

Name _____

Date: _____

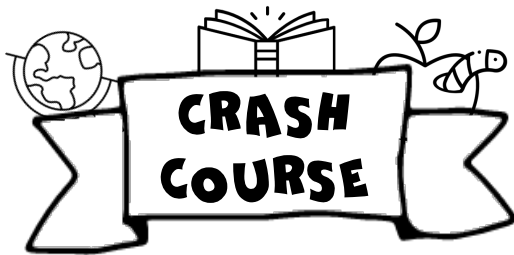
Teacher: _____

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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US HISTORY #40-THE 1960S IN AMERICA

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

1. _____

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- ☐ 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 Clean 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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Answer Key

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 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.
- ☐ 10. It changed what Americans expected from government, from clean air and water to medical coverage in old age.