

# GCSE History

# Revision Guide

## AD: America 1920-73 Opportunity and Inequality



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

## Instructions for using the revision guide



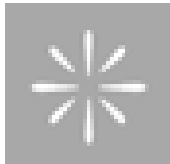
This revision guide will be your homework throughout the year. You will be set one piece of revision per week, to be completed in this booklet.

### QR Codes



Throughout the booklet there are a number of QR codes which will take you to other helpful sites/resources to aid your revision. You will need to download a QR scanner on your phone to make sure you can access the material.

### Seneca



There are lots of resources available for our course on Seneca. These will be embedded with QR codes. You will need to join our class; the code to join our class is \_\_\_\_\_

### Loom



Where possible, your teachers have recorded information about the topic on Loom videos. These are linked in the QR codes. If you are struggling, access them to help you.

### Video



There are lots of useful videos and revision clips on YouTube and BBC bitesize. Your teacher will, where possible link these with the QR codes.

## Knowledge check list

Topic	I can explain	Red	Amber	Green
American people and the 'Boom'	The Boom: Causes of the economic boom			
	The Boom: Ford and the economic boom			
	The Boom: Why didn't everyone benefit from the Boom?			
	Social and cultural developments: The Roaring 20s: Jazz, cinema, sport			
	Social and cultural developments: Changing position of women			
	Divided Society: Prohibition and its failure			
	Divided Society: Organised crime, Al Capone and the links to prohibition			
	Divided Society: Immigration to the USA in the 1920s			
	Divided Society: The experience of African-Americans in the 1920s			
	Divided Society: The Ku Klux Klan			
	Divided Society: The Red Scare and the case of Sacco and Vanzetti			

Topic	I can explain	Red	Amber	Green
Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal	American society during the Depression: Causes of the Wall Street Crash			
	American society during the Depression: Effects of the Depression (economy)			
	American society during the Depression: Effects of Depression (people)			
	American society during the Depression: Roosevelt's election victory			
	Effectiveness of the New Deal: What was the New Deal?			
	Effectiveness of the New Deal: Opposition to the New Deal			
	Effectiveness of the New Deal: Did the New Deal work?			
	Effectiveness of the New Deal: Popular culture during the 1930s			
	Impact of WW2: The end of isolationism			
	Impact of WW2: The impact of the war on the economy			
	Impact of WW2: The impact of the war on society			

## Knowledge check list

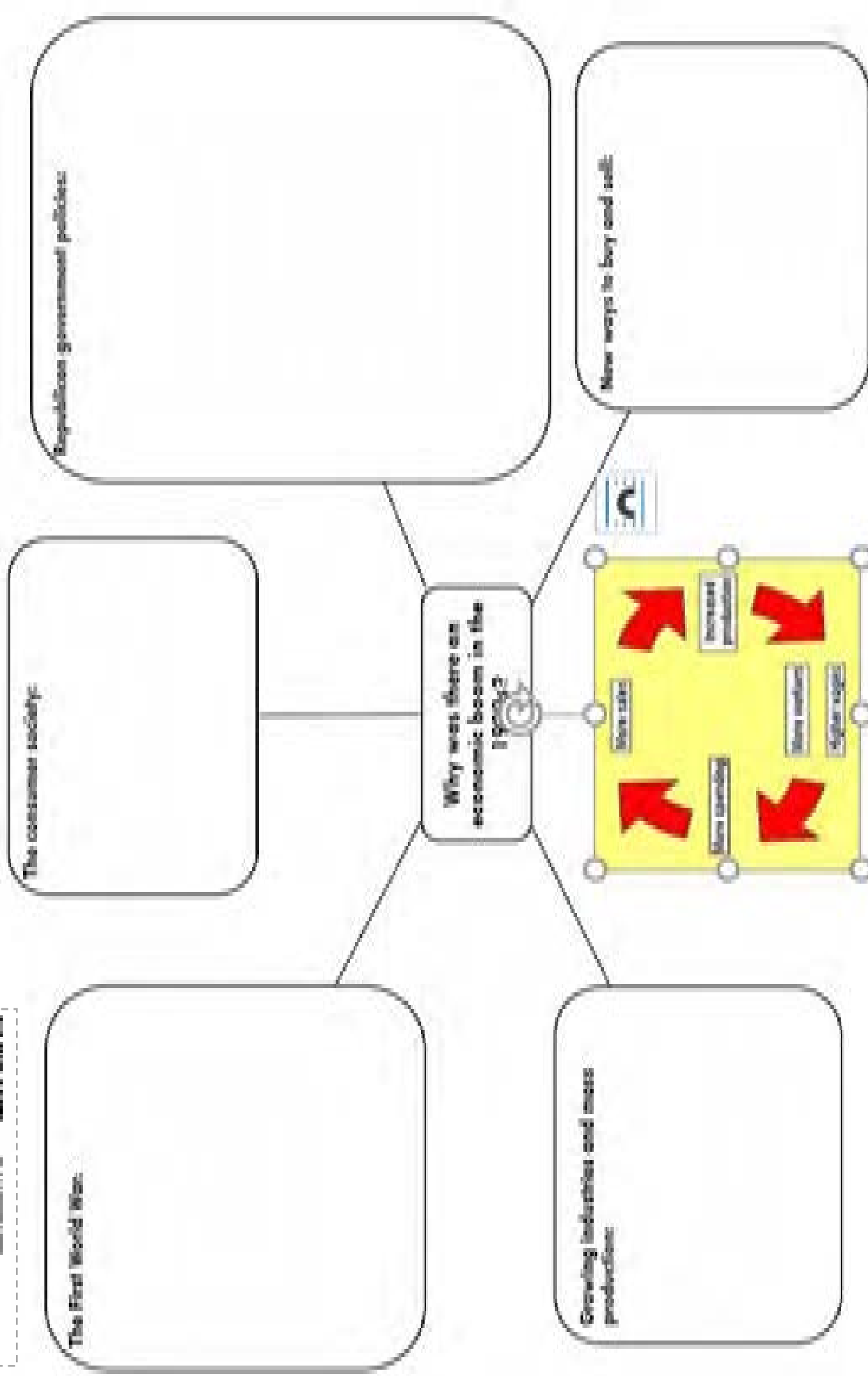
Topic	I can explain	Red	Amber	Green
Post-war America	Post war society and economy: Prosperity in the 1950s?			
	Post war society and economy: Rock and Roll and changing culture			
	Post war society and economy: Why did Americans fear communism?			
	Post war society and economy: McCarthyism and its impact			
	Racial tension and civil rights: Segregation			
	Racial tension and civil rights: Brown, Montgomery and Little Rock			
	Racial tension and civil rights: The emergence of MLK			
	Racial tension and civil rights: Freedom rides and sit-ins			
	Racial tension and civil rights: Kennedy, Johnson and the Civil Rights Act			
	Racial tension and civil rights: Black Power and Malcolm X			
	America and the "Great Society": Kennedy's new frontier			
	America and the "Great Society": Johnson's "Big Society"			
	America and the "Great Society": The emergence of feminism			
	America and the "Great Society": Women's rights and the law			





### 1) Why was there an economic boom in America?

It is important to remember that the America of this period, much like today, was a melting pot of different groups of people. Different races, different religions, different nationalities and different amounts of wealth. That means that you have to always keep in mind the idea that these different groups experienced this period of America history very differently.



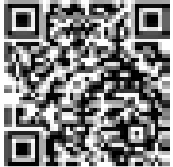
BBC



Summary



Detailed



2) Henry Ford and the Boom. Complete the Cornell sheet to show the role of Ford in the Boom. Make sure you use key terms and explain how his ideas made America richer. Try to also connect in the other industries benefitted from his work. Don't forget advertising and hire purchase etc.

Keywords

Crash Course

Summary



3) Who didn't benefit from the boom? Read the information and answer the exam question.

<p><u>Farmers</u> Farmers were producing too many crops and couldn't sell them. So, prices fell and farmers had to borrow money from the banks to be able to survive. More and more of them got into debt until they eventually had to sell their farms and leave. Many left to go wandering around America looking for any kind of work – these wanderers were called hobos. By 1928 half of all USA farmers were living in poverty. Since prices were so low, 600,000 farmers lost their farms in 1924 alone.</p>	<p><u>Traditional Industries</u> The traditional industries failed to respond to the new mass-production methods of the 1920s, unlike the Ford company that was making a good profit and could pay impressive wages. Also, following a reduction in the powers of Labour Unions (Trade Unions), the workers were not able to be able to claim better wages and working conditions in the old industries. Coal - Coal prices fell and thousands had to be made redundant because the industry was producing too much coal and not enough people and countries wanted to buy it. Ship building - Another major industry that had to make thousands redundant due to a reduction in the demand for new ships. Cotton - New synthetic fibres were being developed, such as rayon. This became a very popular substitute to cotton. It was possible to produce rayon in factories where fewer workers were needed.</p>	<p><u>African-Americans</u> Black people suffered economically, especially in the southern states, where segregation was in effect. The ancestors of the black people in the south had been slaves. The majority worked on small farms owned by white landlords. The black people were labourers or sharecroppers and they lived in immense poverty. The segregation that was happening in the southern states (Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi) made the situation of black people even worse. White and black people lived separately – they had different education, transport and housing facilities. They were not allowed to use the same toilets and water wells. Anyone who tried to improve the rights of African Americans were challenged and threatened by the Ku Klux Klan. As a result, thousands of black people moved to northern cities like New York, Detroit and Chicago but when they got there they had to live in ghettos.</p>
<p><u>Native Americans</u> Much of their land had been seized by mining companies and their traditional way of life had disappeared when they had been forced to move to reservations. The soil on these reservations was often so poor that it was nearly impossible to grow crops.</p>	<p><u>Immigrants</u> Many immigrants had not been educated and were willing to work in any kind of job for very low wages. Because of this, they endured more and more prejudice.</p>	<p><u>Inequalities of wealth</u> The richest 5% earned 33% of all the money in America. Tax records from the US government showed that 21 individuals with an annual income of over \$1 million in 1921, 75 in 1924 and 207 in 1926. There were an estimated 15,000 US millionaires by 1927. In contrast, 6 million families had an income of less than \$1000 a year.</p>

**Exam question**

In what ways did some workers fail to benefit from America's 'Boom'? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

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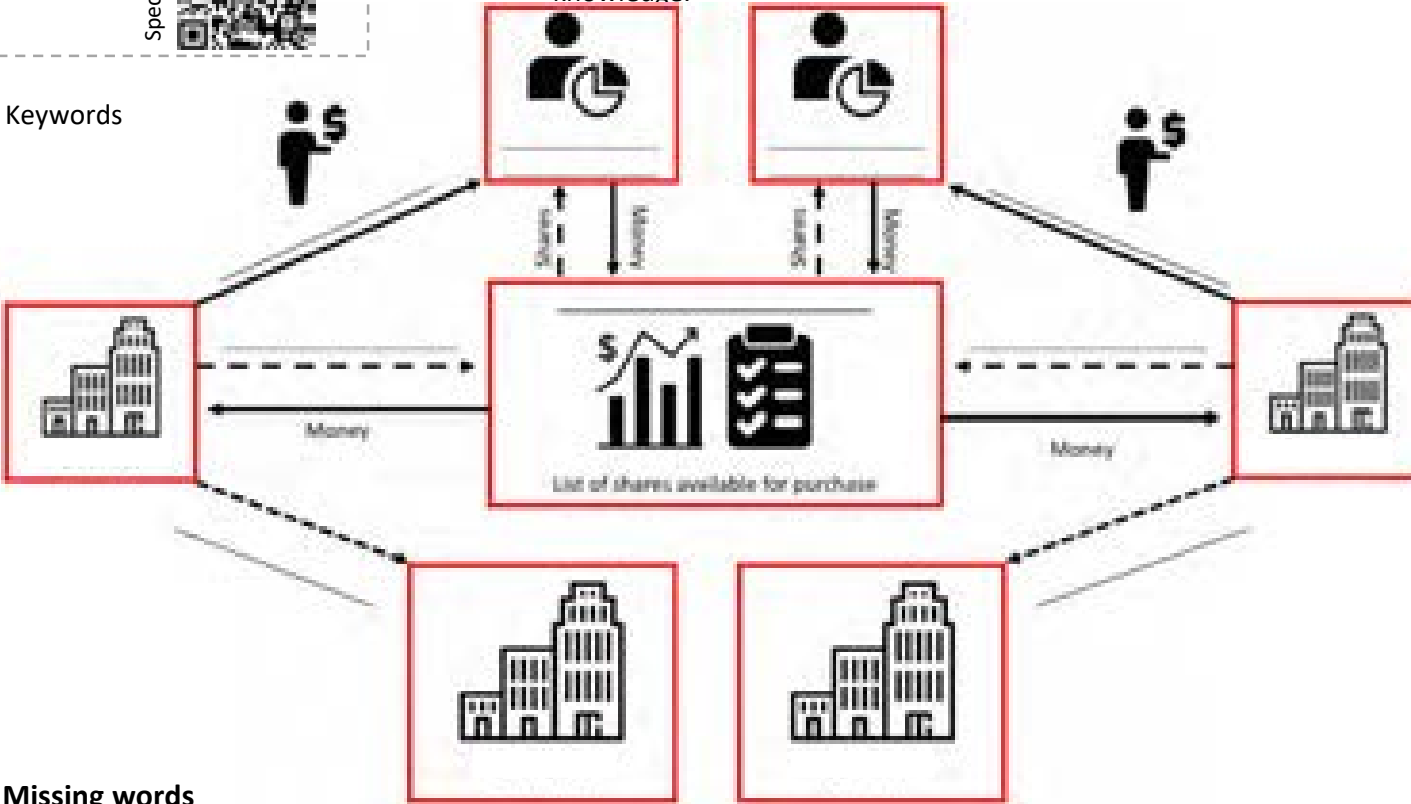






4) Complete the diagram to show how playing the Stock Market worked. Once you have done that, answer the questions to test your knowledge.

Keywords



**Missing words**

Business      Business grows      Shares      Dividend

Explain each of these key words

Stock market \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Investor \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Shareholder \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dividend \_\_\_\_\_

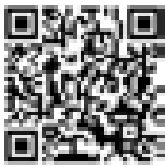
\_\_\_\_\_

How did playing the Stock Market make people rich?

\_\_\_\_\_

What were the risks of playing the Stock Market?

\_\_\_\_\_



5) What was life like in the Roaring 20s? Use the diagram to explain the different elements of life. Make sure you give good examples.

**Cinema (Include talkies and the Hays Code)**

**Jazz**

**Key figure – Charlie Chaplin**

**Crazy crazes**

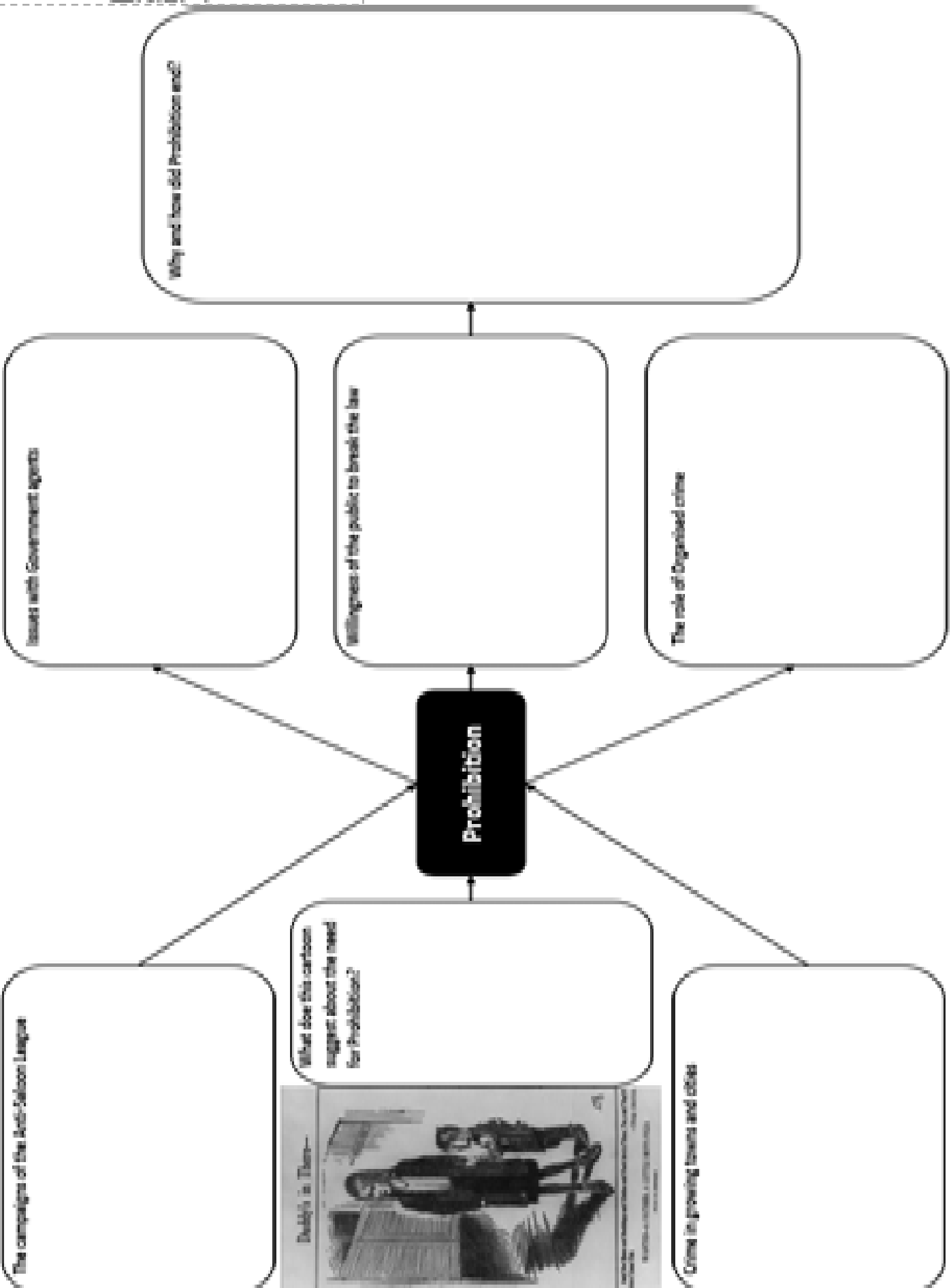
**Sport**

**Did the economic boom help with this style of life?**



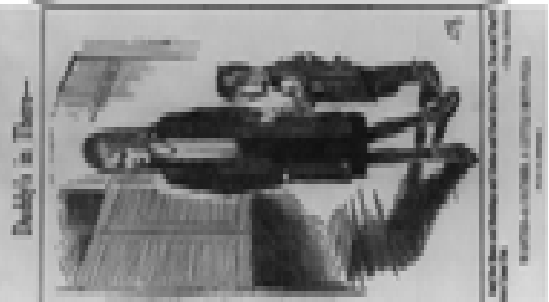


7) In 1920, the 18th Amendment was passed making the manufacture and sale of alcohol illegal Complete the input and output diagram to show the story of Prohibition.



The campaign of the Anti-Saloon League

What do the cartoon suggest about the need for Prohibition?



Crimes in growing towns and cities

Prohibition

Willingness of the public to break the law

The role of Organized crime

Why and how did Prohibition end?

BBC



Overview



Detailed



8) The role of Al Capone in prohibition. Use the Cornell sheet to cover the story of Capone and his role in the story of Prohibition. Don't forget to include his role in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre and how that brought about his downfall.

Keywords

Summary







# USA 1920-73 - 1920s

The 1920s was a period known as the 'boom' or the 'roaring twenties'; however not everything was positive underneath the surface...

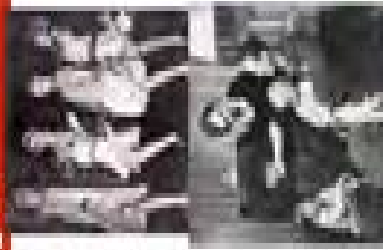
## Positive Economic Changes

- The 'Boom' - 'get rich quick' culture.
- Caused by taxes, tariffs, advertisement, assembly line, mass production, stock market boom, impact of WW1, Republican policies, new technology hire purchase
- Cheap goods due to mass production.
- Industrial growth (goods made) doubled in the 1920s



## Positive Social Changes

- Electricity boom
- By 1929, Americans owned 23 million cars - 1 car every 10 seconds!
- 10 million radios sold by 1929
- Increased use of jazz clubs, sports games and the cinema due to electricity and the cars.
- Women gain the vote in 1920; divorce doubles; labour-saving devices; more single women in employment



## But underneath the surface...

- 60% of Americans still living under the poverty line
- Married, rural and black women didn't necessarily make progress
- Farmers overproducing; black sharecroppers lived in poverty; old industries such as cotton suffered due to new trends such as rayon
- Jim Crow laws and KKK (7% million members by 1925)
- Treatment of immigrants - quotas and literacy tests; Sacco and Vanzetti
- Prohibition - rise in organised crime; difficult to monitor (large area, bribed agents and unpopularity of the law); Al Capone
- Red Scare - fear of communism and radicals; following on from the Russian Revolution and bomb scares, led to deportations after the Palmer Raids



## Key dates

1919	19 <sup>th</sup> amendment - prohibition introduced
1919-1920	Palmer raids - 10,000 detained and 600 deported without a hearing
1920	Women over 30 given the vote in the 19 <sup>th</sup> amendment
1920	Sacco and Vanzetti arrested (executed in 1927)
1921-3	Warren Harding president
1922	Fordney-McCumber Tariff
1923-29	Calvin Coolidge president
1928-32	Herbert Hoover President
1929	Wall Street Crash



BBC



Detailed



Overview



11) The basic flow chart shows the steps that led to the wall street crash. In the space underneath, create an explained diagram in the space underneath to show exactly what happened.



**BBC**



Overview



Detailed



12) The Wall Street Crash kick started the Great Depression.. You need to be able to explain what effect this had on different groups of people. Do this in the boxes below.

Ordinary shareholders

Bank managers

The very rich

Factory owners

Factory workers

Farmers

13) In your opinion, which group of people was the worst affected? Explain your answer.

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13) Why did Roosevelt win the 1932 election. Complete the table to show the strengths and weaknesses of the two candidates. Then explain if you believe the right man was elected

	<b>Herbert Hoover</b>	<b>Franklin D Roosevelt</b>
<b>Strengths</b>		
<b>Weaknesses</b>		
<b>Was the right man elected in your opinion?</b>		



Crash Course



Detailed



14) Explain the following laws and how they helped with the depression.

Law	Explanation
Emergency Banking Act	
Economy Act	
Beer Act	

15) The Alphabet Agencies can be broken down in to relief, recovery and reform. Complete the table to give examples of agencies that fell into each category. Make sure you explain what each agency did. I have given you some agency initials t help you.

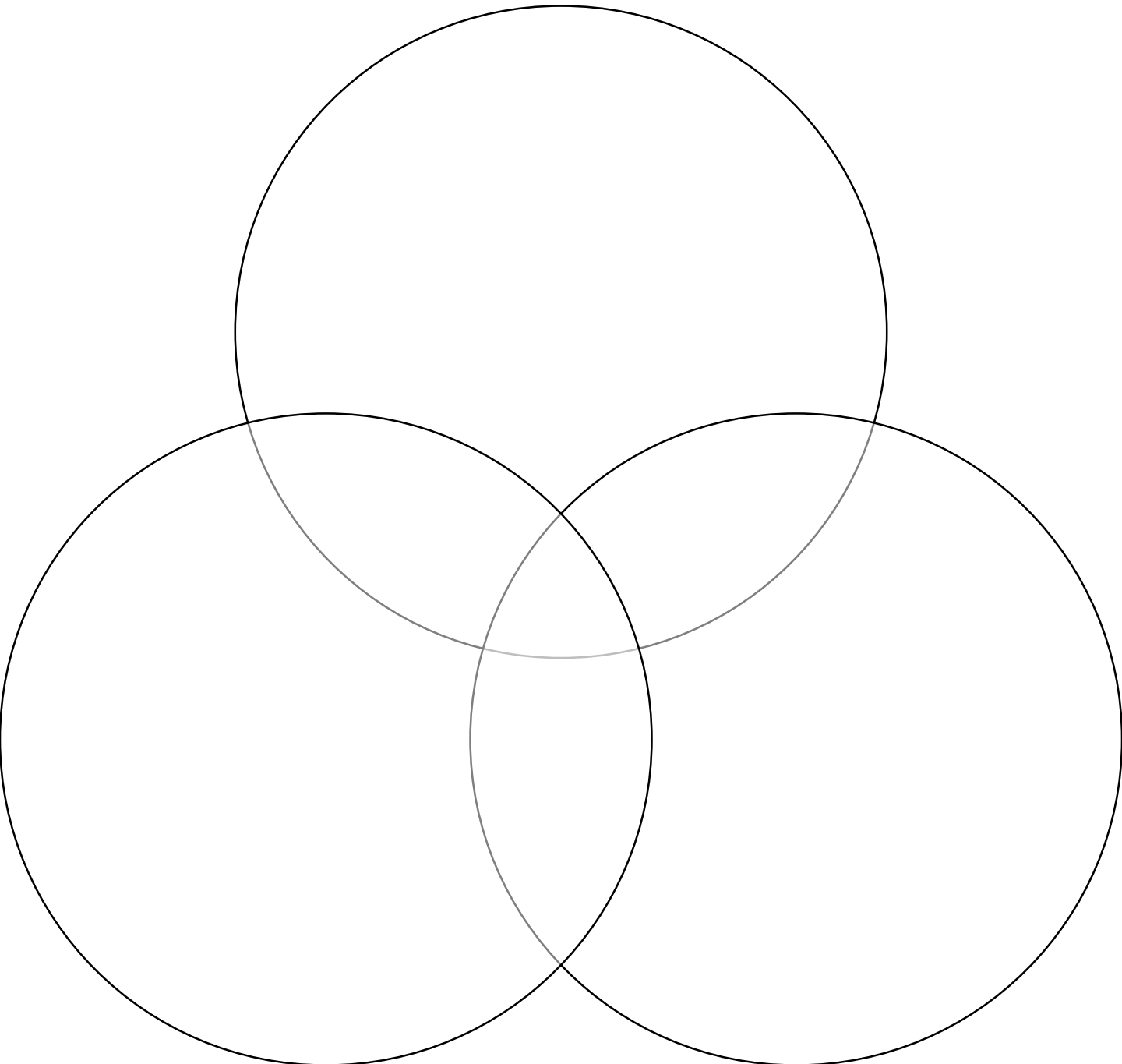
CCC    NRA    FCA    CWA    HOLC    AAA    TVA    FERA

Agencies that provided relief	Agencies that started recovery	Agencies that created reform



16) The New Deal did have people who didn't like it. You need to complete the Venn diagram to show any overlap between the different groups who opposed the New Deal.

**Republicans and the rich**

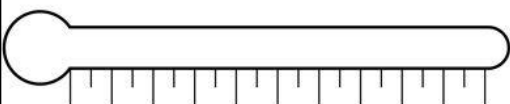
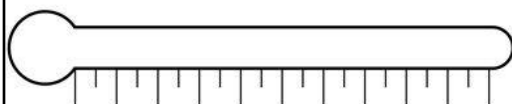
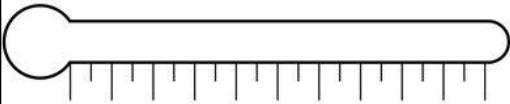
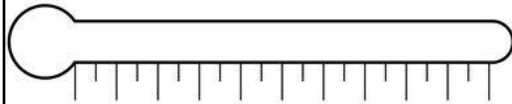
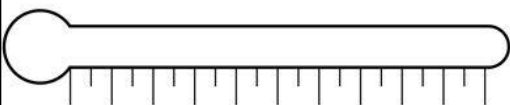
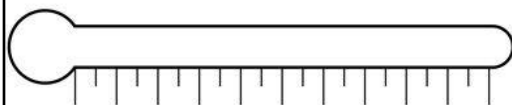


**Radical politicians**

**The Supreme Court**



17) How effective was the New Deal? You need to consider how much of an impact the New Deal had for different groups of people. Make sure you fill in the effectiveness-o-meter to show the impact of each.

<b>Poverty</b> 	<b>Workers</b> 
<b>Women</b> 	<b>Farmers</b> 
<b>African-Americans</b> 	<b>Native Americans</b> 

Overall, how effective was the New Deal at solving issues in America?

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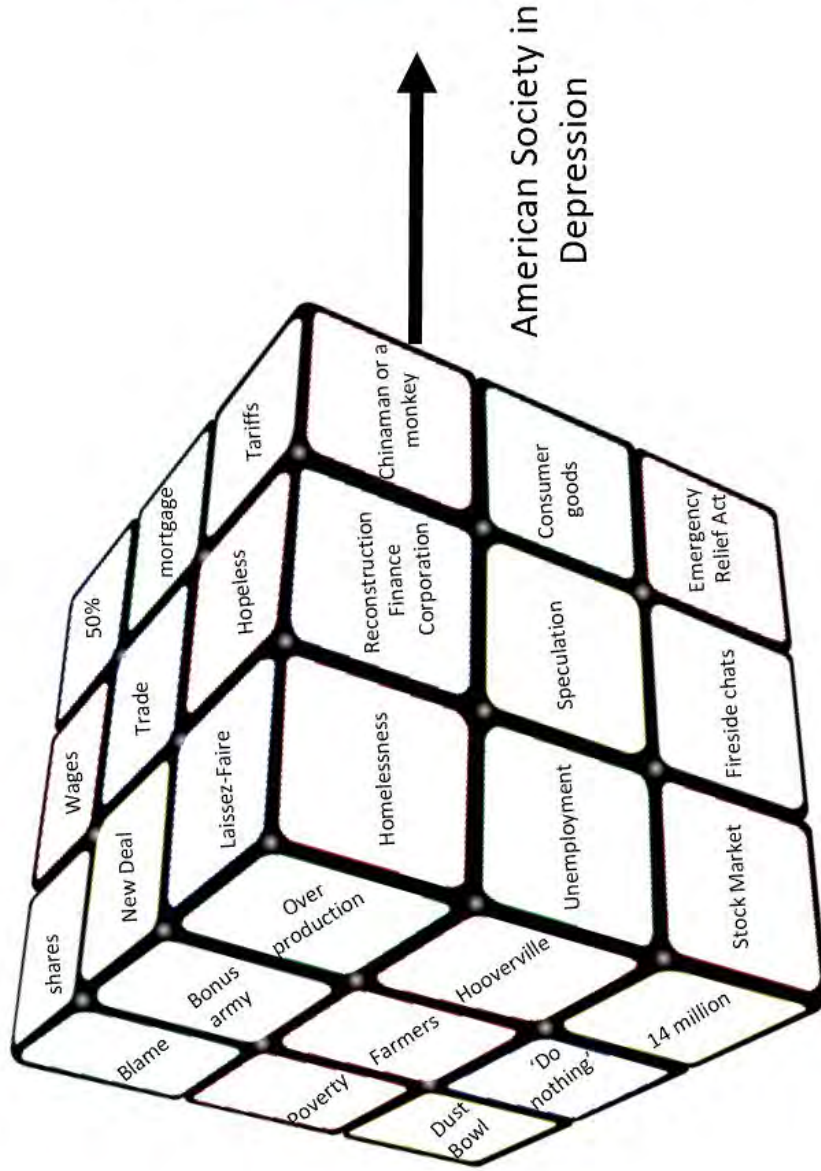
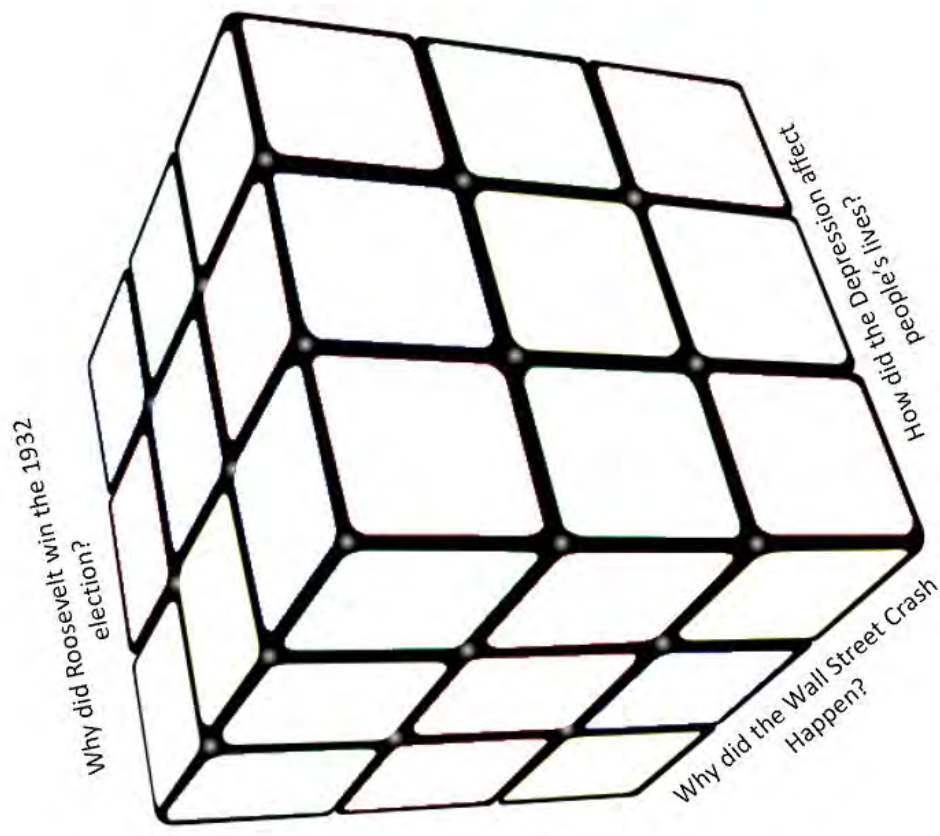
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18)...

1. Look at the Rubik's Cube. Make sure you know what all the words mean.
2. Work out which words answer the three questions and write them on the correct side of the cube.
3. Answer this exam question – 'In what ways did the Depression change America?' (8 marks) Orange sheets for structure help.



American Society in Depression

**BBC**

Bitesize



19) Popular culture developed despite the Depression. You need to complete the table and then compare the 20s and the 30s.

<b>Music and movies</b>	<b>Comic books</b>
<b>Writers</b>	<b>The Arts</b>
<b>What is similar to the 1920s?</b>	<b>What is different to the 1920s?</b>

20) The events at Pear Harbor were turned into a Hollywood blockbuster film. You need to explain how America ended up in a position that resulted in Japan attacking their major Naval port. You can explain your answer in words, diagrams or a mixture of the two.

Make sure you include the following keywords and highlight them in your answer.

- Cash and Carry Plan*
- Lend Lease*
- Neutrality*
- \$7000 million*
- Weapons, warships and planes*
- Isolationism*



A large empty rectangular box for writing the answer to the question.

21) How did the Second World War impact the lives of key groups in America?

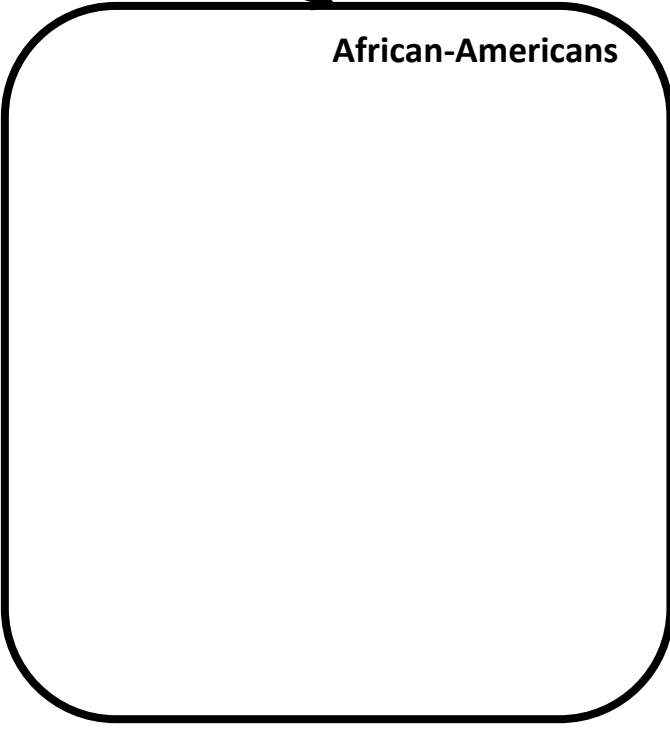
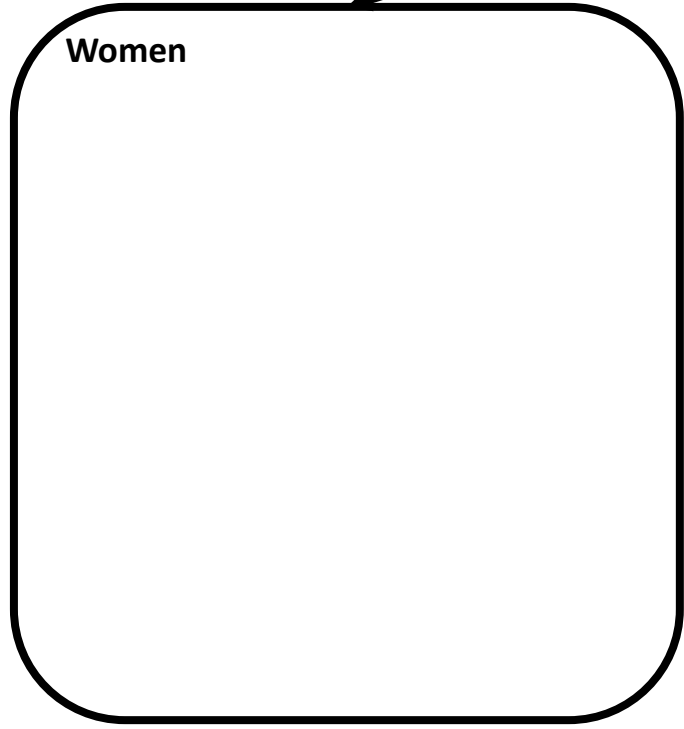
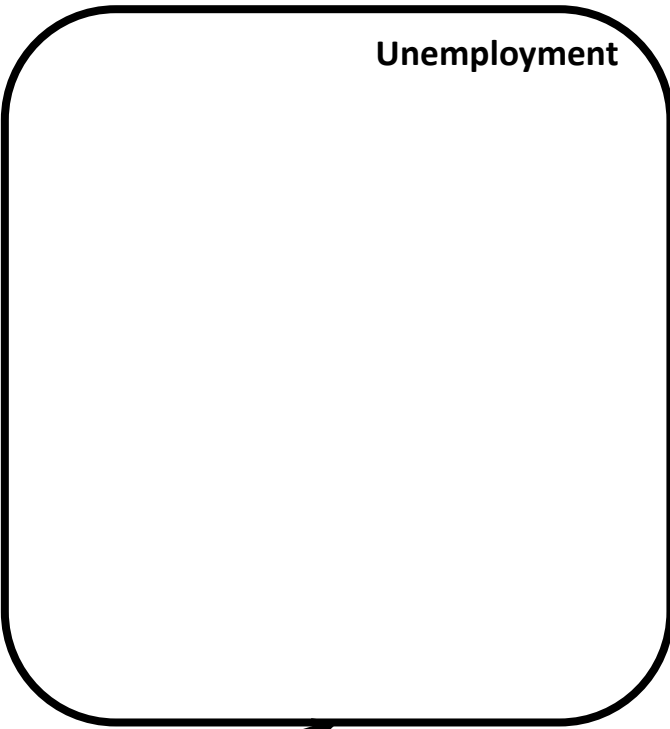
**Weapon making**

**Unemployment**

**Second World War**

**Women**

**African-Americans**



# USA 1920-73 - Great Depression and Hoover

After the Wall Street Crash in 1929 a 'depression' swept across Europe. This was a period of high unemployment and poverty. It is not, however, fair to label Hoover a s 'do nothing' president, he did attempt some things to get the economy going—



## Features of the Great Depression

- At the height of the Depression in 1933 there were 14 million unemployed. 5000 banks had also gone bankrupt.
- In Toledo, 80% of people became unemployed. The average income for workers who were lucky enough to have kept their jobs fell by 60%.
- The parks were full of the homeless and unemployed. Many queued for bread and soup at charity kitchens.
- Every town had a 'Hooverville'
- When businesses were hit by the depression, they fired workers which meant less money was circulating. The banks started to demand the money that they had lent out during the boom.
- Drought and over-farming in the central southern states turned millions of acres into a dust bowl and drove farmers off their land, often to places like California in search of work - 'okies'.

## Key dates

## Hoover attempts to Hoover up the problems of the Depression...but fails



- Hoover tried to cut taxes in 1930-21
- He also tried to persuade business owner to not cut the wages of workers
- He set up the Reconstruction Finance Company to help stop banks going bankrupt
- Introduced tariffs - but this made things worse!

1929	Wall Street Crash
1929-32	Herbert Hoover is President
1932	War Bonus March
1932	Roosevelt wins the election and becomes President
1933	Height of the Depression, 14 million are unemployed
1941	USA enters WW2 after the attack on Pearl Harbour.

War Bonus March - in 1932, veterans marched on Washington to demand their pensions early. Hoover refused to meet them. General Douglas MacArthur believed that they were communist and burnt down their camps and used tear gas. It was a key event in getting Roosevelt elected.

# USA 1920-73 - Economic Recovery - New Deal and WW2

Roosevelt is elected in 1932. He promised the voters a 'New Deal' - unlike Hoover he promised to get involved and help people. Historians disagree about whether the New Deal was a success. Overall, it was WW2 that finally ended the Depression.

## New Deal - 3 Rs: Relief, Recovery and Reform

- 1st 100 days - Roosevelt ordered the banks to close. He reopened 5000 trustworthy ones after a few days.
- Fireside Chats
- 14 million unemployed in 1933 - this was reduced to 8 million by 1937
- In 1938 unemployment increased again to more than 10 million, after Roosevelt reduced government spending.
- **Examples of Alphabet Agencies:**
- **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA):** Paid farmers to produce less
- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC):** Similar to the PWA, this department provided jobs to large numbers of young men in conservation schemes in the countryside. 500,000 African Americans benefitted and only 8000 women.
- **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) - built dams and transformed the region - provided electricity and thousands of jobs.**

Critics: women and African-Americans still missed out: low wages and temporary jobs were not a long-term solution. Americans still only were spending 75% of what they were in the 1920s



### Impact of WW2

Lead Lease saw arms, food, medicine and other goods being sent to nations fighting against Germany. A total of \$50 billion was shipped.

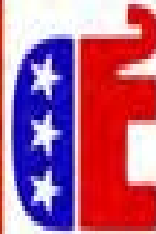
#### Impact on Women

- 7 million more women joined the workforce during WW2
- 1 in 3 aircraft workers were women
- 60% of managers said women were their best workers
- Women weren't willing to return back to their old lives
- Many men still had prejudices

#### Impact on African-Americans

- Many left the south to work in factories
- Over 1 million in the army, experience
- de-segregated places such as Britain
- Tuskegee Army
- NAACP membership rises from 50,000 to 500,000

## Opposition to the New Deal



By 1935, Roosevelt was facing criticisms from

### Republicans, Supreme Court, Radicals

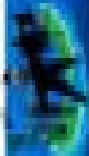
The Supreme Court declared some agencies unconstitutional such as the NRA

Radicals - share more of the wealth!

Republicans - Roosevelt is a dictator and removed the powers of local government

### Key dates

1933	14 million unemployed
1936	Roosevelt re-elected. He joked that 'everyone is against the New Deal except the voters'
1937	Unemployment drops to 8 million
1938	Unemployment increases after Roosevelt reduces government spending
March 1941	Lend-Lease begins
December 1941	USA enters WW2
1944	USA is producing half of the weapons being made in the world
1945	End of WW2 - USA is now a very rich 'superpower'



**Key events:**

**John F Kennedy**  
 The first President to have been elected in 1960. His administration was marked by the Cuban Missile Crisis and the start of the Vietnam War.

**Marine Luther King**  
 One of the most famous African American leaders. He was a Baptist minister and a leader of the Civil Rights Movement. He was assassinated in 1968.

**Conditions:**

Low unemployment, economic growth

**Key words:**

**Rocky Point**  
 A small town in North Carolina, known for its scenic views and historic architecture.

**McCarthyism**  
 A period of intense anti-communist suspicion in the United States during the 1950s, named after Senator Joseph McCarthy.

**Key events:**

1954-55: Eisenhower's New Deal

1954-55: Eisenhower's New Deal  
 The right of African American to equal housing and education.  
 The desegregation of public schools.  
 The desegregation of public schools.  
 The desegregation of public schools.  
 The desegregation of public schools.

1954-55: Eisenhower's New Deal  
 The desegregation of public schools.  
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**Key events:**

1954-55: Eisenhower's New Deal

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**Key events:**

1954-55: Eisenhower's New Deal





22) Overview of Post War America. Follow the instructions to complete the colour code.

**THINKING QUILT: USA Post War**

Using different coloured pencils, identify which key words could be used to answer the following questions:

Describe two ways life improved for women after 1950	
Explain in what ways fear of communism was evident in America in the 1950's	
Describe two examples of direct action that were used to gain Civil Rights	
Describe two people who fought for Civil Rights in the 1950's and 1960's	
Which brought about the most improvement a) Civil Rights or b) feminism	

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)	New Frontier	Red Scare	Martin Luther King Junior	Great Society	Witch Hunt
Rosa Parks	Consumerism	Discrimination	Civil Rights Act	Rock and Roll	Nation of Islam
Model Cities Act	De-segregation	'I have a dream'	NAACP	Freedom Rides	John F Kennedy
Teenager	Civil Rights	Contraception	Black Power	Roe vs Wade	Containment
Birmingham, Alabama	Peace Corps	Selma	No fault divorce	Eisenhower	Medicare
Cold War	Montgomery Bus Boycott	Feminism	McCarthyism	Voting Rights Act	Linda Brown
National Organisation of Women (NOW)	Little Rock	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Alger Hiss	Sit-ins	Vietnam
American Dream	Equal Pay Act	Orville Faubus	Direct Action	Minimum Wage	James Dean
Malcolm X	Supreme Court	Elvis Presley	Jim Crow Laws		

**STRETCH/CHALLENGE: Think of other key words/dates that could be used to answer any of the questions and add them in the blank boxes**

23) Read the information and complete the activities. Make sure you answer the questions fully with good examples.

When WWII ended life in America gradually returned to normal. Europe was paying the cost for the huge amount of damage that had been done to towns and cities during the war. Their factories had also been ravaged by war time production. Meanwhile in America, peacetime goods were produced with the same efficiency as war time goods. Soon people could afford luxury goods such as: ovens, televisions and cars. A huge advertising industry and 'buy now, pay later' schemes persuaded people to spend their money. Massive shopping malls were built on the outskirts of towns.

- By the end of the 1950s, nine out of every ten US households had a TV, eight had a car and a telephone and seven had a washing machine.
- By 1952, America was supplying the world with 65% of the worlds manufactured goods.
- Its growing population was consuming one third of the world's good and services.
- The baby boom saw a 40% increase the population.

*Why was the America economy able to grow when European economies were struggling?*

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### **Truman's 'Fair Deal' 1945-1952**

Truman felt it was important to help American's most in need and bring about a 'fairer society'. His plans were called the 'Fair Deal'. The two main issues were poverty and rights for African-Americans. Truman raised the minimum wage from 40 cents to 70 cents and cleared large slums to make way for affordable housing. These policies were not supported by Republicans and many Southern politicians. The GI Bill was passed to help veterans. It established hospitals, made cheap home loans available and offered grants to pay ex-soldiers to attend college or trade schools. From 1944-49, nearly 9 million veterans received \$4 billion from the government.

*Why was it difficult for Truman's 'Fair Deal' to support African Americans?*

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*Why do you think some historians would see the GI Bill as being more successful?*

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1952 **Eisenhower** became President. He continued with the New Deal and the Fair Deal. He encouraged economic growth and looked after the middle classes. By the end of the 1950s the USA was producing half the world's manufactured goods. As many as 19 million Americans moved from the cities to live in the suburbs. It was possible for them to do this because they could buy cars, the standard of roads was better and the interest on mortgages was low. By 1960, 25 per cent of the American people lived in suburbs. These people had a television, a record player, swimming pools and cars. People bought on credit – this increased 800 per cent between 1945 and 1957. Between 1945-60 the number of people who had a car rose from 25 million to 62 million. Cars like the Cadillac were popular. He was a Republican who brought lots of business people to the government to keep the economy booming. They succeeded and the standard of living for millions improved and wages kept rising. Despite America being the richest county in the world by the 1950s, there were still areas where the majority of people were desperately poor with substandard living. 25% were still living in poverty – there was no NHS, jobseekers allowance or sickness pay. The elderly failed to benefit from the boom. In 1960, 68% of people over 65 had an income of less than \$1000 at a time when the average factory workers earnings were over \$4000.

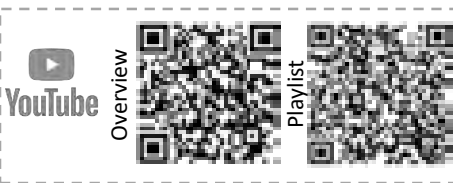
*Was this a time of the American Dream?*

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24) Use the Cornell sheet to show the Popular Culture of the 1950s, the Rock 'n' Roll generation.

During the 1950s the term 'teenager' becomes common. Before the war children were expected to work to support their families upon leaving school. Graduating from high school or college was uncommon. In fact, before the 1950s fewer than two out of three students completed compulsory education. After the war this changed, with a booming economy parents could now support their children. They no longer had to get a job, parents began to insist their children finished education and go to college afterwards. As a result, teenagers had more leisure time and spending power than previous generations.

Keywords

Summary



McCarthyism



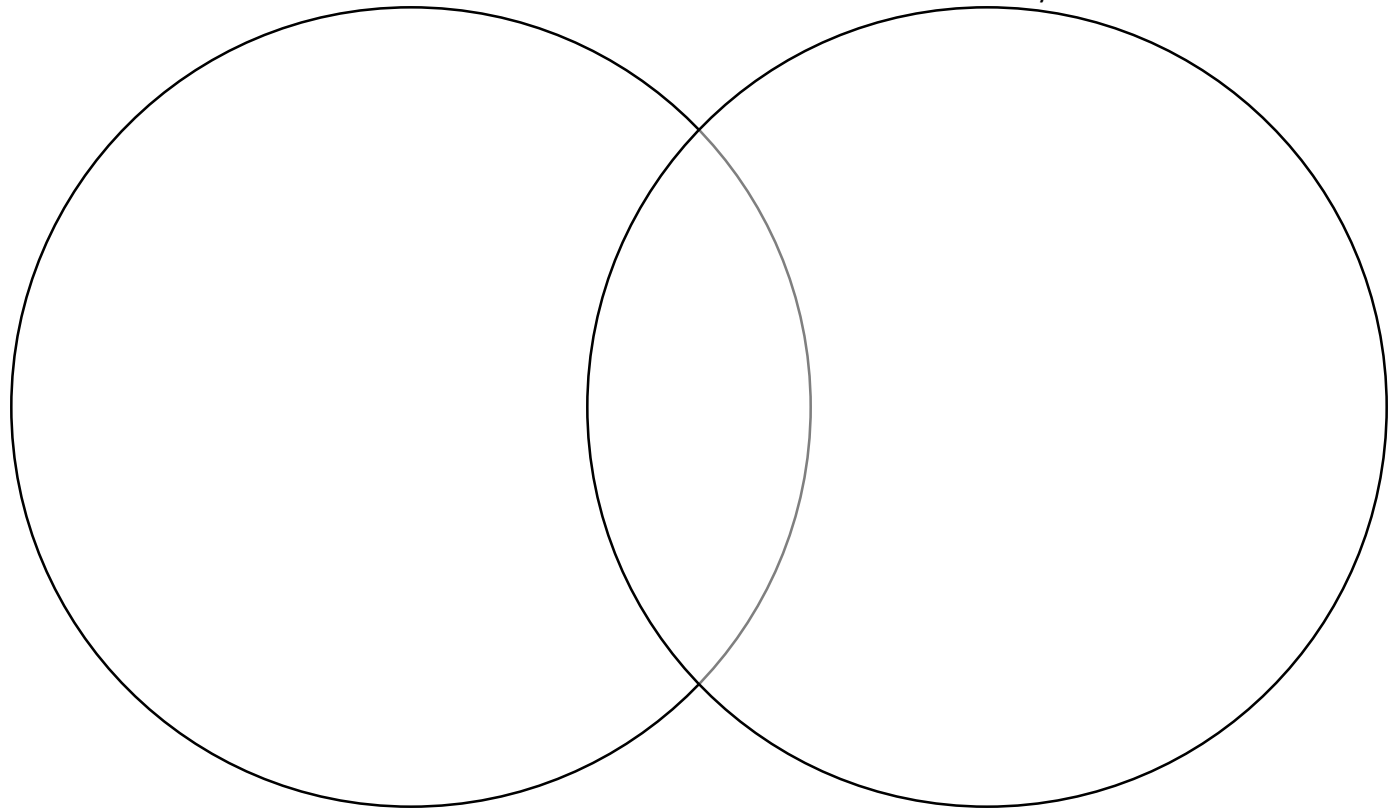
Red Scare



25) Complete the Venn diagram to show the similarities and difference between The Red Scare of the 1920s and McCarthyism of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Red Scare

McCarthyism



26) Define the two key terms and explain the rise and fall of senator Joe McCarthy

<p><b>House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)</b></p>	
<p><b>Loyalty Programme</b></p>	
<p><b>The rise and fall of McCarthy</b></p>	



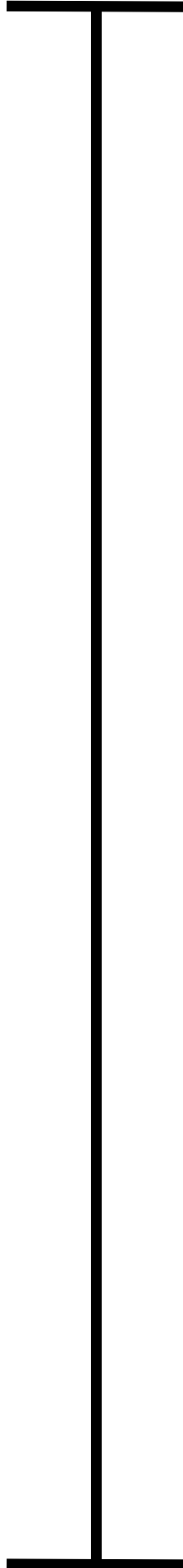
Crash Course



Bitesize



27) Create a detailed timeline to show the Civil Rights Movement. Focus only on peaceful protest using information and pictures to explain your points.





Black Panthers



Bitesize



28) Explain why some African-Americans moved towards more violent protest and away from Martin Luther King's direct action, not violent approach.

Some African-Americans moved towards more violent protest because...

**Explain the following two groups that emerged. Look at their aims and their work.**

The Nation of Islam

The Black Panther Party

29) Create a revision fact file of the work of Malcom X

30) Bringing it up to date. On May 25<sup>th</sup> 2020 George Floyd was killed. A police officer was arresting Floyd for allegedly paying with counterfeit money in a shop. During the arrest Floyd said that he was claustrophobic and couldn't breathe. Seventeen minutes after the first police car arrived, George Floyd was unconscious on the floor, showing no signs of life with three police officers pinning him there. The result has been riots and protests across the USA and demonstrations spreading to countries around the world. There was a demonstration in London on 3<sup>rd</sup> June about this with chants like 'The UK is not innocent' heard.

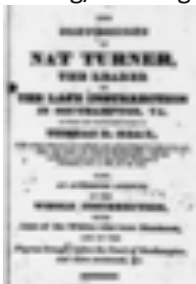
The history of race is a long and complex one that has often been side-lined in favour of maintaining a glorious, white dominated story for western countries. It is our job as students of history to look beyond the presented facts and rewrite what has been accepted where it is proved to be untrue. The following information focusses on America as it is our course but it is important to remember that the history of Britain is intertwined with the history of America. Many of the foundations of the issues they face in America today are as a direct result of action taken by the Britain of the past.

### Context:

African-Americans are largely the descendants of slaves – people who were brought from their African homelands by force to work in the Americas. From 1776-1787 the American Constitution counted a slave as three-fifths of a person for purposes of taxation and representation in Congress. This increased the number of representatives from slave states. The slaves did not have the vote, it simply meant slave trading/working states now had more power of politics.



There were rebellions against slavery such as the one led by Nat Turner. Nathaniel "Nat" Turner (1800-1831) was an enslaved man who led the only effective, sustained slave rebellion (August 1831) in U.S. history. Unfortunately his actions led to even harsher laws being imposed on slaves. This changed in 1865 when the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was made to the US Constitution. The wording was "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." This should have been a giant step forward for African Americans.



- In 1865 and 1866 the governments in the South responded with the Black Codes These did the following...
- It accepted the basic rights of freed slaves (right to marry and own property as two of these) but also had harsh limitations including segregation, prohibiting interracial marriage, testifying against whites in court and economic freedom with work.
- African-Americans who were unemployed could be forced into labour by whites.
- Children would be forced into working as apprentices.

Essentially, African Americans in the south were still slaves. At the same time the KKK was formed by a small group of ex-soldiers in Tennessee.

The law seemed to support the treatment of African Americans. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* case in 1896. Stated that 'Separate was equal' and that facilities for African Americans were not necessarily inferior. This made it much easier for states to create laws that enforced the segregation of people and created a two tier system.

In response to this, in 1909 NAACP was formed. It was formed in New York City by white and black activists, partially in response to the ongoing violence against African Americans around the country. In the NAACP's early decades, its anti-lynching campaign was central to its agenda. It would go on to play a vital role in the Civil Rights movement.

In 1914 the First World War broke out. America did not involve itself until 1916/17. When it did, there were African Americans who fought and served their country. Meanwhile back home, persecution and segregation continued. The campaign for change would continue throughout the 20s, 30s, 40s and through to the 60s. All the while, African Americans continued to feature in the international history of their country. In 1936, Jessie Owens would defy Hitler's racial stereotyping to win 5 gold medals at the Berlin Olympics. In the 1940s many would serve in the military during the Second World War. There was hope that this would bring equality as advances had been made. There were famous sports people and musicians who were African Americans and yet still the persecution of ordinary African Americans continues.

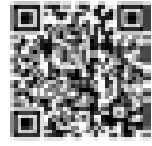
As you know, in 1954 *Brown Vs Board of Education* saw The Supreme Court declare that state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students were unconstitutional. However, the ruling did not spell out any sort of method in how to end racial segregation in schools and this caused huge issues. In 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, in 1957 the Little Rock Nine had a military escort to get into school. There were huge issues around African American children attending previously white schools. Protesters were very vocal about this







New frontier



Main information starts at 6 minutes in.

### 31) JFK and the New Frontier

In 1960 John Kennedy became the first catholic President. His domestic policy was called The New Frontier. His aim was to eliminate poverty, inequality and deprivation for all Americans including Black Americans. JFK had intended to introduce changes to society and the economy. He had proposed an ambitious system of health insurance called Medicare, medical help for the elderly and a Civil Rights Bill; however, none of these were passed. He also intended to introduce an education law to give more money to schools. He increased benefits, raised the minimum wage and established training schemes for the unemployed. JFK had charisma, but he did not have a good relationship with Congress, and his ideas were often rejected.

Colour code the information to show if it was a success or failure.

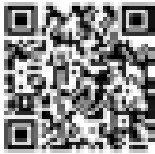
<p>The economy – In some cases the new equipment meant fewer workers were needed. By 1963, 4.5 million people were unemployed – only 1 million fewer than 1960. Also, unemployment was twice as high for African – Americans.</p>	<p>Healthcare and decreasing poverty – JFK increased the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25 and made \$4.9 billion available for loans to improve housing, clear slums and build roads. His Social Security Act improved benefits for the elderly and unemployed.</p>
<p>Civil Rights – He gave more important jobs to African-Americans than any other president. He created the CEEO – Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity to ensure that all people employed with the federal government had equal employment opportunities. He stood up to Southern politicians who failed to defend civil rights.</p>	<p>Civil Rights – The CEEO only helped those already in the government and did nothing to find jobs for the millions of unemployed African- Americans. He also attempted to get MLK to all off his march on Washington as he believed it might make some politicians in Congress resist civil rights even more.</p>
<p>Education – JFK's efforts to provide funding for schools was denied. Congress was dominated by Southern politicians and they refused support his plans after they had clashed with him over Civil Rights.</p>	<p>Education – JFK established the Peace Corps, an organisation that sends volunteers abroad to assist people in poorer countries. They worked as teachers, doctors, nurses and technical advisors. JFK was also keen to introduce an education law to give more money to schools.</p>
<p>The economy – JFK cut taxes to give people more money to spend. He made \$900 million available to businesses to create new jobs and gave grants to companies to buy new high-tech equipment and train their workers to use it. He also increased government spending on the armed forces, creating jobs.</p>	<p>Healthcare and decreasing poverty – The minimum wage was only helpful to those in work, and the loans to improve housing were only useful if the person could afford the loan repayments. Also, US Congress defeated JFK's proposals for Medicare.</p>

Success

Failure



Great Society



Main information starts at 3 minutes in.

32) Lyndon B Johnson was the new President following the assassination of JFK. LBJ continued to develop JFK's ideas. Johnson wanted to create a Great Society. He won the 1964 election by stating that he wanted to end poverty. He carried on the work promised by JFK. Johnson was a much more experienced politician than Kennedy and could pass more laws. Johnson faced opposition during the latter stages of his Presidency. He was criticised for America's involvement in the Vietnam War – some thought it was costing the USA too much money and students protested against the draft system (conscription). In 1968 Johnson decided not to run for re-election and Nixon became the next President of the USA.

Colour code the information to show if it was a success or failure.

<p>Healthcare and decreasing poverty – By 1968, unemployment was on the increase and there was widespread rioting in the poorer areas of some cities. One of the main legacies of the "war on poverty" was an increased cynicism about what the government can achieve.</p>	<p>Healthcare and decreasing poverty – The Medical Care Act (1965) provided Medicare (for the old) and Medicaid (for the poor). This was to help all Americans have access to medical care. He increased the minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.40. Johnson signed the economic Opportunity Act in 1964. The law created the Office of Economic Opportunity aimed at attacking the roots of American poverty.</p>
<p>The economy – JFK cut taxes to give people more money to spend. He made \$900 million available to businesses to create new jobs and gave grants to companies to buy new high-tech equipment and train their workers to use it. He also increased government spending on the armed forces, creating jobs.</p>	<p>Education – Operation Headstart gave money to schools in cities to provide a better education for the poor. Also, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided major funding for schools.</p>
<p>Civil Rights – In 1964 and 1965, African-Americans in Harlem, New York and Watts, Los Angeles rioted after African-American men were shot by police officers. The riots disheartened Johnson. Johnson would be confronted by more urban unrest in 1968, when massive riots broke out in response to Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination.</p>	<p>Civil Rights – 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed - The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which ended segregation in public places and banned employment, discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex or national origin, is considered one of the crowning legislative achievements of the civil rights movement. First proposed by President John F. Kennedy, it survived strong opposition from southern members of Congress and was then signed into law by LBJ.</p>
<p>The economy – Programs were costly to run and increased national debt. Social Security and Medicare took the largest part of the budget.</p>	

Success

Failure

33) In your opinion, which of the two presidents did more to make America a fairer society?

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YouTube

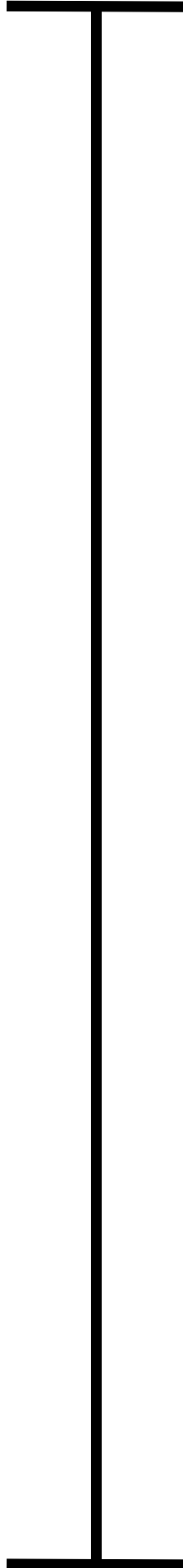
Overview



Roe Vs Wade



33) Create a detailed timeline to show the feminist Movement. Focus on the different groups and what they achieved. Check the knowledge organisers and basic overview sheets to help you. I would also recommend the film 'On The Basis of Sex. It is the story of the struggle to create equal rights in the eyes of the law and is set in the 1970s.



# USA 1920-73 - Post WW2 Society and Economy (1950s)

## Economic Changes



- Strong economy after ww2
- The living standard of the average American was 3x better than the British
- Hire purchase and credit used
- USA producing half the worlds goods



## Social Changes

- 83.2% had a TV by the end of the 1950s
- Baby boom after the war
- The term 'teenager' developed, a group with their own money and culture
- Marlon Brandon, James Dean, Elvis Presley
- Rock n Roll
- Many moved to the suburbs
- Films such as Oklahoma (1955) depict confidence and optimism



## But underneath the surface... McCarthyism

China (1949) and Korea (1950-3) falls to communists - causes a witch hunt in the 1950s



Senator Joe McCarthy begins a smear campaign

House Committee of Un-American Activities set up



Investigators government, film industry and education. Including the famous Hollywood 10



FBI had files on 1 million suspects. J Edgar Hoover (Director of FBI) later used these techniques such as phone tapping against MLK

Televised hearing shows McCarthy to be an irresponsible bully

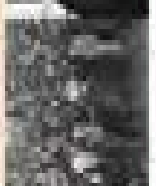
## Key dates

1945	End of WW2 - USA is a superpower
1949	China falls to communism
1950-53	Korean War
1958	83.2% of households owned a TV

# USA 1920-73 - Civil Rights Movement

After 1962 African-Americans were motivated to try and get more rights in the 1950s and 1960s.

Brown vs Board 1954	Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955	Little Rock 1957	Sit ins 1960	Freedom Riders 1961	March on Washington 1963	Civil Rights Act 1964	Selma 1965	Voting Rights Act 1965	MLK assassinaton 1968	Fair Housing Act 1968
Linda Brown 'best case' Evelyn Women declares 'separate is not equal'	Rosa Parks 10-15,000 hear MLK speech Buses lose 65% of income Montgomery J'ann declared illegal	Tested Brown vs Board 9 students Governor Orval Fabus vs Elizabeth Shute Troops	North Carolina 500 students Nashville Mushrooms Governor threats	CORE shut 200 arrested 40 days in jail JFK opports riders Governor of Alabama does not protect	200,000 black people; 50,000 white Wanted a civil rights bill I have a dream speech	LBJ votes over Illegal to discriminat e in housing and employment	Voting Rights March Busht Shawff Jim Clark Bloody Sunday Turnover d Tuesday	Agents can inspect writing procedures Ended literary tests	Encourag as the Folk Housing Act to be passed	Outfies discriminat ion in housing based on sex, religion and race.



## Other Civil Rights Groups

- SNCC stood for 'Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee' By 1969, they changed this to 'Student National Coordinating Committee'
- CORE SCLC
- Black Power - Mexico Olympics 1968, race riots, arson, Black Panthers, Huey Newton
- Malcolm X 'By any means necessary'
- Stokely Carmichael and MLK did agree on a number of issues ie poverty and opposing the Vietnam War
- Seen as partly responsible for the Fair Housing Act

Anybody it was because of the threat of violence from the Black Power movements that JFK/LBJ responded to MLK, instead.



## MLK

- Advocated non-violence: this made white people look like aggressors and remove the stereotype of black people being violent
- Iconic/rising speaker
- Led the MLA during the Montgomery Bus Boycott, played a part in Selma (agreed to 'turnaround Tuesday'), March on Washington speech

It was partly because of his non-violent approach that the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act were passed. Even the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Assassinated 1968



# USA 1920-73 - JFK/LBJ/Womens' Liberation

Both JFK and LBJ had helped the Civil Rights Movement by passing the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and then the Voting Rights Act. The Civil Rights Act also benefited women. Both were determined to make wider changes to help society in areas such as health, poverty and education.

## JFK's New Frontier (HEP)

- Health - Congress defeated his Medicare proposals
- Education - Gave more money to schools but wanted to give more (donated by Congress), and improved training schemes to reduce crime.
- Poverty - increased minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 - only useful for those in work. Improved benefits for elderly and unemployed.

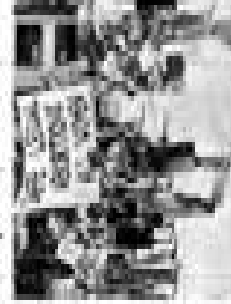


## LBJ's Great Society (HEP)

- Health - Medical aid given to the poor and elderly.
- Education - gave money to schools in cities to help the poor. Gave major funding to schools.
- Poverty - Increased minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.40. Declared a war on poverty

## Women's Liberation Movement

- NOW, 1966 - leaders such as Betty Friedan
- Equal Pay Act 1963 led onto the Equal Rights Amendment Act in 1972; women still paid 70% less than men on average
- Contraception made legally available on the same terms for unmarried couples as married couples
- Roe vs Wade - Abortion made legal in 1973
- Strong opposition especially towards abortion



## Key dates

1963	Equal Pay Act
1966	NOW formed
1968	Nixon replaces Johnson as President
1972	Equal Pay Amendment Act
1973	Roe vs Wade

The following are quick fire knowledge questions. Some you may need to go away and find in order to deepen your knowledge. Good luck.

### 1920s

Describe two positive economic changes	
Describe two positive social changes	
How many million owned cars by 1929?	
How many million attended the cinema by 1929?	
What is the name of the first talkie?	
What percentage still lived under the poverty line in the 1920s?	
What were the Palmer Raids?	
In what year were women given the vote?	

### Great Depression and Hoover

In what year was the Wall St Crash?	
How many unemployed in 1933?	
2 things Hoover tried to end the Depression?	
What were 'okies'?	
In what year was the War Bonus March?	
What was an outcome of the march?	
2 features of the Depression	
How many banks had gone bankrupt during the Depression?	

New Deal and WW2

What did Roosevelt do in his 'first hundred days'?	
What was unemployment reduced to in 1937?	
How did the AAA help people?	
How did the TVA help?	
One criticism of the New Deal	
What was Lend-Lease?	
One impact of ww2 on African-Americans.	
One impact of ww2 on women	

1950s

2 features of the 1950s (economy)	
2 features of 1950s society	
What % owned a TV by the end of the 1950s?	
One cause of McCarthyism	
Who were the enemies of McCarthyism?	
Date of the Korean War.	
2 reasons Elvis was popular in the 1950s.	



**Civil Rights Movement**

What was the ruling in the Brown vs Board case?	
Which event tested the ruling?	
In what year was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	
Two examples of central government getting involved in the civil rights movement?	
Two events MLK was involved in?	
Two local leaders that resisted civil rights changes?	
Year of the Voting Rights Act?	
Two violent leaders/ groups	

**JFK/ LBJ/ Womens' Liberation**

What was 'NOW'?	
What was 'Women's Lib'?	
What was 'Roe vs Wade'?	
What was the name given to all of JFKs policies?	
What was the name given to all of Johnson's policies?	
What was minimum wage under Johnson?	
Why didn't JFK complete his work?	
Name the book written by Betty Friedan	