US History Biographies Unit 10

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| **US History Biographies** |
| **Knowledge and Skills Statements** | **Student Expectation** | **Biography** |
| (US.9) **History**. The student understands the impact of the American civil rights movement. | G. Describe the role of individuals such as governors George Wallace, Orval Faubus, and Lester Maddox and groups, including the congressional bloc of southern Democrats, that sought to maintain the status quo; | **George Wallace (1919-1998)** George Wallace was governor of Alabama in 1963 when African-American students sought admission to the University of Alabama. He literally barred the door, denying them admission. This prompted several non-violent protests including sit-ins, boycotts, and marches. Opposition to these tactics often became violent, especially in Birmingham and Selma. He later recanted his pro-segregationist stance and gained black support for his last election as governor. In 1968 he received the most votes of any third-party nominee for president, running against Democrat Hurbert Humphrey and Republican Richard M. Nixon. He was shot and paralyzed as he campaigned for the 1972 election but this did not deter him from continuing in public office. He served two more terms as governor before retiring. |
|  |  | **Lester Maddox (1915-2003)** The tumultuous political and social change in Georgia during the 1960s yielded perhaps the state's most unlikely governor, Lester Maddox. Brought to office in 1966 by widespread dissatisfaction with desegregation, Maddox surprised many by serving as an able and unquestionably colorful chief executive. |
| (US.21) **Government**. The student understands the impact of constitutional issues on American society. | A. Analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, including Brown v. Board of Education, and other U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson, Hernandez v. Texas, Tinker v. Des Moines , Wisconsin v. Yoder, and White v. Regester; | **Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)** In 1965, John Tinker, his sister Mary Beth, and a friend were sent home from school for wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War. The school had established a policy permitting students to wear several political symbols, but had excluded the wearing of armbands protesting the Vietnam War. Their fathers sued, but the District Court ruled that the school had not violated the Constitution. The Court of Appeals agreed with the lower court, and the Tinkers appealed to the Supreme Court. *Tinker* was the first Supreme Court ruling that specifically provided protection for students’ First Amendment rights. The key: “Material and substantial disruption of school activities or invasion of the rights of other students” must be proved if student expression is to be controlled. School officials could censor only when they could show that the expression would disrupt the school environment or invade the rights of other students. |
|  |  | **Barry Goldwater (1909-1998)** Barry Goldwater returned from the Army Air Force after World War II with the rank of Lt. Colonel. After a brief hitch with the family store, Goldwater entered politics and by 1952 had been elected U.S. Senator from Arizona. In 1964 Goldwater ran for the presidency, urging less government, a strong military and the end of federal welfare programs. He lost to Lyndon Johnson, becoming an ideological hero for the Republicans in the process. He was returned to the Senate for three more terms, retiring in 1986. |