

Final Exam Review

LT1, LT2, LT3 - your asks for topics to review!



LT1: I can assess the social political, economic, and military conflicts that faced “the Greatest Generation”.

LT1 - Alphabet Soup (New Deal Programs)

Glass-Steagle Banking Act - ensure safer use of banks & increase public confidence

Social Security Act - pensions for the elderly, disabled, & dependent children and addressed unemployment benefits

Agricultural Adjustment Act - regulated supply & demand of crops to re-stimulate agricultural economy

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - to prevent future bank rushes and financial instability; all deposits are ensured by the federal government

Public Works Administration - encouraged industrial recovery by constructing public works such as highways, buildings flood control, and more

Civilian Conservation Corps - designed to put young men to work on public land projects, employing over 3 million over a 9 year span

Tennessee Valley Authority - used dams to harness hydroelectric power to bring electricity to rural areas, although private companies wouldn't invest

RELIEF - typically provided monetary \$\$ relief to individuals & businesses

REFORM - changed institutions to attempt to prevent another depression

RECOVERY - helped to get society & systems back up to where they were before the depression (stabilizing the economy, employment opportunities)

LT1 - Japanese Internment

What: Executive Order 9066 - FDR allowed all Japanese Americans on the West Coast to be ordered to **internment camps** throughout nearby states, forcing them to leave their homes, businesses, and whole lives behind. This applied to those who were American citizens as well.

How was this legal? In the case *Korematsu v US*, the SCOTUS decided that internment was okay, citing military necessity (not racial prejudice)

Later - Reagan HR 442: A formal apology was issued by the government in the 1980s, and \$20,000 was given to each person detained

LT1 - People

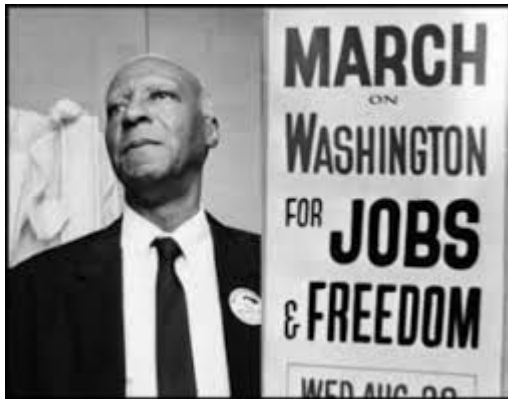
Herbert Hoover



Franklin Delano Roosevelt



A Philip Randolph



Hoovervilles

v.

New Deal programs

Early civil rights leader - threatened a march on Washington, pushed for an anti-lynching law, and helped get an anti-discrimination law passed in defense employment

LT2: I can examine the fight for justice and changes brought about in the Civil Rights era of the mid-20th century.

LT2 - Court Cases/Legislation

Plessy v Ferguson

- Separate train cars
- Separate but equal!
- Legalized segregation

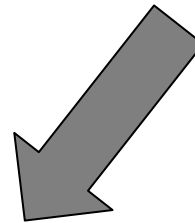
Brown v Board

- Overturned Plessy v Ferguson
- Separate but equal is inherently unequal
- Integrated public schools

Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Signed by LBJ to enforce the 15th Amendment
- Aimed at barriers that were preventing African Americans from voting such as poll taxes or literacy tests

“No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting... shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color”



LT2 - Activist Groups/Strategies

MLK Jr. / SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) - preached nonviolence and love, rose to prominence during the bus boycott

*Sit-ins Freedom Rides
Voting Drives (Freedom Summer)
Bus Boycott Protests
Marches*

John Lewis / SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) - key leader in this group, they organized many nonviolent events

Black Panther Party - militant, armed, black self-defense group; targeted by the FBI

Malcom X - Militant black power leader and convert to Islam

NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) - civil rights organization, focuses largely on using legal (and nonviolent) tactics to enact change - **Medgar Evers** - field secretary of the NAACP, murdered while taking part in a voting drive

Little Rock 9 - chosen to integrate a high school in AR with protection of the National Guard

James Baldwin - writer who used language to articulate struggles of African Americans

Rosa Parks - protested bus segregation, was active member of NAACP

LT3: I can explain the goals and tactics of the women's movement of the 1960s & 1970s.

LT3 - ERA

What is it?

Equal Rights Amendment

“Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.”

What happened?

Many feminists pushed for the passage of this amendment with the support of **NOW** (National Organization for Women) to combat the local, state, and federal laws that treat men & women differently.

But...

Conservative men **and** women protested this amendment, fighting against the women’s liberation movement. Leaders such as **Phyllis Schlafly** pushed instead for more traditional roles for women, fearing a loss of protections that current laws and societal norms provided.

*take a look back at these texts!

LT3 - Readings/Authors

Gerda Lerner - The Creation of Patriarchy

- History v history
- Lack of knowledge of what women contributed throughout history
- Women always seen as lesser, as support
- Roles in society are passed down, usually through women
- Arguments she made on blog - in our words

Betty Friedan - The Feminine Mystique

- 'The problem with no name'
- Centered on white, middle class housewife
- Proclaimed that simply being a housewife & caring for kids and husband wasn't fulfilling
- Mothers & wives were wasting their educations by staying at home
- Women wanted more

bell hooks - Understanding Patriarchy

- Highlights how patriarchy is damaging for men as well
- Specific roles for men/women
- Society forces people to fulfill certain roles in order to achieve success
- Expectations passed down through family interactions

Gloria Steinem - Speeches & Ideals

- Leader of women's lib movement
- Started Ms. magazine
- Discussed ideas of newer feminism, breaking out of societal norms/roles
- Compared stereotypes & struggles of women and the women's lib movement to those of African Americans during the Civil Rights movement