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THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Unit 17 Review Guide

1: The 1950s

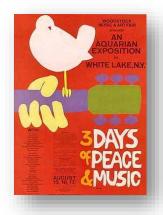
The 1950s are remembered as a good time for most Americans. The economy was doing well, and people were happy to have new houses, cars, and modern appliances. However, there were underlying problems for some groups who were left out of these happy days, and because happiness also meant conformity.

2: THE COUNTERCULTURE

The Counterculture of the 1960s was a youth movement that focused on finding oneself and breaking social rules, especially related to love, music, fashion and drugs. It was centered in San Francisco, influenced by the anti-war movement, and fueled by new music.

3: THE GREAT SOCIETY

The federal government joined in the efforts to remake American society in the 1960s. President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs were meant to end poverty, protect healthcare and protect the environment. The Supreme Court handed down important rulings about civil rights and criminal justice and the immigration system was significantly changed.









4. ENVIRONMENTALISM

The environmental movement as we know it today started in the 1960s. Over time the focus has shifted from preserving natural wonders to preventing pollution to mitigating the effects of climate change. In recent decades, significant opposition to the environmental movement has emerged.

5: THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

The fight for women's rights is as old as the United States itself. At different periods there has been more excitement and successes. In the 1960s and 70s another wave of feminist zeal emerged. This Third Wave Feminism correlated with changes in reproductive rights and social expectations, especially related to the workplace.

6: THE CONSERVATIVE REVOLUTION

There was a backlash in the 1970s and 80s to the extreme liberalism of the 1960s. Americans elected conservative politicians and the culture wars emerged as an element of partisan politics.

17-1: THE 1950s

BIG IDEA: The 1950s are remembered as a good time for most Americans. The economy was doing well, and people were happy to have new houses, cars, and modern appliances. However, there were underlying problems for some groups who were left out of these happy days, and because happiness also meant conformity.

Most Americans have happy memories of the 1950s. During the 1950s, the economy boomed. Middle class and blue-collar workers all did well. For the first time ever, most Americans could afford houses, cars, and new inventions like televisions. The interstate highway system was built, encouraging automobile purchasing, and the use of fertilizers led to abundant harvests. New advances in medicine helped people live longer.

Politically, the 1950s were stable. Eisenhower was president and he kept the government from spending too much, while also not reducing popular programs like Social Security. Although it was the height of the Cold War arms race, Eisenhower ended the Korean War and kept the nation out of any hot conflicts.

The G.I. Bill helped veterans of World War II buy houses and attend college. For the first time, both became common. Those same veterans came home and started families. Their children, the Baby Boomers, are one of the nation's largest generations ever. To house these families, suburbs were built. Cities grew, shopping malls, and fast food restaurants sprung up. It was a time of huge population growth in California.

People in the 1950s became more religious. More Americans went to church. However, the Supreme Court also limited the influence of religion in schools, banning school prayer for example.

In the 1950s, there was tremendous pressure for people to live up to an ideal. Families were supposed to have married parents, with a dad who worked and a mom who stayed home to raise polite children. They were supposed to have a house in the suburbs and a car.

Television was new and promoted this idealized version of family. Sitcoms were popular. Westerns were also popular in which good could always triumph over evil.

Rock and roll was new in the 1950s. Although based on African American traditions like rhythm and blues, it was first popularized by Elvis Presley.

Not everyone enjoyed the prosperity of the 1950s. The elderly, women, African Americans and other minorities did not benefit from the G.I. Bill.

The Beatniks rejected the conformity of the 1950s. Centered in San Francisco and New York City, they preferred a new form of jazz called bebop and criticized mainstream culture. The Beat Generation created some of the best literature of the 1950s. Those who did not want to conform also popularized abstract expressionism, a new style in art. Some movies of the 1950s similarly portrayed the darker side of society.

VOCABULARY

PEOPLE & **GROUPS**

Blue-Collar Workers Dr. Jonas Salk **Dwight Eisenhower Baby Boomers** William Levitt Billy Graham **Elvis Presley** Ralph Ellison

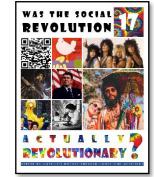
Beatnik John Coltrane Charlie Parker Dizzy Gillespie Thelonious Monk **Dave Brubeck** Allen Ginsberg American Civil **Liberties Union**

(ACLU) Jack Kerouac Willem de Koonigh Hans Hoffman Mark Rothko Jackson Pollock Marlon Brando James Dean J.D. Salinger **Edward Hopper**

COURT CASES

Everson v. Board of Education Engel v. Vitale





T ARTS I Love Lucy Westerns Gunsmoke

Rhythm and Blues (R&B) Rock and Roll Dick Clark's American Bandstand The Ed Sullivan Show Bebop Abstract Expressionism



Middle Class **Green Revolution** Corporatization Consolidation Modern Republicanism Mortgage Tuition **American Dream Urban Sprawl** 1950s Ideal Family



Suburbs Levittown Interstate Highway System **Shopping Center** Fast Food Restaurant



LITERATURE

Invisible Man Howl On the Road The Catcher in the Rye



LAWS & POLICIES

Operation Wetback

17-2: THE COUNTERCULTURE

BIG IDEA: The Counterculture of the 1960s was a youth movement that focused on finding oneself and breaking social rules, especially related to love, music, fashion and drugs. It was centered in San Francisco, influenced by the anti-war movement, and fueled by new music.

The counterculture refers to a time during the 1960s when many young Americans rebelled against the traditional rules of society. The idea of rebellion was not new. In some way, they were continuing the legacy of the Beat Generation of the 1950s. However, the hippies of the counterculture were much more widely known and far more influential.

Fueled by the emergence of the Baby Boomer generation as teenagers, the counterculture, its music, art, fashion, and political ideas shaped the entire generation.

The counterculture was centered in the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood Francisco. The climax of the entire movement was during the summer of 1967.

Hippies rebelled against many social norms. They experimented with new drugs, especially marijuana and LSD.

The hippies broke social rules about sex and marriage. They practiced free love and participated in love-ins.

The Merry Pranksters were a group of hippies who travelled from California to New York in an old school bus. Joined by popular musicians, they tried to demonstrate the ideas of the counterculture and recorded their experience.

Some hippies rejected modern life all together and tried to create perfect societies in communes where they shared property, and sometimes, sexual partners.

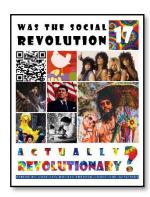
Rock and roll changed with the counterculture. Psychedelic rock became popular, as did folk rock. Music was an important part of the identity of the decade and the movement. For some, the climax of the counterculture was the Woodstock Music Festival in 1969.

The Altamont Music Festival in 1969 was the opposite of the Woodstock Festival and showed all of the dark sides of the counterculture. The organizers hired a biker gang to run security, drug use was rampant, and violence ensued.

VOCABULARY







PEOPLE & GROUPS

Hippies Diggers Timothy Leary Merry Pranksters Grateful Dead Jefferson Airplane The Doors The Beatles **Bob Dylan** Janice Joplin The Mamas & the Papas Simon & Garfunkel Sonny & Cher Peter, Paul & Mary Jimi Hendrix





L BOOKS

The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test Whole Earth Catalogue



Psychedelic Rock Folk Rock



17-3: THE GREAT SOCIETY

BIG IDEA: The federal government joined in the efforts to remake American society in the 1960s. President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs were meant to end poverty, protect healthcare and protect the environment. The Supreme Court handed down important rulings about civil rights and criminal justice and the immigration system was significantly changed.

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald while riding through Dallas, Texas in an open limousine. A man seeking to avenge the president's death killed Oswald a few days later. The Warren Commission investigated the killing and found that Oswald had acted alone, but Kennedy's death remains the subject of conspiracy theories.

The new president was Lyndon Johnson from Texas. Johnson was a long-time member of Congress and a master at convincing others to agree with him.

Johnson continued many of Kennedy's programs. He also wanted to improve the nation and believed America should be a Great Society.

Johnson declared a War on Poverty. He signed many laws that were designed to end poverty, mostly by giving people the education or support they needed to find jobs, rather than just by giving away money.

Johnson signed the ESEA, which provided federal funding for education. This was the first time the federal government got involved in funding local schools. He also created Head Start for low-income preschoolers and increased federal scholarships and loans for college.

Johnson created Medicare to cover health insurance for the elderly and Medicaid to provide health insurance for the poor. Both programs remain popular and account for about a quarter of the entire federal budget.

Johnson's Great Society included federal funding for the arts, including funding for public radio and television.

Johnson also passed laws to protect consumers, such as regulations on automobile safety, truth in packaging, and financial disclosures.

Johnson signed the Immigration and Nationality Act, which ended national quotas for immigration and implemented a family reunification policy. This greatly increased immigration from Asia and Africa.

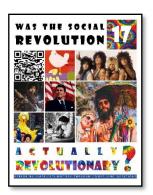
The Great Society and Johnson's War on Poverty were limited because Johnson was also spending money to fight the Vietnam War. Conservatives criticize the Great Society programs as excessive government.

During the 1960s, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled on multiple cases that expanded civil rights, including Brown v. Board of Education, as well as cases that led to the creation of the Miranda Warning.

VOCABULARY







PEOPLE & GROUPS

Lee Harvey Oswald Warren Commission Earl Warren Warren Court Public Defender



Assassination of John F. Kennedy



Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)

Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965

COURT CASES

Gideon v. Wainwright Miranda v. Arizona

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS & AGENCIES

The Great Society
War on Poverty
Jobs Corps
Head Start
Medicare
Medicaid
National Endowment for the Arts
Corporation for Public Broadcasting



17-4: ENVIRONMENTALISM

BIG IDEA: The environmental movement as we know it today started in the 1960s. Over time the focus has shifted from preserving natural wonders to preventing pollution to mitigating the effects of climate change. In recent decades, significant opposition to the environmental movement has emerged.

Americans have been concerned with preserving the environment since the Progressive Era when President Theodore Roosevelt launched the National Park Service and John Muir founded the Sierra Club.

During the Great Depression FDR implemented the CCC and dealt with the Dust Bowl and during the 1950s people worked to stop construction of a dam that would have partially filled in the Grand Canyon.

The modern environmental movement started when Rachel Carson wrote Silent Spring and helped Americans become aware of the dangers of the pesticide DDT. Her work led to the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency.

President Johnson and his wife Lady Bird Johnson both cared about the environment and the Clean Air

and Clean Water Acts were part of Johnson's Great Society.

During the 1960s and 1970s the environmental movement grew. Earth Day was started and new non-governmental organizations were founded to fight for conservation.

In modern times, climate change is the most pressing concern. International agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement have implemented goals for carbon emission reduction. Different presidents have chosen to join or withdraw from these agreements.

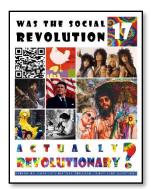
Some people reject the overwhelming science that supports human-induced climate change. These climate skeptics were originally funded by business groups who will lose money if carbon emissions are reduced. Republican politicians, including President Trump, promote the ideas of climate skeptics and work to block environmental regulation. Most Democrats, like former Vice President Al Gore, advocate for regulations to limit climate change.

VOCABULARY



EVENTS

Cuyahoga River Fires Earth Day



PEOPLE & GROUPS

Rachel Carson Lady Bird Johnson Woodsy Owl Greenpeace World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Al Gore



LAWS & TREATIES

Clean Air Act Clean Water Act **Kyoto Protocol** Paris Agreement



Silent Spring An Inconvenient Truth



SCIENCE

DDT Greenhouse Gas **Global Warming** Climate Skepticism

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)



17-5: THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

BIG IDEA: The fight for women's rights is as old as the United States itself. At different periods there has been more excitement and successes. In the 1960s and 70s another wave of feminist zeal emerged. This Third Wave Feminism correlated with changes in reproductive rights and social expectations, especially related to the workplace.

Women have been fighting for equal rights since before the United States existed. In the early 1800s, women met at the Seneca Falls Convention and started working for the right to vote. However, at the same time the industrial revolution gave rise to the Cult of Domesticity, which established different roles for men and women in society. Women were supposed to stay at home to cook, clean, and care for children. Women finally won the right to vote in 1920 with the passage of the 19th Amendment.

In the 1960s, Second Wave Feminism started with the publication of Betty Friedan's book The Feminine Mystique. She criticized the Cult of Domesticity and challenged the idea that women should be happy as homemakers and mothers.

Laws such as the Civil Rights Act and Equal Pay Act gave women more rights. The National Organization for Women (NOW) started working to pass a constitutional amendment to guarantee women equal rights. The Equal Rights Act (ERA) was never ratified because Phyllis Schlafly organized a movement to stop it. She argued that equal rights would hurt women.

Some radical feminists demonstrated by burning bras or protesting at the Miss America Pageant.

A major change for women in the 1950s was the legalization of birth control. This helped contribute to the sexual revolution of the counterculture and made sex outside of marriage much more common.

The legalization of abortion with the Roe v. Wade Supreme Court ruling in 1973 was another major turning point for women. Abortion is still controversial and pro-life and prochoice organizations and politicians continue to fight about it.

In the 1960s and 1970s, divorce laws changed so that women could divorce and maintain control of property and child custody. This greatly increased the rates of divorce since women could escape bad relationships and not have to leave their children or be cast into poverty.

Title IX guaranteed equal opportunities for girls in schools that received federal funding. This led to an increase in school sports for girls.

The glass ceiling is an imaginary boundary women cannot pass in government and politics. So far, no woman has ever been president, only five have been on the Supreme Court, and few have ever been company CEOs.

Women can now serve in any role in the armed forces, but this is a recent change. The role women played in the 1991 Persian Gulf War helped break down these barriers.

2 COURT CASES

Griswold v.

Connecticut Eisenstadt v. Baird Roe v. Wade Kirchberg v. Feenstra

LETTERS &

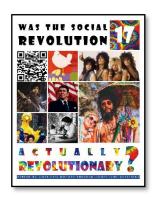
"Remember the Ladies" The Feminine Mystique

VOCABULARY



IDEAS

Cult of Domesticity Sexism Pro-Life Pro-Choice Litmus Test Glass Ceiling





Seneca Falls Convention Second Wave Feminism Miss America Pageant Bra Burning

PEOPLE & GROUPS

Abagail Adams
Betty Friedan
Gloria Steinem
Germaine Greer
National Organization for Women (NOW)
Alice Paul
Phyllis Schlafly
Margaret Sanger
National Right to Life Committee
National Abortion Rights Action League
Planned Parenthood
Hillary Clinton
Sandra Day O'Connor

E

LAWS & POLICIES

19th Amendment
Equal Pay Act of 1964
Civil Rights Act of 1964
Maternity Leave
Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
Right-to-Life Amendment
Hyde Amendment
No-Fault Divorce

Title IX



SCIENCE3

Birth Control
Birth Control Pill
Abortion



www.inauirvhistorv.com

17-6: THE CONSERVATIVE REVOLUTION

BIG IDEA: There was a backlash in the 1970s and 80s to the extreme liberalism of the 1960s. Americans elected conservative politicians and the culture wars emerged as an element of partisan politics.

The Great Society programs were examples of the liberal idea that government should do a lot to fix problems in society. Also, during the 1960s, the counterculture was challenging traditional social norms. In the 1970s, Americans turned away from these liberal extremes and embraced ideas that are more conservative. This was the Conservative Revolution.

The first champions of conservative ideas were academics and Senator Barry Goldwater who lost his campaign for president in 1964. They started the New Right. In 1980, Ronald Reagan won the presidency. He was a champion of conservative ideas about taxes, government spending, and social norms.



Reagan was supported by traditional Republican voters as well as some former Democrats who were upset about high crime, the poor economy, and the counterculture.

Reagan promoted trickle-down economics. He wanted tax breaks for the wealthy and businesses. He

believed this would create economic growth because businesses would have more to spend to hire workers and that eventually everyone would benefit. Reagan also cut government spending and regulation.

In the 1980s, culture wars raged. Social conservatives tried to censor music and promoted conservative candidates in elections.

Reagan nominated conservatives to the Supreme Court.





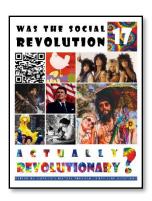
Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem

VOCABULARY



IDEAS

Liberal
Big Government
Left
Conservative
Small Government
Right
New Right
Religious Right
Liberal Media



PEOPLE & GROUPS

Barry Goldwater
Heritage Foundation
William Buckley
Pat Robertson
Jerry Falwell
Moral Majority
Values Voters
Law and Order Candidate
Yuppie
Reagan Democrats
The Great Communicator
Pat Buchanan
William Rehnquist
Antonin Scalia
Anthony Kennedy



Vatican II
Firing of the Air Traffic Controllers
Culture Wars

ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

Reaganomics Supply-side Economics Trickledown Economics Voodoo Economics Deregulation

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY



KEY IDEAS

- Middle Class: The large group of Americans who are not wealth or poor, but are able to live comfortably on the money they earn from their work.
- Modern Republicanism: A political philosophy during the second half of the 1900s in which Republican politicians did not increase government spending, but also did not cut popular New Deal programs such as Social Security.
- American Dream: Persistent myth in America that hard work and ingenuity will result in upward social mobility. In the 1950s, the goal was a house in the suburbs, a family with children, a car and a dog.
- Urban Sprawl: The spread of cities, especially suburbs, into rural areas. This process usually involves wasted land in which large parking lots divide buildings or large yards separate homes. It necessitates a car-based culture in order to get around.
- **1950s Ideal Family:** Family structure that includes a father who goes to work, a mother who stays home to care for the house and children, and two or three children. This image was perpetuated in early television in shows such as Leave It to Beaver and Father Knows Best. It is heavily influenced by the Cult of Domesticity.
- Free Love: Idea popularized by the young people of the counterculture during the 1960s that sex was beautiful and being free included freeing oneself from society's rules about sexual behavior.
- **Miranda Warning:** Statement made by arresting police officers advising people of their right to remain silent and their right to an attorney.
- **Cult of Domesticity:** Idea popularized in the early 1800s with the onset of the Industrial Revolution that certain tasks and issues were appropriate for women. These did not include work outside the home or politics. This has also been called the Women's Sphere.
- **Sexism:** Prejudice or discrimination against a person because of his or her gender. It was a word that first became common during the feminist movement of the 1970s.
- Pro-Life: Being opposed to abortion.
- Pro-Choice: Being in favor of legalized abortion.
- **Litmus Test:** A position that a candidate must take in order to receive support from a group of voters. A candidate's position on abortion is often a make-or-break factor in American politics.
- Glass Ceiling: Idea that women can be promoted in business, the military, or politics but can never rise to the highest levels. The phrase was first coined in 1978.
- **Liberal:** People who see change as a positive and like the idea of using the government as a way to implement large-scale changes. In modern times, the Democrats represent this political idea.
- **Big Government:** The idea that the government should collect more taxes and do many things. This is a liberal idea.

- **Left:** In terms of politics, being on this side means a person is liberal.
- Conservative: People who are skeptical of change. They do not want government to be involved in peoples' lives any more than necessary. In modern times, the Republicans represent this political idea.
- Small Government: The idea that the government should only do what people cannot do on their own. This is a conservative idea.
- **Right:** In terms of politics, being on this side means a person is conservative.
- New Right: A shift in the Republican Party that occurred between the 1960s and 1980s. It promoted strict conservative ideas and was a reaction to the strong liberal political atmosphere of the Great Society.
- **Religious Right:** A coalition of Christian religious organizations begun in the 1970s that promote conservative ideas and candidates.



PEOPLE & GROUPS

- **Dr. Jonas Salk:** Doctor who discovered a vaccine to prevent Polio.
- Dwight Eisenhower: Republican president during the 1950s. He championed Modern Republicanism. He did not want to increase federal spending but also did not cut New Deal programs. He oversaw the arms race during the Cold War, but his presidency is remembered as a time of peace and economic growth.
- Baby Boomers: The largest generation of Americans. They were born between 1945 and 1965. They were the children of the Greatest Generation and grew up during the 1950s, were teenagers and young adults during the 1960s, fought in Vietnam, and are the parents of Generation X. Most of them are now retiring.
- **Beatniks:** A group of social critics during the 1950s, based in New York City and San Francisco, or questioned mainstream culture. The embraced jazz rather than rock and roll, wore dark clothes, drank coffee rather than alcohol, and popularized the idea of "cool."
- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU): Organization that provides lawyers to defend people they believe have had their basic rights violated. For example, they defend freedom of speech cases and in the 1920s, helped defend John Scopes.
- Hippies: Young people during the 1960s who rejected traditional cultural norms and values. They listened to rock and roll, experimented with drugs, broke rules about sexual behavior. They wore bright colors, created communes, supported many of the social movements of the decade, and generally opposed the war in Vietnam.
- Lydon Johnson: President who took office when Kennedy was assassinated. He implemented the Great Society and War on Poverty, and is also remembered as the president who oversaw the bulk of the Vietnam War.



- **Earl Warren:** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the 1950s and 1960s who pushed the Court to rule favorably on numerous cases related to civil rights.
- **Rachel Carson:** Scientist who wrote Silent Spring about the dangers of pesticides and launched the modern environmental movement.
- Lady Bird Johnson: First lady and white of President Lyndon Johnson. She promoted education and environmental legislation. She is famous for declaring "where flowers bloom, so does hope."
- **Betty Friedan:** Feminist in the 1960s who wrote The Feminine Mystique criticizing the traditional role of women. Her book launched the feminist movement of the 1970s. She founded NOW.
- **Gloria Steinem:** Feminist who founded Ms Magazine in 1972.
- National Organization for Women (NOW):
 Organization founded by Betty Friedan to promote women's rights.
- **Phyllis Schlafly:** Women who worked against ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. She argued that the law would result in undesirable changes for women.
- **Hillary Clinton:** Former senator, secretary of state and first lady who ran for president in 2008 and 2016. She lost the primary in 2008 and the general election in 2016, but was the first woman to be nominated for president by one of the two major political parties.
- **Sandra Day O'Connor:** First woman to serve on the Supreme Court.
- **Barry Goldwater:** Republican senator from Arizona who ran for president in 1964 but lost. He was the first to promote conservative principles that would become known as the New Right.
- Jerry Falwell: Champion of the Religious Right who founded the Moral Majority in 1979 to promote conservative candidates.
- **Moral Majority:** Organization founded in 1979 by Jerry Falwell to promote conservative candidates and policies.
- Values Voters: People who make decisions about who they will vote for based on the candidates' positions on social issues such as abortion or prayer in schools.
- **Law and Order Candidate:** A candidate who promotes strict law enforcement and promises lower crime rates.
- **Yuppie:** Young materialist people obsessed with their image, comfort and economic prosperity during the 1980s. The name is short for young, urban professional.
- Reagan Democrats: Voters who had supported Democrats in the 1960s and 1970s but chose to vote for Ronald Reagan in 1980. Some of these voters included Catholics, values voters, and White working-class voters.



EVENT

- Summer of Love: Nickname for the summer of 1967 in San Francisco during which the hippie culture in that city climaxed.
- **Woodstock:** Major music festival held in New York in 1969. It featured many of the greatest groups of the decade and is sometimes considered the climax of the counterculture.
- Altamont: Music festival held in California in 1969. It was the opposite of Woodstock in many ways. It was on the opposite end of the country, was violent, and showed the worst of the counterculture.
- **Assassination of John F. Kennedy:** November 22, 1963 Dallas. Texas.
- Second Wave Feminism: A time period in the 1970s when women were actively promoting their rights. The time period included the Roe v. Wade case, legalization of birth control, as well as failed push to pass the Equal Rights Amendment.
- Culture Wars: Conflicts in the 1980s between social conservatives and liberals. They focused on such things as school prayer, women in the military and explicit lyrics in music.



LAWS & TREATIES

- G.I. Bill: Nickname for the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Passed in 1944 it gave money to veterans to attend college or buy houses. It had a tremendous impact on the education levels of adult Americans and also led to a boom in suburban development.
- Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965: Major revision to immigration law passed in 1965 that eliminated national quotas and instead encouraged family reunification. It led to a tremendous increase in immigration from Asia, Latin America and Africa.
- **Clean Air Act:** Law passed in the 1960s that regulates air pollution.
- **Clean Water Act:** Law passed in the 1960s that regulates water population.
- **Kyoto Protocol:** International agreement signed in 1997 that established as framework for future greenhouse gas emissions reduction treaties.
- Paris Agreement: Follow-up treaty to the Kyoto Protocol that sets greenhouse gas emissions targets beginning in 2020.
- **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA):** Constitutional amendment that would guarantee equal treatment under the law for women. It was passed by Congress and multiple states in the 1970s, but never ratified by enough states to become law.
- **Title IX:** Addition to the 1964 Civil Rights Act that guaranteed equal access for girls. One major consequence has been the funding of girls athletics in high schools and colleges.
- **Economic Recovery Tax Act:** 1981 law that reduced the overall tax rate to 25% over three years. It was the centerpiece of Ronald Reagan's economic policy.



SPEECHES

Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem: Famous quote from Ronald Reagan's inaugural address that captures his ideas about the size of government.



COURT CASES

- **Gideon v. Wainwright:** 1963 Supreme Court cases that guaranteed a lawyer to all those accused of a crime.
- Miranda v. Arizona: 1966 Supreme Court case which banned the use of confessions or statements made by a defendant before they had been advised of their right to remain silent. This case led to the now-famous Miranda Warnings.
- **Griswold v. Connecticut:** 1965 Supreme Court case legalizing birth control.
- Roe v. Wade: 1973 Supreme Court case that legalized abortion in the first trimester of a pregnancy, and permitted some restrictions on abortions in the second and third trimesters. It remains one of the most controversial Supreme Court decisions.



SCIENCI

- **Polio:** Debilitating neurological disease that produces paralysis in the legs. A vaccine was discovered by Dr. Jonas Salk.
- **Global Warming:** The slow processes of increasing the Earth's average temperature. It is due to human activity and could lead to major changes in weather, sea level, and other natural processes.
- Climate Skepticism: The belief that global warming is not happening or that it will not result in significant changes. It is an idea first promoted by businesses that will suffer if limits are place on greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Birth Control:** Any form of contraception. The term was coined by Margaret Sanger.
- **Abortion:** Medical procedure to end a pregnancy by choice.



ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

- Reaganomics: Nickname for President Reagan's economic policies. He wanted lower taxes on the wealthy and lower regulations on business.
- **Supply-side Economics:** Idea that the best way to promote economic growth is to lower taxes and reduce regulations on business so that business will produce more.
- **Trickledown Economics:** The idea that reducing taxes on the wealthy would eventually benefit everyone since the upper classes would use the extra money to hire workers or make purchases that would pass the money down through the economy.
- Voodoo Economics: Nickname for Ronald Reagan's economic policies. Coined by George H. W. Bush, it criticized the idea that tax breaks for the wealthy would every benefit the middle or lower classes.
- **Deregulation:** The process of reducing laws and rules on business. In theory, the cost of complying with such rules slows down business, so reducing them will improve the economy.



PLACE

- **Suburbs:** The neighborhoods that grow up around a large city. They grew rapidly in the 1950s.
- **Levittown:** A suburban city built by William Levitt. The first was in New York. Eventually six more were built.
- Haight-Ashbury: The neighborhood in San Francisco that became the center of hippie culture, especially during the Summer of Love of
- Communes: Communities formed by hippies during the 1960s in which they sought to implement their philosophy about the ideal ways to live. In some they abolished private property, in others they experimented with free love. The most famous was The Farm. Like the utopian communities of the early 1800s, they usually failed.



LITERATURE

- **Invisible Man:** Ralph Ellison's award winning novel about the plight of African Americans in the 1950s.
- **Howl:** Allen Ginsberg's famous poem that helped define the Beat Generation. It was the subject of an important freedom of speech court case when authorities tried to confiscate copies from a bookstore due to its homosexual subjects.
- **On the Road:** Book by Jack Kerouac that helped define what it mean to be Beat during the 1950s.
- **Silent Spring:** Book written by Rachel Carson about the dangers of pesticides. The book helped launch the modern environmental movement.
- **The Feminine Mystique:** Book by Betty Friedan critical of the role of women in society. The book helped spark the feminist movement of the 1970s.



GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS & AGENCIES

- **Operation Wetback:** Government program during the 1950s to deport millions of Mexican Americans who had come to the United States, mostly as farmworkers.
- **The Great Society:** Collection of laws and problems implemented by President Lyndon Johnson to improve life in America. They included his War on Poverty as well as programs to protect the environment and Medicare and Medicaid.
- War on Poverty: Name given to the laws promoted by President Lyndon Johnson designed specifically to help the poor. These included the Jobs Corps which provided training, as well as education laws such as Head Start and college financial aide.
- Medicare: Program that provides health insurance for the elderly. It is a signature program created as part of the Great Society in the 1960s by President Johnson.
- **Medicaid:** Program that provides health insurance for lower-income Americans. It is run independently by states and goes by different names in the different states.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):** Government agency responsible for enforcing laws designed to protect the environment.