

One Crazy Summer Knowledge Organizer

Political and Social Change of the 1960s	
1960	In the 1950s and 1960s, resistance to segregation gathers momentum; the struggle for social justice for African Americans is known as the Civil Rights Movement .
1963	President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in November of 1963; Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes President.
1964	The Civil Rights Act outlaws segregation in public facilities and prohibits employment discrimination.
1965	The Vietnam War escalates as Johnson sends combat troops to South Vietnam; many protest the war and the draft , the selection process used by the military to choose men to serve in the war.
1966	Huey Newton and Bobby Seale co-found the Black Panther Party in Oakland, CA.
1967	As many as 100,000 young people, many of them hippies , converge in San Francisco, an event known as the "Summer of Love."
1968	Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated in Memphis; race riots erupt across America. In Oakland, Bobby Hutton , the youngest member of the Black Panther Party, is killed in a confrontation with police.

Key Literary Terms		
Term	Definition	Example
Allusion	A reference to a significant literary or historical figure or idea	<i>Those Cassius Clay-fighting clouds</i> (p. 1)
Flashback	A scene that interrupts the chronological sequence by recalling a previous event	<i>Still, flashes of memory popped before me.</i> (p. 25)
Irony	The opposite of what's expected. Verbal irony occurs when a character says one thing but means another.	" <i>You'd think Gwen Brooks was some kind of genius.</i> " (p. 141)
Narration	In a story with a first-person narrator , the narrator is a character in the story. Reliability refers to the accuracy or credibility of the narration.	<i>Not that I wanted or needed any mothering.</i> (p. 40)
Symbolism	When an object, person, or idea in a text has an additional meaning beyond its literal one.	<i>I glanced at my trusty Timex.</i> (p. 49)
Tone	The attitude of the author or narrator toward story events or characters.	<i>There's nothing cute about dropping things carelessly.</i> (p. 15)

Key Figures and Terms	
Black Arts Movement	An artistic and literary movement affirming Black identity; the poetry of this movement drew on musical forms, vernacular speech, African folklore, and experimentation with sound, spelling, and grammar.
Black Panther Party	A revolutionary political organization founded to protect African American neighborhoods from police brutality; the organization launched many community programs including the Free Breakfast for Children program aimed at providing social services to underserved areas.
Malcolm X	Born as "Malcolm Little," the activist changed his name to Malcolm X after joining the Nation of Islam. To him, the "X" symbolized the true African name he would never know.
Muhammed Ali	After converting to Islam, heavyweight champion Cassius Clay changed his name to Muhammed Ali and was arrested for refusing to fight in the Vietnam War.
Status quo	The existing situation or the way things currently are, particularly in regard to social or political issues
Representation	The way in which media , such as television, film and books, portray certain types of people or communities, especially women and minorities.

Poetry Terms	
Alliteration	Multiple words close together that begin with the same consonant sound (e.g., "dark and deep")
Enjambment	The running-over of a sentence or phrase from one poetic line to the next, without end punctuation
End-stopped	A poetic line ending with punctuation to show the completion of a phrase or sentence
Line	A group of words arranged into a row in a poem; the line-break is the end of the line
Metaphor	Figure of speech in which two things are compared without using the words "like" or "as" for symbolic effect; an extended metaphor continues over several lines of a poem
Rhyme	The repetition of similar sounds in the final syllable of two or more words; rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhyme at the end of each line in poetry, labeled with uppercase letters (e.g., ABAB)
Repetition	Repeating words, phrases, lines or stanzas; used to emphasize an idea, create rhythm, or develop a sense of urgency
Speaker	The voice or persona of a poet; the speaker is not the same as the poet (the author of the poem).
Stanza	A series of lines arranged together (often in a recurring pattern) creating divisions in a poem