

### Document 1

1 The struggle for civil rights had defined the '60s ever since four black students sat down at a whites-only lunch counter  
2 in Greensboro, North Carolina, in February 1960 and refused to leave. Their movement spread: Hundreds of  
3 demonstrators went back to that lunch counter every day, and tens of thousands clogged segregated restaurants and  
4 shops across the upper South. The protesters drew the nation's attention to the injustice, brutality and capriciousness  
5 that characterized Jim Crow. In general, the federal government stayed out of the civil rights struggle until 1964, when  
6 President Johnson pushed a Civil Rights Act through Congress that prohibited discrimination in public places, gave the  
7 Justice Department permission to sue states that discriminated against women and minorities and promised equal  
8 opportunities in the workplace to all. The next year, the Voting Rights Act eliminated poll taxes, literacy requirements  
9 and other tools that southern whites had traditionally used to keep blacks from voting. But these laws did not solve  
10 the problems facing African Americans: They did not eliminate racism or poverty and they did not improve the  
11 conditions in many black urban neighborhoods. Many black leaders began to rethink their goals, and some embraced  
12 a more militant ideology of separatism and self-defense.

### Document 2

13 During his presidential campaign in 1960, John F. Kennedy had promised the most ambitious domestic agenda since  
14 the New Deal: the "New Frontier," a package of laws and reforms that sought to eliminate injustice and inequality in  
15 the United States. But the New Frontier ran into problems right away: The Democrats' Congressional majority  
16 depended on a group of Southerners who loathed the plan's interventionist liberalism and did all they could to block  
17 it. It was not until 1964, after Kennedy was shot, that President Lyndon B. Johnson could get the political support to  
18 enact his own extensive program of reforms. That year, Johnson declared that he would make the United States into  
19 a "Great Society" in which poverty and racial injustice had no place. He developed a set of programs that would give  
20 poor people "a hand up, not a handout." These included Medicare and Medicaid, which helped elderly and low-income  
21 people pay for health care; Head Start, which prepared young children for school; and a Job Corps that trained  
22 unskilled workers for jobs. Meanwhile, Johnson's Office of Economic Opportunity encouraged poor people to  
23 participate in the design and implementation of the government's programs on their behalf, while his Model Cities  
24 program offered federal subsidies/money for urban redevelopment and community projects.

### Document 3

25 The My Lai massacre was one of the most horrific incidents of violence committed against unarmed civilians during  
26 the Vietnam War. A company of American soldiers brutally killed most of the people—women, children and old men—  
27 in the village of My Lai on March 16, 1968. More than 500 people were slaughtered in the My Lai massacre, including  
28 young girls and women who were raped and mutilated before being killed. U.S. Army officers covered up the carnage  
29 for a year before it was reported in the American press, sparking a firestorm of international outrage. The brutality of  
30 the My Lai killings and the official cover-up fueled anti-war sentiment and further divided the United States over the  
31 Vietnam War.

### Document 4

32 On June 27, 1969, police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar in New York City's Greenwich Village. The bar's patrons,  
33 sick of being subjected to harassment and discrimination, fought back: For five days, rioters took to the streets in  
34 protest. "The word is out," one protester said. "[We] have had it with oppression." Historians believe that this  
35 "Stonewall Rebellion" marked the beginning of the gay rights movement.

## Were the 1960s a time of progress in America?

### Statement

The idea ???? is SA.

### Explain

Define **ADJECTIVE**? I THINK {PEOPLE FELT (**EMOTION**) OR THIS WAS AN (**EMOTION**) TIME}. And its an example of why people (**HUMAN NATURE**). A theme to consider when thinking about this topic is (**CULTURE OR POLITICS**).

### eXample

**HISTORICAL THEME** was effected in a positive/negative way. The reason, (**EXPLAIN WHY**)  
 For instance, in document (s)\_\_\_ it states “\_\_\_\_”. (discuss fact)  
 In addition, in document (s)\_\_\_ it states “\_\_\_\_”. (discuss fact)  
 Finally, in document (s)\_\_\_ it states “\_\_\_\_”. (discuss fact - OPTIONAL)  
**THIS ALLOWS US TO SEE..... (REPEAT YOUR QUESTION/CHANGE IT A LITTLE)**  
**HOWEVER, some may feel.. (the historical theme was effected in a \_\_\_\_ way)**  
 The issue with this thinking: although \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ is still \_\_\_\_\_.

### Importance

IN CONCLUSION, I see a **CHANGE or CONTINUITY**  
 in history. For example (Current event) is similar/different to (Past Event). (Explain how)  
**THIS HELPS US TO UNDERSTAND (what about the past or present)**  
**BETTER. PERHAPS PEOPLE SHOULD..... ; because, ...**