**APUSH Unit 13: Fifties and Sixties**

**The Eisenhower Era, 1952-1960: Chapter 38**

*I can explain how Eisenhower’s leadership coincided with the American mood of the 1950s. (Pages 887-890)*

Election of 1952

 -role of television/outcome

*I can describe the initially hesitant reactions to McCarthyism and the early civil rights movement. (Pages 890-897)*

Outcome of Korean conflict

Eisenhower’s leadership style

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

“McCarthyism” (targets, effect of, censure of McCarthy)

Jim Crow laws

Emmett Till

Supreme Court actions

 -unconstitutionality of white primaries

 -*Sweatt v. Painter* (1950)

The Great Migration (see pages 892-893)

Jackie Robinson

Rosa Parks

Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56)

Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

Truman’s actions (end of segregation in civil service, )integration of armed forces

Chief Justice Earl Warren

*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)

Southern reaction to *Brown* ruling/“massive resistance”

Little Rock (1957) (Orval Faubus’ actions, Eisenhower response)

Civil Rights Act (1957)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference/SCLC (1957)

“Sit-in” movement

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (1960)

*I can describe Eisenhower’s domestic policies. (Pages 897-899)*

“Operation Wetback”

policy towards Native Americans

Interstate Highway Act of 1956 (and effect)

*I can describe the approach that Eisenhower and Dulles took to the Cold War and nuclear policy. (Pages 899-899)*

John Foster Dulles

Strategic Air Command

“massive retaliation” (and brinkmanship)

*I can list the basic elements of Eisenhower’s foreign policy in Vietnam, Europe, and the Middle East. (Pages 899-900)*

Vietnamese nationalist movement/Ho Chi Minh

Dienbienphu (1954)

Geneva Conference (1954)

U.S. policy towards South Vietnam--Ngo Dinh Diem

*I can describe the challenges Eisenhower faced from the Soviet Union and indicate how he responded to them. (Pages 900-907)*

Warsaw Pact

Soviet actions in regard to Austria and Hungary

Middle East policy

CIA and the Iranian coup (1953)

Suez Crisis--background and U.S. response

Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (1960)

Election of 1956

*Sputnik I* and *Sputnik II/*Space Race

Fidel Castro in Cuba

The Election of 1960

*I can describe the new American economy in the 1950s. (Pages 907-910)*

Factors encouraging economic growth

Changing nature of the work force/Women in the work force

New “cult of domesticity”

Betty Friedan/*The Feminine Mystique* (1963)

*I can explain the changes in American “mass culture” in the 1950s, including the rise of television. (Pages 910-915)*

Consumer culture

Impact of television

Entertainment--Sports/Popular music/rock-and-roll

Implications of new consumerist lifestyle

Literary outpouring of the 1950s

**The Stormy Sixties, 1960-1968: Chapter 39**

*I can describe the high expectations Kennedy’s New Frontier aroused and the political obstacles it encountered. (Pages 916-918)*

“The New Frontier”

Peace Corps

Moon-landing project

*I can describe Kennedy’s European policies and analyze the theory and practice of Kennedy’s doctrine of “flexible response” in Asia and Latin America. (Pages 918-923)*

Berlin Wall (1961)

Flexible response

 -shift from previous policy

 -reasons for change in approach

U.S. involvement in Vietnam under Kennedy

Alliance for Progress

Bay of Pigs invasion (1961)

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

*détente*

*I can describe Johnson’s succession to the presidency in 1963, his electoral landslide over Goldwater in 1964, and his Great Society successes of 1965. (Pages 926-930)*

Kennedy assassination (November, 1963)

Lyndon Baines Johnson/background and political outlook

Civil Rights Act of 1964

 -Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

 -Title VII

War on Poverty

“The Great Society”

Election of 1964

Tonkin Gulf Resolution

The Great Society Congress

 -“Big Four” legislative achievements

 -Medicare

 -Immigration and Nationality Act of 196

*I can discuss the course of the black movement of the 1960s, from civil rights to Black Power. (Pages 923-926 AND 931-934)*

Freedom Riders (1960)

Voter Education Project

James Meredith/Ole Miss

Birmingham

March on Washington (August, 1963)

Twenty-fourth Amendment (1964)

“Freedom Summer” (1964)

 -Mississippi

 -Selma and the Montgomery march

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Effect of the Voting Rights Act

1965 as a turning point

Watts

Malcolm X

Elijah Muhammed/Nation of Islam

Black Panther Party

Stokely Carmichael

Assassination of MLK (April 1968)

*I can describe increased U.S. involvement in Vietnam and explain how the war brought turmoil to American society and eventually drove Johnson and the divided Democrats from power in 1968. (Pages 934-941)*

Domestic opposition to war in Vietnam

 -“teach-ins”

 -Congressional opposition

CIA domestic surveillance

Tet Offensive (1968)

Challenges from within the Democratic Party

 -Eugene McCarthy

 -Robert F. Kennedy (and his assassination)

Election of 1968

Assessment of Johnson presidency

*I can describe the cultural rebellions of the 1960s, and indicate their short-term and long-term consequences. (Pages 941-943)*

1960s as a pivotal decade

Free Speech Movement

Counterculture

Sexual revolution

Stonewall Inn (1969)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)