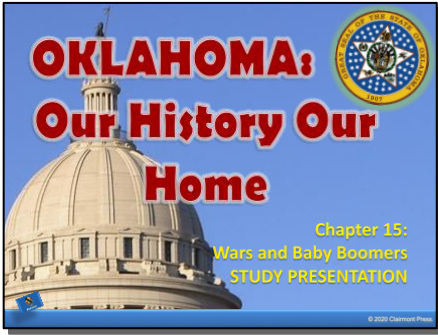




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Chapter 16: Politics, Protests, and Social Change QuickNotes



Section 1: War and Politics

➤ Essential Question:

- How were Oklahoma's blacks, women, and American Indians involved in the civil rights movement?

Section 1: War and Politics

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- boycott
- affirmative action
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title IX
- American Indian Movement

Civil Rights Movement

➤ Successful service in an integrated military caused many blacks to seek equality in other areas of society.

➤ 1954: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* – Supreme Court ruled that schools had to integrate.

➤ 1955: Montgomery bus boycott – Rosa Parks made famous for refusing to give her seat to a white passenger.



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Desegregating Public Facilities


- 1958-1961: NAACP Youth Council and Clara Luper continued sit-ins to force restaurants to serve black customers.
- Non-violent sit-ins were successful because owners usually lost money due to disruption of business – this protest strategy spread across the south.
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. encouraged nonviolent protests – some black leaders sought more aggressive solutions.
- Marches were also used as nonviolent protest strategy.
- Additional protests were held at the Lawton swimming pool and Wedgewood and Springlake amusement parks which were segregated on certain days.

School Integration

- Oklahoma City schools were neighborhood schools which resulted in mostly black or mostly white schools because neighborhoods were segregated.
- 1972: Judge Luther Bohanon ordered schools to use busing to integrate the schools.
- One result was "white flight" – white families moved out of Oklahoma City.
- 1957: Prentice Gautt was first black football player at the University of Oklahoma.
- More black players followed, including Charlie Hunter and Jerry Lee Wells who later played professional basketball.

The Vietnam War

- Vietnam is a country in southeast Asia and former French colony. Ho Chi Minh, communist leader, wanted independence from France.
- 1954: a treaty divided the country into a communist north and democratic country in south.
- 20,000 U.S. military advisers were in place in South Vietnam by the early 1960s.
- July 1965: President Johnson committed U.S. forces to a ground war.
- 1966: 400,000 U.S. troops were in Vietnam; the harsh terrain and climate supported the North's strategy of guerilla warfare.
- Television brought daily scenes of the war into Americans' homes.



War Protests

- College and university campuses became the focus of anti-war protests.
- War costs increased along with the protests.
- May 1970: four student protesters were killed at Kent State University in Ohio; two killed at Jackson State in Mississippi.
- Oklahoma State University's ROTC was declared off limits to protesters; security helped to protect ROTC functions near the time of Kent State's tragedy.



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The End of the War

- 1973: American troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.
- Fighting continued until 1975 when Saigon, capital of South Vietnam, was captured by the communists.
- Thousands of refugees left by boat and plane.
- Human cost: 58,000 U.S. troops killed – 988 Oklahomans killed; 6,000,000 served – 144,000 from Oklahoma.

The 26th Amendment

- Young men of 18 could be drafted, yet in many states they did not have the right to vote.
- March 1971: Congress passed the **26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**.
- Three-fourths of the states had to approve the amendment for ratification to occur; Oklahoma's legislature was the 39th on July 1, 1971.
- This allowed 11 million new voters; half of them voted in the 1972 presidential election.

Affirmative Action

- 1961: "Affirmative Action" began as a program to make sure that employment was fair to all races.
- The **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, Title VII, required employment without regard to race, religion, or national origin.

Women's Rights

- 1968: "gender" was added to the Civil Rights Act as the feminist movement worked for "equal pay for equal work."
- 1971: **Patience Latting** first female mayor of Oklahoma City.
- 1973: **Lelia Foley-Davis** first black female mayor in Oklahoma.
- 1968: **Hannah Atkins** first black member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives.
- NOW: National Organization for Women supported the Equal Rights Amendment; 35 states approved the amendment, but this was not enough to make it part of the U.S. Constitution.
- Title IX: part of the Civil Rights Act requiring equal opportunities for boys and girls in educational programs helped increase the number of women in college and athletics.



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American Indian Rights

- 1961: American Indian Chicago Conference (meeting of 67 tribes) issues were education, employment, and health care
- Clyde Warrior (Ponca) and others created the National Indian Youth Council.
- LaDonna Harris (part Comanche) founded Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity.
- American Indian Movement (AIM): protests included occupying the offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. (1973).
- AIM took over the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota (1973) resulting in a 71-day standoff with federal authorities; 2 were killed and 12 wounded.
- 1968: Indian Civil Rights Act protected basic rights of Indians.
- 1975: American Indian Self-Determination and Education Act increased tribal control over resources and gave young American Indians more opportunities.

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Section 2: State Affairs in the 1970s

➤ Essential Question:

- What changes occurred in Oklahoma government in the 1970s?

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Section 2: State Affairs in the 1970s

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- embargo
- deregulation
- price parity

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Introduction

- 1970: David Hall was elected governor and worked to improve education (reduced pupil-teacher ratio, and added more kindergarten, special education and guidance counseling). Taxes were increased to cover the costs.
- Hall was convicted of crimes related to placing state retirement money into funds controlled by a friend.
- 1975: Governor David Boren increased funding for schools, gifted and talented programs, and the arts.
- The Physician Manpower Training Commission was established to improve medical care in rural areas.
- 1977: new Open Records and Open Meetings Act designed to prevent abuse of power by government officials.

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Oil

- The "Seven Sisters" were American and European oil companies that controlled oil production in the mid-20th century.
- 1946: America began importing more oil than it exported.
- 1951: Shah of Iran took control of oil production for his country; other nations followed and formed OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries).
- By the 1970s, OPEC was the dominant power in setting oil production and prices.
- 1960s: environmentalists began lobbying for cleaner sources of energy, and cleaner drilling and production operations.

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Oil Embargo

- 1973: Israel was at war with Egypt and Syria.
- OPEC put an embargo against countries supporting Israel, including the U.S., and quadrupled prices.
- Fuel shortages were felt across the U.S.
- Congress lowered the speed limit to 55 to conserve energy.
- Conservation was encouraged; automakers worked on smaller, more fuel-efficient engines for cars.

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Oklahoma Wells

- Natural gas in Oklahoma was often burned off and not used.
- Government rules were relaxed to encourage drilling in the state and production increased (oil and natural gas).
- These wells were a boost to many small towns and the state's overall economy.

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Other Minerals

- Zinc and lead mines were closed in 1970 because of concerns over environment damage and safety.
- Copper was mined from 1965-1975 in Jackson County.
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (1975): laws were designed to protect people and the environment from the bad effects of mining.

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Agriculture

- Equipment, fertilizer, and pesticides made it possible for increased farm production even with a decline in the number of farms.
- Cattle and wheat were primary farm products.
- Too much wheat actually hurt farmers because prices fell.
- 1979: U.S. embargo of wheat to U.S.S.R. hurt farmers even more.
- The American Agriculture Movement organized protests to state and local government trying to make sure the costs of farm goods kept pace with other prices.

Education Reforms

- 1963: National Education Improvement Act, a result of *Sputnik*, increased technology education.
- 1964: Tulsa opened Oklahoma's first vocational-technical school.
- This has grown to 29 such schools with 54 campuses; now called technology centers, they help lure businesses to the state.
- By 2005, there were 25 junior colleges in the state enrolling 235,000 students

Business

- 1952: Tulsa's Utica Square was one of the country's first shopping centers followed by Penn Square in Oklahoma City (1960).
- 1964: Shepherd Mall was the first enclosed mall in Oklahoma.
- Sam Walton, born in Kingfisher, purchased a small store in Arkansas in 1945; he opened his 11th Wal-Mart in Claremore, Oklahoma in 1969.
- Other businesses started at this time were: Love's Country Store, Braum's Ice Cream and Dairy Stores, and Hobby Lobby; each of these has hundreds of stores in many states.

Great Oklahomans

- Astronaut Thomas P. Stafford flew *Gemini VI* in 1965 and the Apollo ship in the *Apollo-Soyuz project*.
- Owen Garriott was a scientist-astronaut on *Skylab* (1973) and *Spacelab-1* (1983).
- William Pogue piloted *Skylab 4*.
- Stuart Roosa was a pilot of *Apollo 14* to the moon.
- Dr. Shannon Lucid flew on several shuttle missions and space station *Mir*.
- John Herrington was the first American Indian in space (2002).
- S.E. Hinton & N. Scott Momaday were famous authors.
- Jimmy Webb received many Grammy Awards for his music writing.
- Actors from Oklahoma include James Garner, Dennis Weaver, Dale Robertson, Donna Reed, Tony Randall, Ron Howard, and Clint Howard.
- Among famous athletes were Johnny Bench, Steve Owens, and Jimmy Johnson.



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