Chapter 10: The Struggles for Freedom Study Guide & Student Notes

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Section 1: Making Freedom Real

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How and why did people struggle for social justice?

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Section 1: Making Freedom Real

What words do I need to know?

- Jim Crow laws
- labor union
- integrate
- civil rights

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Separate but Equal

- <u>Jim Crow</u> laws were those which kept blacks and whites separate.
- Schools, for instance, were to be "separate-but-equal."
- but-equal."

 The schools for black children were not as good as the white schools. Sometimes they did not have desks or chalkboards.

 Because they could not get a good education, they could not get good jobs, homes, or health care.

 Organizations like the Urban League and NAACP worked to solve these problems.

 Walthall Moore was the first black elected to the Missouri General Assembly.

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Integrating the Schools

- Several people sued the government to make it possible for black students to attend white schools.
- The University of Missouri was forced to allow black students by a court ruling in 1950.

 The family of a Kansas girl brought a case to force integration of their schools. The case became known as Brown v. Board of Education.
- When the U.S. Supreme Court heard the case, they decided that separate-but-equal was not legal.
- The court ordered all public schools to be integrated.

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The Civil RightsMovement

- · Because of racism and discrimination, blacks did not enjoy the same rights as whites in America.
- Boycotts and sit-ins were types of protests used during the Civil Rights Movement.
- Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement.
- He used nonviolent protests to call attention to the problems and demand change.

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Making Progress

- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 said people could not discriminate based on race, creed, or skin color.
- Three-fourths of black Missourians live in Kansas City or St. Louis.
- Work continued to stop discrimination in housing, jobs, and public buildings.

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Section 2: Leading the World

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How did the U.S. fight communism after World War II?



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Section 2: Leading the World

What words do I need to know?

- democratic
- communist
- Cold War
- satellite

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The Cold War

- The U.S. and its allies believed that it was best for people to have a democratic form of government.
 China and the Soviet Union wanted countries to have a communist form of government.
 Wars were fought in Korea and Vietnam to stop the spread of communism.
 More than 900 Missourians died in the Korean War, and over 1,400 died in the Vietnam War.

- over 1,400 died in the <u>Vietnam War</u>

 These wars were a part of a bigger "Cold War" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

 The two countries did not actually battle, but they threatened each other with nuclear weapons.

 The economy of the Soviet Union did not work, and in 1991 the country was broken up into several smaller countries.

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The Space Program

- \bullet The U.S. and Soviet Union competed to have the best space program.
- The Soviets were first to put a <u>satellite</u> into space.
- The Americans were first to put a man on the
- Missouri played a role in the space program with factories that built rockets and space capsules.
- Dr. Linda Godwin was the first Missourian to become an astronaut in 1980.

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Section 3: World Events

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How have world events changed life in Missouri?



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Section 3: World Events

What words do I need to know?

- terrorist
- hijack

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September 11, 2001

- Terrorists hijacked four passenger jets on September 11, 2001.
 Their goal was to frighten Americans and to force the American government to act differently.
 The World Trade Center towers in New York City were destroyed.
- The <u>Pentagon</u> in Washington, D.C. was damaged.
- The fourth plane crashed in Pennsylvania on its way to Washington, D.C. The passengers were able to stop the terrorists from reaching Washington, but everyone on the plane was killed.

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The War on Terrorism

- The U.S. began to hunt the terrorists that attacked on September 11, 2001.
- September 11, 2001.

 A Muslim group called al-Qaeda was involved, and its leaders were hiding in Afghanistan.

 The U.S. and some of its allies attacked al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and forced its leaders into hiding.
- New rules were put in place to make air travel safer from attack.
- from attack.

 In 2003, President George W. Bush ordered an attack on Irag. He believed that the dictator Saddam Hussein was supporting al-Qaeda and making powerful weapons to use against its neighbors.

 Hussein was quickly defeated, but U.S. troops remained in Iraq to help rebuild the country.
- Missourians served in Iraq and in Afghanistan.

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