

The American Yawp

Chapter 25 – The Sixties

Quiz

- Who organized the first sit-ins?
 - Churches
 - NAACP
 - Students
 - Members of the Communist Party
- How did the first freedom ride end?
 - Angry mobs composed of KKK members attacked the riders in Birmingham, Alabama and burned one of the buses and beat the activists who escaped
 - The riders were arrested in Montgomery, Alabama
 - The ride was peaceful and ignored by both southerners and northern media
 - The ride drew protests and media attention, but there was no violence
- The Albany Movement, centered in Albany, Georgia, drew on Christian commitments to social justice and united all of the following Civil Rights groups EXCEPT
 - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - The Southern Baptist Convention
- President Johnson proposed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 partially in response to what event in Selma, Alabama
 - Bombing of an African American church
 - “Bloody Sunday,” the beating of peaceful marchers by police officers
 - The jailing of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - The assassination of Malcolm X
- In the mid-1960s, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) experienced a transformation. This transformation included all of the following EXCEPT
 - The growing influence of radical leaders like Stokely Carmichael
 - The expulsion of all white members
 - Merging with the Black Panther Party
 - Focus on racial injustice in northern cities
- The Civil Rights Act of 1968 focused on what primary issue
 - Desegregating schools
 - Protecting voting rights
 - Racially integrating the armed forces

- d. Outlawing discrimination in housing
7. The 1968 Democratic National Convention included massive protests and violent reprisals by police. Where did this convention meet?
- a. Chicago
 - b. Washington D.C.
 - c. Memphis
 - d. Atlanta
8. Advertisers in the 1960s innovated by beginning to emphasize which of the following traits as a means of selling products?
- a. Beauty and sexual attractiveness
 - b. Rebellion and individuality
 - c. Worldliness and intelligence
 - d. All of the above
9. Which group first promoted the idea that drug use could remedy feelings of alienation? a. Scientists
- b. Musicians
 - c. Civil rights activists
 - d. Feminists
10. The National Indian Youth Council (NIYC) differed from the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) because the NIYC
- a. Emphasized the legal importance of treaty rights
 - b. Employed direct action tactics and more combative rhetoric
 - c. Were more interested in cultural preservation than legal strategies of resistance
 - d. Showed less interest in issues of sovereignty and self-determination
11. Betty Friedan's *Feminine Mystique* focused on what primary issue
- a. Employment discrimination based on gender
 - b. Rising incidents of rape and sexual violence
 - c. The problems facing women in poverty
 - d. Feelings of dissatisfaction with life as a housewife
12. What was the subject of Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring*?
- a. Environmental dangers of pesticides
 - b. Threats of nuclear war
 - c. Persistence of sexism in the 1960s
 - d. The role of religion in the Civil Rights movement
13. What did Lyndon Johnson call his domestic program?
- a. Square Deal
 - b. New Frontier
 - c. Great Society

- d. Fair Deal
14. The cornerstone of Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty was which program?
- a. Peace Corp
 - b. Teach for America
 - c. Community Action
 - d. Head Start
15. How did Fannie Lou Hamer challenge American politics?
- a. By embracing the Republican Party of Mississippi following its support of "Freedom Summer"
 - b. By joining the Democratic Socialists of America to protest growing wealth concentration in America
 - c. By forming the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to protest Mississippi's all-white Democratic delegation
 - d. By renouncing all electoral politics as the mere window-dressing of a corrupt and hopeless system