1. Cesar Chavez

- Mexican-American farm worker
- Started a movement of Spanish-speaking farm workers of California to start a union
- Believed that as a group, farmers would have a better chance of bargaining
- Believed in using nonviolent tactics
2. Describe the background of Latinos/results.

• From Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Dominican Republic
• Mexican-Americans are the largest group
• Mainly in the area ceded from the Mexican War
• Puerto Ricans begin coming in 1898 (NY)
• Cuban communities formed in NYC, NJ, and Miami

• In 1959, some Cubans flee to U.S. due to Castro’s Communist rule
• Many Latinos encountered prejudice and discrimination in jobs and housing
• Most lived in barrios or Spanish speaking neighborhoods
3. What did the Latinos fight for?

• Equal opportunities
  – Jobs
  – Education
  – Housing

• Respect for their culture and heritage
4. What was the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee?

- Organization that incorporated the fruit and vegetables workers
- Organized to get companies to accept and bargain with the union for better working conditions
5. What was the Brown Berets?

- Organized by David Sanchez
- Set up 1968 protest
- Organized a walkout in an East Los Angeles High School to protest
  - Smaller classes
  - More Chicano teachers and administrators
- Wanted programs designed to reduce the rate of dropouts for Latinos
6. Explain the hardships Native American.

- Poorest of Americans
- Suffered the high unemployment rate
- More likely to suffer from tuberculosis and alcoholism
- Death rate among Native Americans infants was 2 times that national average
- Life expectancy is several years less than the average American
- Many of the reform programs placed Native Americans in the urban settings (removed from their reservations)
7. What is the American Indian Movement (AIM)?

- Began in 1968
- Self-defense group against police brutality
- Demanded that Native American lands, burial grounds, fishing and timber rights be restored
- New respect for their culture
8. Who started the Trail of Broken Treaties and what was their goal?

- Russell Means
- Goal was to protest the government’s treaty violations throughout history
- Nationwide
- Wanted 110 million acres of land restored
- Pushed for the abolition of the corrupt Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Some protests became violent
  - At Wounded Knee, the Sioux protested by seizing a town and holding hostages
- AIM did get the government to promise to reexamine treaties
9. What were some of the Native American victories?

- Indian Education Act of 1972
- Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (control children’s education)
- NA gained some of the land taken from broken treaties
- Taos of NM gained the sacred Blue Lake
- Alaska N
- Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971
  - 40 million acres/$962 in cash
- Legal recognition of their tribal lands
10. What is Reynolds v. Sims?

- “One person, one vote”
- Ruled that equal protection clause required representation in state legislature be based on population
- Adjust as population base shifts
11. Betty Friedan

- Wrote *The Feminine Mystique*
- Writer, feminist, women activist
12. Define feminism

- The belief that women should have economic, political, and social equality with men
During the 1960s, 40% of women were in the work force.
14. What were the typical jobs for women in the 1960s?

- Clerical work
- Domestic
- Retail sales
- Social work
- Teaching
- Nursing
- Frequently poorly paid
- If doing same job as men, paid less
15. What two movements triggered women to begin their own protests?

• Civil Rights movement
• Anti-war movement
16. What were some of the gains women made and some of the setbacks?

- Civil Rights Act of 1964 – no discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, or gender
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission – handled discrimination claims
- National Organization for Women (NOW) – pursued women’s goals, creation of child care facilities, enforce the ban on gender guidelines for employers stating that they could no longer refuse to hire women for traditionally male jobs
- Protest the exclusion from sports i.e. baseball and football
- Started using the term “Ms.”
- Refused to adopt their husbands’ last name
17. Define Roe v. Wade

- Women have the right to choose an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.
18. Define the Equal Rights Amendment (1972)

- Guaranteed that both men and women would enjoy the same right and protection under the law
- Never passed
19. Who was Phyllis Schlafly?

- Protestor of ERA
20. What were some of the arguments of ERA?

• Drafting of women
• End laws protecting homemakers
• End husband’s responsibility to provide for his family
• Same-sex marriage
21. What was the New Right Movement?

- Protested ERA
- Against abortion
- Social conservatism
- Opposed many of the women’s movements’ ideas
22. Define Counterculture

- Movement made up mostly of white, middle-class college youths
- Most were disillusioned with the war in Vietnam and injustices in America during the 1960s
- “Turn on, Tune in, Drop Out.”
23. What is the Age of Aquarius?

- Hippy movement
- Rock ‘n Roll
- Outrageous clothing
- Sexual license
- Illegal drugs
- T-shirts, jeans
- Love beads
- Long hair
- Peace signs
24. What was Haight-Ashbury?

- Hippy capital in San Francisco
- Did not outlaw the usage of hallucinogenic drugs until 1966
25. List some ways the Counterculture Movement put its mark on history.

- Rock singers like Janice Joplin and Jimi Hendrix
- Pop art
- Warhol (popular, bright and simple art)
- The Beatles
  - British band made up of four youths from Liverpool
- Woodstock (400,000 showed up for a music festival in upstate NY)
  - Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Joe Crocker, Joan Baez, The Grateful Dead, and Jefferson Airplane
26. Conservative response

• Believed lost sense of right and wrong
• “Revolutionary terrorism” on campuses and cities (J. Edgar Hoover)
• Put a conservative (Nixon) into White House
Test Structure

• 2 matching sections
• One essay (5 points)
  – Know a movement of the 60s (issue, leaders, outcomes, etc)