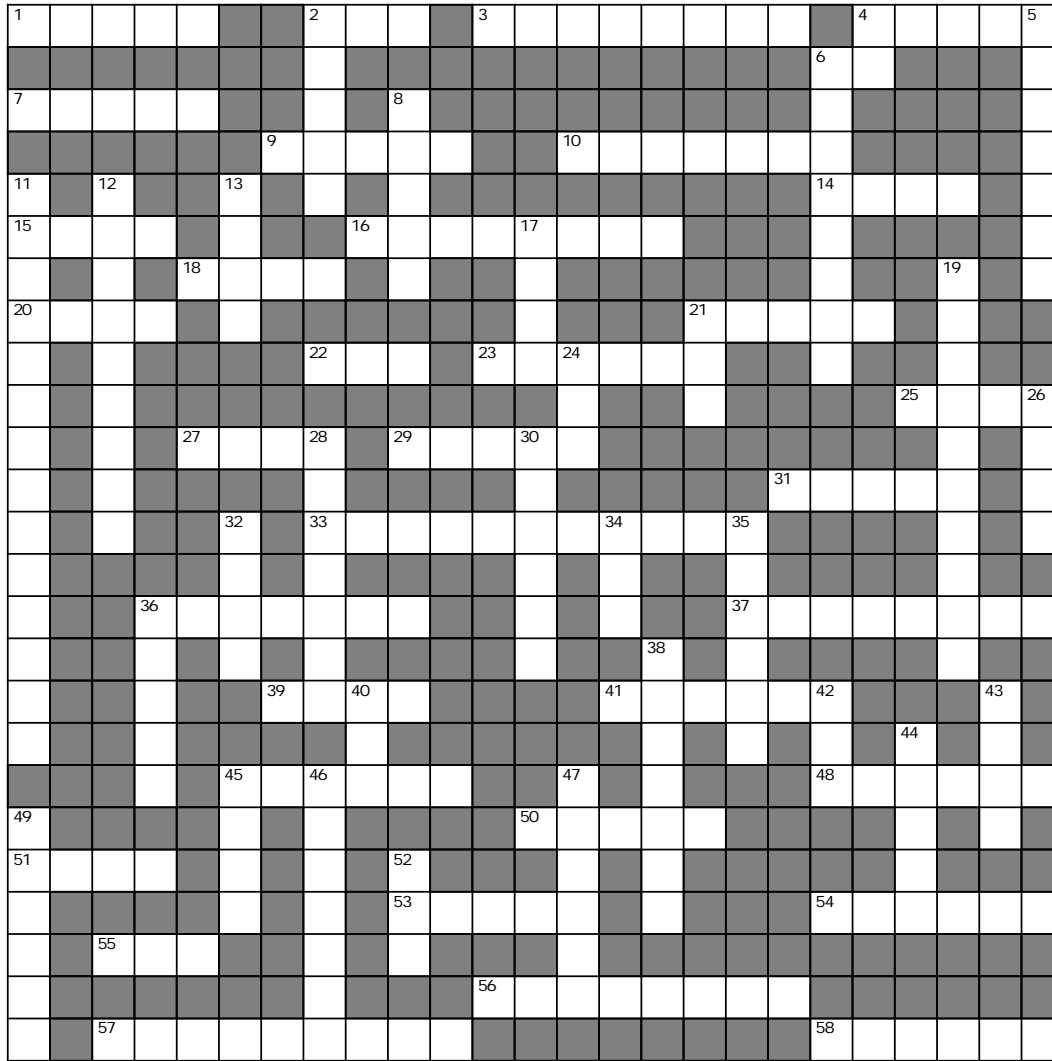


## The 1960's: Decade of Change



### ACROSS

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|---|---|--|---|
| <p>1 capital of North Vietnam, it would be extensively bombed under orders by Nixon and Kissinger in 1972 to force their government to negotiate</p>  | <p>7 former Harvard professor who experiments with LSD, he urged young people to change their consciousness by taking the drug, he urged American youth to "tune in and drop out"</p>   | <p>20 federal agency responsible for America's space program--included the Mercury and Apollo programs in the 1960s</p>  | <p>29 ** took an aggressive position towards the Vietnam War, some believed that nuclear weapons should be used; many ** believed the war could be won if the US military was allowed to fight all-out, doves were opposed to the war</p> |
| <p>2 federal agency established to gather information from around the world, it also engaged in covert activities to destabilize unfriendly governments and in some cases kill leaders hostile to the USA</p> | <p>9 Republican candidate who narrowly lost to JFK in 1960, he lost to Pat Brown in Calif. Governors race in 1962, makes a comeback in 1968, reelected in 1972, only to resign in disgrace in 1974 because of the Watergate scandal</p> | <p>21 Mississippi activist who led an effort in 1964 to challenge the Mississippi Democratic Party's delegates at the national convention; their effort failed and it greatly discouraged many of the activists</p>                                    | <p>31 ** Vietnam hoped to "liberate" South Vietnam from western control after elections were not held; using Vietcong fighters, later called the National Liberation Front</p>  |
| <p>3 when Pres. Nixon ordered army forces into ** in late April 1970 it caused a storm of protests on college campuses, including Kent State</p>  | <p>10 ** Summer in 1964 in Mississippi occurred when hundreds of white college students did civil rights work (mostly voter registration); they returned to their college campuses demanding changes there as well</p>                  | <p>22 charismatic president killed in 1963 in Dallas, he was a cold warrior who won an extremely close election in 1960 against Nixon</p>  | <p>33 the ** Act of 1965 ended the quota system established in the 1920s, opened the doors for many non-Europeans to enter the USA</p>  |
| <p>4 the USA supported the government of ** Vietnam in an effort to keep it from being overwhelmed by the North Vietnamese; the USA pulled its last troops out in 1973 and the government fell in 1975</p>    | <p>14 the Bay of ** fiasco took place in April 1961 as Cuban exiles hoped to overthrow Fidel Castro, instead they were captured or killed</p>   | <p>23 Marxist leader who led a successful effort to overthrow a Cuban dictator in 1959; he has ruled Cuba ever since and the CIA attempted to kill him a number of times, the USA attempted to overthrow him with the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961</p> | <p>36 Gov. George ** promised "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever" in Alabama, he would run for president in 1968 as a pro-segregation candidate, he won the deep south including Georgia</p>                 |
| <p>6 ** Chi Minh was the leader of the North Vietnamese, he hoped to "liberate" the south from western control and establish a communist government of Vietnam, this was achieved in 1975</p>                 | <p>15 the song, "Four Dead in **", refers to the killing of college students during an anti-war protest on May 4, 1970</p>  | <p>25 Secretary of State Dean ** was a strong supporter of the war in Vietnam under JFK and LBJ, he attended Boys High School (Grady HS before 1947)</p>   | <p>37 the Black ** advocated community control of Black communities and opposed the war and the draft, the organization would be destroyed by FBI actions and shootouts with the police</p>   |
|   | <p>16 Great Society program established to provide health care for the elderly, another program called Medicaid would provide health care for low income persons</p>  | <p>27 student activist organization that was organized in 1960 to do sit-ins and freedom rides, John Lewis and Julian Bond were among its leaders</p>  | <p>39 ** taxes would be outlawed with the 24th Amendment in 1964</p>  |
|   | <p>18 the summer of ** was 1967 and its headquarters was San Francisco</p>  |  |   |

41 city in the former East Germany where war almost broke out twice between the USA and Soviet Union, in 1948 and 1961

45 support for the anti-communist government of South Vietnam was based on the \*\* theory, preventing nations from "going communist" to protect their neighbors

48 Chief Justice Earl \*\* led the Supreme Court to many key decisions that transformed American life, he also led the \*\* Commission to investigate the death of JFK

50 former NYC teacher who supervised Freedom Summer in Mississippi in 1964; he now runs the "Algebra Project" to help students master algebra, considered a gateway course to future academic success

51 by 1968 there were over 500,000 \*\* troops in Vietnam; by the end of the war in 1975 over 58,000 would have been killed in combat

53 \*\* Panther Party was organized in Oakland, Calif in 1966 by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale, it advocated Black Nationalism and armed self defense against police brutality, also established daycare centers and breakfast programs

54 the \*\* Rights Act of 1965 banned literacy tests which had been used to keep Black people from voting in the deep south

55 mutual assured destruction, the notion that if a nuclear war occurred between the USA and Soviet Union that both sides would be devastated, and therefore this would serve as deterrence

56 Secretary of Defense under JFK and LBJ, he oversaw an escalation of armed forces in Vietnam

57 Republican candidate for president in 1964 who was viewed by many as an extremist, LBJ would win a landslide victory

58 capital of South Vietnam, after 1975 with the communist victory it was renamed Ho Chi Minh City

11 cultural movement that developed in the 1960s to challenge the mainstream values of the 1950s, it was marked by opposition to authority, rejection of conformity, an emphasis of youth, use of experimental drugs, etc.

12 Secretary of State under Nixon, he believed in secret diplomacy to end the war and to establish relations with China, his policy of detente would lessen tension with the Soviet Union

13 JFK set a goal of putting an American on the \*\* by the end of the decade, it was accomplished on July 20, 1969 with Neil Armstrong

17 in October 1962 this nation almost became the spark for a nuclear war, as the Soviets attempted to place nuclear missiles there and the USA established a blockade, very tense situation, missiles would be pulled out, USA promised not to invade

19 Soviet leader who eventually replaced Stalin in the mid-1950s, he almost led the world to war over Berlin and Cuba, he would be replaced in 1964

21 after the tense conflicts following the Berlin crisis and the Cuban Missile crisis the USA and USSR established a "\*\*\* line" so that the two leaders could communicate quickly and effectively in the future

24 student organization based on college campuses, part of the New Left, it urged civil disobedience to end the war in Vietnam, it eventually splintered into groups like the Weathermen, which would use terrorism as a tactic

26 at \*\* State University on May 4, 1970 four students were killed by the National Guard

28 city where the Democrats held their nominating convention in 1968; it would be marked by violence by the police and demonstrations by anti-war protesters

30 in 1968 the \*\* Commission warned that America was two societies, one Black, one white, and that reforms were needed to bring the nation together

32 activist organization established by Dr. King to train people in non-violent civil disobedience

34 the \*\* Offensive of 1968 (as pictured in the movie Platoon) was a public relations success for the communists, it convinced many Americans that the war could not be won and public opinion shifted against the war

35 type of bomb used extensively in Vietnam, it was a jelly form of gasoline that burned its victims in a particularly horrible way

36 a community in Los Angeles that exploded in a riot in 1965 for 6 days, 34 people were killed and \$30 million damage was done

38 Sen. Robert \*\* ran as a candidate against the war, was shot and killed in June 1968, he had been attorney general under JFK

40 US army troops under the command of Lt. William Calley entered the village of My \*\* on March 16, 1968 and massacred over 100 unarmed people, mostly women and children, under orders to "kill anything that breathed"

42 the "\*\*\* Left" was led by organizations in the 1960s that included the Students for a Democratic Society; the "Old Left" had been the Communist Party, SDS was critical of the Soviet style socialism

43 the Berkeley "\*\*\* Speech Movement" of 1964 led to civil disobedience and arrests as students attempted to have the Univ. of Calif. respond to their demands of a more relevant curriculum and allow them to support work for the civil rights movement

44 LBJ's program was called the "\*\*\* Society", he hoped to extend the reforms of the New Deal by fighting a war on poverty that included programs dealing with education, housing, urban renewal, the environment & consumer protection

45 leader of South Vietnam who was overthrown with CIA support in the early 1960s, he would be killed

46 when police question a suspect they are required to read them their \*\* Rights, letting them know they have a right to remain silent, to have a lawyer present, etc.

47 in 1964 the US military and LBJ would claim that American warships had been attacked in the Gulf of \*\*, LBJ asked for, and received permission from Congress to escalate the war, eventually 500,000 soldiers would arrive

49 nation where 30,000 men moved to in order to escape the draft, some also went to Sweden

52 former school teacher who wins a seat in Congress in the 1930s, he is elected to the Senate in 1948 in a disputed election, becomes Majority Leader in the 1950s, Vice President in 1961 and President in 1963, his programs hoped for the "Great Society'

## DOWN

2 \*\* Rights Act of 1964 banned discrimination in public accommodations and by employers based on race, gender, religion and national origin; extremely important legislation that transformed the South

4 SO

5 young people who rejected the mainstream values of their parents, many dropped out of society and lived lives of voluntary poverty, experimented with drugs

6 vice-president under LBJ, he would lose the 1968 election to Nixon, partly because the party splintered over the war

8 activists and politicians who advocated an end to the Vietnam war, they included politicians such as Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern