

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Counterculture

In the 1960s young people developed a counterculture, adopting values that went against the American mainstream. They rejected conventions of dress, music, and personal behavior.

Section 2: The Women's Rights Movement

The second wave of feminism grew out of the civil rights movement. The publication of *The Feminine Mystique* spurred women to create national organizations that worked for women's rights.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: The Rights Revolution Expands

The rights revolution grew to include Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Americans, as well as consumers and the disabled. Organizations worked for equal opportunities in work and education.

Section 4: The Environmental Movement

Galvanized by Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring*, the environmental movement organized the first Earth Day and pushed legislation through Congress that enabled the federal government to protect the environment.



Objectives

- Describe the rise of the counterculture.
- List the major characteristics of the counterculture.
- Evaluate the impact of the counterculture on American values and society.



Terms and People

- **counterculture** – a movement in which people adopted values that ran counter to the mainstream culture
- **generation gap** – a lack of understanding and communication between the older and younger generations
- **Beatles** – a hugely popular British rock band that spearheaded the cultural revolution of the 1960s

Terms and People (continued)

- **commune** – a small community whose residents have common interests and share resources
- **Haight-Ashbury** – a center of the counterculture in San Francisco, California
- **Timothy Leary** – a political radical who preached that drugs could free the mind



What was the counterculture, and what impact did it have on American society?

In the 1960s, youths rebelled against long-standing customs in dress, music, and personal behavior.

The counterculture both challenged traditional values and unleashed a movement to reassert basic values.



In the 1960s, many young people joined the **counterculture** movement, rebelling against their parents' values and traditions.

The counterculture arose from several influences.

the Beat movement of the 1950s, which rejected materialism

the civil rights movement, prompted people to question traditional boundaries

the Vietnam antiwar movement, which introduced the idea of social and political protest

Four main elements defined the counterculture.



- Rock-and-roll music
- The sexual revolution
- A belief that drugs could free the mind
- An interest in spirituality

Rock-and-roll music and folk music became forces for social and cultural change.

The **Beatles**, a British rock group, changed the look and lifestyles of the baby boomer generation.

Folk singers such as Bob Dylan wrote protest songs to **highlight the civil rights and peace movements.**



The counterculture rejected many traditional restrictions on behavior.

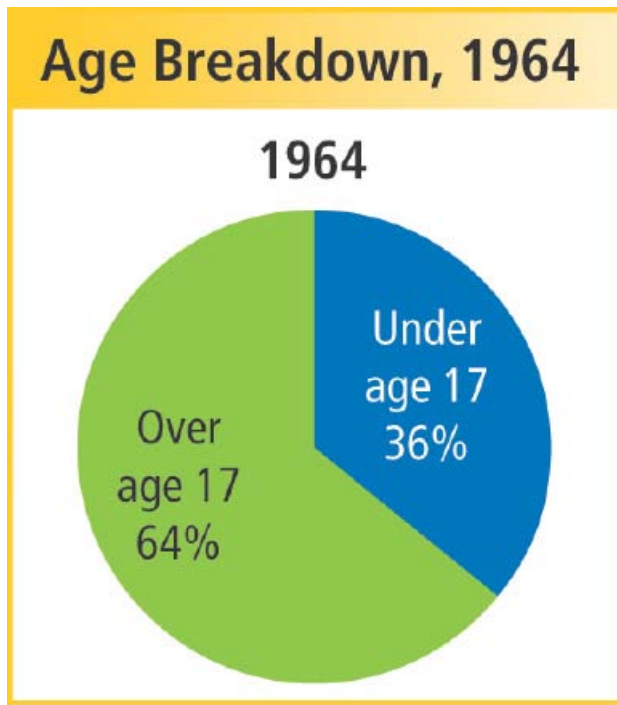
- The sexual revolution called for the separation of sex from traditional family life.
- Some people lived together in **communes**: small communities of “hippies” who shared common interests and resources.
- Many hippies believed that drugs could free the mind.

Members of the counterculture also explored different avenues of spirituality.

- Many hippies sought religious experiences outside Judeo-Christian traditions.
- They explored Eastern religions, such as Buddhism, or sought harmony with nature.



Differences in values created a **generation gap** between young people and their parents.



The baby boomer generation **distrusted tradition and authority.**

In the mid-1960s, more than a third of the U.S. population was under 17. They became a force for social change.

The counterculture had some positive effects on American society.



- Many young people **rejected materialism**.
- Groups such as women and the physically challenged **sought equality**.
- Colleges and universities began to offer **multicultural programs of study**.

The negative aspects of the countercultural movement brought about its end.



- Drug addiction and overdose deaths rose.
- Violence at a Rolling Stones concert contradicted the hippies' message of peace and love.
- Many people believed the counterculture had become shallow and self-centered.

Objectives

- Analyze how a movement for women's rights arose in the 1960s.
- Explain the goals and tactics of the women's movement.
- Assess the impact of the women's movement on American society.



Terms and People

- **feminism** – the theory of the political, social, and economic equality of men and women
- **Betty Friedan** – author of the groundbreaking book *The Feminine Mystique*
- **NOW** – the National Organization for Women, which worked for “true equality for all women”
- **ERA** – the Equal Rights Amendment, a proposed Constitutional amendment to guarantee gender equality under the law

Terms and People (continued)

- **Gloria Steinem** – a feminist leader and writer who sought to raise the public's awareness of gender issues
- **Phyllis Schlafly** – a conservative political activist who opposed the women's movement
- **Roe v. Wade** – the controversial Supreme Court case that legalized abortion



What led to the rise of the women's movement, and what impact did it have on American society?

After World War II, women gave up their jobs and returned to their homes to raise families.

In the 1960s and 1970s, however, **the women's movement worked to attain equality for women and change American life.**

The long history of struggle for women's rights

The struggle for women's rights began with the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls in the 1840s.

Women won the right to vote in the 1920s, culminating the first wave of **feminism**.

However, women made **little legal or social headway** in the decades that followed.

The civil rights struggles of the 1960s prompted women to examine their roles and rights in American society.

- They **rejected the stereotypical** view of women as housewives.
- They **analyzed how society discriminated** against women.
- They **sought equality** in jobs and job training.

This gave rise to the **second wave of feminism**.



In 1963, journalist and housewife **Betty Friedan**, wrote *The Feminine Mystique*, a book that helped to launch the feminist movement.

Friedan helped to establish **NOW**, the National Organization for Women.



NOW attacked stereotypes and identified two main priorities.

- Passage of the **ERA**, the Equal Rights Amendment
- Protecting women's reproductive rights

NOW's goal was to achieve "true equality for all women."

The **Equal Rights Amendment** was a proposed Constitutional amendment to guarantee equality between men and women.

Political conservatives such as **Phyllis Schlafly** opposed the ERA, arguing it would hurt families and allow the military to draft women.



era

In the end, the ERA narrowly failed to become part of the Constitution.

In 1973, the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade* granted women the right to legal abortions.

Before this decision, most states outlawed or restricted abortion.

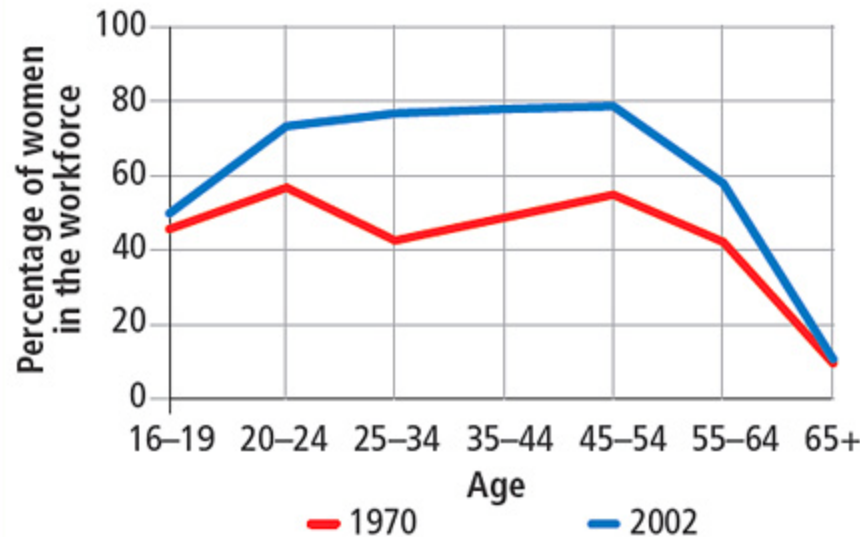
Roe remains a controversial and divisive decision today.



The women's rights movement made legal progress in the 1960s and 1970s.

- NOW filed many lawsuits with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to stop workplace discrimination.
- Title IX of the 1972 Higher Education Act banned discrimination in education.
- In 1974, the Equal Opportunity Credit act made it illegal to deny a woman credit because of her gender.

Women in the Workforce, by Age



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Women play a larger role in today's workforce.

- Over 60% of women now work.
- Medicine, law, accounting, and other traditionally male fields now routinely accept women.
- However, for the same jobs, women still earn less than men.

Objectives

- Explain how the Latino population grew after World War I.
- Analyze the Latino and Native American rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s.
- Describe the expansion of rights for consumers and the disabled.



Terms and People

- **Cesar Chavez** – an influential Latino activist who fought for farm laborers' rights
- **migrant farmworker** – a worker who moved from one place to another to pick crops
- **UFW** – the United Farm Workers, a union for migrant farm workers
- **Chicano movement** – a Mexican-American effort for social and political equality

Terms and People (continued)

- **AIM** – the American Indian Movement, which addressed civil rights issues for Native Americans
- **Ralph Nader** – a leader of the consumer rights movement



How did the rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s expand rights for diverse groups of Americans?

Latinos and Native Americans worked to secure their civil rights in the 1960s and 1970s.

Activists also worked to expand the rights of consumers and people with disabilities.

Three factors created a steady stream of Latin American immigrants to the United States.

- 1 After World War I, the United States limited immigration from Europe.
- 2 Beginning with World War II, the U.S. experienced a growing demand for inexpensive labor.
- 3 At the same time, Latin American countries had increasing populations and shrinking job opportunities.

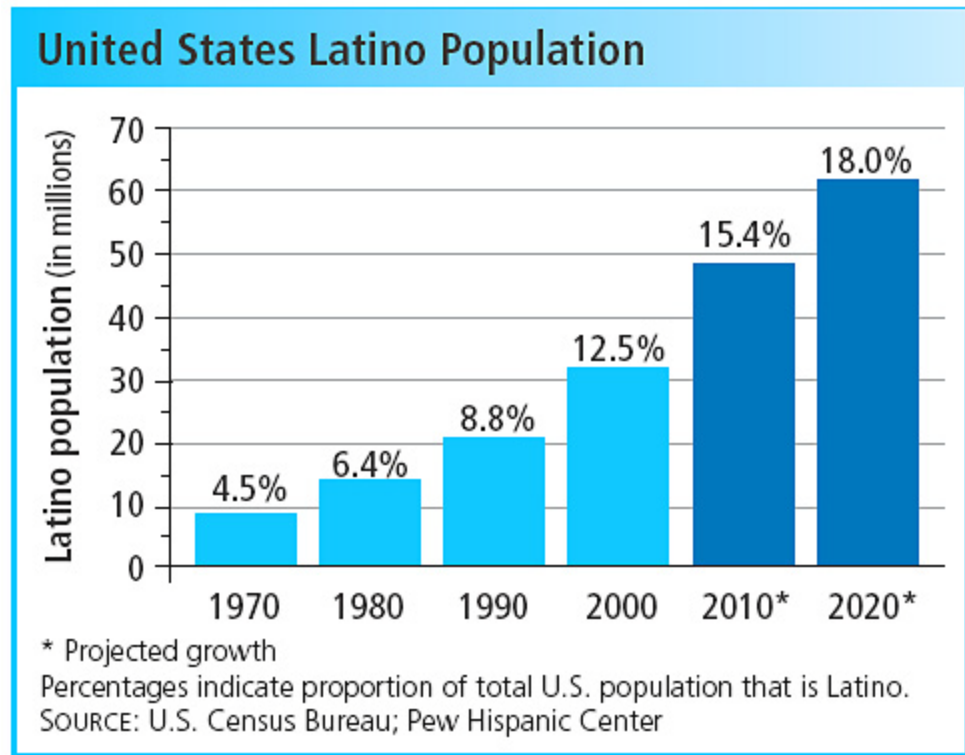
Beginning in 1942, **Mexican immigrants** came to the United States under the farmhand program, which granted them **temporary guest-worker status**.

These Latino farm workers played an important role in U.S. agriculture during and after World War II.



In 1965, the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments made Latino immigration easier.

The U.S. Latino population has grown steadily ever since.



Like other minorities,
Latinos fought for equal rights.

Migrant farmworkers worked long hours in poor conditions for low pay.

Cesar Chavez organized these workers to form the United Farm Workers union, or **UFW**.



The **Chicano Movement** worked to promote Latino culture and political strength.

Native American activism also grew in the 1960s and 1970s.

The **National Indian Youth Council (NIYC)** first formed to address native fishing rights and later expanded into broad civil rights issues.


The **American Indian Movement (AIM)** started as an activist group for urban Native Americans and soon became involved with land, legal, and self-government issues.

In February 1973, AIM occupied the village of **Wounded Knee, South Dakota**, site of an 1890 massacre of Sioux.

- Federal authorities besieged the village.
- Gunfire **killed two AIM members**.

After the standoff, the government promised to reexamine native treaty rights.

Native American activism resulted in favorable legal changes.



The Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 granted tribes greater control over resources on their reservations.

The tribes also won legal battles over land, mineral, and water rights.

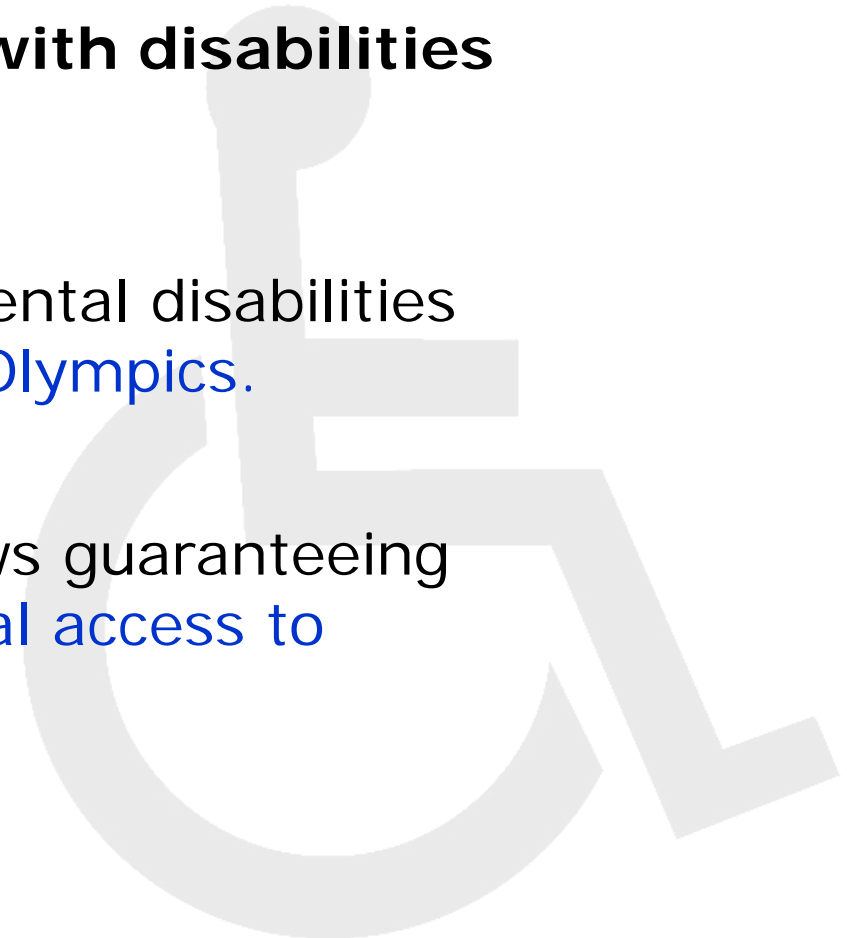
Reformers pushed for measures to protect consumers and workers.



- **Ralph Nader** formed several consumer advocacy groups to ensure that the products people buy are safe.
- The Nixon administration proposed regulations for safety in the workplace.

By the 1970s, Americans with disabilities were gaining more rights.

- People with physical and mental disabilities participated in the **Special Olympics**.
- The government passed laws guaranteeing **people with disabilities equal access to education**.



Objectives

- Assess the causes and effects of the environmental movement.
- Analyze why environmental protection became a controversial issue.



Terms and People

- **Rachel Carson** – wrote a landmark book, *Silent Spring*, which argued that human actions harm the environment
- **toxic waste** – poisonous byproducts of human activity
- **Earth Day** – a nationwide protest about environmental concerns on April 22, 1970
- **EPA** – the Environmental Protection agency, a federal agency established in 1970 to clean and protect the environment

Terms and People (continued)

- **Clean Air Act** – passed in 1970 to combat air pollution, including limiting emissions from cars and factories
- **Clean Water Act** – passed in 1973 to limit water pollution caused by industry and agriculture
- **Endangered Species Act** – passed in 1973 to protect at-risk plants and animals



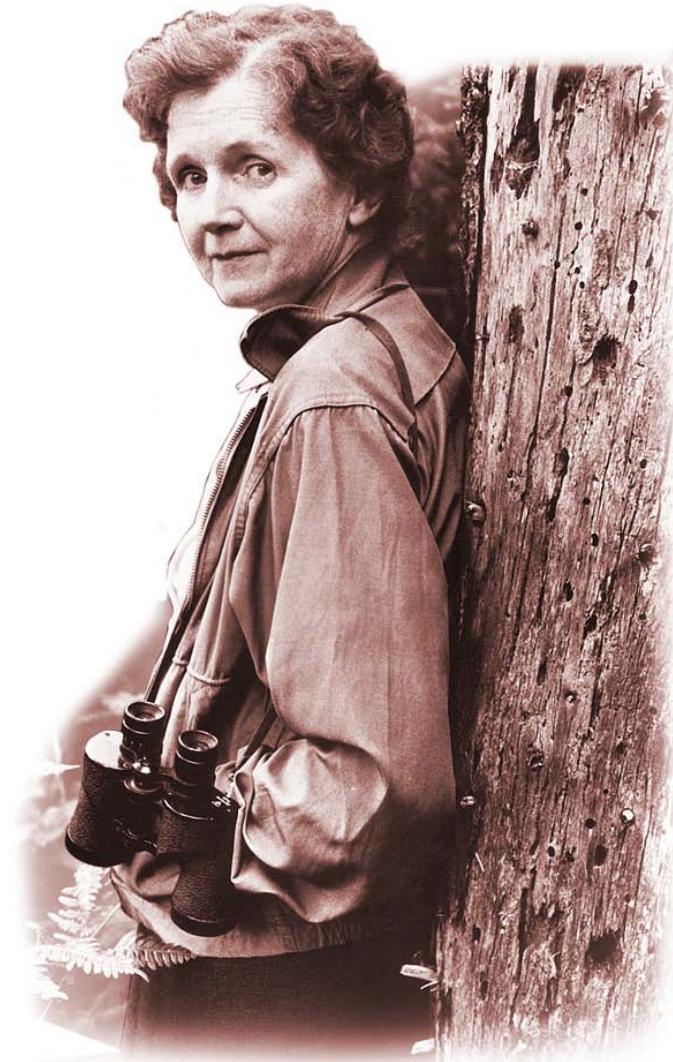
What forces gave rise to the environmental movement, and what impact did it have?

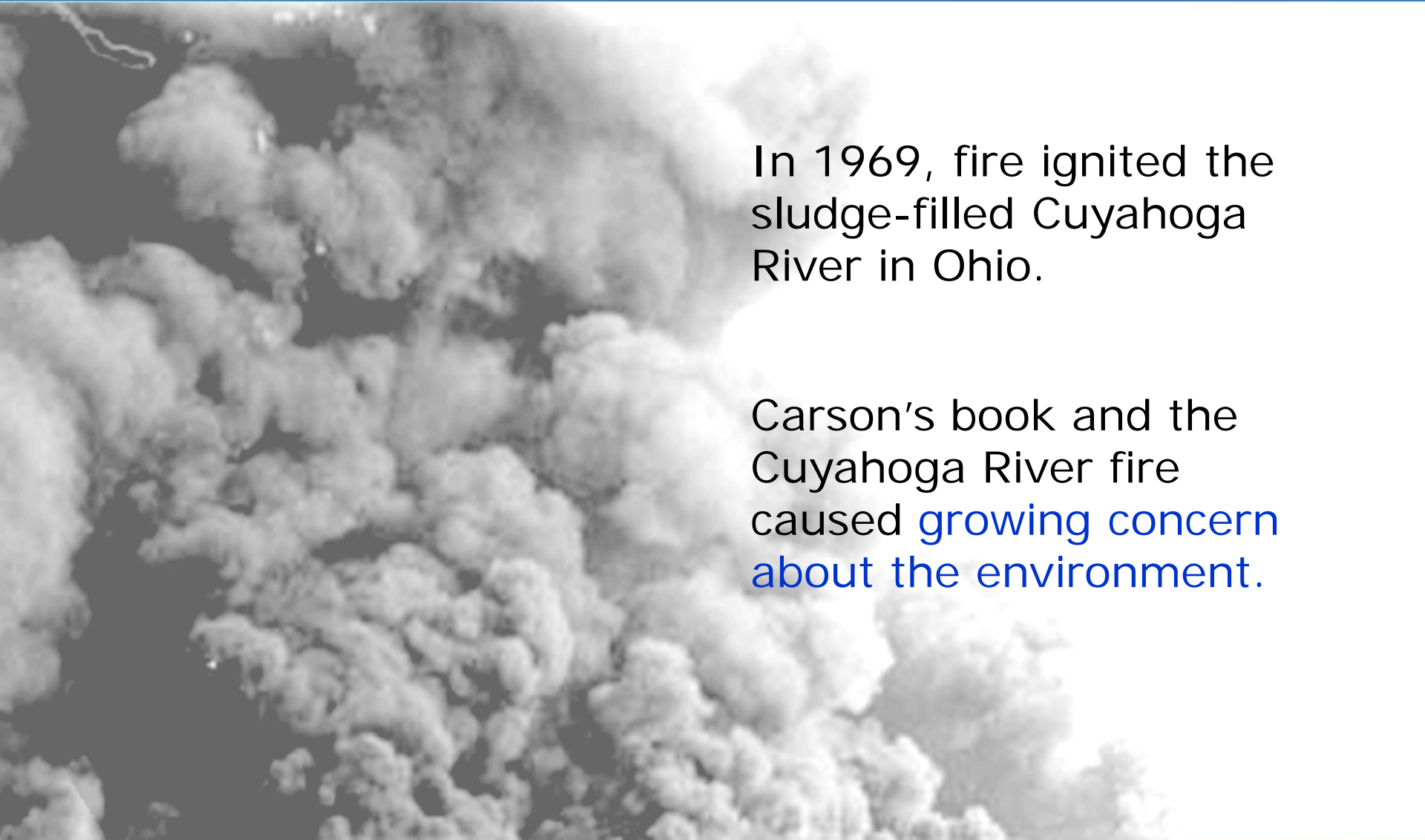
The rights revolution of the 1960s and 1970s extended to people's right to clean air and clean water.

Public awareness of environmental issues prompted debate about the government's role in environmental regulations.

In 1962, biologist **Rachel Carson** published a book about the deadly impact of pesticides on animals and the environment.

The impact of *Silent Spring* eventually forced Congress to ban the pesticide DDT.





In 1969, fire ignited the sludge-filled Cuyahoga River in Ohio.

Carson's book and the Cuyahoga River fire caused **growing concern about the environment.**

Twenty million Americans participated in the first **Earth Day** on April 22, 1970.

Earth Day was a nationwide protest to **focus attention on environmental concerns** and to move this issue into the mainstream political arena.



President Nixon recognized the need to clean up the environment.

Environmental legislation in the 1970s created:

- the **Environmental Protection Agency**
- the **Clean Air Act**, the **Clean Water Act**, and the **Endangered Species Act**
- the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

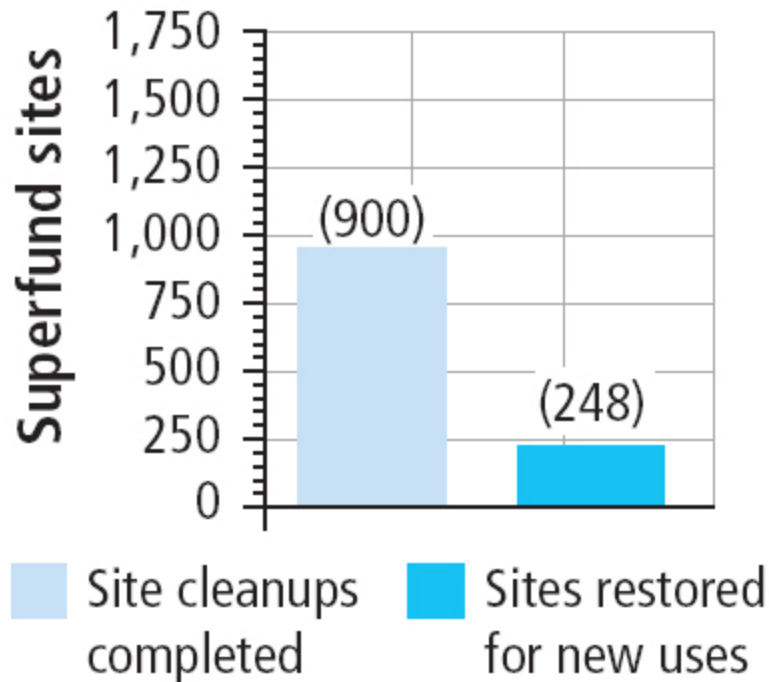
In the late 1970s investigators discovered **toxic wastes** in Love Canal, New York.



Residents of the area had unusually high rates of cancer and birth defects.

This contamination prompted Congress to establish a Superfund to clean up toxic waste.

Superfund Cleanup, 2004



The federal Superfund cleanup project continues in the twenty-first century.

In 1979, a nuclear accident occurred in Pennsylvania.



- A nuclear reactor at **Three Mile Island** malfunctioned, causing its core to start melting.
- Authorities declared a state of emergency because there was a possibility that the reactor would **release radioactive gas**.
- Authorities then **shut down the reactor**.

Emergency workers contained the accident.



President Carter and his wife toured the reactor to reassure people but **public concern grew.**

Most Americans opposed nuclear power plants so **the government stopped building them.**

**Some people
opposed
environmental
regulations.**



- Conservatives said the laws violated people's property rights.
- Industry leaders argued environmental regulations would limit businesses and jobs.

Americans were divided about what the government should do to protect the environment.