

- I. The freedom movement—civil rights
  - A. Rising tide of protest
    - 1. Sit-in campaigns
      - a. Origins at Greensboro
      - b. Spread across South
    - 2. Founding of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
    - 3. Freedom Rides
      - a. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
      - b. Purpose
      - c. Experience
      - d. Outcome: desegregation of interstate bus travel
    - 4. Birmingham desegregation campaign
      - a. Climax of region-wide demonstrations
      - b. Leadership of Martin Luther King Jr.
        - i. *Letter from Birmingham Jail*
        - ii. Deployment of black school children
      - c. Brutal response of "Bull" Connor; widespread revulsion over
      - d. Impact on public opinion
        - i. Growing sympathy for civil rights
        - ii. Presidential endorsement of movement
      - e. Outcome: adoption of desegregation plan
  - B. Themes and characteristics
    - 1. Growing involvement of college students, youth
    - 2. Vision of empowerment of ordinary blacks
    - 3. Commitment to nonviolent resistance
    - 4. Multiplicity of organizations, settings, and strategies
  - C. Escalation of violent response
    - 1. Perpetrators
      - a. Ordinary citizens
      - b. Local and state officials
    - 2. Targets, episodes
      - a. Firebombing, beatings of Freedom Riders
      - b. Mob violence against desegregation of University of Mississippi
      - c. Use of fire hoses, dogs, beatings against Birmingham protesters
      - d. Assassination of Medgar Evers
      - e. Deadly bombing of Birmingham church
  - D. The march on Washington
    - 1. Magnitude
    - 2. As peak of nonviolent civil rights coalition
    - 3. Breadth of demands
    - 4. King's "I Have a Dream" speech
    - 5. Glimpses of movement's limitations and fault lines
      - a. All-male roster of speakers
      - b. Toning down of John Lewis's speech
- II. The Kennedy years
  - A. John F. Kennedy (JFK)
    - 1. Image of glamour, dynamism
    - 2. Inaugural themes
      - a. ". . . new generation . . ."
      - b. ". . . pay any price . . ."
      - c. ". . . do for your country."

- B. Kennedy and the world
    - 1. New Cold War initiatives
      - a. Peace Corps
      - b. Space race; call for moon landing
      - c. Alliance for Progress
    - 2. Bay of Pigs fiasco
    - 3. Berlin crisis; construction of Berlin Wall
    - 4. Cuban missile crisis
      - a. Narrative
        - i. Discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba
        - ii. U.S. "quarantine" of Cuba
        - iii. Soviet withdrawal of missiles
      - b. Significance and aftermath
        - i. Imminence of nuclear war
        - ii. Sobering effect on JFK; American University speech
        - iii. Nuclear test ban treaty
  - C. Kennedy and civil rights
    - 1. Initial disengagement
    - 2. Growing support
  - D. Assassination of JFK
    - 1. Shock to nation
    - 2. Succession of Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) to presidency
- III. Lyndon Johnson's presidency
- A. LBJ
    - 1. Personal background
    - 2. New Deal outlook
  - B. Civil rights under LBJ
    - 1. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
      - a. Support from LBJ
      - b. Provisions
    - 2. : Freedom Summer—voter registration in Mississippi
      - a. Concerted civil rights initiative
      - b. Influx of white college students
      - c. Violent reception
        - i. Bombings, beatings
        - ii. Murder of three activists
        - iii. Widespread revulsion over
    - 3. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
      - a. Crusade for representation at Democratic convention
      - b. Fannie Lou Hamer
      - c. Bitterness over Democrats' response
    - 4. Voting Rights Act
      - a. Background
        - i. Selma-to-Montgomery march
        - ii. LBJ address to Congress
      - b. Provisions
    - 5. Twenty-Fourth Amendment
    - 6. Immigration reform: Hart-Cellar Act
      - a. Links to civil rights reform
      - b. Provisions
      - c. Long-term consequences
  - C. The 1964 election
    - 1. Right-wing views of Republican Barry Goldwater
    - 2. The conservative sixties
      - a. Young Americans for Freedom

- i. Sharon Statement
        - ii. Ideas
        - iii. Prominence in Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign
      - b. New conservative constituencies
        - i. Expanding suburbs of southern California, Southwest
        - ii. Sun Belt entrepreneurs
        - iii. Deep South whites
      - c. Racial overtones of conservative appeal
    - 3. LBJ's landslide reelection victory
    - 4. Seeds of conservative resurgence
    - 5. Immigration reform
  - D. The Great Society
    - 1. Goals and philosophies
      - a. Government action to promote general welfare
      - b. Fulfillment and expansion of New Deal agenda
      - c. Eradication of poverty
      - d. Broadening of opportunity
      - e. Lessening of inequality
      - f. New conception of freedom
    - 2. Key measures
      - a. Medicaid and Medicare
      - b. Increased funding for education, urban development
      - c. Increased funding for the arts, humanities, public broadcasting
    - 3. War on Poverty
      - a. Outlook
        - i. Influence of Michael Harrington's *The Other America*
        - ii. Emphasis on fostering skills, work habits
        - iii. De-emphasis on direct aid, structural remedies
        - iv. Input of poor into local programs
      - b. Key measures
        - i. Food stamps
        - ii. Office of Economic Opportunity initiatives
    - 4. Achievements
      - a. Affirmation of social citizenship
      - b. Substantial reduction of poverty
    - 5. Limitations
      - a. Inadequate funding
      - b. Long-term persistence of poverty, inequality
- IV. The changing black movement
  - A. Emerging challenges to civil rights movement
    - 1. Persistence of racial inequality and injustice, North and South
    - 2. Diverging perspectives of whites and blacks on racial issues
    - 3. The ghetto uprisings
      - a. Leading episodes: Harlem, Watts, Newark, Detroit
      - b. Kerner Report
  - B. Growing attention to economic issues
    - 1. King's "Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged"
    - 2. A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin's Freedom Budget
    - 3. King's Chicago Freedom Movement
      - a. Demands
      - b. Mayor Richard J. Daley's political machine
      - c. Ineffectiveness of mass protest tactics
      - d. Radicalization of King
  - C. Malcolm X
    - 1. Background

2. Black Muslims
3. Message
  - a. Black self-determination
  - b. Rejection of integration, nonviolence
4. Assassination
5. Legacy
  - a. Lack of consistent ideology or coherent movement
  - b. Enduring appeal of call for black self-reliance
- D. The rise of Black Power
  1. Introduction by Stokely Carmichael
  2. Imprecision and multiplicity of meanings
  3. Resonance among militant youth
  4. Place in wider spirit of self-assertion; "black is beautiful"
  5. Militant directions of SNCC, CORE
  6. Black Panther Party
    - a. Emergence
    - b. Demands and programs
    - c. Demise
      - i. Internal divisions
      - ii. Assault by government
- V. Vietnam and the New Left
  - A. Arena: college campuses
  - B. Following: white middle-class youth
  - C. Spirit and ideology
    1. Departure from Old Left and New Deal liberal models
    2. Aspects of postwar society brought under challenge
      - a. Personal alienation
      - b. Social and political conformity
      - c. Bureaucratization
      - d. Corporate, Cold War outlook of American institutions
      - e. Material acquisitiveness
      - f. Social and economic inequality
      - g. Gulfs between national values and realities
    3. Visions and inspirations
      - a. "Authenticity"
      - b. "Participatory democracy"
      - c. Black freedom struggle
  - D. Key moments
    1. Influential social critiques
      - a. James Baldwin's *The Fire Next Time*
      - b. Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*
      - c. Michael Harrington's *The Other America*
      - d. Jane Jacobs' *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*
    2. The rise of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
      - a. Emergence and growth
      - b. Port Huron Statement
    3. Free Speech Movement at Berkeley
- VI. America and Vietnam
  - A. America's growing involvement (pre-LBJ)
    1. Outlook of policymakers
      - a. Cold War assumptions
      - b. Ignorance of Vietnamese history, culture
      - c. Fear of "losing" Vietnam
    2. Key developments
      - a. Defeat of French colonialism

- b. Fostering of Ngo Dinh Diem regime in South Vietnam
      - c. Dispatch of counter-insurgency "advisers"
      - d. Collapse of Diem regime; U.S.-backed coup
    - B. Lyndon Johnson's war
      - 1. LBJ's initial outlook
      - 2. Escalation
        - a. Gulf of Tonkin resolution
        - b. Initiation of air strikes
        - c. Introduction of ground troops
        - d. Increasing magnitude of troop presence, bombing
      - 3. Brutality
        - a. Bombing
        - b. Chemical defoliation, napalm
        - c. "Search and destroy" missions; "body counts"
      - 4. Lack of progress
        - a. Resilience of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces
        - b. Failings of South Vietnamese government
    - C. The anti-war movement
      - 1. Emerging critiques
      - 2. Antiwar movement
        - a. Early stirrings
          - i. SDS rallies
          - ii. Themes
        - b. Growth
          - i. Draft resistance
          - ii. 1967 Washington rally
- VII. Wider currents of dissent
  - A. Counterculture
    - 1. Spread among youth
      - a. College students
      - b. Working class
    - 2. Spirit and vision
      - a. Rejection of mainstream values
      - b. Challenge to authority
      - c. Community, creativity, pleasure over pursuit of wealth
      - d. Cultural "liberation"
      - e. "Sexual revolution"
    - 3. Symbols and manifestations
      - a. Physical appearance, fashion
      - b. "Sex, drugs, rock and roll"
      - c. Be-Ins
        - i. Timothy Leary; LSD
        - ii. "Turn on, tune in, drop out"
      - d. New forms of radical action
        - i. Underground newspapers
        - ii. Youth International Party ("Yippies")
      - e. Communes
      - f. Rock festivals; Woodstock
      - g. *Hair*
  - B. Reawakening of feminism
    - 1. Status of women at outset of 1960s
      - a. Legal subordination
      - b. Barriers to power, opportunity
    - 2. Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*
    - 3. Steps toward equal rights

- a. Equal Pay Act
    - b. Civil Rights Act of 1964
    - c. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
    - d. Founding of National Organization for Women
      - i. Range of demands
      - ii. Middle-class character
  - 4. "Women's liberation"
    - a. Roots in civil rights and student movements
      - i. Inspiration of movements' ideals
      - ii. Indignation against movements' inequalities
    - b. Key initiatives
      - i. Protests within SNCC, SDS
      - ii. "Consciousness-raising" groups
      - iii. Miss America beauty pageant protest
    - c. Impact on public consciousness
      - i. Expansion of idea of freedom
      - ii. Introduction of "sexism," "sexual politics," "the personal is political"
    - d. Campaigns and demands
      - i. Abortion rights; reproductive freedom
      - ii. Wide-ranging issues; *Sisterhood is Powerful*
  - 5. Growing acceptance of feminist ideas
- C. Rise of gay liberation
- 1. Traditional oppression of gays
    - a. Legal and cultural stigmatization
    - b. Harassment of gay subcultures
  - 2. Stonewall revolt
  - 3. Emergence of militant movement
    - a. "Out of the closet"
    - b. Gay pride marches
- D. Latino activism
- 1. Chicano pride movement
  - 2. United Farm Workers
    - a. Cesar Chavez
    - b. Blend of civil rights and labor struggles
    - c. Grape strike, boycott
  - 3. Young Lords Organization (New York)
  - 4. Feminist current
- E. Red Power—Indian militancy
- 1. Background: shifting Indian policies of postwar administrations
  - 2. Demands
    - a. Material aid
    - b. Self-determination
  - 3. Initiatives
    - a. Founding of American Indian Movement
    - b. Occupation of Alcatraz; Red Power movement
  - 4. Impact
- F. Silent Spring—new environmentalism
- 1. Themes
    - a. Critique of prevailing notions of progress, social welfare
    - b. Activist, youth-oriented style
    - c. Language of citizen empowerment
  - 2. Initiatives
    - a. Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*
    - b. Campaign to ban DDT

- c. Expanding range of causes, organizations
    - 3. Progress
      - a. Bipartisan appeal
      - b. Clean Air and Clean Water Acts
      - c. Endangered Species Act
      - d. Inauguration of Earth Day
  - G. Consumer activism
    - 1. Ralph Nader
      - a. *Unsafe at Any Speed*
      - b. Subsequent investigations
    - 2. Spread of consumer protection laws, regulations
- VIII. The rights revolution and the Supreme Court
- A. Warren Court
  - B. Reaffirmation of civil liberties
    - 1. Curtailing of McCarthyite persecution
    - 2. Intertwining of civil liberties and civil rights
      - a. *NAACP v. Alabama*
      - b. *New York Times v. Sullivan*
      - c. *Loving v. Virginia*
      - d. *Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co.*
    - 3. Imposition of Bill of Rights protections on states
      - a. Bars on illegal search and seizure, cruel and unusual punishment
      - b. Right of defendant to speedy trial, legal representation
      - c. *Miranda v. Arizona*
  - C. Political reapportionment: *Baker v. Carr*
  - D. Reinforcement of separation of church and state
  - E. Establishment of right to privacy
    - 1. *Griswold v. Connecticut*
    - 2. *Roe v. Wade*
      - a. Implications for women's rights
      - b. Source of ongoing controversy
- IX. 1968: A year of turmoil
- A. Momentous events around nation
    - 1. Tet offensive; repercussions at home
    - 2. Eugene McCarthy's challenge to LBJ for nomination
      - a. New Hampshire primary
      - b. Withdrawal of LBJ
    - 3. Assassination of King; subsequent urban unrest
    - 4. Student revolt at Columbia University
    - 5. Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy
    - 6. Antiwar protests, police riot at Chicago Democratic convention
  - B. The global 1968
    - 1. A year of worldwide upheaval
    - 2. Anti-war demonstrations in many world capitols
    - 3. Worker-student uprising in France
    - 4. Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia
    - 5. Killing of student protesters at Mexico City Olympics
    - 6. Women's rights movement advanced in many countries
  - C. Nixon's comeback
    - 1. Stages
      - a. Attainment of Republican nomination
      - b. Narrow election victory over Hubert Humphrey
      - c. Independent campaign of George Wallace
    - 2. Sources
      - a. Conservative backlash

- b. Resonance of appeals to "silent majority," "law and order"