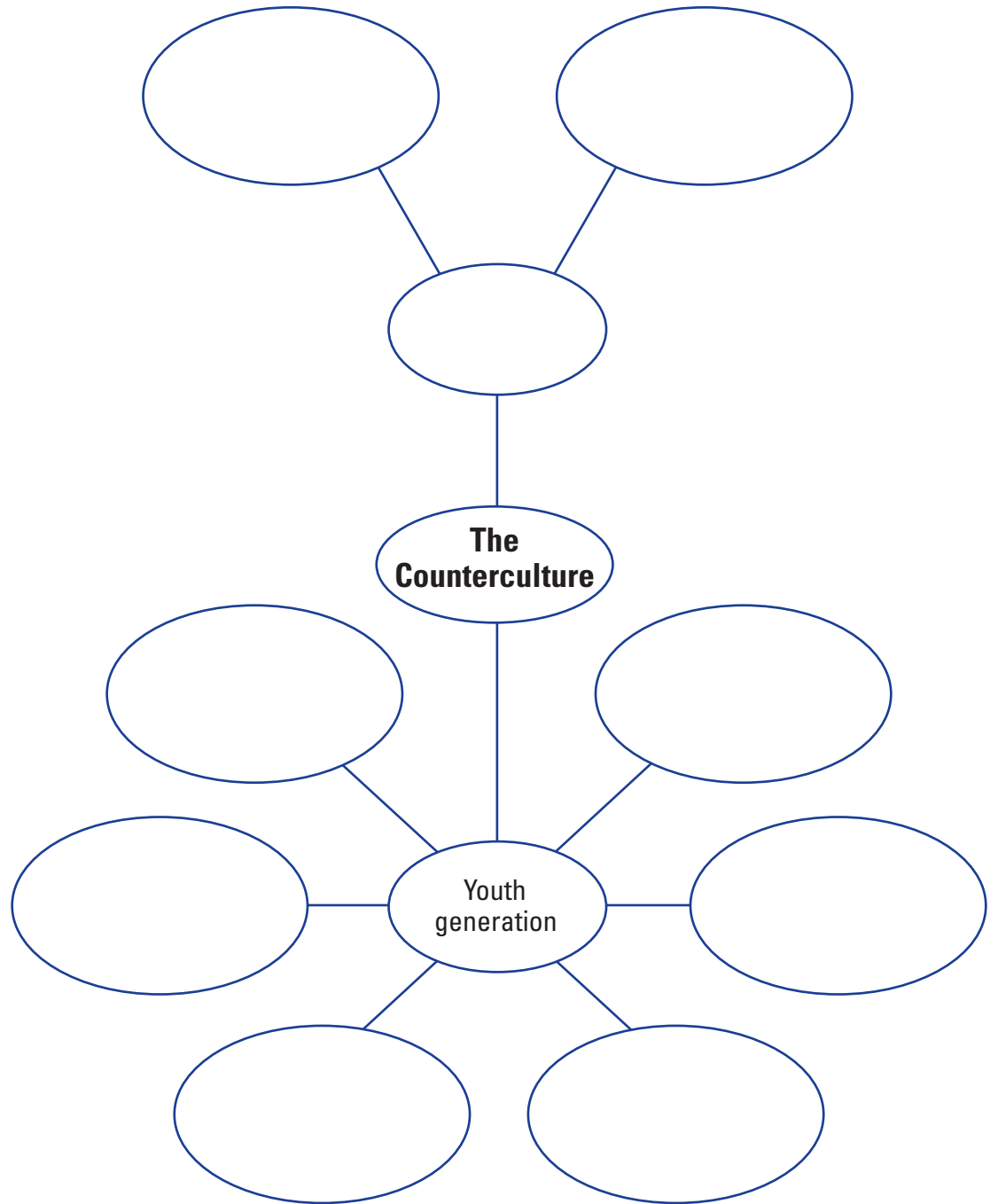


CHAPTER  
**17**  
SECTION 1

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE COUNTERCULTURE**

**Focus Question:** What was the counterculture, and what impact did it have on American society?

*As you read, use the concept web below to record main ideas about the counterculture.*



CHAPTER  
**17**  
SECTION 1

**Section Summary**

**THE COUNTERCULTURE**

The **counterculture** grew out of the Beat movement’s emphasis on freedom from materialism and the civil rights movement’s questioning of traditional boundaries. The Vietnam antiwar movement’s distrust of authority fostered a spirit of rebellion. Members of the counterculture, known as hippies, valued youth, spontaneity, and individuality, and promoted peace, love, and freedom. Their experimentation with drugs, new styles of dress and music, and freer attitudes toward sexual relationships contradicted traditional values and boundaries. This rebellion led to misunderstanding between the older and younger generation, a situation that was called a **generation gap**.

Born after World War II, the younger generation had an enormous influence on American society, driving changes in attitudes and styles in everything from clothes to music and art. Rock-and-roll music by bands such as the **Beatles** came to define the decade. Hippies rejected many traditional restrictions on sexual behavior in what became known as the “sexual revolution.” Many also often adopted new living patterns, residing in **communes**, small communities where people shared interests and resources.

The center of the counterculture was the **Haight-Ashbury** district of San Francisco. Here hippies experimented with drugs and listened to rock music and speeches by political radicals such as **Timothy Leary**, who encouraged youths to “tune in,” “turn on” to drugs, and “drop out” of mainstream society.

Some hippies sought spirituality outside of the Judeo-Christian tradition, exploring Eastern religions and practices of Native Americans. Some sought to live off the land in harmony with nature. These beliefs impacted the growing environmental movement.

By the late 1960s, several key figures of the counterculture were dead of drug overdoses, and many people had become disillusioned with the movement’s excesses. Most hippies eventually rejoined the mainstream, but the seeds of protest sown during the 1960s would influence the growing “rights revolution.”

**Review Questions**

1. How did social and political events help shape the counterculture?

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2. In what ways did the counterculture influence American culture?

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**READING CHECK**

What district in San Francisco was at the center of the counterculture?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *contradicted* mean in the underlined sentence? Circle the words in the underlined sentence that could help you learn what *contradicted* means.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** The counterculture’s music, art, and style of dress reflected a rejection of what aspect of society?

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**CHAPTER**  
**17**  
**SECTION 2**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

**Focus Question:** What led to the rise of the women's movement, and what impact did it have on American society?

*Record the causes, effects, and main figures in the women's movement in the chart below.*

The Women's Movement		
Causes	Proponents/ Opponents	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

CHAPTER  
**17**  
SECTION 2

## Section Summary

### THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The first wave of feminism began in the 1840s and culminated in 1920 with women winning the right to vote. **Feminism** is the theory of political, social, and economic equality for men and women. The second wave of feminism was born in the 1960s. Inspired by successes of the civil rights movement, women wanted to change how they were treated as a group and to redefine how they were viewed as individuals.

The role of housewife was seen as the proper one for women, but many women found it deeply unsatisfying. Those women who did work experienced open and routine discrimination, including being paid less than men. **Betty Friedan** described women's dissatisfaction in her 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique*. Friedan later helped establish the **National Organization for Women (NOW)**, which sought to win equality for women. The group campaigned for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), an amendment to the Constitution that would guarantee gender equality under the law. NOW also worked to protect a woman's right to an abortion. Radical feminists went further, conducting protests to expose discrimination against women. One radical feminist was **Gloria Steinem**, who sought to raise consciousness through the media and helped co-found *Ms. magazine* in 1972.

Not all women supported these efforts. **Phyllis Schlafly**, a conservative political activist, denounced women's liberation as "a total assault on the family, on marriage, and on children." The ERA failed to pass partly due to her efforts.

Women did, however, gain new legal rights. Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1972 banned discrimination in education and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act made it illegal to deny credit to a woman on the basis of gender. The 1973 Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* gave women the right to legal abortions.

Changes in the workplace came slowly. Today, more women work, and more work in fields such as medicine and law that were once limited to them. Despite these gains, the average woman still earns less than the average man, partly because women continue to work in fields that pay less.

### Review Questions

1. What was the goal of the Equal Rights Amendment?

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2. What causes did the National Organization for Women work toward? Did its efforts succeed or fail?

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### READING CHECK

Who founded *Ms. magazine*?

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### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *gender* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the sentence and surrounding sentences to help you identify what *gender* refers to.

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### READING SKILL

**Identify Causes and Effects**

What inspired the second wave of feminism?

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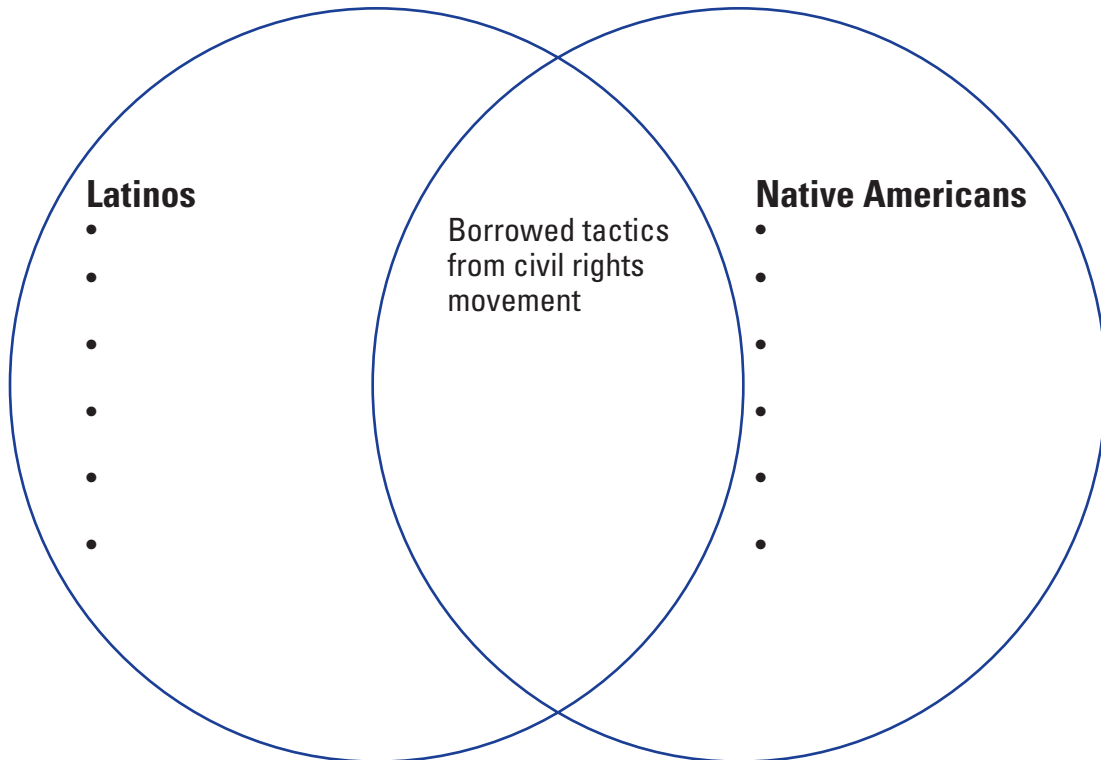
**CHAPTER**  
**17**  
**SECTION 3**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

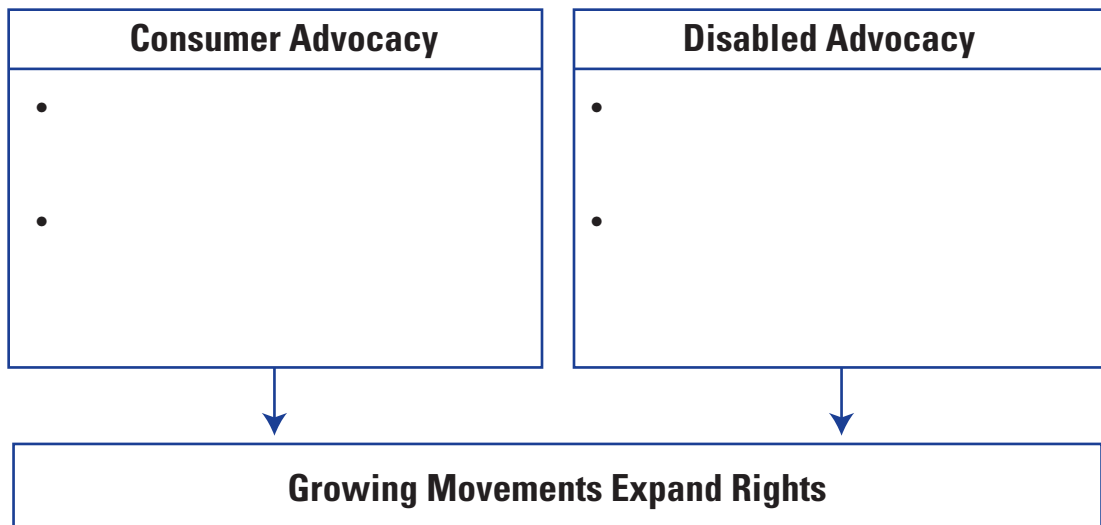
**THE RIGHTS REVOLUTION EXPANDS**

**Focus Question:** How did the rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s expand rights for diverse groups of Americans?

A. Compare and contrast the Latino and Native American rights movements in the Venn diagram below.



B. As you read, identify causes of expanding rights for consumers and those with disabilities.



CHAPTER  
**17**  
SECTION 3

**Section Summary**  
**THE RIGHTS REVOLUTION EXPANDS**

Mexican and other Latin American immigrants came to the United States during and after World War II, filling the need for cheap labor. Mexican immigrants came as temporary farmworkers. Other immigrants came from Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. The *bracero* program allowed Mexicans to work on American farms. After passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments in 1965, immigration from Latin America surged.

Following the lead of the civil rights movement, Latinos began fighting for their rights. The most influential Latino activist was **Cesar Chavez**, who formed the **United Farm Workers (UFW)**. This union implemented a strike and boycott of grapes that secured safer working conditions for migrant farmworkers. These workers were often exploited as they moved from farm to farm to pick fruits and vegetables. A broader movement known as the **Chicano movement** worked to raise consciousness, reduce poverty and discrimination, and attain political power for Latinos.

Native Americans formed their own protest groups. One group took over the island of Alcatraz and claimed it for the Sioux. Another group, the **American Indian Movement (AIM)**, was founded in 1968 to ease poverty and help secure legal rights and self-government for Native Americans. In February 1973, AIM took over Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to protest living conditions on reservations. That protest that led to the deaths of two AIM members. Laws helping Native Americans were passed in the 1970s, including the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, which granted tribes greater control over resources on reservations.

The consumer rights movement started after **Ralph Nader** published *Unsafe at Any Speed*, a book that investigated the link between flawed car design and deaths in automobile accidents. The book prompted Congress to pass laws to improve automobile safety. Americans with disabilities, due in part to activism by Korean and Vietnam war veterans, also secured additional rights. Several laws were passed in the 1970s guaranteeing equal access to education for those with disabilities.

**Review Questions**

1. What factors encouraged Latinos to immigrate to the United States during and after World War II?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What changes did those fighting for consumer and disabled rights help bring about?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**READING CHECK**

What organization did Cesar Chavez help organize?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *implemented* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the words in the underlined sentence that could help you learn what *implemented* means.

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**READING SKILL**

**Compare and Contrast** Compare and contrast the results of the UFW's work and Ralph Nader's book.

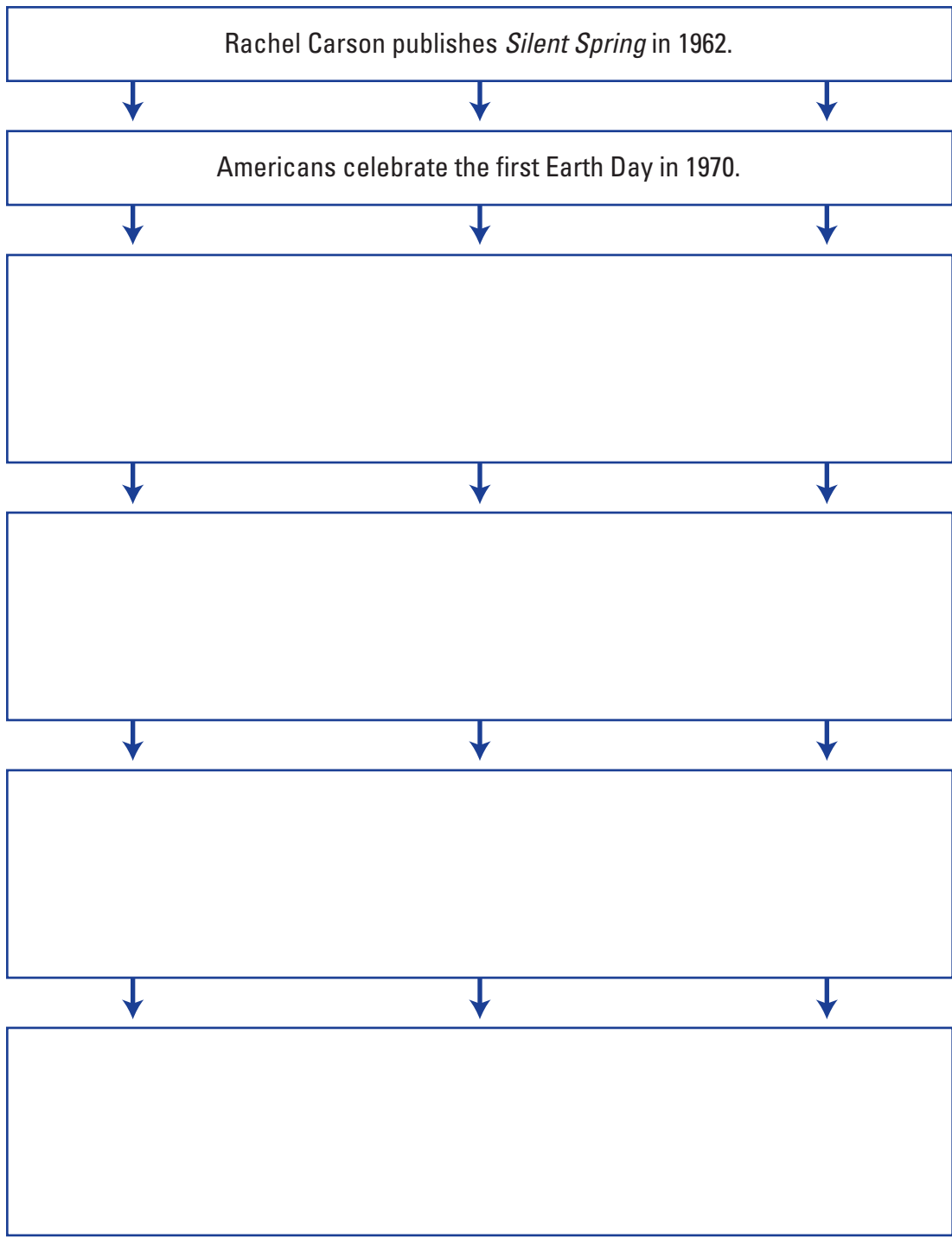
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CHAPTER  
**17**  
SECTION 4

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT**

**Focus Question:** What forces gave rise to the environmental movement, and what impact did it have?

As you read, record major events in the environmental movement in the flowchart below.



CHAPTER  
**17**  
SECTION 4

## Section Summary

### THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

Published in 1962, *Silent Spring*, by **Rachel Carson**, inspired much environmental activism. The book describes the deadly impact that pesticides were having on birds and other animals. Carson argued that humans were drastically altering the environment and had a responsibility to protect it. Protests sparked by the book eventually compelled Congress to restrict use of the pesticide DDT.

Other environmental concerns included **toxic waste** such as coal smog—poisonous byproducts of human activity. One response to environmental concern was **Earth Day**. Close to 20 million Americans took part in the first Earth Day, held on April 22, 1970, and it has since become an annual event.

Public outcry over environmental issues convinced President Nixon to support environmental reforms. Under his leadership, Congress created the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** in 1970 to protect “the entire ecological chain.” The EPA worked to clean up and protect the environment and sought to limit or eliminate pollutants that posed a risk to the public’s health. Nixon also signed a number of environmental laws. The **Clean Air Act** (1970) combated air pollution by limiting the emissions from factories and automobiles. The **Clean Water Act** (1973) reduced water pollution by industry and agriculture. The **Endangered Species Act** (1973) helped to protect endangered plants and animals.

In the late 1970s, several crises reinforced the public’s environmental concern. Toxic waste in the ground was blamed for high rates of birth defects and cancer in Love Canal, New York. Later, a nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania malfunctioned and the core began to melt.

While these events solidified some people’s support for environmental regulation, other people questioned and opposed the government’s actions. Conservatives complained that regulations took away individuals’ property rights. Others argued that private property owners rather than the government should protect the environment. Industry leaders worried that too much environmental regulation would harm business.

### Review Questions

1. What environmental protection laws were passed during President Nixon’s tenure?

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2. What arguments did some people make against the U.S. government’s role in environmental protection?

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### READING CHECK

What agency works to limit or eliminate pollution?

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### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *compelled* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *compelled*.

- forced
- voluntary

### READING SKILL

**Recognize Sequence** What people and events influenced President Nixon’s environmental reforms?

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