

SSUSH24 The student will analyze the impact of social change movements and organizations of the 1960s.



a. Compare and contrast the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) tactics; include sit-ins, freedom rides, and changing composition.



	SCLC	SNCC
Founding	MLK, Jr., and other ministers and Civil Rights leaders	African American college students with \$800 received from the SCLC
Goal	Nonviolent crusades against the evils of second-class citizenship	To speed up changes mandated by <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
Original Tactics	Marches & protests in South, using churches as bases	Sit-ins -at segregated; registering Afr. Am. to vote, hoping to influence Congress to pass voting rights act
Later Tactics	Registering African Americans to vote, in hope they could influence Congress to pass voting rights act	Freedom Rides to determine if southern states would enforce laws against segregation in pub. trans.
Original Membership	Average African American adults; white adults	African American & white college students
Later Membership	Same as original membership	African Americans only; no whites
Original Philosophy	Nonviolence	Nonviolence
Later Philosophy	Same as original philosophy	Militancy and violence; "Black Power" and African-American pride

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

- Made up of mainly African American college students from the South
- Helped desegregate public facilities through sit-ins
- Participated in the Freedom Rides to help draw attention to segregated bus terminals in the South
- Focused on registering voters in the rural South
- By the mid 1960s, SNCC became more radical, eventually voting whites out of leadership positions in the organization and focusing on Black Power

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

- Formed by Dr. King and other African American ministers: focused on non-violent forms of protests
- Worked to end segregation and to register African Americans to vote, mainly in cities
- Helped organize non-violent protests in the South leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965
- After the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, SCLC began to change its focus towards the plight of African Americans in Northern cities
- This change in focus, and the failure of a few of SCLC's protests, caused many to doubt SCLC's non-violent approach

b. Describe the National Organization of Women and the origins and goals of the modern women's movement.

- By the early 1960s many women had grown unhappy with staying/working in the home
- Those women who did work began to realize the lack of equality in pay and opportunities in the workplace
- The combination of resentment and discrimination led to the rise of the feminist movement

National Organization of Women (NOW)

- NOW was organized in 1966 by Betty Friedan with the goals of:
 - Improving educational opportunities for women
 - gaining equal pay
 - discriminatory practices in the workplace
 - getting an Equal Rights Amendment passed



c. Analyze the anti-Vietnam War movement.

- The first major anti-war movement began in 1962 with the formation of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
 - made up of college students and professors
 - held “sit-ins” and “teach-ins” and held a major protest rally in Washington in 1965



Anti-war Movement

- The anti-war movement turned violent on campus in 1970 when National Guard troops opened fire on student protesters at Kent State (OH), killing four and wounding nine after students set fire to the ROTC building



Anti-Vietnam War movement

- Protesters also focused on what they felt was an unfair draft system, believing it favored the wealthy
 - college students could defer service until after they graduated
 - In 1969 the U.S. began using the lottery system for the draft



Anti-Vietnam War movement

- Protesters also felt it was unfair that many of those fighting in Vietnam and being drafted were not old enough to vote
- In 1971 the 26th Amendment was passed granting voting rights to citizens 18 and older (The voting age had been left up to individual states: the standard age to vote was 21)



d. Analyze Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers' movement.

- Cesar Chavez helped to organize a strike against table grape growers in 1965
- Wanted to have workers, many who were Mexican Americans, earn better wages and benefits
- In 1966 Chavez was able to form the United Farm Workers under the AFL-CIO



e. Explain Rachel Carson and *Silent Spring*, Earth Day, the creation of the EPA, and the modern environmentalist movement.



- In 1962 Rachel Carson, a biologist, wrote *Silent Springs* which decried the use of pesticides and their effects on the environment, focusing in on the use of DDT
- Events such as Cleveland's Cuyahoga River catching fire helped spur the environmental movement (1969)

Earth Day

- In 1970, in response to *Silent Springs* and several environmental accidents, Earth Day was formed by several groups to educate and promote the environmental movement



Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

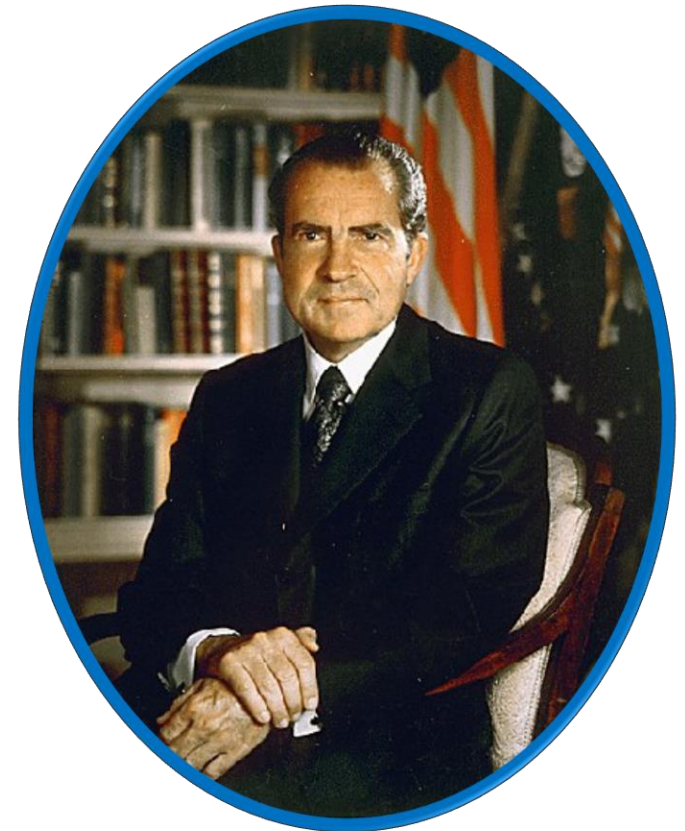
- In response to the growing environmental movement the U.S. formed the EPA (1970) which set and enforced pollution standards
- The EPA is an example of the government reacting to the wishes of it's citizens



f. Describe the rise of the conservative movement as seen in the presidential candidacy of Barry Goldwater (1964) and the election of Richard M. Nixon (1968).

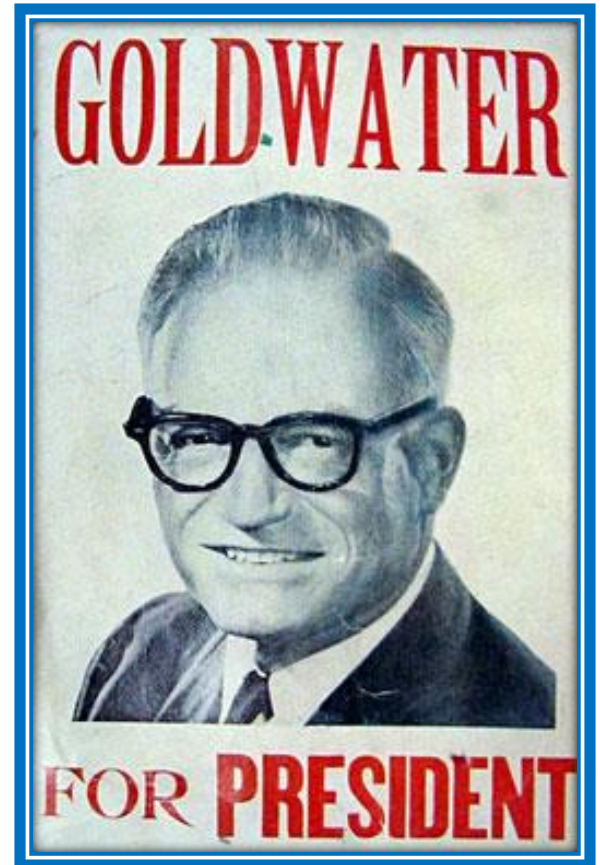
- Conservatives generally believe:
 - that the power of government should be limited
 - in the free enterprise system
 - against high taxes
 - in a strong religious base

Richard Milhous Nixon wins
1968 Presidential Election



Barry Goldwater

- Barry Goldwater ran for President in 1964 as a Conservative Republican
- Conservatism gained support during the Cold War because:
 - Many Americans believed that too much government intervention in the economy would soon lead the U.S. to Communism
 - Many Worried that the anti-religious Communist movement would spread world wide, and that the U.S. needed to be strong religiously
- Many feared that Goldwater would lead us to nuclear war with the Soviets



Richard M. Nixon

- Nixon ran as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1968
- To win, Nixon had to win in the South, traditionally a Democratic stronghold
- To gain Southern votes, Nixon promised to be a Conservative President, and limit government powers, a long standing desire in the South
- He also promised to appoint a Southerner to the Supreme Court
- Nixon's "Southern Strategy" helped him get elected
 - Opposed desegregation
 - Denounced the liberal Supreme Court