

Chapter 10

The Struggles for Freedom

Captain Wendell Oliver Pruitt was a fighter pilot in World War II. During the war, he shot down 11 enemy airplanes. For that, he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, one of the highest honors a pilot can earn. When he returned to this country and his hometown of St. Louis, Captain Pruitt told a newspaper reporter his hopes for the future. “I hope we will find the ‘The Four Freedoms’ realized when we return,” he said.

What did Captain Pruitt mean? To most Americans, the war was about preserving what President Roosevelt had said were the Four Freedoms. These were: the freedom of expression (speaking and writing our thoughts, opinions, and ideas), the freedom of worship, the freedom from want (another way of saying poverty), and the freedom from fear.

But for some Americans, these freedoms were little more than hopes. Growing up in Missouri, Captain Pruitt was one of those for whom the Four Freedoms were just a dream. That was because Captain Pruitt was an African American. Turning hopes and dreams into reality would be one of the challenges facing Missouri in the decades after World War II.





Background: African American World War II pilots. This Page, Top Left: The Minuteman II missile was based at one time at Whiteman Air Force Base. Right: Courthouse in Columbia. Bottom: TV became an important way to follow national and world events.



Missouri Close Up

Missouri's State and National Forests

Number of state forests: 52

Number of acres of state forests: 402,500

Number of national forests: One (Mark Twain)

Number of acres of national forests: Approximately 1.5 million

Total number of forest acres, public and private: 14 million



Missouri's Higher Education Enrollments (2004-2005 figures)

Number of public four-year institutions: 13; **Enrollment:** 130,973

Number of private four-year institutions: 25; **Enrollment:** 120,321

Number of public two-year institutions: 19; **Enrollment:** 86,652

Number of private career and training schools: 140; **Enrollment:** 62,908



Figure 19
Timeline: 1915-1975

1920
Walthall Moore became first African American elected to General Assembly

1950
University of Missouri admitted first African American students; Korean War began

1948
President Truman ordered end to segregation in armed forces

1957
Missouri Human Rights Commission established

1964
First federal Civil Rights Act passed

1915 1925 1935 1945 1955 1965 1975

Section 1

Making Freedom Real

As you read, look for the following:

- how laws were used to keep whites and blacks separate
- how “separate” did not always mean “equal”
- methods used to fight for civil rights
- vocabulary terms **Jim Crow laws, labor union, integrate, civil rights, boycott, sit-in**



The struggle by African Americans to win basic freedoms and rights began with the Civil War. By fighting in the war, many African Americans believed that they had contributed to the rebirth of the nation and that they had a right to share in its future.

Separate but Equal?

Some gains were made during Reconstruction. After Reconstruction ended in Missouri in 1876 (when the politicians who supported it were voted out of office), laws were passed that kept blacks from using the same buildings and public services as whites. These laws came to be known as **Jim Crow laws**.

The U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that segregation was allowable; that, for example, it was all right to have “separate-but-equal” public schools. But separate schools for African American children were rarely equal to schools for white





Opposite Page, Top: Many African Americans fought in the armed services for our country. **Bottom:** Black citizens were forced to drink at separate water fountains. **This Page, Top and Below:** There were also separate schools for black children.

children. Many did not have chalkboards. Some schools had leaky roofs. Others did not have drinking water nearby. Students often had to sit on benches instead of at desks. Some towns could not afford or refused to pay for both white and black high schools. Some black students had to travel many miles to a town that had a high school for them.

Blacks had few chances for education beyond grade school or high school. They could not get the education or training needed for better jobs, even if white employers were willing to hire African Americans—which few were. Forced to accept low-paying jobs, most African Americans could not afford decent housing, proper health care, or healthy diets.

Even when a black family saved its money and could afford a better place to live, they found it difficult to buy one. White property owners would not sell to them, and white homeowners often would not let them move into their neighborhoods.

Segregation and discrimination led blacks to start organizations like the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Because labor unions would not admit them, African Americans formed their own. (A **labor union** is an organization of workers formed to improve wages and working conditions.) The largest and most powerful black labor union represented railroad porters, and many future civil rights leaders came from this union. African American newspapers also became important in this period. They urged their readers to help each other and to rely on their own skills and hard work to get ahead.



Did you know?

In 1877, St. Louis opened its first high school for African Americans.

In 1920, Walthall Moore of St. Louis became the first African American elected to the Missouri General Assembly. He had the help of the Citizens Liberty League, one of the many African American political groups formed after World War I. The right to vote and a chance to get an education gave African Americans new power.

The renewed struggle for equal rights by African Americans was seen as a threat by some whites. They sometimes formed groups to oppose the struggle. While some were peaceful, others, such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), used violence and terror to spread their messages of hatred toward not only blacks, but also Catholics, Jews, and other people they feared or did not understand.

Although Captain Pruitt did not live to see it happen, things started to change after World War II. Slowly, with help from organizations like the NAACP and leaders from black churches, African Americans began breaking down the color barriers. In 1948, Harry S. Truman, the Missourian who became president in 1945, ordered an end to segregation and discrimination in the armed forces. Changes were slowly taking place in other parts of society. The courts played a major role in those changes, ruling on cases brought by civil rights activists.



Integrating the Schools

The first African American student to try to enter the University of Missouri was Lloyd Gaines in 1936. He was a Lincoln University graduate who wanted to be a lawyer. But the University of Missouri's law school did not admit African Americans. Gaines took his fight to the courts. The U.S. Supreme Court eventually said Missouri had to either allow him into the university's law school or provide a black law school. Rather than allow African Americans into the university's law school, the state chose to create a separate law school for black students.

In 1939, Lucille Bluford tried to enter the university's School of Journalism. Again, the state chose to open a separate journalism school for black students.

But in 1949, three Lincoln University students applied to the University of Missouri. The university's board of curators (the governing body of the university system) asked a state court to back its decision to deny admission to the students, but the court ordered the university to admit the African American students. In the fall of 1950, the university admitted its first black students. The court's ruling reflected a growing feeling in the state that schools should be **integrated**, meaning that white and black students should be brought together as equals. Catholic elementary and high schools had been integrated in 1947, but most of the state's public schools were not officially integrated until 1956, after the courts ordered them to do so. Even then, some public schools remained segregated into the 1960s.

Opposite Page, Top: The KKK used violence and terror to spread its message of hatred. Bottom: The United States Supreme Court building is in Washington, D.C. This Page, Right: Lincoln University School of Law was established to provide a separate place for black students to study law. Below: Public schools were officially integrated in 1956.



This Page: Civil rights marches were important events for bringing attention to the cause.

Opposite Page, Top: Some stores and restaurants refused to serve black people. Bottom: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., helped lead peaceful protests during a tense time in our country.

The deciding legal case involved a young girl named Linda Brown, who lived in Topeka, Kansas. She wanted to go to the school in her neighborhood, but the school board did not allow African Americans to go to school with white students. Her family sued the local school board. The case, known as *Brown v. Board of Education*, went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Civil rights lawyers presented evidence to the justices that “separate but equal” was really unequal and harmful to black students. In 1954, the Supreme Court issued a ruling agreeing that “separate but equal” discriminated against nonwhite students. A year later, the court ordered all public schools to allow black students.

The Civil Rights Movement

Our Constitution tells us how our government should be organized and how it should work. It also guarantees us certain rights, including free speech, the right to vote, and the right to a fair trial. We call these **civil rights**. Because of racism and discrimination, it became necessary for people to fight for civil rights for everyone. They did this in the courts and in speeches, in writings and in sermons, and in protests and demonstrations. We call these efforts the *civil rights movement*.

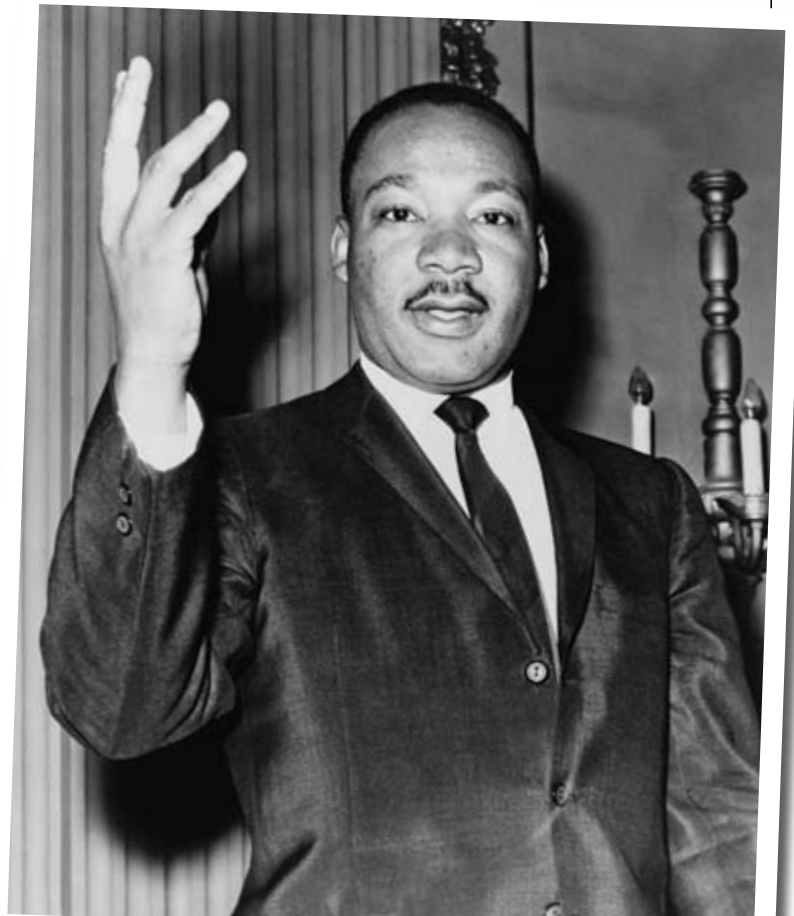




One method of protest was the **boycott**, where people refused to do business with a store, restaurant, or company because it discriminated against some customers because of their skin color. Another form of protest was the **sit-in**, where people

went into a building such as a restaurant and refused to leave until they were served or forced to leave. One sit-in took place in Jefferson City in 1963. The high school football team went to a local restaurant to celebrate a victory, but the restaurant owner refused to serve the black members of the team. The white players went ahead and ordered, but when the food arrived, they got up and left the food uneaten and unpaid for. They then sat on the curb outside the restaurant, blocking the door until the restaurant owner changed his mind and served the African American players.

These forms of *nonviolent protest* followed the teachings of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., a black preacher who was the most famous of the civil rights leaders in the 1950s and 1960s. Dr. King, who was at times arrested and beaten for his efforts to win equal rights for African Americans, called for nonviolent protests all across the nation. There were sit-ins at restaurants, on buses, at hotels, and at schools. There were marches and demonstrations. The marchers usually remained peaceful, but sometimes the police and others reacted violently.



Missouri Portraits

Harry S. Truman

Harry Truman was born in Lamar in southwest Missouri in 1884, but he grew up in Independence. After fighting in World War I, he started a business selling hats and shirts. He was later elected as a county official in Jackson County.

Truman was a hard worker and well liked by the people who met him. His hard work and friendliness helped him get elected a U.S. senator in 1934. He continued to work hard in Washington and led a committee that helped the government stop wasting money when buying materials for World War II.

In 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt picked Truman to be his vice president. It was a surprise choice, because few people outside of Washington or Missouri knew much about him. But in April 1945, President Roosevelt

died, and Vice President Harry Truman became the 33rd president.

His first job as president was to finish the war. Germany surrendered in May 1945. The Japanese, however, continued to fight and gave no sign that they would surrender, even if the Americans and their allies invaded Japan itself.

Meanwhile, scientists working in the United States had developed a new bomb that used atomic energy to create an explosion. It

was the most powerful weapon ever built, and President Truman knew it could kill many people. He also believed it would force Japan to surrender sooner and therefore save many lives. His motto was “The buck stops here,” meaning

he accepted the responsibility for his decisions. He did not hesitate to make the difficult decision to use the new weapon.



Atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. The destruction and loss of life were so great that Japan agreed to surrender days later. The papers ending the war were signed on the battleship U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. World War II was finally over.

After the war, President Truman led the country as it tried to return to normal. It was a difficult task, and many people were not happy with the way the president was doing his job. Many people did not think he could win reelection in 1948. Some newspapers even printed stories on election night saying that he had lost. But he surprised nearly everyone by winning. During his second term, the country's economy began to grow, and life did become better for many Americans.



Many hard decisions still faced the president, including the war in Korea

that was still being fought when his term as president ended in 1953.

The former president returned to Independence, where he was seen taking daily walks and working at his presidential library (where his papers and other historical documents are kept). He died in 1972. Today, you can visit the library and learn more about the only Missourian, so far, to be elected president of the United States.



Opposite Page, Top: President Truman entered office in 1945. Bottom: Truman's family once lived at his grandfather's farm in Grandview. This Page, Top: The bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, was the first of two atomic bombs used to end World War II. Middle: The USS *Missouri* was the site for Japan's formal surrender near Tokyo. Bottom: The Harry S. Truman Presidential Library is located in Independence.

Below: In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act in front of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and other national leaders.

Making Progress

The peaceful methods of the marchers and their willingness to risk arrest, injury, and even death helped convince many people to support civil rights and to urge their government representatives to pass laws to end discrimination. In 1964, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act, which barred discrimination based on race, creed, or skin color.

By 1960, three-fourths of black Missourians were living in the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas (the region around a major city). That was a result of discrimination in the schools, in housing, and in employment in rural Missouri. Even in the cities, though, African Americans found discrimination. They were denied opportunities to work in better-paying jobs or to move into neighborhoods with better housing. At the urging of civil rights activists, the state created the Missouri Human Rights Commission in 1957 to work to stop discrimination. The commission worked with the General Assembly to pass fair employment laws in 1961, to integrate public buildings in 1965, and to ensure fair housing practices in 1972.

Do You Remember?

1. What U.S. Supreme Court case did away with the “separate-but-equal” policy?
2. Name two types of nonviolent protest.

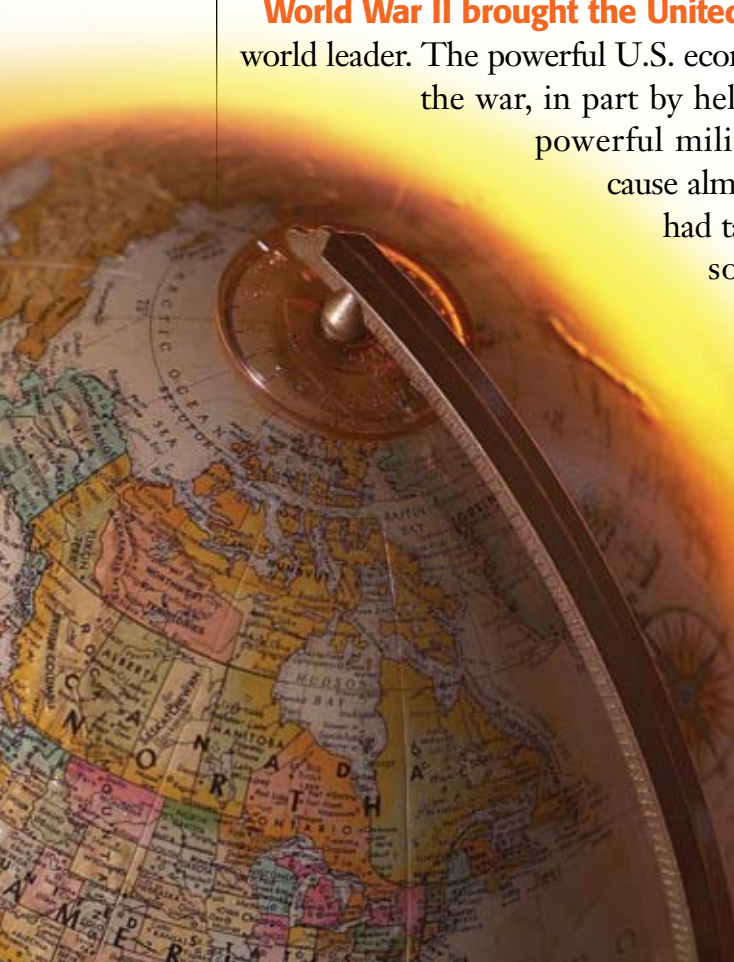


Section 2

Leading the World

As you read, look for the following:

- the Cold War and how it was “fought”
- two real wars Americans fought in Southeast Asia
- Missouri’s role in exploring space
- vocabulary terms **democratic, communist, Cold War, satellite**



World War II brought the United States into the role of world leader. The powerful U.S. economy had helped to win the war, in part by helping to build the most powerful military in the world. Because almost none of the fighting had taken place on American soil, the U.S. economy had not been damaged by the war—unlike most of the rest of the world. When the war ended, the rest of the world called on the United States to feed it, protect it, and help it recover from the war.

Bottom: After the war, the United States had a strong global presence.

Did you Know?

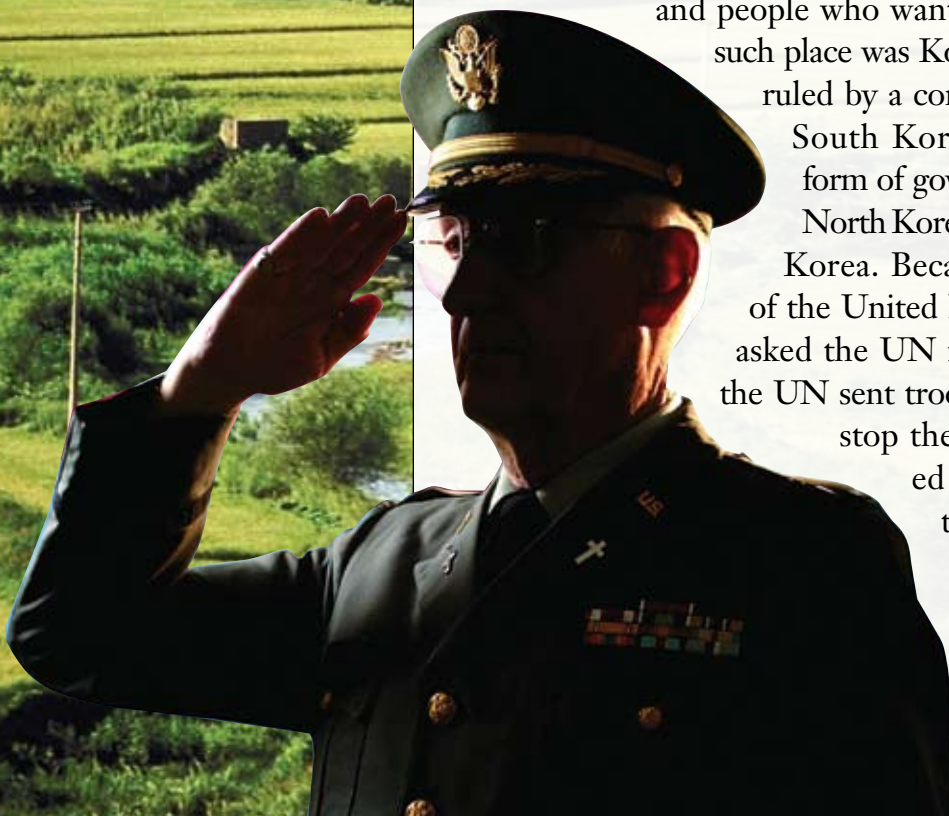
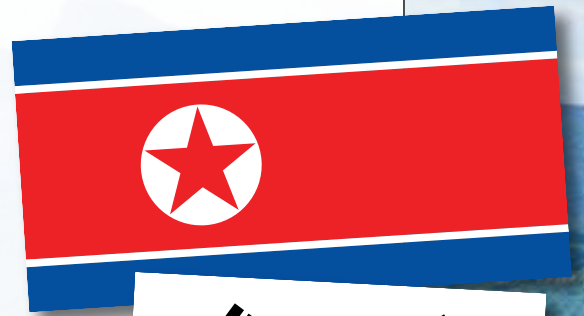
The countries of Eastern Europe that were allies of the Soviet Union were said to be behind an "Iron Curtain." That phrase was first used by former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a speech given at Westminster College in Fulton on March 5, 1946.

The Cold War

As World War II ended, the allies formed an organization called the United Nations, which they hoped would prevent future wars. Even though most countries belonged to the United Nations (UN), they did not all agree on what type of government was best. The United States and its allies thought countries should have a **democratic** form of government, where the people elect their government and enjoy a lot of freedoms. But other countries, like the Soviet Union and China, thought countries should have a **communist** form of government, which did not allow the people to choose their leaders or have very many freedoms.

The Soviet Union and its allies tried to spread their communist form of government to other countries. In some places, the communists took over the government. Other countries were divided between people who wanted democracy and people who wanted communism. One

such place was Korea. North Korea was ruled by a communist government. South Korea had a democratic form of government. In 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea. Because it was a member of the United Nations, South Korea asked the UN for help. Members of the UN sent troops to South Korea to stop the invasion. The United States sent the most troops. For almost four years, the Korean War was fought. In the end, the invasion was stopped, and the two countries remain divided today.



Another country that was divided was Vietnam, in Southeast Asia. The communist government in North Vietnam sent soldiers to try and destroy the democratic government in South Vietnam. The United States started sending soldiers to South Vietnam in the early 1960s to help the South Vietnamese army. Eventually, large numbers of American soldiers went to fight in the Vietnam War, and more than 50,000 of them were killed. After the United States brought its soldiers home, the North Vietnamese army was able to defeat the South Vietnamese army in 1975. The two countries were reunited under a communist government.



During both the Korean and Vietnam wars, Missourians served their country in the military. They also worked to make the jets, trucks, shells, and other weapons needed by the soldiers. More than 900 Missourians died in the Korean War and more than 1,400 in the Vietnam War.

These small wars were part of a larger struggle between the democracies and the communists called the **Cold War**. It was called that because the largest democracy, the United States, and the largest communist country, the Soviet Union, did not actually fight each other (that would have been called a “hot” war). Instead, they treated each other as enemies and threatened each other with powerful weapons, including nuclear weapons. Some of those nuclear weapons were on missiles in silos (large concrete tubes) deep in the ground in Missouri. Neither side wanted to start a war with nuclear weapons because it probably would have meant destroying both countries and maybe even the world.

The democratic form of government in the United States and other countries enabled (made possible) those countries to have strong economies. The communist form of government made it hard to have a strong economy. That, along with the lack of freedoms in the European countries with communist governments, made the people who lived there unhappy. Finally, in 1991, the Soviet Union broke up into several countries (the largest of which is Russia), bringing an end to the Cold War. Many of the countries in eastern Europe that earlier had communist governments now have democratic governments.

Opposite Page, Background: The South Korean landscape.
Middle: The flags of North Korea and South Korea. **Bottom:** The U.S. military stands for freedom and democracy.
This Page: Fighting in Vietnam lasted until 1973 for American soldiers.

Did you know?

The Hubble Space Telescope, which has taken pictures of galaxies far away in the universe, was named for Dr. Edwin Hubble. Dr. Hubble was born in Marshfield in 1889 and grew up to be an astronomer. He used a telescope to discover new galaxies and helped to figure out how galaxies are formed and move through the universe.



Top Right: President John F. Kennedy inspects a Mercury capsule. Above Left: Dr. Linda Godwin. Above Right: The Gemini two-man capsule sits atop a Titan rocket at launch.

The Space Program

The United States and the Soviet Union also competed in other ways, including the exploration of space. The Soviets were the first to launch a satellite into orbit around the Earth in 1957. A satellite is something that orbits some larger body. In this case, the **satellite** was a manmade object, something like a very small spacecraft. The United States soon launched its own satellites, and it was the first to land a spaceship with astronauts on the Moon in 1969.

Missouri has played and continues to play a key role in space exploration. The former Rocketdyne Corporation in Neosho made many of the rocket engines used to launch the first satellites. The former McDonnell



Corporation (now a part of Boeing Corporation) designed and built the first manned space capsules, the one-person Mercury and the two-person Gemini, in St. Louis. The company also assisted on the Apollo spacecraft that went to the Moon and on the space shuttle program. Dr. Linda Godwin, a professor at Southeast Missouri State University, was the first Missourian to become an astronaut in 1980. She flew on several shuttle missions.



Do You Remember?

1. How did Missourians serve their country during the Korean and Vietnam wars?
2. When did the Cold War end?

Section 3

World Events

As you read, look for the following:

- what happened on September 11, 2001
- how the war on terrorism got its name
- why Operation Iraqi Freedom was thought to be important to the safety of the United States
- vocabulary terms **terrorist, hijack**

As this book was being written, American soldiers were fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan. They were fighting against people and groups who said they wanted to harm the United States and had, indeed, attacked our country.

September 11, 2001

On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States. **Terrorists** are people who use violence and the fear of violence to achieve their goals. Terrorists had often attacked Americans who were living, working, or traveling in foreign countries. But this time, they attacked Americans in our own country.

Bottom: Many lives were lost in New York City when a terrorist group from the Middle East destroyed the twin towers of the World Trade Center.



Did you know?

The Pentagon is the world's largest office building.



This Page: This painting depicts a U.S. fighter pilot flying over the Pentagon after a hijacked airplane crashed into it. **Opposite Page, Bottom:** American soldiers face challenges each day as they work to rebuild and improve lives for people in Iraq.

They **hijacked** (took control away from the pilots of) four passenger airplanes. The hijackers flew two of the planes into buildings at the World Trade Center in New York City, one plane hitting each of the two towers. The damage and fire caused by the crashes resulted in the collapse of the towers, killing nearly 3,000 people. The dead included workers trapped in the buildings, firefighters and police officers trying to save them, people on the ground outside the buildings, and the passengers and crew of the two airplanes.

A third hijacked airplane crashed into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C. The Pentagon is a five-sided building containing the offices of the U.S. Department of Defense. Many government workers in the Pentagon and all the people on the airplane died.

The fourth hijacked airplane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. It was flying toward Washington. The passengers on the airplane were able to fight the terrorists and keep the plane from reaching the nation's capital. Everyone on the airplane died, but the bravery of the passengers probably saved many lives.

The War on Terrorism

Americans were sad and upset over the terrible events of September 11, 2001. They were also angry with al-Qaeda (pronounced al-kigh-da), the terrorist group that planned and carried out the attacks. The United States knew that al-Qaeda and its leaders were hiding in Afghanistan, a country in the Middle East. President George W. Bush asked Congress to give him the power to attack terrorist groups. With the help of some of its allies, the United States attacked al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and overthrew (forced to leave) the government that had helped the terrorists. The United States and its allies then helped a new government come to power. The terrorists were forced to flee into the mountains, but they continued to attack the new government and the allied soldiers.

In the meantime, Congress passed a number of laws, and the government made many new rules in hopes of better protecting the United States from future terrorist attacks. The new laws included ways to make airports and flying safer. If you had to take off your shoes when you went through security at

an airport, then you have seen some of the new rules in effect. Congress also created the Department of Homeland Security to oversee the work of the different government agencies that protect the United States from terrorism and that respond to natural disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

President Bush and his advisors believed that another threat to the United States and its allies was the country of Iraq and its leader, the dictator Saddam Hussein. They believed that Hussein was helping terrorists and was making powerful weapons that could be used to attack the allies. (The United States and its allies had fought and defeated Iraq in 1991 after Iraq had invaded neighboring Kuwait.) In March 2003, the United States and its allies attacked Iraq, defeated its army, and forced Hussein out of power. The war was called Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Many of the people of Iraq were happy that Hussein was no longer in power and welcomed the allies. But Iraq is a nation made up of groups of people who have different religious beliefs. Members of these groups soon started to fight each other over who would control Iraq. They also attacked the American and other allied soldiers. Terrorists in Iraq also began attacking the allied soldiers and the Iraqi people. Meanwhile, the United States and its allies were working to help the Iraqi people form a new government, rebuild their country, and train a new Iraqi army to take over for the allies. Because of the fighting between the different groups in Iraq, however, it often seemed that there would never be peace in Iraq.

Among the American soldiers sent to fight in Iraq and Afghanistan are many from Missouri, including members of the Missouri National Guard and Missouri Air National Guard. Some of the soldiers from Missouri have been sent to the war more than once. Some soldiers from Missouri are also among those who have died or who have been wounded in the war.

Do You Remember?

1. What happened on September 11, 2001?
2. How did Americans react to the events of September 11, 2001?



Did you know?

Many of the soldiers now in the U.S. Army received their basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, near Waynesville in south-central Missouri. The military base was built in World War II and has been a major training center for new soldiers ever since. It also provides training for military police.

Missouri Places

The Gateway Arch

The idea for a memorial to President Thomas Jefferson and the pioneers who settled the Louisiana Territory first arose in 1933. City leaders in St. Louis proposed a memorial as a way to clean up the abandoned and decaying warehouses along the riverfront and to put people to work during the Great Depression. The federal government adopted the project as a national park two years later.

From the beginning, the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial had to overcome a number of problems. Those problems included finding money to pay for it, lawsuits from the owners of the buildings to be torn down, and different ideas of what the memorial should be like. Demolition work began in October 1939—just a few weeks after World War II began in Europe. The war delayed the project for several years.

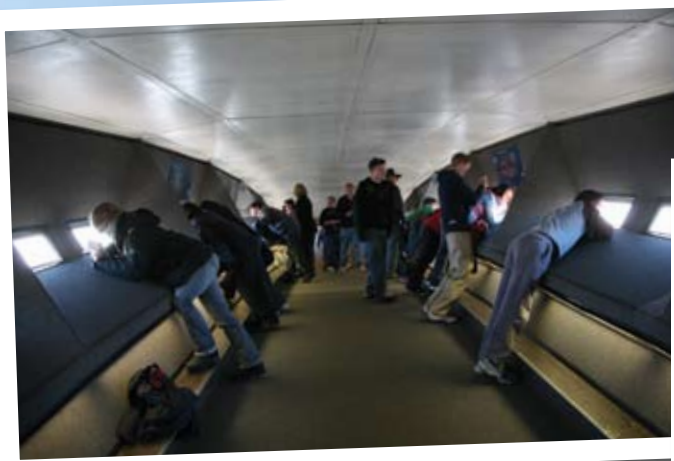


After the war, a contest was held to choose a design for the memorial. The winner, announced in 1948, was Michigan architect Eero Saarinen. His design for a “Gateway Arch” was the unanimous choice of the judges. But

it took 11 more years before the National Park Service obtained enough funding (the final cost was \$13 million) and prepared the site on the riverfront for construction. Groundbreaking was held on June 23, 1959.

The first concrete foundation for the legs was poured in 1962. Water from the Columbia River in Oregon (Lewis and Clark’s destination in 1805) was part of the concrete mix.

The shape of the Gateway Arch is a special type of curve. Suppose you take a long chain, hold one end in each hand, and stretch your arms. Make sure the distance between your hands is the same as the distance from your



hands to the lowest part of the chain. The shape of the hanging chain is the same shape as the Arch. And the distance between the legs of the Arch is 630 feet—the same as the distance from the ground to the top of the Arch.

The legs are made of stainless steel triangles stacked on top of each other, and the first section of triangles was put into place in February 1963. To build the Arch, construction engineers had to come up with new ways to lift the sections and workers high off the ground. They put together two cranes that could “crawl” up each leg as it grew. Finally, on the morning of October 28, 1965, the last section was squeezed into the space between the tops of the two legs. The first visitors went to the top in July 1967. The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was officially dedicated on May 25, 1968.

Visitors ride to the top of the Arch in trams that go up and down inside the legs. A tram is like an elevator and a train combined. Each tram car, or capsule, holds five people. The capsules are pulled up and lowered down by cables, and they rotate to remain upright as the tram follows the curve of the leg. At the top are 16 windows on each side to look out on the scene below. On a clear day visitors can see for 30 miles. Out one side is the City of St. Louis; out the other side is the Mississippi River and Illinois. About 6,400 people a day take the 3-minute ride to the top.



Beneath the Arch, under the tree-shaded park, is a visitor center where you enter the trams. Here too are the Museum of Westward Expansion and a theater. The museum has displays and artifacts about the history of the lands that make up the Louisiana Purchase. The theater shows an award-winning film about the construction of the Arch.

When the contest for the design of the memorial was announced, the sponsors (those who provided support for its construction) said they wanted a monument that would attract people from all around the world and that would be instantly recognized as a symbol of St. Louis, of Missouri, and of the West. The Arch has succeeded in being such a symbol. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Missouri and one of the most visited National Park monuments in the United States.

Background: Visitors will see this impressive view when looking up at the Gateway Arch from the park below. **Opposite, Center:** A beautiful view of the Gateway Arch at night. **This Page, Top Left:** Visitors enjoy views from windows at the top of the arch. **Top Right:** A mural at the entrance of the Tucker Theatre commemorates those responsible for construction of the Arch.

Chapter Review

Summary



This chapter covered the struggles to make real the dreams and hopes of freedom that so many Missourians fought and even died for in World War II. You read about how whites and blacks were segregated and how blacks were discriminated against because of racism. You also read how people fought for civil rights for everyone using the courts and demonstrations.

This chapter also covered the world leadership role the United States took on after World War II and how Missourians and other Americans fought in two wars in countries where freedom was threatened. You also read how Missourians contributed to the war effort back home and played a major role in the exploration of space.

The last part of the chapter told you about the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States and how they led to a war in Afghanistan and new laws and rules that are supposed to make the country safer from terrorists. You also read how the war on terrorism spread to Iraq when the United States and its allies attacked that country and overthrew the dictator Saddam Hussein.

Remember



Define the following terms.

1. boycott
2. civil rights
3. Cold War
4. communist
5. democratic
6. hijack
7. integrate
8. labor union
9. satellite
10. sit-in
11. terrorist

Understand



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What were the Jim Crow laws?
2. How did things change for African Americans after World War II?
3. Name at least two civil rights you are guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.
4. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do to end discrimination?
5. What did the Missouri Human Rights Commission do to help put an end to discrimination?
6. Why was the American economy so strong after World War II?
7. What role did Missourians play in space exploration?
8. Because of September 11, 2001, what did the U.S. government do to protect U.S. citizens?
9. What is Operation Iraqi Freedom?

Think About It



1. What do you think is meant by the phrase “separate but equal”? Explain.
2. What effect do you think the Jim Crow laws in the state had on the African American community?
3. How has the war on terrorism affected you and your family?

Write About It



1. President Roosevelt said there were four freedoms. What were they? In a paragraph or two, explain how they affect you today.
2. In a short paragraph, compare the two types of governments mentioned in this chapter. Which form of government do you think is best and why?

Use The Internet



1. Visit www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihaveadream.htm to listen to or read Dr. Martin Luther King’s famous “I Have a Dream” speech. Discuss with your classmates the dreams that Dr. King had for all Americans.
2. Visit www.winstonchurchill.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=429 to read the speech. Discuss with your classmates the importance of Winston Churchill’s famous “Iron Curtain” speech.

Work Together



1. With a partner or a small group, research and create a timeline of important events in desegregation. Start with the passing of the Jim Crow laws and end with the date when the first African American was admitted to the University of Missouri.
2. With a partner, make a list of countries that supported communism and another list of those countries that supported democracy after World War II. On a world map, label the countries and color the communist-supporting countries one color and the democratic countries a different color.