

Exercise walk-through

8.12

Youth Culture of the 1960s

AP United States History

Prosperity and Its Discontents

The postwar economy grew strongly. Federal spending on defence, highways, and the **GI Bill** supported home ownership and higher education, and the population moved to the **suburbs** and to the **Sun Belt**.

Culture changed with it: mass consumption, television, and a distinct **youth culture** with its own music and markets.

The boom, and who was outside it

THE BOOM

the **GI Bill** — education and mortgages
the **suburbs** and the **Sun Belt**
a youth culture with money of its own

AND WHO WAS OUTSIDE IT

poverty concentrated where
the boom did not reach
inner cities and rural regions left behind
benefits distributed unequally by race

The boom is the **context** for the 1960s, not a separate topic: the War on Poverty is aimed at the right-hand column

From a demand to a government response

Teacher-written cases grounded in CED Topics 8.11 and 8.13

A The **women's movement** pressed for legal, economic and social equality. Congress proposed the **Equal Rights Amendment** in 1972, but enough states had not ratified it by 1980.

B Growing **environmental** concern about pollution helped prompt federal action. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established in 1970, bringing responsibilities together.

Try it: Identify each demand and government response. Which case shows that national action did not complete the proposed change?

Distinguish a movement's aim, a government response and the outcome.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what changed about opposition to anti-communist foreign policy. [2]

2.2 State the left's criticism of liberal policies. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what changed about opposition to anti-communist foreign policy. [2]

2.1

- it had faced little domestic opposition in previous years; the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate protests that grew as the war escalated

2.2 State the left's criticism of liberal policies. [2]

2.2

- that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Liberalism was attacked from two directions.

(a) State each criticism.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Liberalism was attacked from two directions.

(a) State each criticism.

[2]

(a)

- the left said it did too little; conservatives said it did too much

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Liberalism was attacked from two directions.

(b) Name two things counterculture youth did.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Liberalism was attacked from two directions.

(b) Name two things counterculture youth did.

[1]

(b)

- any two of: rejected their parents' generation's values; introduced greater informality; advocated changes in sexual norms

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The left argued that political leaders did

[1]

☐

A too little to transform the racial and economic status quo

B too much

C exactly enough

D nothing at all abroad

3.2 Anti-war protests became more numerous as the war

[1]

☐

A escalated

B ended

C was won

D was forgotten

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3.1 A

- too little

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A escalated

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D was forgotten

3.2 A

- escalated

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A political position is attacked by both its left and its right.

(a) State what the two criticisms were.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A political position is attacked by both its left and its right.

(a) State what the two criticisms were.

[1]

(a)

- that it did too little and that it did too much

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A political position is attacked by both its left and its right.

(b) Explain the difficulty this creates for it.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A political position is attacked by both its left and its right.

(b) Explain the difficulty this creates for it.

[2]

(b)

- a concession to one side confirms the other's objection, so the position loses support in both directions at once