

# **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

# 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



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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
	The Boom: Causes of the economic boom			
	The Boom: Ford and the economic boom			
oom,	The Boom: Why didn't everyone benefit from the Boom?			
the 'B	Social and cultural developments: The Roaring 20s: Jazz, cinema, sport			
and	Social and cultural developments: Changing position of women			
ople	Divided Society: Prohibition and its failure			
American people and the 'Boom'	Divided Society: Organised crime, Al Capone and the links to prohibition			
Amer	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			

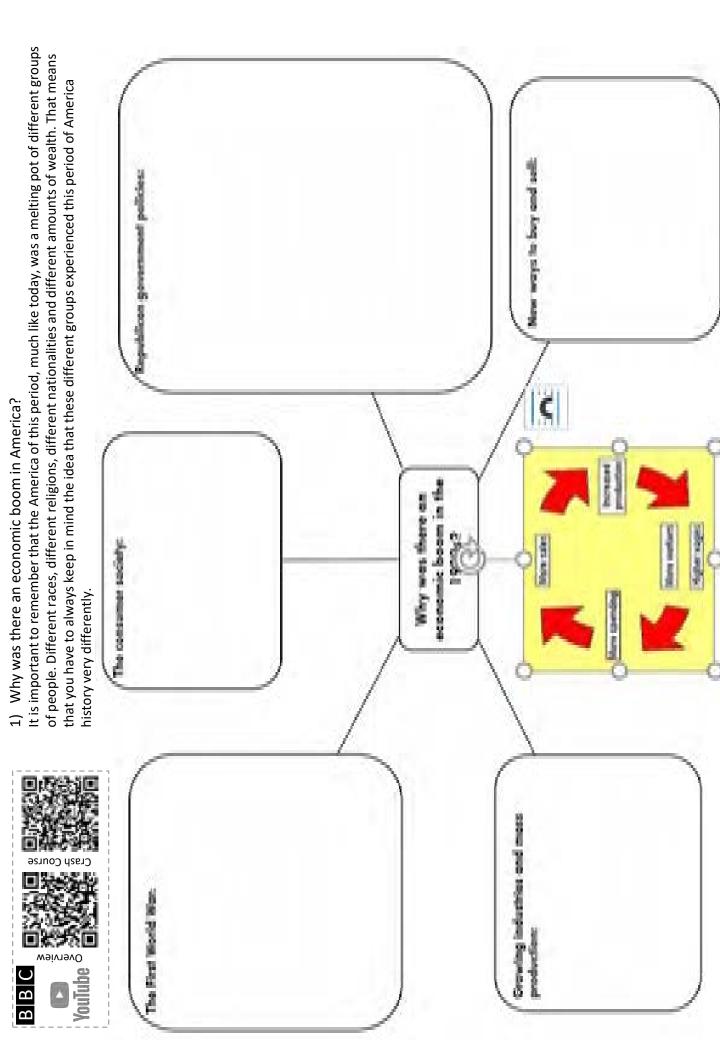
Topic	I can explain	Red	Amber	Green
	American society during the Depression: Causes of the Wall Street Crash			
Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal	American society during the Depression: Effects of the Depression (economy)			
and N	American society during the Depression: Effects of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

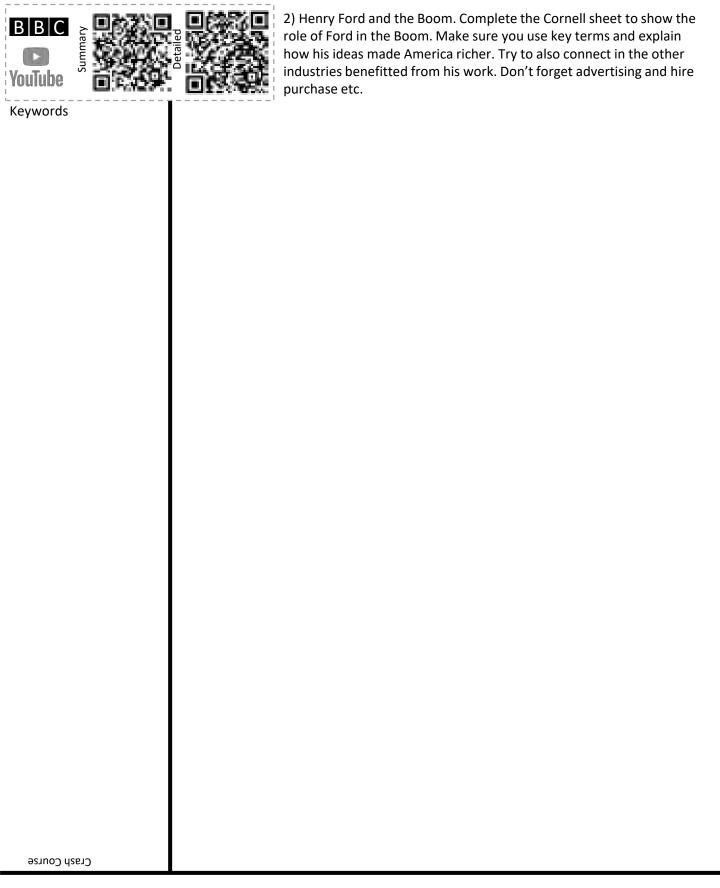
# **Knowledge check list**

Topic	l can explain	Red	Amber	Green
	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			
, in	Racial tension and civil rights: Brown, Montgomery and Little Rock			
Americ	Racial tension and civil rights: The emergence of MLK			
Post- war America	Racial tension and civil rights: Freedom rides and sit-ins			
Pos	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			



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Summary



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

# <u>Farme</u>rs

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.

# **Traditional Industries**

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.

# African-Americans

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 ghettoes.

# Native Americans

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.

# <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.

# Inequalities of wealth

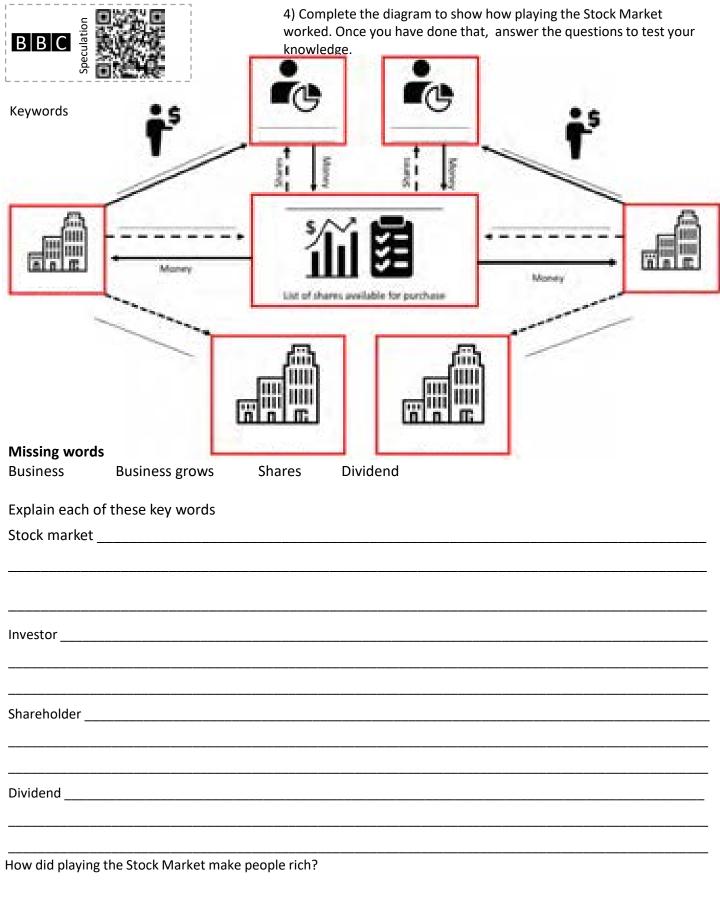
The richest 5% earned 33% of all the money in America. Tax records from the US government showed that 21 individuals with an annual income of over \$1 million in 1921, 75 in 1924 and 207 in 1926. There were an estimated 15,000 US millionaires by 1927. In contrast, 6 million families had an income of less than \$1000 a year.

<u>Exam</u>	q	uestion	

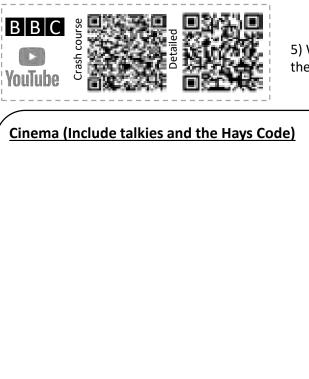
in what ways did some workers fall to benefit from America's Boom's Explain your answer. (8 marks)

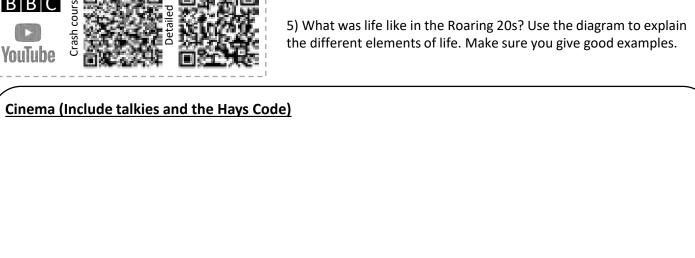
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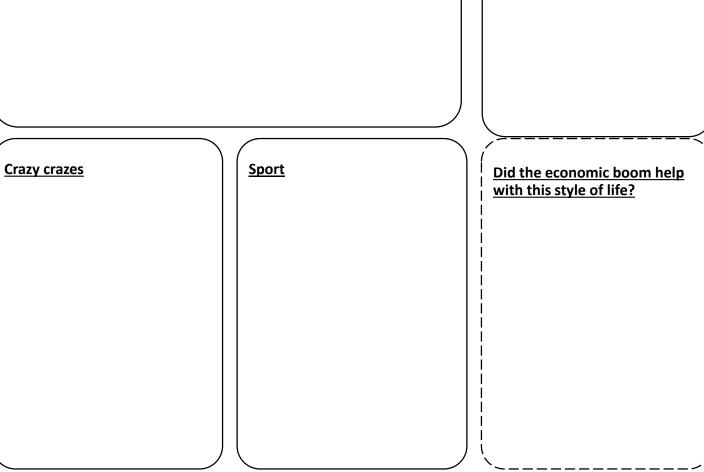


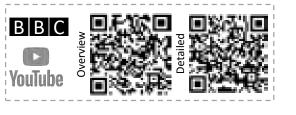
What were the risks of playing the Stock Market?





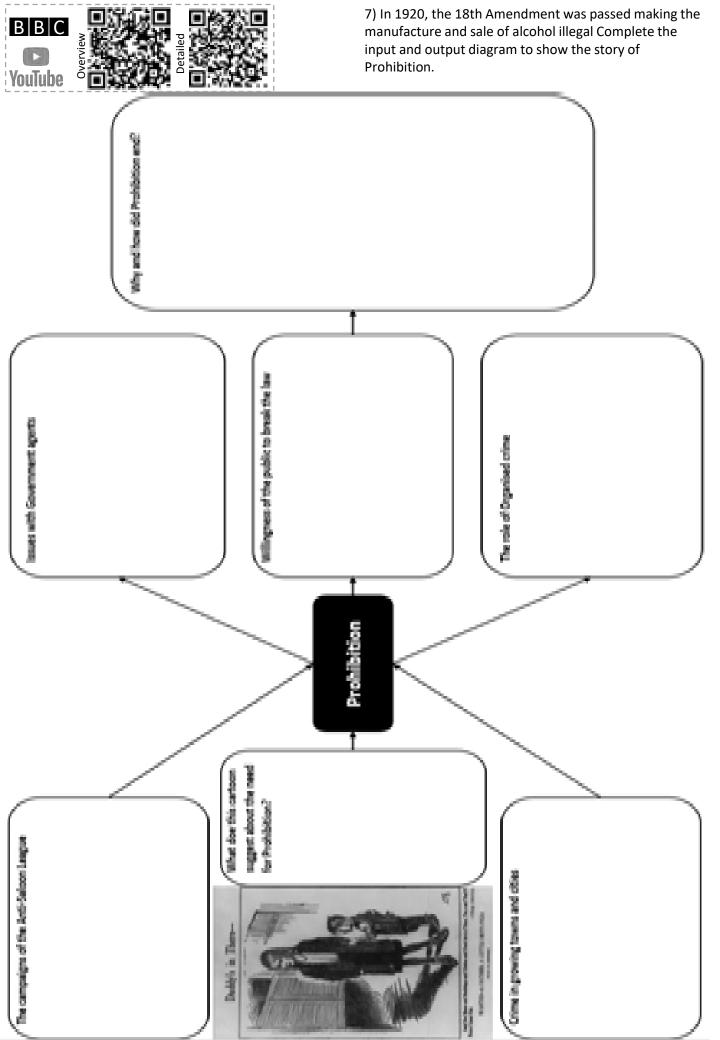
	Key fig	gure – Charlie Chaplin
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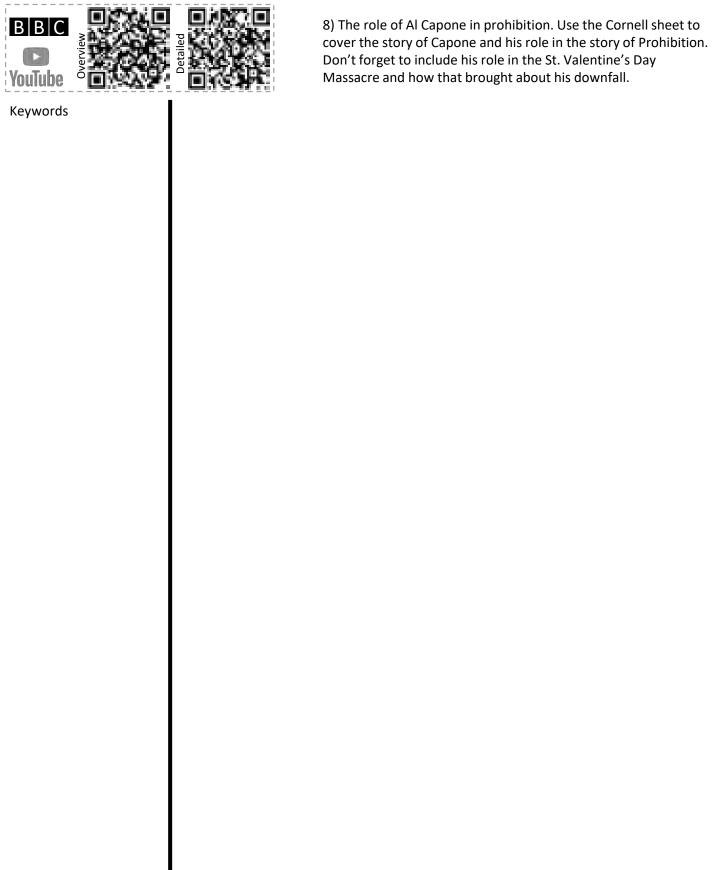




6) Life for women in America. Colour code the boxes into those that describe traditional roles of women and those that show how life was changing after WW1.

Before the war, girls were expected to behave modestly and wear long dresses. When they went out, they had to be accompanied by an older woman or a married woman.	Petting Parties began where the flappers would kiss men in public.	The Jazz Clubs played a crucial role in allowing the flappers to express themselves. This is where they could smoke and dance. They also drank illegal alcohol in the speakeasies.	
Any relationship with a man was strictly controlled. Women had to have a chaperone who went with an unmarried woman if she was meeting a man.	Young women were referred to as flappers. Hollywood films of the period characterised them, and as a result, their behaviour and dress sense was imitated by millions around the world.	It was totally unacceptable for a woman to smoke in public. Women were employed in jobs that were traditionally associated with women eg servants, seamstresses, secretaries, nursing.	
Instead of dancing the waltz that was popular in the period before the war, people started to enjoy more daring dances such as the Shimmy and the Bunny Hug	By now, independent women of the middle classes and above had more money to spend. Because of this, advertising companies started targeting women in their campaigns to encourage them to buy their new products.	During the war, women started to be employed in different types of jobs eg factory work, replacing the men who had gone to fight in the war in Europe.	
Women in the 'Bible Belt' (southern states) did not adopt the new way of life. Also, many older women were outraged and some formed the Anti-Flirt Club.	But not every girl enjoyed the flappers' way of life. Poor women could not afford the new fashions and they didn't have the time to go out and enjoy social events. Black women could not benefit from the changing lifestyle either.	Women couldn't be seen dancing with a man without wearing gloves.	
The flappers had their own slang too. "I have to go see a man about a dog" was slang for going to buy whisky, and a 'handcuff' or 'manacle' was an engagement or wedding ring.	Women started to smoke in public. It became acceptable for women to drive cars and take part in energetic sports.	A survey in 1900 showed 80% of college students questioned had not had sex before marriage. In 1920 a similar survey found that the figure had dropped to 31%.	
Explain the lives of women in the 1920s. didn't.			





Summary



9) Exclusions from the economic boom. Make sure you revise and then answer the series of 4 mark questions.

	_
Describe two problems faced by African-Americans in the 1920s. (4 marks)	
	_
Describe two ways America controlled immigration in the 1920s. (4 marks)	
	_



# 10) Intolerance in America

Describe two way	s in which the KKK at	ffected lives of Af	rican Americans (4	marks)	
Describe two way	s in which the Red So	care impacted on	lives in America. (4	1 marks)	
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# USA 1920-73 - 1920s

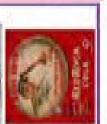
The 1920s was a paried known as the boom or the inspring twenties! however not exerything was positive undernanth the surface.

# Positive Economic Changes

- The Boom' 'get nich quick' culture.

  Coused by taxes, taniffs, 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





# Electricity beam 9y 1929, Americans awned 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, idbour-soving devices, more single women in employment

# Key dates

1919 18? amendment - prohibition introduced 1919/1929 Palmer raids - 10,000 detained and 600

deported without a hearing

1920 Women over 30 given the vote in the 19th
amendment

formers gwerpreducing, black sharecroppers lived

make progress

Married, rural and black women didn't necessarily

60% of Americans still living under the poverty

But underneath the surface...

in poverty, old industries such as cotton suffered

Jim Crow laws and KKK (% million members by

due to new trends such as rayon

1920 Sacco and Variantifi arrested (executed in 1927)

Treatment of <u>immigrants</u> - quotes and literacy tests; <u>Secon and Varzetti</u>

<u>Prohibition</u> - rise in organised crime, difficult to monitor (large area, bribed agents and unpopularity of the law), Al Capone

Fordney- McCumber Taritt

经

Calvin Coolidge president

Harbert Hoover President

Wall Street Crash

Warren Harding president

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Red Scene - fear of communism and nodicals; 1929-29 following on from the Russian Revolution and bomb scores; led to deportations after the Polmer Raids 1929

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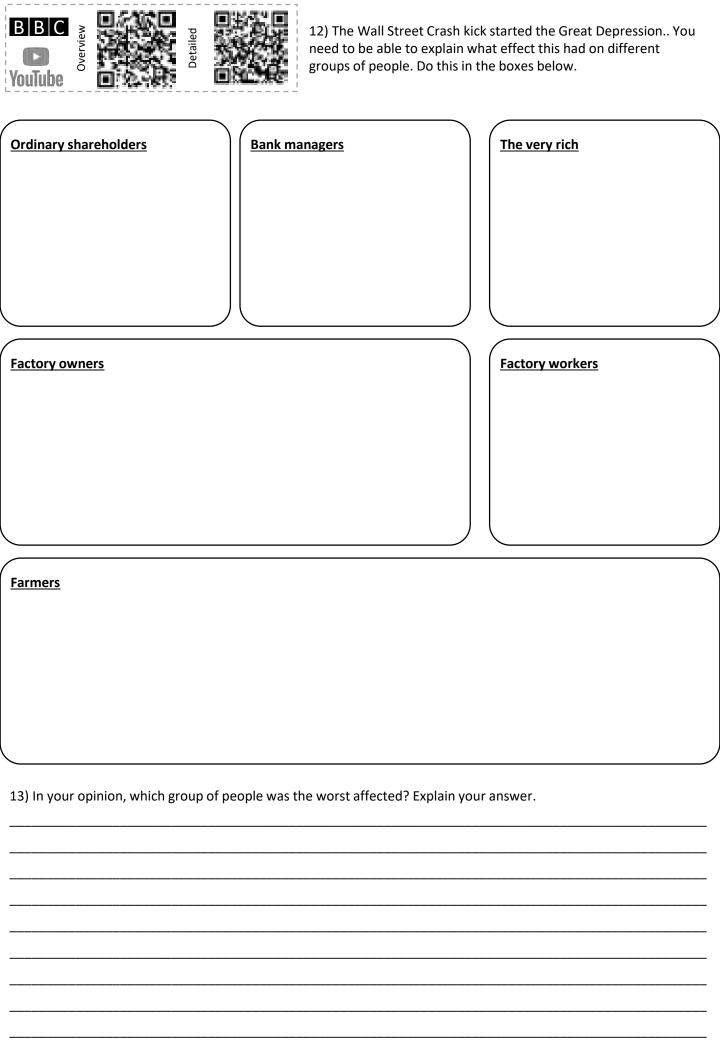
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13) Why did Roosevelt win the 1932 election. Complete the table to show the strengths and weaknesses of the two candidates. Then explain if you believe the right man was elected

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

Was the right man elected in your opinion?



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

Law	Explanation
Emergency Banking Act	
Economy Act	
Beer Act	

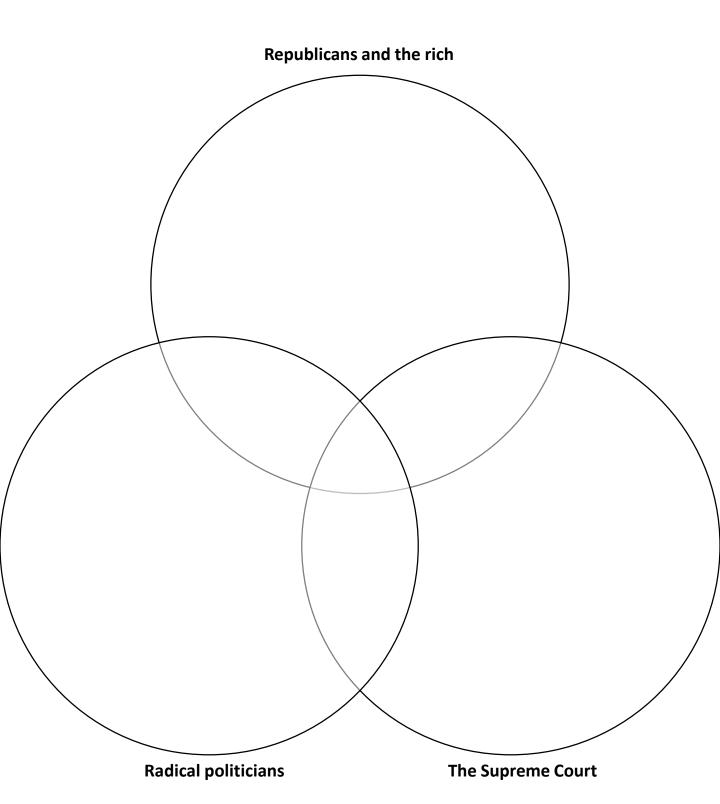
15) The Alphabet Agencies can be broken down in to relief, recovery and reform. Complete the table to give examples of agencies that fell into each category. Make sure you explain what each agency did. I have given you some agency initials t help you.

CCC NRA FCA CWA HOLC AAA TVA FERA

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



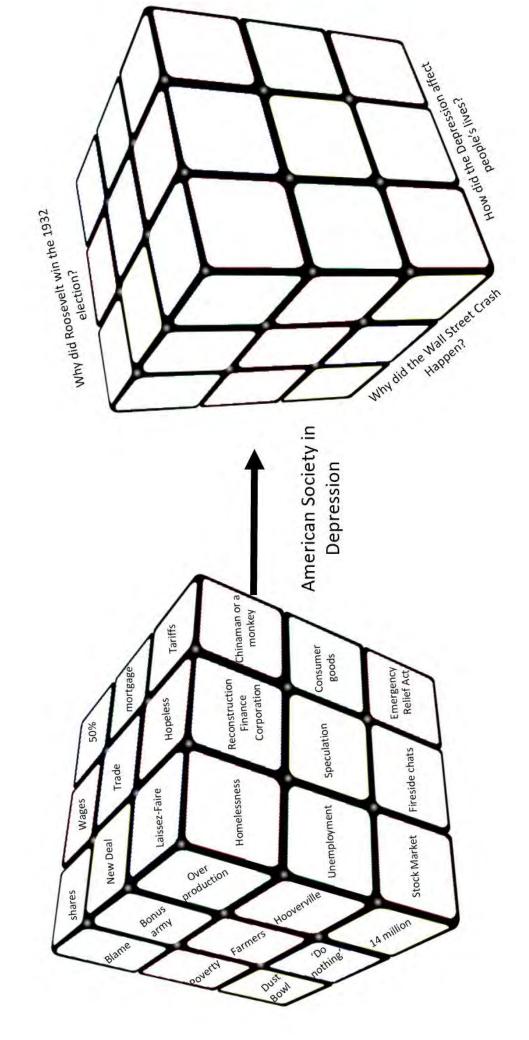
16) The New Deal did have people who didn't like it. You need to complete the Venn diagram to show any overlap between the different groups who opposed the New Deal.



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omen	Farmers
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rican-Aamericans	Native Americans
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erall, how effective was the New Deal at solving	g issues in America?



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



18)... 3 .2 .3



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

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

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



# USA 1920-73 - Great Depression and Hoover

After the Well Street Cresh 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 a 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 gane bankrupt.

In Toledo, 80% of people became unemployed. The average income for workers who were The parks were full of the homeless and unemployed. Many queued for bread and soup at lucky enough to have kept their jobs fell by 60%.

Every town had a "Howerville"

charity kitchens.

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 drave farmers off their land, often to places like California in search of work-

# Hoover attentipts to Hoover up the problems of the Beyerssion. But falls Hoover tried to cut tones 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 banknupt

Wall Street Crash	Herbert Hoover is President	War Bonus March	Received wins the election and becomes P	Height of the Depression, 14 million are unemployed	USA centers WWZ after the attack on Pearl Hart
828	1829-32	1935	25	1900	1984

Nar Bonus March - in 1922, veterans marched on Washington to demand their persons early. Hower nebsed to meet them. General Douglas McArthur believed that they were communist and burnt down their caps and used tear gas. It was a key event in getting Roosevelt elected

Introduced teriffs - but this made things worse!

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

Roosevelt is elected in 1932. He promised the veters 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

- 1" 100 days Reesewelf ordered the banks to cless. He reopened 5000 trustworthy ones after a few days.
- Fineside Chets
- 14 million unemplayed in 1933 this was reduced to 8 million by 1937?
  - In 1938 unemployment increased again to more than 10 million, offer Roosevelt reduced government spending.

# les of Alphobet Agencies:

- gripultural Adjustment Act (AAA), Fold formers to produce less
- conservation schemes in the countryside, 200,000 African Americans Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Similar to the PWA, this department provided jabs to large numbers of young men in benefitted and only 8000 women.
- Temessee Volley Authority (TVA) built dans and transformed the region - provided electricity and thousands of jobs.

Criticisms: 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 1920's



# Impact of WWZ

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

# Impact on African Americans

- Over 1 million in the army, experience Many States South to seek in Section 5 de-segregated places such as Britain
- WACP membership rises from 50,000 ° Tuskegee Amten b 500,000

7 million more women joined the Impact on Woman workforce during WMZ

I in 3 aircraft workers were women 60% of managens soid women wants there best workers

#

Women waren't willing to return Mony man still had prejudices back to their old lives

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# Opposition to the New Deal







By 1935. Receivelt was facing criticisms from Republicans, Supreme Court, Radicals

Republicans - Rossevelt is a dictator and removed the The Supreme Court declared some agencies Radicals - share more of the wealth unconstitutional such as the NRA hower of local aguernment

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14 million unemployed	Reservedt re-elected. He johad everyone is against the New D. the voters
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# Uhamployment drops to 8 million

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# USA exter WWZ December 1921

Land-Lasts begins

March 1921

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# End of WW2 - USA is new a very rich

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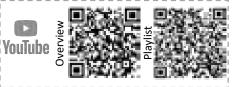
THINKING QUILT: USA Post War

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

Explain in what ways to Describe two examples	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	ter 1950 evident in America in the 19 ere used to gain Civil Rights	e 1950's jhts		
Describe two people w	Describe two people who fought for Civil Rights in the	s in the 1950's and 1960's	s,0		
Which brought about t	Which brought about the most improvement a) Civil Rights or b) feminism	) Civil Rights or b) femir	nism		
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 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.
<ul> <li>By 1952, America was supplying the world with 65% of the worlds manufactured goods.</li> <li>Its growing population was consuming one third of the world's good and services.</li> <li>The baby boom saw a 40% increase the population.</li> </ul>
Why was the America economy able to grow when European economies were struggling?
T
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 planes 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?
Why do you think some historians would see the GI Bill as being more successful?
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 were 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?

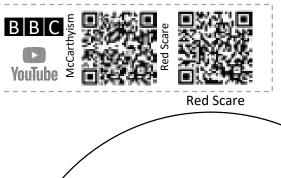


24) Use the Cornell sheet to show the Popular Culture of the 1950s, the Rock 'n' Roll generation.

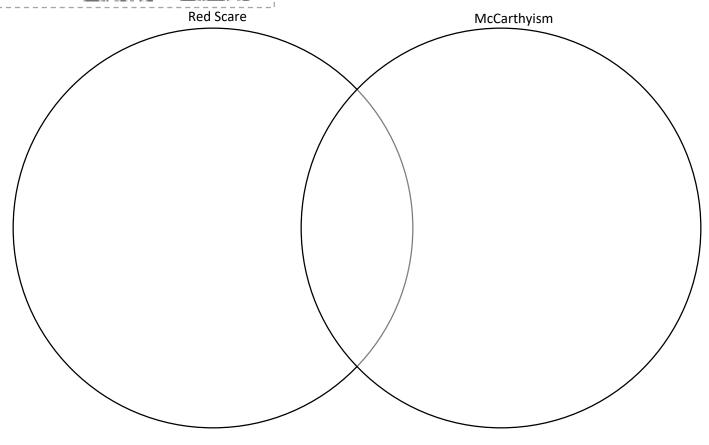
During the 1950s the term 'teenager' becomes common. Before the war children were expected to work to support their families upon leaving school. Graduating from high school or college was uncommon. In fact, before the 1950s fewer than two out of three students completed compulsory education. After the 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** 



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.



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

House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)		

Loyalty **Programme** 

The rise and fall of McCarthy



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



28) Explain why some African-Americans moved towards more violent protest and away form 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 breath. 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 than 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. Nathanial "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 ad 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

In 1963 Martin Luther gave his famous 'I have a dream' speech during the March on Washington. Things started to change. The **Civil Rights Act of 1964** - outlaws discrimination based on race, colour, religion, sex, or national origin and the **Voting Rights Act of 1965** - prohibits racial discrimination in voting

This should have been it. Equality should have been reached but it was not. In 1965 there were riots across America. One of the key causes of this was the idea that the police did not protect the rights of African Americans. This is exceptionally similar to the state of affairs we find the world in today. The feeling is that police actively discriminate against African Americans.



Protests have continued sporadically throughout America history. In 1992 four Los Angeles policemen — three of them white — were acquitted of the savage beating of Rodney King, an African-American man. Caught on camera by a bystander, graphic video of the attack was broadcast into homes across the nation and worldwide. The jury on the case had no African American representatives. The result was five days of rioting in Los Angeles. It ignited a national conversation about racial and economic disparity and police use of force. By the time the riots ended, 63 people had been killed, 2,383 people had been injured, more than 12,000 had been arrested, and estimates of property damage were over \$1 billion.

In 2008 change was really expected. Barak Obama was elected at the first African American President of America. However, the election of one man can not change the behavior of many. February 26, 2012 Trayvon Martin, 17, was fatally shot by neighborhood watch volunteer George Zimmerman on a visit to the convenience store to buy a drink and sweets. The teenager had been visiting his father's fiancé in Sanford, Florida, when he had an altercation with Zimmerman. Initially Zimmerman was not charged by Sanford Police. After a public outcry, Zimmerman is charged with second-degree murder and manslaughter. This was the beginning of #blacklivesmatter.

In 2016 some American athletes protested against police brutality and racism by kneeling on one knee during the U.S. national anthem. The protests began in the NFL after San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick sat and later knelt during the anthem, before his team's preseason games of 2016. This peaceful protest resulted in President Trump calling for the players to be sacked as they were disrespecting their country. There was little discussion about the way the country treated African Americans.

Today, the struggle continues with the latest riots about police brutality and inequality and the tragic story of George Floyd. Take some time now to reflect on the journey of Civil Rights in America. Where is the country on that Journey? At the beginning, the middle, the end? What can be done to create total equality. How do you fix the wounds caused by a historical events that happened long before the current population was born. Will rioting work? Is rioting the right course of action? Will the leaders change the situation or will the power of the people?

What do you think?	





In 1960 John RKennedy 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. JRKhad 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. JRKhad 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.

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.	Healthcare and decreasing poverty—JRincreased 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.
Civil Rights – Hegave more important jobs to African-Americans than any other president. He created the ŒO—Commission 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.	Civil Rights — The CEO 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.
Education—JFK's efforts to provide funding for schoolswas denied. Congress was dominated by Southempoliticians and they refused support hisplans after they had clashed with him over Civil Rights.	Education – JFKestablished the Peace Corps, an organisation that sends volunteers abroad to assist people in poorer countries. They worked as teachers, doctors, nurses and technical advisors. JFKwas also keen to introduce an education law to give more money to schools.
Theeconomy—JRCcuttaxes 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.	Healthcare and decreasing poverty—Theminimumwage 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.
Success	Failure





Main information starts at 3 minutes

32) Lyndon Biohnsonwas the new President following the assassination of JRKLBI continued to develop JR3 deas. Johnson wanted to create a Great Society. He won the 1964 election by stating that hewanted to end poverty. Hecarried on the work promised by JRK. Johnson was a much more experienced politician than Kennedy and could passmore laws. Johnson faced opposition during the latter stages of his Presidency. He was criticised for America's involvement in the Vietnam War - somethought 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 failur
Healthcare and decreasing poverty—By 1968, unemployment was on the increase and there was widespread rioting in the poorer areas of somecities. One of the main legacies of the "war on poverty" was an increased cynicism about what the government can achieve.	Healthcare and decreasing poverty—TheMedical 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. Johnsonsigned the economicOpportunity Act in 1964. The law created the Office of EconomicOpportunity aimed at attacking the roots of American poverty.
The economy—JR cuttaxes 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 useit. He also increased government spending on the armed forces, creating jobs.	Education – Operation Headstart gave moneyto schoolsin cities to provide a better education for the poor. Also, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided major funding for schools.
Civil Rights – In 1964 and 1965, African-Americans in Harlem, New York and Watts, LosAngeles rioted after African-American menwere shot by police officers. The riots disheartened Johnson. Johnsonwould be confronted by more urban unrest in 1968, when massive riots broke out in response to Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination.	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 LBJ
Theeconomy – Programs were costly to run and increased national debt. Social Security and Medicare took the largest part of the budget.	
Success  33) In your opinion, which of the two presidents did mo	Failure re to make America a fairer society?



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 efter ww2

Boby boom after the war

- The living standard of the everage American was 3x better than the British
- USA producing half the worlds Hire purchase and credit used spoof

Many moved to the suburbs

Rock n Roll Presiey

confidence and optimism



## But underneath the surface...McCarythism

House Committee of

Onine (1949) and Caree witch hunt in the 1950s DOMININE - COUSTS O 発の出生され



16 policy South of S SUCTO Ches 800



Activities set up Us-American

poverniesent, file

Investigation.

POST NON



suspects 3 Edgar Hosser

FBI had files on I million

These techniques such as

### End of WM2 - USA is a superpower \$3.2% of households owned a TV China falls to communism Key dates Koncen may 2000 102 0740 200

fomour Hollywood

Deluding the

September 1

## USA 1920-73 - Civil Rights Movement

After WWI2 African-Americans were motivated to try and get more sights in the 1956s and 1990s.

Rese Rocks Tearted Nacrth GOSE 200,000 LBJ token Voting Apparts Encourage 10-15,000 Brown en Caroline 200 DOS 10-15,000 Brown England Apparts Andersta and the State Brown Bro	2	Montgomer y Bus Boycott 1965	1967 1967	25 25 25 25	Freedom 1961 1961	March on Mashington 1963	Chill Rights Act 1964	1 58 1 58	Voting Rights Act 1965	MCK assassin asson 1968	Fair Housing Act 1968
Section 19 of the control of the con	41	Ross Ports 10-15,000	Terted Brown re	Serales Serales	38000	200,00 bisch	LBV Salass over	Vorting Rights	Aparets	Encourage as the	Outloss
a JFR Wanted a baccing and Jim Clark Ended person aggrets chall rights ampleyment Bleedy Barnery Address I have Terreruse Terrerus	3.5	Speed.	9 students	S20 students	emethod 40 dept it	2000 OS	Diagol to discriminate	Nacional Association of the Control	t die	Fox Hasing	Magney Park
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	17		3000	Section 1	1	1		Stadey	T T		and home



- SNICC stood for Student Namidiant Coordinating Committee By 1969, they changed this to Student National Coordinating Committee
  - 2008 SQLC

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- Block Power Mexico Olympics 1965, race niets, arson, Block Porthers, Huey Newton
- Melcelin X Tay any means necessary
- Stokely Charmichoel and IRLK did agree on a number of issues in poverty and appasing the Vietnam War
  - Seen as partly responsible for the Fair Housing Act

Argushly it was becouse of the threat of violence from the Slack.
Power movements that JFK/LBJ responded to MLK incread.

### X

- Adrocated ner-violence, this made white people lask like aggressors and remove the sterreshype of black people being violent.

  Illesmenting speaker.
- Led the III.A during the Montgemeny Bus Baycott, played a part in Solnic (agreed to "tumonound Tuesday), March on Wednington speech

If was partly because of his non-violent approach that the Guil Right Act and Voting Rights Act was passed from the Nobal Peace Prize in 1964



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

Civil Rights Act also benefitted women. Both were determined to make widor changes to help society in areas such as health, powerty Both JFK and LBJ had helped the Ovil Rights Movement by possing the Ovil Rights Act in 1964 and then the Voting Rights Act. The and education.

### JFK's New Frontier (HEP)

Scalth - Congress defeated his Medicare proposals

Education - gave money to schools in cities to help the poor

Health - Medical aid given to the poor and elderly

LBJ's Great Society (HEP)

Boverty - Increased minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.40

Declared a lear on poverty

Sove major funding to schools.

- Education Save more money to schools but wanted to give more denied by Congress), and improved training schemes to reduce
- for these in work. Improved benefits for elderly and unemployed Eyearty - increased minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 - only useful





### Women's Liberation Movement

- Amendment Act in 1972, women still poid 70% Equal Pay Act 1963 led onto the Equal Rights NOW, 1966 - leaders such as Betty Friedon less than men on average
  - same terms for unmarried couples as married Contraception made legally available on the

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Strong apposition especially towards abortion Roe vs Wade - Abortion made legal in 1973







		11111			
Key dates	i Pay Act	forms	neplaces Johnson as Presidon	Amendment Act	
	Equal	MOM	Macon	- E	Ros
	8	986	18	1872	200

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

<u>1920s</u>	
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 Hoove	<u>r</u>
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	
<u>1950s</u>	
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.	

 $\boldsymbol{2}$  reasons Elvis was popular in the 1950s.

<u>Civil Rights Movement</u>		
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	<u>in</u>	
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