



## LESSON 8.2.5 | WATCH | Crash Course US History #40 The 1960s in America

### PURPOSE

In this video, you will continue to learn about the Civil Rights Movement through John's explanation of events in the 1960s. You will learn about the important highs and lows of the struggle for racial equality. Additionally, the video demonstrates the larger effect of the fight for African American civil rights on other movements for peace and equality of access to rights and opportunities.

### LINK

- [Crash Course US History #40 – The 1960s in America](#)

Watch the video on your own time, either at home, on your phone, or in the library.

### PREVIEW

In which John Green teaches you about a time of relative tumult in the United States, the 1960s. America was changing rapidly in the 1960s, and rights movements were at the forefront of those changes. Civil Rights were dominant, but the 60s also saw growth in the Women's Movement, the LGBT rights movement, the Latino rights movement, and the American Indian movement. Also, Americans began to pay a bit more attention to the environment. All this change happened against the backdrop of the Cold War and the Rise of Conservatism. It was just wild. John will teach you about sit-ins, Freedom Rides, The March on Washington, MLK, JFK, LBJ, and NOW. Man, that is a lot of initialisms. And one acronym.

### PROCESS

Remember that John speaks very quickly, and you should watch the video with captions. Don't forget to pause and rewind when necessary. Before you watch the video, remember to look back at the central ideas of the Unit 8 Essential Questions and the Lesson 8.2 Essential Questions.



## LESSON 8.2.5 | WATCH | Key Ideas – Factual

Think about the following questions as you watch the video.

1. What are two early acts of solidarity that stand as examples of the Civil Rights movement?
2. Why was Birmingham the center of the Civil Rights movement?
3. What were the goals for Martin Luther King's March on Washington?
4. Describe the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
5. What two acts were passed in 1965 and what rights did they provide?
6. Why did President Johnson's war on poverty fail?



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7. What methods did American Indians use to gain rights during this era?

8. According to Betty Friedan, what is “the problem that has no name?” Describe it.

9. Describe the decisions the Supreme Court expanded with regard to personal freedoms in the 1960s.

10. Why might 1968 be the defining year of the tumultuous decade?



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## LESSON 8.2.5 | WATCH | Conceptual Thinking

Answer the following question to make connections across different concepts and think more critically about the information presented in the video.

1. According to Eric Foner:

“The 1960s made possible the entrance of numerous members of racial minorities into the mainstream of American life, while leaving unsolved the problem of urban poverty. It set in motion a transformation of the status of women. It changed what Americans expected from government - from clean air and water to medical coverage in old age. And at the same time, it undermined confidence in national leaders. Relations between young and old, men and women, and white and non-white, along with every institution in society, changed as a result.”

Analyze this quote citing what you already know about the 1960s and the culture America would come to know in the decades the followed.