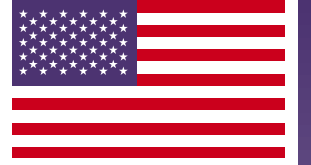
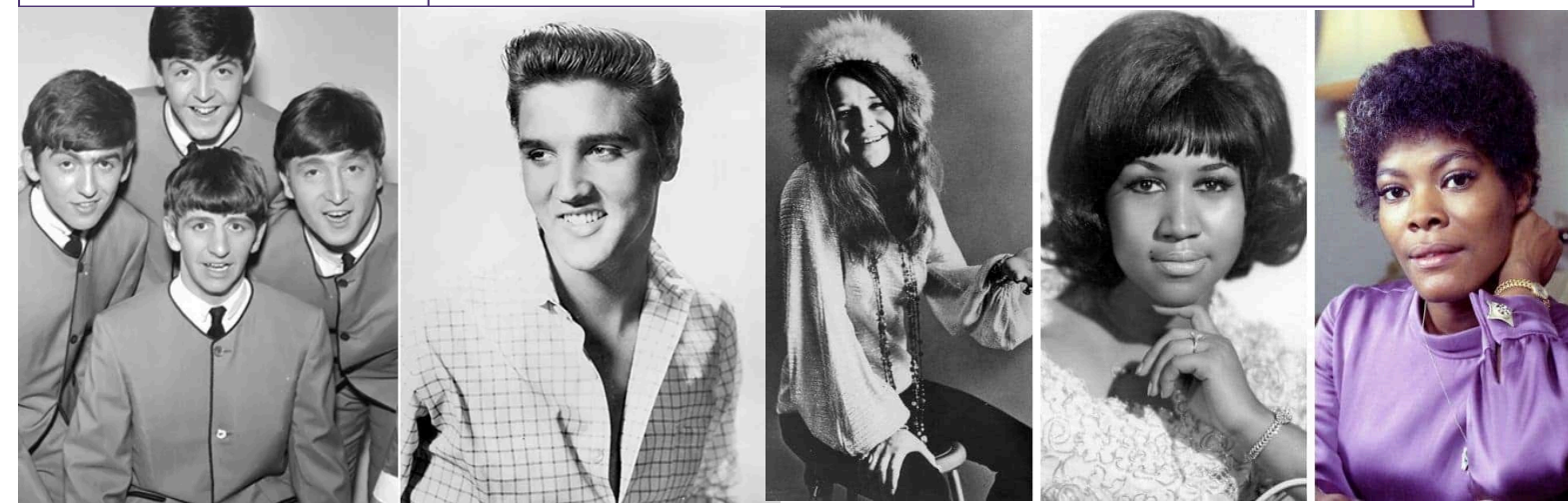


Life in the 1960s: US



Term	Definition
Assassination	A murder for political reasons.
Civil Rights Movement	Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr which campaigned for equal rights for black people in the USA.
Counterculture	A way of life and set of attitudes that are completely different from those in mainstream society.
Decolonisation	The process whereby countries that were colonies to gain their independence.
Discrimination	Treating a group of people unfairly based on a characteristic such as race, colour, gender or religion.
Feminism	The belief that men and women are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by another country.
Free Trade	Allowing goods to move between countries without any trade barriers such as tariffs or quotas.
Jim Crow	A nickname for laws in the USA that treated black people unfairly.
Modernising	Changing to modern ideas and ways.
Non-violent protest	The use of protest marches and boycotts of businesses and services, using the media to highlight discrimination and attacking discriminatory in the courts.
Nuclear War	A war fought with atomic and hydrogen (nuclear) bombs.
Passive Resistance	Non-violent or peaceful opposition to government, not co-operating with government, refusal to obey laws; opposed to physical force.
Pop Music	From 'popular music'; it sounded different and addressed topics that made adults uncomfortable: love, sex, drugs, personal freedom, social commentary and youth rebellion.
Protectionism	Using high tariffs on goods coming into a country to protect native businesses from foreign competition.
Racism	Belief that race decides a person's character and that some races are superior to others; prejudice against someone of a different race based on their skin
Rural depopulation	Young people left rural areas to find work and increasingly only older people remained.
Segregation	Keeping black and white people separate.
Space Race	Competition between the USA and the USSR to dominate space technology.
Tet Offensive	Attacks by North Vietnamese forces against South Vietnam in January 1968. Although the offensive failed, it convinced many in the USA that the war in Vietnam could not be won.
Vatican II	A council of the Catholic Church that met from 1962 to 1965 to reform the Church for the modern world.
Vietnam Anti-War Movement	A mass movement of people who demonstrated against the Vietnam War.
Youth Culture	Young people's tastes in music, fashion and entertainment.



3.13 DEBATE the idea that the 1960s was an important decade in Europe and the wider world, referring to relevant personalities, issues and events
3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

The Stone Age

The 1960s was a decade of significant social, political and cultural change across the world. It was marked by a series of events that challenged the status quo and paved the way for a new era of thought and expression. In the United States, the Civil Rights Movement gained momentum, with activists such as Martin Luther King Jr. leading the fight against racial segregation and discrimination. The decade also saw the rise of the counterculture movement, characterized by a rejection of traditional values and a push for greater personal freedom and self-expression. This movement was marked by events such as the Woodstock festival and the Summer of Love. Meanwhile, the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union intensified, with events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis bringing the world to the brink of nuclear war. The Space Race also took center stage, with the United States successfully landing astronauts on the moon in 1969. The 1960s was a time of great change and upheaval, but it also laid the foundation for many of the social, cultural and political movements that have shaped the world we live in today.

Technological Developments	The Space Race	The Moon Landings
The 1960s saw significant advancements in technology that transformed the way we live and work. The development of the microchip led to the creation of the first handheld calculators, and the first computer networks were established. The invention of the contraceptive pill revolutionized the field of reproductive health, giving women greater control over their bodies and their futures. The decade also saw the introduction of color television and the first video game.	The Space Race was a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to develop superior space technology. The Soviet Union had a head start, launching the first satellite, Sputnik, into orbit in 1957. The United States responded with the creation of NASA and the development of the Apollo program, which aimed to land a man on the moon. The Space Race reached its peak in 1969 when Apollo 11 successfully landed on the moon, with Neil Armstrong famously declaring "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."	On July 20, 1969, NASA's Apollo 11 mission successfully landed astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin on the surface of the moon. The event was watched by millions around the world and marked a major achievement in human history. Armstrong's famous words, "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," captured the significance of the moment. The mission was the culmination of a decade-long effort to develop the technology and infrastructure necessary for manned spaceflight, and it cemented the United States' position as the world leader in space exploration.

The Civil Rights Movement	Other Protest Movements	Youth Culture
The Civil Rights Movement was a social and political movement that aimed to end racial segregation and discrimination against African Americans. The movement gained momentum in the 1960s, with activists such as Martin Luther King Jr. leading protests and boycotts to challenge discriminatory laws and practices. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were major victories for the movement, and paved the way for greater social and political equality for African Americans.	The 1960s was a time of widespread social and political upheaval which saw the Civil Rights Movement inspired many other protest movements such as: the women's movement led by Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Betty Friedan; the African National Congress led by Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu; the student movement; The gay rights movement led by Marsha P. Johnson and Dick Leitsch; and the environmental movement. Each of these movements used similar tactics to bring about change: organised marches to create visibility; publishing magazines and books; and lobbying politicians to	The 1960s saw the rise of youth culture, characterized by a rejection of traditional values and a push for greater personal freedom and self-expression. The counterculture movement was a key part of this trend, with events such as the Woodstock festival and the Summer of Love attracting large crowds of young people. Music also played a central role in youth culture, with artists such as The Beatles and Bob Dylan creating songs that spoke to the concerns and aspirations of young people. The emergence of youth culture had a lasting impact on society, influencing everything from

