

Section 1:

Ex: 2

What was MLK's dream?

That everyone will
be treaty equally.

List some of the things he dreamed of?

Mississippi will be
free from oppression, his kids can go to school
with whit

How has his dream come true?

Schools are desegregate

How has his dream NOT come true?

Not all the way
because people are
still treated different

Section 2:

What does this excerpt say in your own words?

What does MLK mean by soul force?

Why was it important that the African Americans meet physical force with soul force?

Section 3:

Who is the great American MLK talks about?

Abraham Lincoln

Give some examples of how the great American's work had not succeeded.

African-Americans treated different

What does it mean to be "an exile in your own land?"

to be away from others

Why would he dramatize the situation of the African American people?

Section 4:

What does this section of his letter mean in your own words?

That all people should be treated equally.

How is direct action (marches, sit-ins, boycotts) the same thing as negotiations?

direct action was also non-violent

Why is MLK not afraid of tension based on this section?

because something had to be done.

Section 5:

How are all communities and states interrelated?

Every place has some type of racism and discrimination

How was MLK an extremist?

He took hits but did not hit back.

What happens, according to MLK, if you don't release emotions and frustrations?

if emotion were not released things would get worse

What are some examples of "normal and healthy discontent?"

Section 6:

Why did MLK choose to do the direct action program during the Easter season?

Easter was a busy holiday and it would hurt business

Answer King's two questions "Are you able to accept blows without retaliating?" "Are you able to endure the ordeal of jail?" Why/why not? YES because it

is the right thing to do.

Why did King say they had "no alternative except to prepare for direct action?"

because he had to protest

What type of direct action do you think is best and why?

marches, and boycotts
because people lose money

Watergate Scandal Notes

Ex: 3

WHAT Political scandal in the U.S. that occurred in 1970s cover-up and break-in

WHO Richard Nixon - U.S. President, The White House Plumbers, CREEP, Deep Throat (Mike Felt), News Reporters, Watergate #

WHEN 1970s

WHERE Washington DC and Democratic National HQ

WHY The White House tapes, Articles of Impeachment

OUTCOME Nixon Quits, Nixon Pardoned by Ford - People think to become President

Political Cartoon Analysis

1. Footprints

- a. Identify the cartoon caption and/or title?

Strange... They all seem to have some connection with this place

- b. Locate three words or phrases used by the cartoonist to identify objects, people, or

events that happened in the 1970's.

Bugging Case, Nixon
Ford
Scandals

I.T.T.
Case

2. Nixon's Arrow

- a. List the objects and/or people you see in the cartoon

Arrow, Nixon, Tapes, Flag

- b. Which word or phrases in the cartoon appear to be most significant? Why do you

think so?
 memo from vice president elect -
 because Ford wanted to become president

- c. Explain the message of the cartoon?

Ford was telling Nixon to hand-over tapes

3. Nixon the Fixer

- a. Explain the message of the cartoon?

Nixon was putting bugs into DNC HQ

- b. List the objects and/or people you see in the cartoon

Nixon, DNC HQ, telephone

4. White House Down

- a. List the objects and/or people you see in the cartoon

White House, Nixon

- b. Explain the message of the cartoon

Nixon thought everything was fine, when really everything was bad.

- c. Is the cartoonist For or Against Nixon?

Against

5. Nixon and his Tapes

- a. What are some of the symbols of this cartoon?

The tapes, "I'm not a crook"

- b. What do the symbols represent?

Nixon trying to keep the tapes

6. The Presidents Chair

- a. What does the Ink on the chair represent?

The Watergate scandal

- b. How does the cartoonist want viewers to feel?

That the Watergate scandal
 makes ALL Presidents look
 bad.

Carter's Foreign Policies:

Ex: 4

1. Describe the Camp David Accords, and what they are?
A Peace Treaty between Egypt & Israel.
That took place in the United States, at
Camp David
2. What was the reason for the Camp David Accords?
Jimmy Carter wanted to
ease the tension between Egypt & Israel
3. What two countries signed the peace treaty?
Egypt, Israel
4. What was Carter's job with the Camp David Accords?
Leader of the negotiators
5. What was the outcome of the Camp David Accords?
He made an agreement that
was both acceptable for both Egypt & Israel
6. What was the Iran Hostage Crisis?
52 Americans were held
hostage for 444 days
7. Why did the Iranians take over the U.S. Embassy?
In Tehran in support of
Iranian Revolution.
8. How did Americans feel about the Iran Hostage Crisis?
The Americans were more
united
9. Were the hostages ever let go?
Yes after 444 days
10. When were they let go?
January 20,
11. How many days had passed?
444 days

Carter's Domestic Policies:

1. What began on April, 5th, 1979 and explain it?

The deregulation due to Iranian Revolution

2. What did Carter outline in his "Crisis of Confidence" speech?

Plans to reduce oil imports +
reduce imports + reduce energy

3. What did Carter install on/in the white house?

Salor Panels, wood burning
stove

4. What was the moral equivalent of war?

oil crises

5. Why were people evacuated from Love Canal?

It was built on top
of a toxic land fill

6. Why was the Superfund Law created?

Clean up sites with
hazardous

7. What did the Superfund Law do?

created the ATSD

8. Was there more "Love Canals" in the United States?

Yes

Neo-Conservatism

Ex: 5

Reagan Video:

- 1.) Reagan's new conservative agenda was the most sweeping political shift since Roosevelt (FDR) New Deal.
- 2.) Reagan wanted to have clear distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the states or the people.
- 3.) Reagan's biggest challenge was the chaos in the economy.
- 4.) What would shift the balance of the military budget? military build-up

Notes:

Neo-Conservatism is a branch of the Political ideology of Conservatism that combines features of traditional conservatism with political individualism and a qualified endorsement of free Market.

FREE MARKET – Belief that the government should stay out of the supply & Demand economics.

Republicanism- Belief in Liberty, “unalienable” rights, central values, and independence in civil values.

Limited Government- Belief that A limited government is a government that cannot interfere with personal liberties and individual rights much because it is against the law. (Constitution)

Family Values- Belief that the Central Family values should be the essential unit of society.

QUESTION

Answer: Republican Party

List three of Reagan's beliefs

- 1.) Anti-communist
- 2.) Favor of tax cuts
- 3.) Conservative

Analyze the political cartoon:

Who are the characters in the cartoon? FDR + Reagan

What is the statement the artist is trying to make?

That the State government is stranger
than Federal government

Name: Phyllis Schlafly

List three of their beliefs?

- 1.) Anti - feminism
- 2.) Believed she could be a mother and have career
- 3.) conservative activism

QUESTION

Answer: Friedan

Name: Barry Goldwater

List three things about him?

- 1.) Crusade against USSR
- 2.) Lower union
- 3.) Soviet - union

What year was this document/agreement made? 1994

What would have to happen for this contract to work?

Had to become the majority Party in
HOPE

What was the heritage foundation? think tank

What did the moral majority lobby for?

Prayer in public schools and
supported conservative candidates