with regard to civil rights progress? (slide 1)	The NAACP encouraged patience on the part of civil rights protestors. They believed slow progress was less likely to meet with white resistance.
How did the lunch counter protesters in Greensboro, North Carolina respond to backlash from angry white people? (slide 1)	

## The Fight for Equality Guided Notes

What changes did the sit-in in North Carolina lead to? (slide 2)	
What was the purpose of “freedom rides”? (slide 2)	
What happened when SNCC organized an effort to register African Americans to vote? (slide 2)	
What was the goal of the March on Washington in 1963? (slide 3)	
What was the key message of the “I Have a Dream” Speech? (slide 3)	
What happened in Birmingham, Alabama, and how did the world react to it? (slide 5)	
In his “Letter from a Birmingham Jail,” who is Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. disappointed in and why? (slide 5)	
What was the main goal and success of the United Farm Workers? (slide 6)	
What rights did the Chicano Movement fight for? (slide 6)	

# The End of Segregation Summary

Presidents Kennedy and Johnson saw the passage of legislation during their administrations that would help end segregation. This legislation included the Twenty-fourth Amendment, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These laws and that amendment helped reduce barriers for African Americans in voting, education, housing, and employment.

While the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a victory for the nation, some people opposed it and wanted to see the South remain segregated. Although many of these people were southern Democrats, or Dixiecrats, issues surrounding the civil rights movement caused a shift in the political alignment of the South. The South had traditionally voted Democratic, but when Democratic candidates began to support desegregation, many southern Democrats began to side with and eventually became Republicans. These political changes are still in effect today.

The battle over segregation brought huge pushback when African American students tried to enroll at previously all-white universities. The violence associated with these events helped leaders realize they needed more anti-segregation legislation. Peaceful civil rights demonstrations sometimes turned extremely violent against African Americans; on “Bloody Sunday,” marchers in Selma, Alabama, were confronted by police wielding batons and tear gas.

The End of Segregation Guided Notes	
What important civil rights legislation was passed during the 1960s? (slide 1)	The Twenty-fourth Amendment was ratified in 1964. This amendment abolished poll taxes, meaning nobody was required to pay to vote. Kennedy began, and Johnson finished, the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which established measures to end segregation in schools, prohibited segregation in public accommodations, and end some types of discrimination in employment. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibited governments from passing laws that discriminated against voters based on race.
Who were the Dixiecrats? (slide 2)	
How did political alignment in the South change during Kennedy’s and Johnson’s presidencies? (slide 2)	

## The End of Segregation Guided Notes

What events led President Kennedy to realize that the country needed more explicit civil rights laws and more enforcement of them?  
(slide 3)

What happened on “Bloody Sunday”?  
(slide 3)

## Civil Rights Tactics

As many African Americans continued their peaceful struggles for equality and integration, the Black Power movement arose and advocated for black separatism. The Nation of Islam and its famous member, Malcolm X, also believed in black separatism. Malcolm X, believed violence in the face of violence was necessary.

The Black Panther Party, founded in 1966, did not believe in black separatism, but it did believe in taking extreme measures to fight discrimination. Seeking equal rights and safety for African Americans, they patrolled African American neighborhoods to protect residents from police brutality. Unfortunately, their efforts often turned violent.

While protestors continued to disagree over whether violent or nonviolent resistance was the most effective tactic to gain civil rights, the black pride movement gained momentum. It aimed at making African Americans proud of their culture and heritage.

In 1965, Malcolm X was assassinated by his former group, the Nation of Islam, when his ideas began to diverge from theirs. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968, leading to nationwide rioting.

## Civil Rights Tactics Guided Notes

How was the Black Power movement different from previous movements aimed at racial equality?  
(slide 1)

While previous activists had focused on equality and integration, Black Power focused on African Americans uniting as a political force. Many people in the Black Power movement supported black separatism, the idea of African Americans living in their own communities instead of integrating into white society.

## Civil Rights Tactics Guided Notes

What were some of the goals of the black pride movement? (slide 1)	
What was Malcolm X's attitude toward violence? (slide 2)	
What were the goals and tactics of the Black Panther Party? (slide 2)	
Why did some protestors believe peaceful resistance was the wisest tactic? (slide 3)	
What was Malcolm X's influence on black nationalism? (slide 4)	
What happened in the aftermath of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination? (slide 4)	

## The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson Summary

John F. Kennedy hoped to establish social welfare programs in the style of the New Deal. Most of his programs aimed at helping the poor and elderly. He helped African Americans gain voting rights, but because he lacked strong support in his party, he did not support their fight for full equal rights.

Kennedy focused on foreign policy. He saw it as his mission to protect the world from communist influence. He collaborated with leaders of other countries in this mission, and he established the Peace Corps in an effort to bring aid to countries that might otherwise fall victim to communist influence.

Kennedy was also concerned about communist influence from Cuba. After the United States failed to start an anti-communist uprising Cuba in the Bay of Pigs invasion, there was a tense period known as the Cuban Missile Crisis during which the United States and the Soviet Union came very close to nuclear war.

Lyndon Johnson took over as president in 1963 after Kennedy’s assassination. He established programs that aimed to help people out of poverty through education. Johnson also created programs to help immigrants, the poor, and the elderly. Johnson’s foreign policy focused on the growing conflict in Vietnam. He also signed treaties with the Soviet Union to prevent further build up and spread of nuclear weaponry.

Kennedy and Johnson also helped further the space race, a contest between the United States and the Soviet Union to see which nation could put a human on the moon. This helped to create new jobs in the United States, which in turn strengthened the economy.

<b>The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson Guided Notes</b>	
What were some of the main achievements of the Kennedy administration? (slide 1)	The accomplishments of the Kennedy administration centered on poverty relief and care for the elderly. Some of the policies included expanding unemployment benefits, testing food stamp programs, and expanding free lunches in schools. Kennedy also worked to pass legislation to address mental health concerns and to ensure African American voting rights.
What did Kennedy limit his goals regarding civil rights issues? (slide 1)	
How did the Soviet Union and Cold War politics shape Kennedy’s foreign policies? (slide 2)	
How did the establishment of the Peace Corps help to further Kennedy’s foreign policy? (slide 2)	



## The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson Guided Notes

What was the Berlin Wall and why was it built? (slide 3)	
Why was the Bay of Pigs invasion a foreign policy disaster? (slide 4)	
What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? (slide 4)	
Why did some people believe conspiracy theories about the assassination of President Kennedy? (slide 5)	
What were Lyndon Johnson's domestic goals as president? (slide 6)	
What were two of the accomplishments of the Johnson administration? (slide 6)	
How did legislation during the Johnson administration open the door for a new era in immigration? (slide 7)	
What was Johnson's War on Poverty? (slide 7)	
What did Johnson do to provide health care to older Americans? (slide 7)	

## The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson Guided Notes

How did Johnson help prevent nuclear war through diplomatic efforts? (slide 8)	
What was the space race? (slide 9)	
How did television affect people's views on issues at home and abroad? (slide 9)	

## Social Change in the 1960s Summary

In the 1960s, women's roles began to change. Many entered the workforce, necessitating legislation to guarantee equal pay. Women voiced dissatisfaction with their lives as homemakers and many embraced feminism, the idea that men and women should be treated equally in all areas of life. Feminist writer Betty Friedan led women in forming the National Organization for Women (NOW), whose goal was to ensure equal rights and full participation in society for all women.

Change also came about through Supreme Court decisions. Under Chief Justice Earl Warren, the court decided landmark cases that affected voting rights, free speech, due process, and civil rights.

This period of rapid social change gave rise to the counterculture comprised of people who rejected society's expectations of conventional life. Many different groups made up the counterculture, including hippies. Hippies rebelled through their choice of clothing, their protests of the war, and their message that people should be free to live as they wished. Folk and rock music reflected the ideas of the counterculture.

The 1960s saw the rise of the environmental movement as well. Following a series of environmental disasters, the work of environmental activists led to the passage of reforms designed to prevent future disasters.

## Social Change in the 1960s Guided Notes

<p>Why did many women start a movement to fight for greater rights and power? (slide 1)</p>	<p>Women became unhappy with society's expectation that they would find fulfillment as wives and mothers. They believed homemaking robbed them of their individualism. Inspired by the protest movements of the 1960s and by Betty Friedan's bestselling book <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, many white, middle-class women began a movement of their own to fight for their rights.</p>
<p>How did women's lives change in the 1960s? (slide 1)</p>	
<p>What was the main goal of the National Organization for Women (NOW)? (slide 2)</p>	
<p>List two landmark cases heard in the Warren Court, as well as their outcomes. (slide 3)</p>	
<p>What was the Supreme Court's ruling in <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>? (slide 4)</p>	
<p>In <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, what two requirements did the Supreme Court establish for evidence to be admissible in court? (slide 4)</p>	
<p>What beliefs did the various groups of the counterculture rebel against? (slide 5)</p>	

## Social Change in the 1960s Guided Notes

How did music reflect and promote the ideas of the counterculture?  
(slide 5)

What factors caused people to become more concerned about the environment?  
(slide 6)

What were some early accomplishments of environmental activists?  
(slide 6)



## Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from the Civil Rights unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

### The Fight for Equality

Key Word	Description
boycott	A boycott is a refusal to purchase goods and services from a company as a form of protest.
César Chávez	
The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)	
freedom riders	
Martin Luther King Jr.	
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	
sit-in	
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)	
The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)	

Key Word	Description
United Farm Workers (UFW)	

### The End of Segregation

Key Word	Description
Civil Rights Act of 1964	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a federal law that banned discrimination in public accommodations, aided schools in desegregation, prohibited federal funding of programs that permitted segregation, and barred certain kinds of discrimination in employment.
Congressional Bloc of Southern Democrats	
Dixiecrats	
James Meredith	
Twenty-fourth Amendment	
University of Mississippi	
Voting Rights Act of 1965	
George Wallace	

### Civil Rights Tactics

Key Word	Description
Black Panthers	The Black Panther Party was a political group founded in 1966 that fought against both capitalism and white racism.

Key Word	Description
Black Power movement	
Stokely Carmichael	
Malcolm X	

### The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson

Key Word	Description
1965 Immigration Act	The 1965 Immigration Act was a law that significantly changed immigration policies. It lifted restrictions on origin countries, job skills, and family ties to the U.S.
Bay of Pigs invasion	
Berlin Wall	
Cuban Missile Crisis	
flexible response	
Great Society	
Lyndon B. Johnson	
John F. Kennedy	
Medicare	
New Frontier	

Key Word	Description
Peace Corps	
space race	
War on Poverty	

### Social Change in the 1960s

Key Word	Description
counterculture	The term “counterculture” refers to a philosophy and way of life that develops in opposition to the dominant culture of a society.
feminism	
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	
<i>Silent Spring</i>	
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>	





## Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
What types of civil rights protests took place in the 1960s? (The Fight for Equality)	One type of protest was the sit-in, in which black people would sit in a whites-only establishment and refuse to leave. The “freedom rides” were another form of protest. Freedom Riders were black and white students who rode buses into the south to test new integration laws for interstate transit; they were often met with violence. There were many protest marches, the most famous of which was the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Protests often became violent due to white opposition.
What efforts were made in the 1960s for equality for Mexican Americans? (The Fight for Equality)	
What civil rights guarantees did the Civil Rights Act of 1965 provide? (The End of Segregation)	
Why key events occurred in the South in the struggle for racial integration? (The End of Segregation)	
How did Malcolm X and Martin Luther King’s philosophies differ? (Civil Rights Tactics)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
<p>What were some of the social welfare programs established during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations? (The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson)</p>	
<p>What were the main foreign policy goals during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations? (The Presidencies of Kennedy and Johnson)</p>	
<p>Why did women start their own movement in the 1960s? (Social Change in the 1960s)</p>	
<p>What were the beliefs of the counterculture? (Social Change in the 1960s)</p>	