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Subject: Unit 10 Vocab #51-101- Jessica Vitale

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Unit 10 Vocab #51-151

51. John Lewis: (1914-1974) was a U.S. boxer who was world Light Heavyweight champion. One interesting fact of his is that Lewis was managed by a gambler and racketeer of the 1930s: Gus Greenlee, a man who became very important to baseball's Negro Leagues as a commissioner and team owner.

52. Walter Reuther: (September 1, 1907 – May 10, 1970) was an American labor union leader, who made the United Automobile Workers a major force not only in the auto industry but also in the Democratic party in the mid 20th century. He was a leading liberal and supporter of the New Deal coalition.

53. Civil Rights Act of 1964: was landmark legislation in the United States that outlawed, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Originally conceived to protect the rights of black people, the bill was amended prior to passage to protect the civil rights of everyone, and explicitly included women for the first time.

54. Malcolm X: (born Malcolm Little; May 19, 1925 – February 21, 1965), also known as Detroit Red and El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz was a Black Muslim Minister and National Spokesman for the Nation of Islam. He was also founder of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. and the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

55. Nation of Islam: (NOI) is a separatist, religious, and socio-political organization founded in the United States by Wallace Fard Muhammad in 1930 with a declared aim of resurrecting the spiritual, mental, social, and economic condition of the black men and women of America and the rest of the world.

56. Elijah Mohammed: (c. October 7, 1897–February 25, 1975) led the Nation of Islam, a largely African-American spiritual and political organization, from 1934 until his death.

57. Organization of Afro-American Unity: Following article is from Columbia University's Malcolm X Project "On June 28, 1964, Malcolm X called a press conference at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem to announce his new project, the Organization of Afro-American Unity. Modeled after the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the all-African federation, the OAAU was an international secular political organization promoting the interests of black people and working to fight white oppression. Discussions with the exiled author Julian Mayfield, one of Malcolm X's hosts during his 1964 trip to Africa, convinced Malcolm X of the need for a social, political and economic organization that would link Blacks in the U.S. with Africa.

58. Black Power: a political movement, most prominent in the late 1960s and early

1970s, that strove to express a new racial consciousness among blacks in the United States. More generally, the term refers to a conscious choice on the part of blacks to nurture and promote their collective interests, advance their own values, and secure their own well-being and some measure of autonomy, rather than permit others to shape their futures and agendas.

59. Selma: The Selma to Montgomery marches, which included Bloody Sunday, were three marches that marked the political and emotional peak of the American civil rights movement. They were the culmination of the movement in Selma, Alabama for voting rights, launched by Amelia Boynton Robinson and her husband, who brought many prominent leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement to Selma, including Martin Luther King Jr., Jim Bevel, and Hosea Williams.

60. Voting Rights Act of 1965: The National Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. Â§ 1973-1973aa-6)[1] outlawed the requirement that would-be voters in the United States take literacy tests to qualify to register to vote, and it provided for federal registration of voters in areas that had less than 50% of eligible minority voters registered. The act also provided for Department of Justice oversight to registration, and the Department's approval for any change in voting law in districts that had used a "device" to limit voting and in which less than 50% of the population was registered to vote in 1964. It was signed in 1965, and signed for a 25 year extension by President George Walker Bush on July 27, 2006.

61. LULAC: The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is a political advocacy group for Latinos in the United States. Founded in 1929 in Corpus Christi, Texas, LULAC is the nation's oldest Hispanic organization. According to its website, LULAC has "approximately 115,000 members throughout the United States and Puerto Rico," which it claims also makes it the nation's largest Hispanic organization. The current president is Rosa Rosales. The immediate past President was Hector M. Flores. The group is currently based in Houston, Texas.

62. GI Forum: The American G.I. Forum (AGIF) is a Congressionally-chartered Mexican American veterans and civil rights organization. Its motto is "Education is Our Freedom and Freedom should be Everybody's Business". AGIF currently operates chapters throughout the United States, with a focus on veteran's issues, education, and civil rights. Its two largest national programs are the San Antonio-based Veterans Outreach Program, and the Dallas-based Service, Employment, Redevelopment-Jobs for Progress, Inc. (SER). The current president is Antonio Gil Morales.

63. Mendez v. Westminster: Mendez v. Westminster, 64 F.Supp. 544 (D.C. Cal. 1946), aff'd, 161 F.2d 774 (9th Cir. 1947), was a 1947 court case that challenged racial segregation in California schools. In its ruling, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal, in an en banc decision, held that the segregation of Mexican and Mexican American students into separate "Mexican schools" was unconstitutional.

64. Delgado case: The Delgado case is the landmark Mexican-American desegregation

case in Texas. Dr. Garcia once again assumed responsibility for raising funds for the legal expenses related to the Minerva Delgado et al vs. Bastrop ISD. These funds allowed unequivocal support of the twenty-one parents, who were courageous in their opposition of "separate but equal" state educational system. Unfortunately, even with the decision that "permanently restrained and enjoined from segregation pupils of Mexican or other Latin American descent" many school districts paid little or no attention to the law.

65. Hernandez decision: Hernandez v. Texas, 347 U.S. 475 (1954)[1], was a landmark United States Supreme Court case that decided that Mexican Americans and all other racial groups in the United States had equal protection under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

66. House Concurrent Resolution 108: With this resolution, the House of Representatives and the Senate announced their support for a new Indian policy: "termination." Under this policy, Indians' status as government wards would be ended as soon as possible and Native Americans would assume all the responsibilities of full citizenship.

67. National Congress of American Indians: The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest and largest Native American organization in the United States that is still in existence. NCAI was organized in 1944 in response to federal termination policies and hostile legislation which proved to be devastating to the Native American nations. NCAI is dedicated to the restoration and exercise of tribal sovereignty and the continued viability of all tribal governments.

68. Indians Claims Commission: The Indian Claims Commission was created by the United States Congress in 1946 to hear claims of Indian tribes against the United States[1]. Public Law 94-465[2] terminated the Commission and transferred its pending docket of 170 cases to the United States Court of Claims on September 30, 1978.

69. U.S. v. Wheeler: Wheeler, a member of the Navajo Tribe, pled guilty in tribal court to a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and was sentenced. Subsequently, he was indicted by a federal grand jury for statutory rape arising out of the same incident. Wheeler moved to dismiss the indictment on grounds that the tribal offense of contributing to the delinquency of a minor was a lesser included offense of statutory rape, and the tribal court proceeding barred the subsequent federal prosecution. Both the District Court and the Court of Appeals agreed, holding that the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment barred Wheeler's federal trial. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed.

70. McCarran- Walter Act: The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952 (Also known as the McCarran- Walter Act) restricted immigration into the U.S. and is codified under Title 8 of the United States Code. The Act governs primarily immigration and citizenship in the United States. Before the INA, a variety of statutes governed immigration law but were not organized within one body of text. As a result of the September 11, 2001 attacks, the INA has undergone a major restructuring beginning in March 2003 and its provisions regarding the admissibility and removability of terrorist

suspects has received much media and scholarly attention.

71. Immigration and Nationality Acts of 1952 and 1965: The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952 (Also known as the McCarran-Walter Act) restricted immigration into the U.S. and is codified under Title 8 of the United States Code. The Act governs primarily immigration and citizenship in the United States. The Immigration and Nationality Act amendments of 1965 (Public Law 236 of the 89th Congress, also known as the Hart-Celler Act or the INS Act of 1965) abolished the national-origin quotas that had been in place in the United States since the Immigration Act of 1924. It was proposed by Emanuel Celler and heavily supported by Senator Ted Kennedy.

72. SDS: The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was, historically, a student activist movement in the United States that was one of the main iconic representations of the country's New Left. The organization developed and expanded rapidly in the mid-1960s before dissolving at its last convention in 1969.

73. Urban Renewal Act: This Act is enacted to promote a well-planned urban land redevelopment, revitalize urban functions, improve urban living environments, and to increase public interest. Urban Renewal: Refers to the implementation of reconstruction, renovation, or maintenance within the urban plan area in accordance with the procedures instituted in this Act.

74. Packinghouse Workers Union: The United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), later the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, was a labor union that represented workers in the meatpacking industry. The UPWA was chartered originally chartered as the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee (PWOC) by the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1937. The PWOC organized locals throughout the nation with the greatest concentrations in the Midwestern and Great Plains states.

75. Tom Hayden: Thomas Emmett "Tom" Hayden (born December 11, 1939) is an American social and political activist and politician, most famous for his involvement in the anti-war and civil rights movements of the 1960s. He is the father of American actor Troy Garity.

76. Port Huron Statement: The Port Huron Statement is the manifesto of the American student activist movement Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), written primarily by Tom Hayden, then the Field Secretary of SDS, and completed on June 15, 1962 at an SDS convention in Port Huron, Michigan.

77. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was a 1964 resolution of the U.S. Congress. It is of historical significance because it gave U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson approval, without a formal declaration of war, â€œTo take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast

Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom.^[1]
Both Johnson and President Richard Nixon used the Resolution as a justification for escalated involvement in Indochina.

78. Vietcong: The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, VC, or the Front National de LibertÃ© (FNL), was an insurgent (partisan) organization fighting the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) during the Vietnam War. The NLF was funded, equipped and staffed by both South Vietnamese and the army of North Vietnam.

79. Barry Goldwater: Barry Morris Goldwater (January 1, 1909 – May 29, 1998)^[1] was a five-term United States Senator from Arizona (1953–1965, 1969–87) and the Republican Party's nominee for president in the 1964 election. He is the American politician most often credited for sparking the resurgence of the American conservative political movement in the 1960s.

80. General Westmoreland: William Childs Westmoreland (March 26, 1914 – July 18, 2005) was a U.S. Army General who commanded American military operations in the Vietnam War at its peak from 1964 to 1968 and who served as US Army Chief of Staff from 1968 to 1972.

81. Operation Rolling Thunder: Operation Rolling Thunder was the title of a U.S. 2nd Air Division (later Seventh Air Force), U.S. Navy, and Republic of Vietnam Air Force (VNAF) aerial bombardment campaign conducted against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) from 2 March 1965 until 1 November 1968, during the Vietnam Conflict.

82. J. William Fulbright: James William Fulbright (April 9, 1905–February 9, 1995) was a well-known member of the United States Senate representing Arkansas. Fulbright was a Southern Democrat and a staunch multilateralist, supported racial segregation, supported the creation of the United Nations and opposed the House Un-American Activities Committee. He is also remembered for his efforts to establish an international exchange program, which thereafter bore his name, the Fulbright Fellowships. Further, Fulbright was an outspoken critic of the organized pro-Israel community in the US, and was in turn labelled "consistently unkind to Israel and our supporters in this country" in 1974 by the Anti-Defamation League, the leading Jewish defense organization.

83. Morley Safer: Morley Safer (born November 8, 1931) is a reporter and correspondent for CBS News. Safer was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He attended Harbord Collegiate Institute when he was young. He later graduated from University of Western Ontario. Safer began his journalism career as a reporter for various newspapers in Canada and England. Later, he joined the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a correspondent and producer.

84. Eric Sevareid: (Arnold) Eric Sevareid (November 26, 1912 – July 9, 1992) was a CBS news journalist from 1939 to 1977. He was one of a group of elite war correspondents⁴ dubbed "Murrow's boys"⁵ because they were hired by pioneering

CBS newsman Edward R. Murrow. Sevareid was a child of the American Plains. He was born in Velva, North Dakota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1935. Of Norwegian ancestry, he preserved a strong bond with Norway throughout his life.

85. Baby boomers: A Baby boomer is someone who was born during a period of increased birth rates, or Baby boom, and the term is particularly applied to those born during the post-World War II period of increased birth rates. In the United States, the term is iconic and more properly capitalized as Baby Boomers. The term is commonly applied to people with birth years after World War II (WW II) and before the Vietnam War, thus possibly comprising more than one generation.

86. Haight-Ashbury: The Haight-Ashbury is a district of San Francisco, California, USA named after the intersection of Haight Street and Ashbury Street, commonly known as The Haight or, in recent years, The Upper Haight. The names of the streets themselves are taken from Henry Huntly Haight, Governor of California in the 1870s, and one of the city supervisors of the time, a Mr. Ashbury. Both of them had a hand in the planning of the neighborhood, and, more importantly, Golden Gate Park at its inception. The district is famous for its role as a center of the 1960s hippie movement, a post-runner and closely associated offshoot of the Beat generation who swarmed San Francisco's "in" North Beach neighborhood 2–8 years before the "Summer of Love" in 1967.

87. Timothy Leary: Timothy Francis Leary, Ph.D. (October 22, 1920 – May 31, 1996) was an American writer, psychologist, advocate of psychedelic drug research and use, and one of the first people to be buried in space. As a 1960s counterculture icon, he is most famous as a proponent of the therapeutic and spiritual benefits of LSD. He coined and popularized the catch phrase "Turn on, tune in, drop out."

88. Beatles: The Beatles were an English rock band from Liverpool whose members were John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. They are one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed popular music bands in history,[1] their innovative music and cultural impact helping to define the 1960s.[

89. Joan Baez: Joan Chandos Baez (born January 9, 1941) is an American folk singer and songwriter known for her highly individual vocal style. She is a soprano with a three-octave vocal range and a distinctively rapid vibrato. Many of her songs are topical and deal with social issues.

90. Bob Dylan: Bob Dylan (born Robert Allen Zimmerman, May 24, 1941) is an American singer-songwriter, author, musician, and poet who has been a major figure in popular music for five decades. Much of Dylan's most notable work dates from the 1960s, when he became an informal documentarian and reluctant figurehead of American unrest. Some of his songs, such as "Blowin' in the Wind" and "The Times They Are a-Changin' ",[1] became anthems of the anti-war and civil rights movements. His most recent studio album, Modern Times, released on August 29, 2006, entered the US album charts at #1, making him, at age 65, the oldest living person to top those charts.

91. The Greening of America: The Greening of America was a book published in 1970 by Charles A. Reich. It was in essence a paean of praise to the counterculture of the 1960s and its values. Parts of the book originally appeared as an essay in The New Yorker magazine's September 26, 1970 issue. It was originally published by Random House.

92. Woodstock: The Woodstock Music and Art Festival was a rock festival held at Max Yasgur's 600 acre (2.4 km²) dairy farm in the rural town of Bethel, New York from August 15 to August 18, 1969. For many, it exemplified the counterculture of the 1960s and the "hippie era". Many of the best-known musicians of the time appeared during the rainy weekend, captured in a successful 1970 movie, Woodstock. Joni Mitchell's song "Woodstock", which memorialized the event, became a major hit for Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young. Though attempts have been made over the years to recreate the festival, the original Woodstock festival of 1969 has proven to be unique and legendary.

93. Dow Chemical Company: The Dow Chemical Company is currently the second largest chemical manufacturer in the World (after BASF)[2]. Dow Chemical is the leading Company and major provider of plastics, chemicals, and agricultural products. With presence in 156 Countries and more than 45,000 employees around the world, Dow is one of the top world companies in innovation and research and development, with more than \$1 billion annual expenditure in R&D and the single largest concentration of PhD and Engineers in the United States. Its vision under the current CEO, Mr. Andrew Liveris, is to contribute to create a better world.

94. Selective Service Act: The Selective Service Act or Selective Draft Act, 40 Stat. 76 was passed by the Congress of the United States on 18 May 1917 creating the Selective Service System. The Act gave the President the power to draft soldiers. The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was passed by the Congress of the United States on September 6, 1940 becoming the first peacetime conscription in United States history. This Selective Service Act required that men between the ages 21 and 30 register with local draft boards. The age range was later changed to 18-45.

95. Great Society: The Great Society was a set of domestic programs proposed or enacted in the United States on the initiative of President Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969). Two main goals of the Great Society social reforms were the elimination of poverty and of racial injustice. New major spending programs that addressed education, medical care, urban problems, and transportation were launched during this period. The Great Society in scope and sweep resembled the New Deal domestic agenda of Franklin Roosevelt, but differed sharply in types of programs. Some Great Society proposals were stalled initiatives from John F. Kennedy's New Frontier. Johnson's success depended on his own remarkable skills at persuasion, coupled with the Democratic landslide in 1964 that brought in many new liberals. Anti-war Democrats complained that spending on the Vietnam War choked off the Great Society, but Richard Nixon continued many of the spending programs. Ronald Reagan ended some of them.

96. Job Corps: Job Corps is a no-cost education and vocational training program

administered by the Office of the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor. It serves severely disadvantaged youth, ages 16 through 24, who are U.S. citizens or legal residents.

97. VISTA: VISTA or Volunteers in Service to America was created by Lyndon Johnson's Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as the domestic version of the Peace Corps. Initially, the program increased employment opportunities for conscientious people who felt they could contribute tangibly to the War on Poverty. Volunteers served in communities throughout the U.S., focusing on enriching educational programs and vocational training for the nation's underprivileged classes.

98. Kerner Commission: The Kerner Commission was the popular name given to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, chaired by Illinois governor Otto Kerner, Jr. It was also known as riot commission. The 11-member commission was created in July, 1967 by President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the causes of the 1967 race riots in the United States. The commission's report, usually called the "Kerner Report," was released on February 29, 1968. Its finding was that the riots resulted from black frustration at lack of economic opportunity. Its best-known quote is: "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one whiteâ€"separate and unequal."

99. Election of 1968: The U.S. presidential election of 1968 was a wrenching national experience, and included the assassination of liberal Democratic candidate Robert F. Kennedy, the violence at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, as well as widespread demonstrations against the Vietnam War across American university and college campuses. In the end, Richard M. Nixon would win the election over Hubert Humphrey on a campaign of "law and order". The 1968 election is sometimes considered to be a realigning election.

100. Tet Offensive: The Tet Offensive (January 30, 1968 - June 8, 1968) was a series of operational offensives by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army during the Vietnam War. The operations are called the Tet Offensive as they were timed to begin on the night of January 30â€"31, 1968, T?t NguyÃ¡n Ân (the lunar new year day). The offensive began spectacularly during celebrations of the Lunar New Year and lasted about two months, although some sporadic operations associated with the offensive continued into 1969. The Tet offensive was a tactical defeat for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces, but it inflicted severe damage on American civilian morale and contributed to the withdrawal of American forces from the country.

101. Kingâ€™s assassination: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the American Civil Rights Movement, was assassinated on 4 April 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee while lending support to a sanitation workers' strike. He was shot by James Earl Ray at approximately 7:05 P.M. Ray's bullet struck King as he was standing on his balcony at the Lorraine Motel; King died approximately one hour later. Although no television cameras were in the vicinity at the time of the assassination, television coverage of the event quickly followed.