

CALIFORNIA HISTORY-SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS – Grade 11 US History Study Guide

11.1 Students analyze the significant events in the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.

1. **Enlightenment philosophy** argued that human beings could solve problems without need of “divine right of kings” led to questioning of British authority; **John Locke’s** “life, liberty, and property” led to **Jefferson’s** divinely bestowed inalienable rights to “**life, liberty, and happiness**” in the **Declaration of Independence**.
2. **Constitution: Great Compromise**: big states vs little states – led to two-house Congress with representation by population in the House and equal representation in the Senate; **3/5th s Compromise**: slaves would count as 3/5th for population count; **Federalists** supported new Constitution, **Antifederalists** opposed unless a Bill of Rights was added.
3. **Federal vs State controversies**: **National Bank** (Hamilton favored, Jefferson opposed), **Marbury v Madison** (Supreme Court asserted power to strike down Congressional laws, known as **judicial review**; **Nullification** – the idea that states could refuse to enforce a federal law (the **tariff**) during Jackson’s time; adding new states – controversy over balance of free and slave states; slavery vs **abolition** before the Civil War leads to disputes and tension. On balance – **federal power grew** over state power.
4. **Civil War amendments**: **13th** slavery abolished; **14th** citizenship, equal protection, and due process rights, **15th** **black men right to vote**; **Segregation** and Jim Crow upheld by **Plessy v Ferguson**. Most blacks stayed in the **agrarian South** and the **North became industrialized**. Economic growth led to **search for new markets** overseas.

11.2 Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

1. **Factories grew** and **working conditions** were **terrible**; long hours, low pay, business and **government opposed unions**. Conditions in **meatpacking plants** described in **Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle** led to passage of meat inspection and food safety laws in Theodore Roosevelt’s administration in the early 1900s.
2. **As industrialization grew**, **fewer jobs were on farms** and more **people moved to cities**. Relatively **open immigration** also led to **crowded conditions in cities** where groups clustered in **neighborhoods** by race, ethnicity, and class. Railroads grew and linked cities. **Street cars** allowed wealthier people to live outside the city before the advent of automobiles.
3. **The Americanization movement** attempted to **assimilate** or train **immigrants** into being more like white English-speaking natives in schools and **community centers** known as **Settlement Houses** (Jane Addams’ **Hull House** in Chicago was the most famous). **Nativists** resisted increased **immigration** and opposed **assimilation**.
4. **Big city politicians** known as “**bosses**” created **powerful urban political machines** to control elections and governments (the most famous was **Boss Tweed** of New York City’s **Tammany Hall**. He was ridiculed by cartoonist **Thomas Nast**.) Machines provided **services** to **immigrants** in exchange for their **votes**. Middle-class reformers sought to weaken Bosses through the **secret ballot**, **direct party primaries**, and **civil service reform** to replace **patronage** (giving jobs based on merit over favoritism).
5. **Corporate mergers**: **horizontal consolidation** – merging or acquiring many similar companies into one large monopoly like **Rockefeller’s Standard Oil**; **vertical integration** that controlled every aspect of production within an industry like **Carnegie’s Steel**. Trusts and cartels were able to **fix prices** and control legislatures and politicians.
6. **US as major industrial power** due to its rich natural resources, free trade from both coasts and within the western hemisphere, varied climate, and little interference from government regulation.
7. **Social Darwinism**: Herbert Spencer’s philosophy of “**survival of the fittest**” applied to social systems, argued that the rich should make the economic and political decisions in the nation and there was little one could do for the poor, suggested that **government should not regulate**

business (John D Rockefeller, **Robber Barons**); **Social Gospel** movement argued that Christians and the wealthy had a **duty to the poor** (Andrew Carnegie’s “**Gospel of Wealth**”, Jane Addams & Hull House). Both groups attempted to prescribe their own solutions to the problems of an industrialized and urbanized country.

8. **The Populists** emerged out of the nation’s Midwestern **farms** and working class; low farm prices led to the call for **inflation** by coining **silver** in addition to gold (**bimetallism**), many other reforms that would later be passed by Progressives. Populists and Democrats nominated William Jennings **Bryan** in 1896 (his “**Cross of Gold**” speech clinched the nomination). Bryan lost to Republican William McKinley and ran 3 more times unsuccessfully.
9. **Progressives** were successful in enacting **reforms** under T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. **Regulations** of elections, railroads, medicines, food, public safety, health, were passed, Children’s Bureau under Taft to prevent child abuse. Progressive **Amendments**: 16th: **income tax**; 17th: **direct election** of US Senators; 18th: **Prohibition of alcohol**; 19th: **women’s suffrage**. WWI ended era of reform.

11.3 Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty.

1. **Protestant work ethic** established by **Puritans**; **Maryland** established as a haven for **Catholics**; **Quakers** founded **Pennsylvania** and became noted pacifists and worked with Natives; abolition movement led by Christians in the North; **black church** in the **South** led the Civil Rights Movement under Rev. ML King Jr.
2. **First Great Awakening** – religious revival **before Revolution** that led people to **question the authority** of traditional divine right of kings; **Second Great Awakening after Revolution** characterized by widespread **evangelism** and conversions; the Civil War revivals – both sides used religion to support their cause; the Social Gospel Movement and Christian liberal theology of the late 1900s used religion as reason to help society and the poor; Second Vatican Council in 1960s affected Catholics by making their church practices more in touch with the people; the rise of Christian **fundamentalism** (belief in the **literal truth of the Bible**) in **current times** led to growing divisions in society over issues like **school prayer**, **abortion**, **feminism**, and gay rights.
3. **Incidences of religious intolerance**: persecution of **Mormons** in the 1830-40s over their practice of polygamy and opposition to slavery led to their fleeing to establish settlement in Utah; immigration from Ireland, Germany, and Italy led “nativists” to target **Catholics** for persecution and fears that the Pope in Rome would have great influence over the US, anti-Semitism targeted **Jews** by the KKK in the South and Midwest; Jews were barred from many neighborhoods, colleges, clubs, etc.
4. **Large-scale immigration** in the twentieth century has led to growing numbers of **Catholics** (from **Latin America**), **Muslims** (from the **Middle East**) and **Hindus** and **Buddhists** (from **Asia**) with greater religious diversity in California.
5. **First Amendment**: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof...” “**Establishment**” is generally accepted to mean that government cannot favor one religion over another, or religion over non-religion. “**Free exercise**” is generally accepted to mean that the people are free to worship or believe as they see fit without government intrusion. The idea of the “**separation of church and state**” and its definition or application continues as a debate in society today.

11.4 Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.

1. **The Open Door Policy** was articulated by McKinley’s Sec’y of State John Hay in his 1899 “Open Door Notes” to European nations, and it stated that **trade with China should be open** to all countries.
2. **The Spanish-American War** (1898) began when the USS Maine exploded in Havana **Cuba’s** harbor and American **imperialist**

- politicians (TR, Albert Beveridge) and media (**Pulitzer** and **Hearst** newspapers) urged a war against **Spain**, who ruled Cuba at the time. The US attacked Spain in the **Philippines** and Cuba, defeating Spain in 4 months. **TR** led volunteer “**Rough Riders**” in attack at San Juan Hill Cuba and propelled him to national fame and presidency in 3 years. US maintained control of Philippines and fought a 3 year **guerilla war** against **Filipino** resistance. US got an “**empire**” in **Puerto Rico**, **Guam**, having already purchased **Alaska** in 1867 from Russia and annexed **Hawaii** after overthrowing their queen in 1893.
- TR** wanted to build a **canal** in Columbia’s **Panama** province to support his new navy; Columbia refused (wanted more \$) so TR supported the Panama Revolution. The new nation of Panama granted US rights to build canal; began in 1904 and **completed in 1914**.
 - Foreign Policies** – TR’s **Big Stick diplomacy**: negotiate but be ready to use force (Panama, Dominican Republic), William Taft’s **Dollar Diplomacy**: use economic measures to get what you want (Central America), and Woodrow Wilson’s **Moral Diplomacy**: oppose “immoral” leaders or countries (Mexico).
 - World War I** on the home front – **Politics**: Debate over neutrality; government propaganda to support war; anti-German feelings; after war isolationists blocked US entry into **League of Nations**; **Espionage and Sedition Acts** limit opposition to war; **Economic**: attempts at trade led to U-Boat attacks, gov’t borrowed \$ by **selling bonds**, US gov’t regulated econ and industry, rationing; econ became strong; wages rose, lots of strikes. **Social**: **Great Migration** of blacks to north; women in workforce; support grew for women’s vote, finally obtained thru 19th Amendment in 1920.
 - After World War II**, US was **strong** econ and militarily; Great Britain econ was **weak**, losing its empire, and compelled to allow US to take **leadership role** in world affairs.

11.5 Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.

- 1920s Presidents** **conservative** Republicans: **Harding** –, lots of **scandals** (Teapot Dome), died in office, **Coolidge** – “The business of America is business”, little gov’t interference in econ; “**laissez faire**” hands off, allows econ to heat up and Stock Market to go wild; **Hoover** – president only 8 months and **Stock Market crashes**; at first advocates only **voluntary** programs, no “**direct relief**” to people, only supports programs to aid business, some public works projects, too little too late; burns out “**Bonus Army**” that marches on Capitol demanding relief.
- Palmer Raids**: 1920 **Red Scare** raids by Atty. Gen Palmer on suspected **radicals**, deported many anarchist Emma Goldman; **Marcus Garvey’s black nationalist** and failed “back-to-Africa” movement, **rise** of the **Ku Klux Klan** in Midwest in response to increased immigration and blacks moving north, labor **unions decline**; era of **immigration** ends with **quotas** slapped on immigrants by nation in 1920s; American Civil Liberties Union (**ACLU**) **founded** to defend political rights of objectors to WWI, labor, and aliens threatened with deportation; **ACLU** hires Clarence **Darrow** to defend John **Scopes** for teaching **evolution** in Tennessee “**Monkey Trial**.” WJ Bryan takes the stand to defend **fundamental** belief in the **Bible** over **Darwin’s** theory; the **NAACP** founded to protect blacks in north after Great Migration and **oppose lynchings**, and the Anti-Defamation League founded to protect Jews to anti-Semitic attacks.
- 18th Amendment**: 1920 allowed **Prohibition** of alcohol; Congress passed **Volstead Act** to enforce it. Prohibition quickly became almost unenforceable; although alcohol consumption dropped initially, widespread **lawbreaking**, lawlessness, and corruption made it unpopular and it was **repealed** by the **21st Amendment** in 1933.
- 19th Amendment**: **Women’s** right to **vote** passed in 1920; women in 1920s saw new sexual **freedoms**, employment, education, etc, but **double standard** (male advantages and higher pay) still prevailed. Symbol of the age was the “**Flapper**” characterized by short skirts, makeup, jewelry, etc. challenging old conventions.
- Harlem Renaissance**: 1920s flowering of new trends in literature (novelist Zora Neale **Hurston**, poet Langston **Hughes**), music (**jazz** trumpeter Louis Armstrong), and art in Harlem neighborhood in New

York City. Black **artists** addressed the **reality of black life** in America.

- Radio** broadcasting began in 1920 and by end of decade 60% of homes had one; **movies** move from silent to **sound** in 1927 and spread worldwide diffusion of popular **culture** (music, comedy, drama, fashion, trends and fads, etc).
- Mass production techniques** (use of the **assembly line**, time studies) allow industrialists like Henry **Ford** to bring cost of his Model T car below \$500 and affordable to his own workers; **cars** and new **roads** change the American landscape; **cities** grow out (**suburbs** and **street cars**) and up (**skyscrapers** with advent of **steel** and **elevators**), cities become **electrified**, allowing later hours, growing prosperity.

11.6 Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government.

- Federal Reserve** created in 1913 to **stabilize monetary** system (after ups and down of business cycles), **prevent bank failures**, **regulate money** supply, **set basic interest** rates. In the late 1920s, econ had problems that would lead to Depression: **uneven distribution of wealth**, too much **production** w/ low demand, too much **credit**, **speculation** on stock market, **overproduction** on farms, high **tariffs** interfere with trade.
- Oct. 1929 Stock market crash** doesn’t cause Great Depression but triggers its beginning; **Federal Reserve restricted** \$ supply when it should have made more \$ available and didn’t help failing banks, **Congress raises tariff** when it should have lowered it, and President **Hoover cut spending** and raised taxes – made things worse. Franklin D. Roosevelt (**FDR**) started “**New Deal**” programs 1933: **massive gov’t spending** in jobs and **works projects** to get the econ going; **regulation** of banks and stock market, **price supports** to farmers. Helped but didn’t end Depression; WWII would.
- Bad agricultural practices** and severe drought led to mid-1930s “**Dust Bowl**” in America’s heartland and depopulation of rural regions; **refugees** fled in large numbers to **California** as described in John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*. Many others “rode the rails” as hobos on freight trains. Political movements of the left (socialists and communists) expanded and **conservative critics** of the New Deal on the right emerged arguing that FDR was going too far like a dictator.
- New Deal economic policies** permanently **expanded the role of the federal government** in society and the economy. Works Progress Administration (**WPA**) **jobs** program, **Social Security** (old age **pension**), National Labor Relations Board and **Wagner Act** recognition of **unions**, **farm** programs (**AAA**) pay farmers NOT to grow, **regional** and **energy** development projects such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (**TVA**), and California Central Valley Project.
- Organized labor** at its most **influential**, over 1/3 of all workers in a union by 1945; American Federation of Labor (**AFL**) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (**CIO**) merge & represent millions of workers; later in 1960s and 1970s **Cesar Chavez’s United Farm Workers** organizes **grape boycott** in California.

11.7 Students analyze America’s participation in World War II.

- As WWII starts** in 1939 in Europe, many Americans desire **neutrality** while FDR aids Britain with **Lend-Lease Act**. Japan invades China, causing FDR to **embargo oil to Japan**. In response and to try to intimidate US out of entering WWII, **Japan surprise attacks** US fleet at **Pearl Harbor** Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941. FDR and Congress declare war the next day.
- Allied wartime strategy** between FDR, Churchill, and Stalin was **defeat of Hitler’s Germany first**, although Stalin wanted D-Day invasion sooner that US and Britain were prepared. US defeat of Japan at **Midway** in 1942 signaled end of Japanese expansion and **turning point** of Pacific war; Allied invasion of Nazi occupied Europe at **Normandy** France is known as **D-Day**, June 6, 1944, Nazis retreat; last Nazi offensive **Battle of the Bulge** fails in December 1944; surrender in Berlin the following May; Japanese fierce and costly

- failed defense of outer islands **Iwo Jima** and **Okinawa** helped to lead Truman to decide to use atomic bomb rather than try to invade Japan..
3. **US special fighting forces: Tuskegee Airmen** – black pilots, **442nd Regimental Combat team** of **Japanese Americans** recruited out of the **internment camps** were highly decorated, **Navajo** Indians recruited as “**Code Talkers**”; their language was not understood by Japanese and used by US as a secret code.
 4. **FDR established foreign policy** goals for postwar world in his “**Four Freedoms**” speech: everywhere in the world, all people should enjoy **freedom of speech, religion, freedom from want** (poverty) and **freedom from fear**. This and **Atlantic Charter** agreements with Britain establish ideals for the founding of the **United Nations**.
 5. **On the U.S. home front**, FDR orders **internment** of **Japanese Americans** in prison camps during the war; despite this clear unconstitutional action, Supreme Court upheld it in the court case **Korematsu v. US**; restrictions placed on German and Italian resident aliens; FDR administration is slow to respond to early reports of Hitler's atrocities against Jews; **women** take on **military production jobs** by the millions, during the war known as “**Rosie the Riveter**”; African Americans join the war effort but believe they are fighting for two victories – over foreign enemies and discrimination at home (**the Double V**).
 6. **Developments in aviation** – jet planes and **radar**, weaponry – rockets, **atomic bomb**, communication – radar, **sonar**, and **medicine** – **penicillin**, **DDT** used to combat **malaria**. Industries **convert** from **consumer** goods to **military** production; **factories** are built or **relocated to the South and West**. Resources were scarce, so **rationing** of gas, meat, and many staple goods.
 7. **Truman decides to drop atomic bombs** on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** in early August 1945 after Japan rejects terms of surrender set at Potsdam, killing 150,000 immediately. Historians dispute whether US needed to; some argue Japan would have surrendered under certain conditions. Truman said he dropped bombs **to end war quickly and save US lives**.
 8. **Marshall Plan**, after WWII US gives massive **aid** to **Western Europe** under the Marshall Plan to rebuild, help the U.S. economy, and fend off the Soviet Union.

11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.

1. **After the war**, US gradually moves from manufacturing to **service sector jobs**, “white collar” and professional sector jobs in business and government. **Economy grows** and built up demand from WWII leads to **massive consumer spending**; **growth of large corporations** with diverse businesses known as **conglomerates**; companies known as **franchises** in many locations (McDonalds); emphasis on **conformity**, sameness, and being the “company man” (book: *The Organization Man*)
2. **Mexican immigration** **increases** to meet labor demand in the **agricultural** economy, especially in California.
3. **Truman** generally supported **labor** but opposed strikes during Korean War; **threatened** to **draft strikers** into military; Republicans win Congress in 1946 and pass anti-labor **Taft Hartley Act** over Truman's veto; law **limits union rights** and activities. Much of Truman's “**Fair Deal**” programs (health care, civil rights, etc) **don't pass**
4. **Federal government starts to spend** more on **education** after USSR launches **Sputnik** first space satellite (California creates Master Plan for three college levels: UC, CSU and CCs, eligibility for students), Social Security, welfare & defense **spending increases**, and interest on the national debt rises. **JFK's New Frontier** got more spending for space and foreign aid; **LBJ's Great Society** “**War on Poverty**” programs were greatest **expansion of social spending**
5. **The powers of the presidency** increase in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. Congress gives administrations more power to deal with crisis; Presidents assert more power to deflect criticism, use CIA, FBI, IRS to wield power and influence
6. **Environment**: **Northeast** and **North central US** densely populated and aging **factories declines** in the “**Rust Belt**”; South still agriculture but **growing** pop and **industry**; Lack of **water** a problem in the arid **West and Southwest**; “**acid rain**” from pollution in the **northeast** and concerns over **nuclear waste storage** become growing concerns
7. **Computer revolution** starts in **1980s**, but computers and networks begin out of WWII; **TV** in the **1950s**, **satellites** in the **1960s**, **cell phones** in the **1990s**, advances in medicine, new drugs, help Americans live longer, and improvements in agricultural technology bring new crops and higher yields.
8. **New forms of popular culture** (**TV**, **rock ‘n’ roll** music, **jazz** influences the **Beat** movement; professional sports integrate black players (Jackie Robinson in baseball in 1947), **modern architectural** (steel and glass skyscrapers) and artistic styles: **pop art** and abstract expressionism (Jackson Pollack).

11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

1. **United Nations** established after WWII with Allied powers as leaders in the UN Security Council; UN passes **International Declaration of Human Rights**; **International Monetary Fund** and **World Bank** established to oversee **global** financial system and **aid developing countries**; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (**GATT**) in 1947 **lowered tariffs**; shaped modern Europe, maintained peace and international order.
2. **Military alliances**: North Atlantic Treaty Org (**NATO**): US and Europe allies; Southeast Asia Treaty Org (**SEATO**): US and Southeast Asia countries attempt to **deter communist aggression**, maintain security in Cold War vs USSR and **Warsaw Pact** satellite nations.
3. **Cold War**: US vs USSR; “**containment**”: policy to keep communism from **growing**
- **McCarthyism**: period of **anticommunism** led by Sen. Jos. McCarthy against state dept and Army; House Un-American Activities Committee (**HUAC**) gov't officials and **Hollywood** figures accused of communism; refusing to “**name names**” placed people on a “**blacklist**” where they couldn't work; **Alger Hiss** accused of treason; Julius and Ethel **Rosenberg** convicted and executed as “**atomic spies**”; blacklisting
- **The Truman Doctrine** (1947): support other **nations resisting communism** (first applied to **Greece** and **Turkey**)
- The Berlin Blockade (1948-49): USSR tried to get US to leave West Berlin with a road blockade; **US resupplied the city for a year** by air until Stalin lifted the blockade
- **The Korean War** (1950-53): **Communist N. Korea** invaded **democratic S. Korea**; US got UN to support S. Korea in UN “**police action**”; China and USSR support N. Korea; stalemate ends fighting; Truman fires Gen. Macarthur who advocated using atomic bombs
- **JFK & Cuba**: **The Bay of Pigs** (1961): US support for failed invasion by Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro embarrassed JFK; USSR secretly placed nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962; US discovered and close to invasion and WWII “**Cuban Missile Crisis**”; US imposes **naval blockade** of Cuba and **Khrushchev removes missile** in exchange for US pledge not to invade and remove our missiles in Turkey
- **Atomic testing** in the American West uses soldiers as “guinea pigs” for tests, “mutual assured destruction” (**MAD**): idea that neither side would start a nuclear war since both would be wiped out; attempts at **disarmament** in the **1970s**
- **The Vietnam War**: cold war containment of communism in Southeast Asia leads **US to support S. Vietnam** over N. Vietnam; Congress 1964 **Tonkin Gulf Resolution** gave LBJ permission to use force against “**Viet Cong**” communist guerillas who fight fiercely and finally prevail; war divides US; Vietcong **Tet Offensive** fails but forces LBJ out of run for reelection; Nixon elected and gradually withdraws US; Congress passes **War Powers Act** to limit president's ability to wage war w/o Congressional approval
- **Latin American policy**: **US supports anti-communist regimes** in L. America; **resentment** of US policies
4. **Foreign policy affected domestic policies**: protests during the war in Vietnam became violent, anti-war movement featured “**New Left**” radicals, Nixon appealed to “**Silent Majority**” that didn't protest; “**nuclear freeze**” movement develops in 1970s advocating US stop developing nuclear weapons; Jimmy **Carter lowers defense spending**

5. **Reagan administration** renews Cold War rhetoric against USSR; **increases military spending** and pressure on USSR; meets with Gorbachev and gets nuclear agreement; after Reagan leaves office, **Berlin Wall torn down** and USSR collapses.
6. **U.S. Middle East policy**: support for Israel as Jewish state and democratic nation in oil-rich region; Gulf War against Iraq in 1991 to protect Kuwait and oil.
7. **US and Mexico**: immigration, and environmental issues become important; Mexico develops oil resources but still high poverty leads many to **illegally cross border**.

11.10 Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.

1. **African Americans fight for civil rights**: A. Philip Randolph threatened March on Washington & got FDR to ban racial discrimination in defense industries in 1941; service in World War II **Truman to end segregation** in the armed forces in 1948.
 2. **Key cases in Civil Rights**: *Dred Scott Case* 1856 ruled that blacks weren't **citizens** but **property**; *Plessy v. Ferguson* 1896 ruled that segregation was legal if "separate but equal"; *Brown v. Board of Education* 1954 overturned Plessy and **desegregated schools**; *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* 1978 ruled for a white man that universities **can't set aside a preferential quota for black admissions**; **California Proposition 209** ended "affirmative action".
 3. **Black and white lawyers** for NAACP started in 1930s to bring cases to end segregation in **higher education** before tackling K-12 schools. **Thurgood Marshall** argued *Brown v Board of Education* before Supreme Ct.
 4. **A. Philip Randolph**: black labor leader who 1st proposed civil rights March on Washington in 1941; **Martin Luther King, Jr** leads 1955 **bus boycott** Montgomery AL after **Rosa Parks** refuses to give up her seat; King becomes leader of movement; **Malcolm X** leads **Black Muslims** in New York and Detroit as a black nationalist group; **James Farmer** founded Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in the 1940s and led the 1961 **Freedom Riders** to desegregate bus stations in the South; **MLK's** 1963 "Letter from Birmingham Jail" argued that blacks deserved rights and no man can set the timetable for another man's freedom; his stirring 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech at the **March on Washington** inspired the nation and called for Congress to pass the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** outlawing discrimination by race.
 5. **Civil rights movement** took root in the churches of the rural South and the urban North; whites **resisted desegregation** in **Little Rock High School** 1957 until **Eisenhower** sent in **federal troops** to enforce it; in 1963 **Birmingham** city officials turned on **fire hoses** and **police dogs** on children and teens protesting for freedom. Black Civil Rights movement influenced **American Indians** (AIM takeover of **Alcatraz**), **Asian Americans** (reparations for WWII internment), and **Hispanic Americans** (**Cesar Chavez's** UFW grape boycott) for civil rights and equal opportunities.
 6. **1964 Civil Rights Act** passed with strong push by **LBJ**, gave fed gov't **power to enforce civil rights** in states; **Voting Rights Act of 1965** **outlawed discrimination** in **voting** and led to increased black voting in the South; **24th Amendment** specifically outlawed **poll tax**.
 7. **Women's rights**: Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony led early movement; **19th Amendment** gave **women vote**; "feminist" movement in the 1960s-70s sought **education** and **employment rights**; **Title IX**, 1972: US education law gave **equality to women**, even in school sports.
3. **Women in society**: entry of more **women** into the **labor force** changed **family structure** with **both parents working** as common.
 4. **Watergate scandal**: Republican President **Nixon** wanted to crush opponents. June 1972 five men with ties to Nixon's **reelection campaign** caught breaking in to **Democratic campaign headquarters**; press and congressional **investigations** lead to all sorts of **illegal activities** and payments to keep people quiet. As investigations get closer to **Nixon's personal involvement in cover-up** (obstruction of justice) and Congress about **ready to impeach** him, he **resigns**.
 5. **Environment**: conflict over **conservation**, expansion of the national park system, and the development of environmental protection laws, versus those who advocate property rights and freedom to develop and exploit resources. 1970s Creation of **Environmental Protection Agency**; **Clean Air** and **Clean Water Act**; **Exxon Valdez oil spill** in **Alaska** shoreline highlighted problems of oil and environment. **Global warming** concerns leads to **Kyoto Treaty**, international agreement that the US doesn't sign.
 6. **Persistent problems**: **poverty** – direct payments of welfare vs. work requirements; highest rates of poverty among people of color and city dwellers; **health insurance** reform – pre-Obama, private insurance control over health led to **15% of Americans with no health coverage**.
 7. **Demographic and social changes**: **population shifts** to the **suburbs**, "white flight" leads to racial concentrations in the cities of people of color, "Frostbelt"-to-"Sunbelt" **migration** (people move from cold northeast to warmer south and west; international migration, **immigration**, and **refugees** from **wars** lead to increases in population and number of **undocumented immigrants**; **decline of family farms** as **corporate farming** takes advantage of federal tax laws; increases in **out-of-wedlock births** leads to unsuccessful "abstinence-only" programs in many states; **drug abuse** remains a problem, especially after mid-1980s "crack" **cocaine** epidemic makes illegal drugs a valuable source of income for violent **street gangs**; Reagan's "Just Say No" campaign; states crackdown with **tougher sentencing laws** and huge **rise in prison population**.

11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

1. **Immigration Act of 1965** ended old **quota system** from the 1920s and **opened up immigration**, especially to **Latin America** and **Asia**; transformed **diversity** of American society and **California**.
2. **Presidential speeches**: **Truman** – desegregated the military; **Eisenhower** – enforced school **desegregation** in **Little Rock**; **Kennedy** – "New Frontier" broadened **space** program and social welfare; **Johnson** – "Great Society" programs **expanded fed power** in **education**, **health**, **civil rights**, **housing**, **anti-poverty**, **Medicare**;