



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #40-THE 1960S IN AMERICA

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| demonstrations | discrimination | violence | environmental | liberation |
| voting | civil | poverty | change | government |

- 1. The 1960s saw people organizing and actively working for _____ both in the social order and in government.
- 2. In fact, by the end of the '60s, over 70,000 people had taken part in _____, from sit-ins, to teach-ins, to marches.
- 3. King, and the other organizers, called for a _____ rights bill and help for the poor, demanding public works, a higher minimum wage, and an end to discrimination in employment.
- 4. The law prohibited _____ in employment, schools, hospitals, and privately owned public places.
- 5. So in 1965, Congress passed the _____ Rights Act, which gave the federal government the power to oversee voting in places where discrimination was practiced.
- 6. Johnson treated _____ as a social problem, rather than an economic one.
- 7. Then there's Malcolm X, who many white people regarded as an advocate for _____, but who also called for self-reliance.
- 8. The _____ movement gained huge bipartisan support, and it resulted in important legislation during the Nixon era, including the Clear Air and Water Acts, and the Endangered Species Act.
- 9. Protests, the counter culture, and the _____ movements continued well into the 1970s.
- 10. It changed what Americans expected from _____, from clean air and water to medical coverage in old age.



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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Answer Key

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- 1. The 1960s saw people organizing and actively working for change both in the social order and in government.
- 2. In fact, by the end of the '60s, over 70,000 people had taken part in demonstrations, from sit-ins, to teach-ins, to marches.
- 3. King, and the other organizers, called for a civil rights bill and help for the poor, demanding public works, a higher minimum wage, and an end to discrimination in employment.
- 4. The law prohibited discrimination in employment, schools, hospitals, and privately owned public places.
- 5. So in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act, which gave the federal government the power to oversee voting in places where discrimination was practiced.
- 6. Johnson treated poverty as a social problem, rather than an economic one.
- 7. Then there's Malcolm X, who many white people regarded as an advocate for violence, but who also called for self-reliance.
- 8. The environmental movement gained huge bipartisan support, and it resulted in important legislation during the Nixon era, including the Clear Air and Water Acts, and the Endangered Species Act.
- 9. Protests, the counter culture, and the liberation movements continued well into the 1970s.
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