

what Americans expected from government—from clean air and water to medical coverage in old age. At the same time, it undermined public confidence in national leaders. Relations between young and old, men and women, and white and non-white, along with every institution in society, changed as a result.

Just as the Civil War and New Deal established the framework for future political debates, so, it seemed, Americans were condemned to refight the battles of the 1960s long after the decade ended. Race relations, feminism, social policy, the nation's proper role in world affairs—these issues hardly originated in the 1960s. But the events of those years made them more pressing and more divisive. As the country became more conservative, the Sixties would be blamed for every imaginable social ill, from crime and drug abuse to a decline of respect for authority. Yet during the 1960s, the United States became a more open, more tolerant—in a word, a freer—country.

CHAPTER REVIEW

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How did the idea of a “zone of privacy” build on or change earlier notions of rights and freedom?
2. In what ways were President Kennedy’s foreign policy decisions shaped by Cold War ideology?
3. How did immigration policies change in these years, and what were the consequences for the composition of the population in the United States?
4. Explain why many blacks, especially in the North, did not believe that the civil rights legislation went far enough in promoting black freedom.
5. What were the effects of President Johnson’s Great Society and War on Poverty programs?
6. In what ways was the New Left not as new as it claimed?
7. How did the goals and actions of the United States in Vietnam cause controversy at home and abroad?
8. Discuss the impact of the Civil Rights movement on other movements for social change in the 1960s.
9. Identify the origins, goals, and composition of the feminist, or women’s liberation, movement.
10. Describe how the social movements of the 1960s in the United States became part of global movements for change by 1968. How did those connections affect the United States’ position in the world?
11. How did the counterculture expand the meaning of freedom in these years?