

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 16: Politics, Protests, and Social Change

Section 1 War and Politics

Directions: Use the information from pages 410 - 418 to complete the following.

1. The _____ movement and _____ unrest in the 1960s and 1970s helped create a turbulent time.
2. Oklahoma's _____ governor, J. Howard _____, age _____ - _____, took office in January 1959.
3. Two years later, the youngest person ever elected _____, _____ - _____ year-old _____, was inaugurated.
4. Although Kennedy, a _____, won the national election, Oklahomans had supported the Republican candidate, _____.
5. The state's Republican support continued in the 1962 election when _____ became Oklahoma's first _____ governor.
6. President Kennedy's agenda of the _____ race, _____ rights, the _____, and ending the Cold War was cut short when he was _____ in _____, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
7. Vice President _____ was immediately sworn in as President.
8. Johnson continued many of Kennedy's social and economic programs, including the _____ of 1964.
9. _____ Americans had _____ alongside whites, American Indians, and others during _____, and they wanted the _____ to continue at home.

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10. In 1954, the U.S. _____ ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* that _____ educational facilities for black children were not _____, but opposition by white officials continued.
11. African American _____ refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery, _____ city _____ in 1955, which led to a _____ of the city's buses.
12. (A _____ occurs when people refuse to buy certain items or take certain actions until specific conditions are met.)
13. President _____ ordered federal National Guard troops in to ensure the safety of black students _____ at Little Rock's Central High School in _____ in 1957.
14. The 1958 Oklahoma City sit-ins by the _____ Youth Council and _____ were part of the growing national effort.
15. After the group's success at _____ Drug Store, they moved across the street to Veazey's Drug Store.
16. _____ played a part in changing the stores' policies, because businesses targeted for _____ - _____ usually saw a loss of _____ as a result of the disruption.
17. Most of the African American community supported the _____ sit-ins, but a few blacks were unhappy.
18. Dr. _____, Jr., believed that the fight for _____ should be nonviolent, but other African Americans thought a more _____ effort was needed.
19. _____ were another way that blacks and their supporters showed their discontent.
20. _____ segregation in the Oklahoma City Public Schools was _____ in 1961.
21. At the time, students attended _____ schools, and the neighborhoods were largely _____.

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22. In 1972, Judge _____ ordered the school board to _____ the schools by _____ students.
23. _____ students were transported by bus from their neighborhoods to attend the predominantly _____, grades 1 – 4, elementary schools.
24. While the effort was somewhat successful, it also resulted in _____, when some families moved outside the district to attend school in the suburbs, which were outside the reach of the busing _____.
25. Black _____ were not allowed to play on the varsity teams of a number of southern universities until the late 1960s and early 1970s.
26. _____ was a French colony prior to World War II, when it was seized by _____.
27. France wanted to regain control of the Asian colony after the war, but the Vietnamese _____ leader, _____, wanted _____ for his country.
28. In 1954, France _____ from Vietnam.
29. In the withdrawal settlement, Vietnam was temporarily _____ in half.
30. The _____ regime of Ho Chi Minh controlled the _____ part.
31. The _____ helped establish a _____, anti-communist government in the south, and President Eisenhower sent weapons and about 650 “ _____ ” to Vietnam in the late 1950s.
32. By the time of President Kennedy’s assassination in 1963, the number had grown to _____ American military advisers.
33. By 1965, a decision had to be made to either _____ the effort or withdraw.
34. Thinking that a heavy infusion of _____ would win the war, Johnson announced in July 1965 that the troops would fight a _____ war.

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35. By 1966, the number of Americans in Vietnam more than doubled to four _____, and more than four _____ U.S. troops had been _____ in the fighting.
36. Even though earlier wars were covered by the _____, _____ had developed greatly by the 1960s, and _____ was more thorough.
37. During the first part of the war, reporting was mostly _____ in support of the American effort.
38. By the early 1970s, _____ were still portrayed positively, but _____ were growing skeptical of the war's _____, as were Americans at home.
39. As the _____ in Vietnam dragged on with no end in sight, more _____ became frustrated.
40. _____ for the war were escalating rapidly, and _____ in the United States put many social programs at risk.
41. People began _____ America's involvement in _____.
42. Even though some American troops were being _____ out of Vietnam in 1970, U.S. forces _____ neighboring Cambodia in April of that year.
43. The action ignited thousands of _____ at home.
44. Four students were _____ at Kent State University in Ohio on May 4, 1970, and two died at Jackson State University in Mississippi ten days later as _____ and _____ enforcement clashed.
45. American troops were _____ from Vietnam in 1973 when a _____ - _____ was signed, but the North Vietnamese continued fighting the South Vietnamese.
46. Friends and family were thrilled to have their loved ones home, but the welcome home for Vietnam _____ lacked the _____ that followed other wars.
47. All men over _____ were eligible to be _____ into the army, and the average age of the American soldier in Vietnam was _____.

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48. Since most states required _____ to be twenty-one, the young soldiers had no voting voice in their government.
49. A passionate movement began to gain the _____ for young people, and _____ quickly passed the _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on March 10, 1971.
50. In 1961, President Kennedy created a Committee on Equal _____ Opportunity to help achieve fair employment for all races.
51. That committee was to “take _____” to ensure that hiring and employment practices were free of _____.
52. President Johnson took the effort a step further in Title VII of the _____ of 1964, which required equal employment opportunity without regard to _____, _____, and _____.
53. _____ sought equal rights in the workplace and in society.
54. In 1968, _____ was added to the protected categories of the Civil Rights Act.
55. The energized _____ movement eventually helped to achieve “equal _____ for equal _____,” to open new career possibilities, and to remove barriers for advancement of women.
56. Lelia Foley-Davis became the first _____ elected mayor in America when she took the job in Taft in 1973.
57. The National Organization of Women (_____) and The National Women’s Political Caucus gained nationwide momentum for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (_____) to the U.S. Constitution.
58. In 1970, an amendment was added to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act to _____ sex discrimination in education; in 1972, the amendment became _____.
59. Any educational institution that receives federal _____ - elementary through college – is required to provide _____ opportunities in educational programs and activities.
60. American _____ also made renewed efforts to make their voices heard.

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61. Delegates from sixty-seven tribes met in 1961 at the American Indian Chicago Conference to bring attention to their growing issues, which included _____ care, _____, and _____.
62. The sometimes militant _____ Movement (AIM) was organized in the late 1960s to gain Indian rights.
63. The U. S. Congress enacted the _____ Civil Rights Act of 1968 to protect the basic _____ of Indians, and in 1975, the American Indian Self-Determination and Education Act opened even more _____.