8 Rights, liberalism, and the reaction – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	**Write it 3 times** (English)
Reconstruction-era promises	_____ _____ _____

Recall

- You know a law can be passed and still be resisted.
- You have seen a movement disagree about its own methods.
- You know confidence in government can fall for several reasons at once.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Fulfilling old promises

Civil rights activists sought to fulfil **Reconstruction-era promises** , achieving some legal and political successes **although progress toward racial equality was slow**.

Worked example. The claim was one of enforcement: the rights had already been granted by the 14th and 15th amendments.

■ 2 Three branches, three measures

Desegregation of the armed services, **Brown v. Board of Education** and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 came from the executive, the judiciary and the legislature in turn.

Worked example. No single institution acted alone, and the sequence across branches is itself the story.

■ 3 Liberalism attacked from both sides

Conservatives challenged liberal laws and sought to limit the federal government; some on the left argued leaders **did too little** to transform the racial and economic status quo and pursued immoral policies abroad.

Worked example. A concession to one side confirms the other's objection.

Watch out: Debates over nonviolence increased after 1965 *among civil rights activists*. That disagreement is internal to the movement, and treating it as unanimous misdescribes it.

Practice

2.1 State what civil rights activists sought to fulfil and the CED's assessment of progress. [2]

2.2 Name three federal measures and the branch each came from. [3]

2.3 State where and when debates over nonviolence increased. [2]

2.4 State the criticism of liberalism from the left. [2]

2.5 Name the three causes of declining trust in government in the 1970s. [3]