

## 8.12 Youth Culture of the 1960s

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 12 marks

### Objective

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Build the skills to explain the **counterculture and protest** 反主流文化.

You must be able to:

- state what changed about opposition to anti-communist foreign policy
- state what the left's criticism of liberalism was
- name the three things counterculture youth did
- explain why the left and the right both rejected liberalism

### 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

#### ■ The change

Although anti-communist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate anti-war protests that became more numerous as the war escalated and sometimes led to violence.

#### ■ The left's criticism

Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad.

#### ■ Three things

Counterculture youth rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms.

#### ■ Both directions

8.14's conservatives attacked liberalism for doing too much; the left attacked it for doing too little. Liberalism reached its high point in the mid-1960s and was under attack from both sides by 1968.

### 2 Practice

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

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

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**2.3** Liberalism was attacked from two directions.

(a) State each criticism. [2]

(b) Name two things counterculture youth did. [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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**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

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

(a) State what the two criticisms were. [1]

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(b) Explain the difficulty this creates for it.

[2]

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#### 4 Go further

- work through the **8.12 Youth Culture of the 1960s** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Period 8: 1945-1980** section of the AP US History handout on the **Know** page.

## Solutions

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

**2.3** (a) the left said it did too little; conservatives said it did too much. (b) any two of: rejected their parents' generation's values; introduced greater informality; advocated changes in sexual norms.

**3.1 A.** too little.

**3.2 A.** escalated.

**3.3** (a) that it did too little and that it did too much. (b) a concession to one side confirms the other's objection, so the position loses support in both directions at once.