

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Number: OD-

**DIRECTIONS:** Use your textbook pages 828 - 831 to fill in the following blanks using the words in this box.

African American sharecroppers	coal industry	Appalachia
John Kenneth Galbraith	Betty Friedan	urban areas
Suburban housewives	synthetic fibers	beatniks
Business enterprises	three million	ghettos
factories	civil rights	Hispanics
The Beats		

### Poverty

Large (1) \_\_\_\_\_ bought vast areas of available farmland. Many small Farm families sold their farms and migrated to (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Those who stayed often struggled to stay out of poverty. In the South the problems of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and tenant farmers increased when mechanized cotton pickers replaced workers. The popularity of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ reduced the demand for cotton, causing Southern farmer workers to lose their land. The decline of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In (6) \_\_\_\_\_ plunged thousands of rural mountain people into poverty. Between 1940 and 1960, more than (7) \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans from the South moved to cities in North and the Midwest. Many poor (8) \_\_\_\_\_ also moved to cities. The "White flight" that followed turned some areas of cities into (9) \_\_\_\_\_. As whites fled the cities, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and businesses also relocated to suburban areas, reducing the number of job opportunities for the urban poor.



## Voices of Dissent

In *The Affluent Society*, (11)\_\_\_\_\_ claimed that suburban families often ignored the problems and hardships faced by other Americans. A group of writers called (12)\_\_\_\_\_ sharply criticized American society. The millions of young Americans who read their works and adopted their attitudes and ideas were called (13)\_\_\_\_\_. In her book, *The Famine Mystique*, (14)\_\_\_\_\_ described the frustration and unhappiness of (15)\_\_\_\_\_ dissatisfied with their image. African Americans became less willing to accept their status as second class citizens and launched a new campaign for full (16)\_\_\_\_\_.