

Final Exam Clarifications

Q1- When I say to describe the events of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, I'm looking for you to tell me how they protested, and what the people who opposed the protest did. For how it started, I'm not looking for 20 years of background, but the immediate start of it. There's a story about the Civil Rights movement in this instance that everyone in the US would be able to tell some version of. Probably the most famous story associated with this movement. That's the story I want, but I want the historically accurate version.

Martin Luther King's influence is in the "type" of protest. There's a specific philosophy that he brings to the boycott (from Gandhi), and it helps things succeed. You need to tell me what it is (don't talk about Gandhi, just tell me what the influence is).

Q2- You need to be able to tell me what the Great Society was trying to do, and how Lyndon Johnson was trying to achieve that. The goals should be big, broad things, and the methods should be the laws passed to achieve them. Notice that I'm not asking for the shortcomings of the Great Society. There are lots of them, but I don't want them for this question.

Then, you need to tell me what Johnson did with the Vietnam War, and how that affected what he was able to do with the Great Society. It would also be good if you could say why there was conflict between the Great Society and Vietnam. It's a very simple reason. If you can't find it, please ask. (The same is always true of every part of every question).

For how this all created bad feelings between Johnson and the American people, you'll have to find how both the Great Society and Vietnam War were perceived by people, and how their success or failure affected Johnson's public image. This is especially apparent toward the end of Johnson's presidency in 1968.

Q3- For this question, I'm asking about what's technically called second- and third-wave feminism (though I don't call it that in the slides). We're not dealing with women's right to vote or own property anymore. That's first-wave feminism, and it pretty much ended in 1920. These later movements have other goals, and a specific event starts second-wave feminism (third-wave is a little harder to point to a specific event, but I'm not asking how that one starts).

When I ask about older and younger feminists, I'm asking about how second- and third-wave feminists differed in how they tried to make change happen. There's a specific right answer here. When talking about backlash, there's one major aspect of these feminist movements that gets the most backlash. It's still something that people are arguing about. You should at least deal with that one issue, and the groups that are angry about it, but you can also deal with other issues.

Q4- Ok, so the first part of the question is a little vague. The best way to answer this is to give me a way in which they're similar, and then give me a way in which they're different. Remember, just

like all the other questions on previous exams that ask for differences, tell me one thing about Watergate, and one thing about Iran-Contra. These details should relate to each other in some way, but be a way in which the scandals are distinct.

For the second part, there's definitely one president for each scandal, and one a right answer about the reputation being damaged.

The last question requires you to know how the presidents responded to the scandal, and then to tell me why that makes a difference in how people see those two presidents differently.