

Year 11 Revision

History Guide

Paper 2 USA

Section A

- Roaring Twenties

Section B

- Great Depression and the New Deal
- Civil Rights

Examination Date: 14th June

Unit 2

Friday 23rd May

What you are being tested on (1hr 45 minutes)

Section A

The Roaring Twenties

- An inference question 4 marks
- An 'explain' question
- A usefulness question 10 marks

Spend no more than 35 minutes on section A

Section B

Depression and the New Deal

- A describe question 8 marks
- An analysis and explanation question 8 marks

Race Relations in the USA 1955-1968

- A describe question 8 marks
- An analysis and explanation question 12 marks

**A total of 60 marks are available which equate to 37. 5% of
your final GCSE Grade**

How do I answer the exam questions?

Year 11 History Section A Writing Toolkit

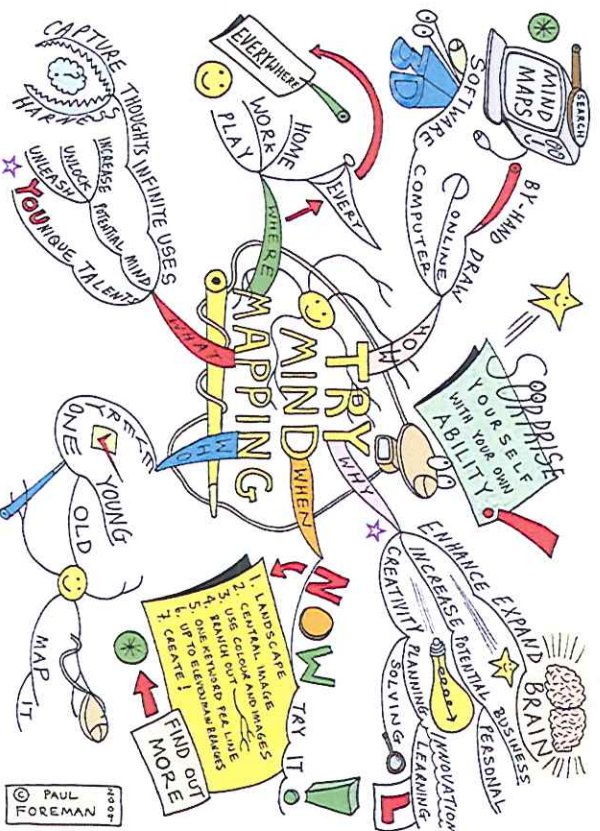
Question type	Example of question	How to get full marks	How to structure your answer and sentence starters
Inference (4 marks) 5 minutes	What does this source suggest about a certain event, person or idea?	You need to make two valid inferences from the source and support your ideas with specific evidence from the source.	The source suggests .../The source hints at <i>Note: Writing masses of your own knowledge is not required. Nor is writing about the reliability of the source required.</i>
Explain (6 marks) 10 minutes	Why did a mood of isolationism grow in the USA after 1918? How did the system of mass production help American industry to prosper in the 1920's What were the consequences of the Forney Mc Cumber tariff?	You need to find two/three reasons (Why question) or ways (How question) or results (What consequences question). Then explain how all three led to or arose from the situation given in the question.	<i>No introduction it wastes time.</i> Firstly (Support first idea with facts and explain how it led to the situation) because .. Secondly.... because... it led to/ resulted in.. Overall/in conclusion Brief summary of other results. <i>To make sure of an A* you might want to explain a third result in depth</i>
Usefulness (10 marks) 15 minutes	How useful is source X for studying the reasons why Prohibition was introduced in the USA in 1918?	You need to use the source to show what it does tell you. Then use your own knowledge to show what information the source does not contain Next you need to look at the provenance –the motive and purpose of the writer. You need to explain how these factors might make the source more or less useful	1. Briefly describe the source Source X shows ... 2. Use the CONTENT of the source and your own knowledge to come up with two ideas about the sources usefulness. Looking at the content of the source I can see it would be useful to a historian researching X because.... It is also useful because..... 3. Use the PROVENANCE and your own knowledge to come up with TWO more ideas about the sources usefulness. You can explain why the source is both useful and less useful. Looking at the provenance I see Secondly However..... 4. Conclude your answer. Conclusion will often refer explicitly to the purpose of the source In conclusion this source is of some use because.../Overall this source is ..

Year 11 History Section B Writing Toolkit

Question type	Example of question	How to get full marks	How to structure your answer and sentence starters
Describe (8 marks) 12-15 minutes	Describe Roosevelt's conflict with the Supreme Court (You will be provided with a prompt source probably a picture).	You need to describe a number of factors (at least two) in detail, giving specific facts and figures in support of your ideas	Write in detail about at least two specific aspects of the question To get high marks you need to show a good amount of factual knowledge. At some point you must make reference to what you see in the picture/source relating it to the question. Firstly.. Secondly.. The source shows this aspect... Finally..
Analysis and explanation (12 marks) 18-20 minutes	The New Deal led to the economic recovery of the USA in the 1930's'. Do you agree? Explain your answer	You need to show you can explain both sides of the argument before explaining and supporting a conclusion in which you decide whether or not you agree with the statement	<u>Paragraph 1.</u> Give at least two reasons why the first view of the event- the statement in the question- is true. Give all the facts arguments and explanations which suggest the statement is true. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an argument that... • All of the above suggest that <u>Paragraph 2</u> Now give at least two reasons why the statement given in the question is not true. Give all the facts arguments and explanations which suggest the statement is not true. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However there is another argument which... • All of the above suggests that <u>Paragraph 3</u> Now you have debated the two sides to the argument you have to reach a conclusion Therefore (if you think the counter argument you have just given is right) Nevertheless (if you think the statement in the question is right) Explain why you have made the judgment you have made. Try to do more than simply restate the ideas you have already given. Try to weigh up the strength of both cases and EXPLAIN why one of them is stronger. If possible come up with a fact that supports your judgement Overall... because....it led to.....

How can I revise for history effectively?

1. Take each topic in this book at a time and make mind maps/ grids or revision cards which record the key information on each topic (see the examples of how you can do this as you go through each topic)
2. Then complete a practice answer to an examination question on the same topic
3. Then use the writing toolkit at the front of this guide to check if you have structured your answer enough to gain full marks
4. Compare your answer against the sample answers in this booklet to check if your technique is matching those in the sample answers
5. Make sure you time yourself when you write your practice answers



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Section A Checklist

Tick the box when you have revised this topic and are confident
with it

Topic	Tick when completed
1. Explain why the mood of isolationism grew in the USA after 1918	
2. Explain the effects of Isolationism	
3. Explain why the US introduced a Tariff policy	
4. What was the Fordney McCumber Tariff Act?	
5. What were the effects of tariffs?	
6. Explain the growth in industry in the 1920's	
7. What were the key features of the economic boom of the 1920's?	
8. What were the causes of the economic boom?	
9. Explain the development of the entertainment industry in the 1920's	
10. Explain the craze for fads and flappers	
11. Who did not benefit from the economic boom?	
12. Why did the US government limit immigration in the 1920's?	
13. How did the US government limit immigration?	
14. Why was there a Red Scare in the 1920's?	
15. Who were the KKK and why were they able to attack black Americans in the 1920's?	
16. Why did the government introduce prohibition?	
17. Why did prohibition fail?	
18. Why did organised crime flourish in the 1920's?	
19. Why did the economic boom come to a dramatic end in 1929?	
20. What were the immediate effects of the Wall Street Crash?	

Key knowledge for the exam

Section A: The Roaring Twenties 1919-1929

1. How and why was the USA a divided society in the 1920's?

Explain why a mood of isolationism grew in the USA after 1918

- **The US experience of WW1:** although numbers killed were far less than European countries (100,000) each death was a personal tragedy for each family. Many Americans viewed the conflict as a remote one which involved issues that did not concern them. They did not want more American soldiers killed trying to keep peace around the world
- **Economic concerns:** America was the strongest and richest country in the world – many Americans did not want the USA to end up paying the cost of keeping the peace by being committed to the League of Nations
- **Republican opposition to the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations:** Republican opposition to Wilson's League of Nations (led by Henry Cabot Lodge) gained plenty of support from many Americans who did not want the USA to become entangled in European affairs. In the 1920 Presidential election Warren Harding promised a 'return to normalcy' which was supported by many.
- **German Immigrants:** Many Americans were immigrants from Europe and they still had ties there. So German immigrants HATED the Treaty of Versailles just as much as the Germans in Germany.

Explain the effects of isolationism

Economic effects: led to the Tariff Policy to try to keep foreign goods out of the US economy – damaged relations with European countries.

Tariffs were one cause which led to the Great Depression of the 1930's

Helped to fuel Racism and xenophobia in America

Isolationism strengthened growing beliefs in the US about white supremacy and the desire to keep America for WASPS only. This resulted in changes to immigration policies

It also helped to create a 'Red Scare



1920 Presidential Election: Victory for Republican Warren Harding

American refusal to join the League of Nations.

This weakened the League of Nations and is a large reason why the League never succeeded in stopping the rise of Hitler

Explain why the US introduced a Tariff policy

1. Isolationist attitudes: The USA did not need the rest of the world. They wanted to place high tariffs on imported goods so that American businesses would benefit
2. The experience of the War: American businesses had boomed during the war *because* European countries had not been able to sell their goods in the USA – American business leaders wanted this boom to continue
3. To protect American jobs and wages : Fordney claimed that tariffs would protect American jobs as people would buy American goods
4. Problems in farming: Overproduction had caused a depression in farming. Foreign grain needed to be kept out to push up prices of American grain

What was the Fordney McCumber Tariff Act, 1922?

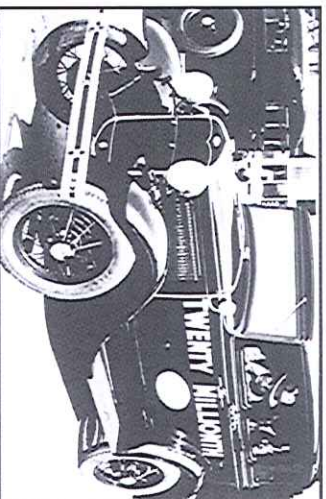
- Passed by Congress in 1922
- It placed higher tariffs (taxes) on goods coming from all foreign countries
- It created the 'American Selling Price', which adjusted the tariff as needed so that the selling price of imported goods was always higher than the US price of the same goods

What were the effects of the Tariff Policy?

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Highest tariffs in history: average import duty was 40%	High prices of American goods eventually made life more difficult for the American people
Helped American industry by pushing up prices of imports. Protected American industry and farming from foreign competition	American firms became inefficient because there was no competition. Wage rises made it more expensive to produce goods
American farms and factories prospered and economy grew	Other European countries responded with their own tariffs. American farm goods abroad did not sell
	World Trade was damaged – this helped to cause the Great Depression



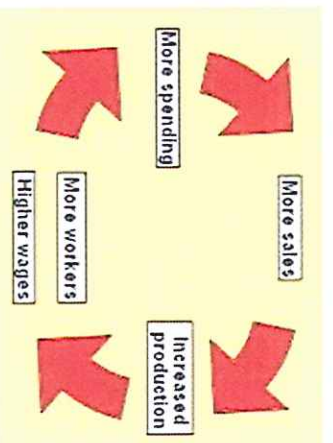
Explain the growth in Industry in the 1920's



- Motor Car Industry was the first to use **Assembly Lines** as a way of producing goods in large quantities
- Henry Ford pioneered this method to make an affordable motor car for an ordinary man and his family
- Model T Ford produced in 1911. By 1920's one was being produced every 10 seconds. This allowed a reduction in prices: in 1911 : \$850 By 1920 \$295
- All Model T cars were the same model and colour (black) to ensure cheap cost
- Expansion of car industry helped others to grow – steel, rubber, glass, leather, oil and construction industry
- **MASS PRODUCTION** was also used to make other consumer goods and made them affordable: telephones, radios, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and ovens

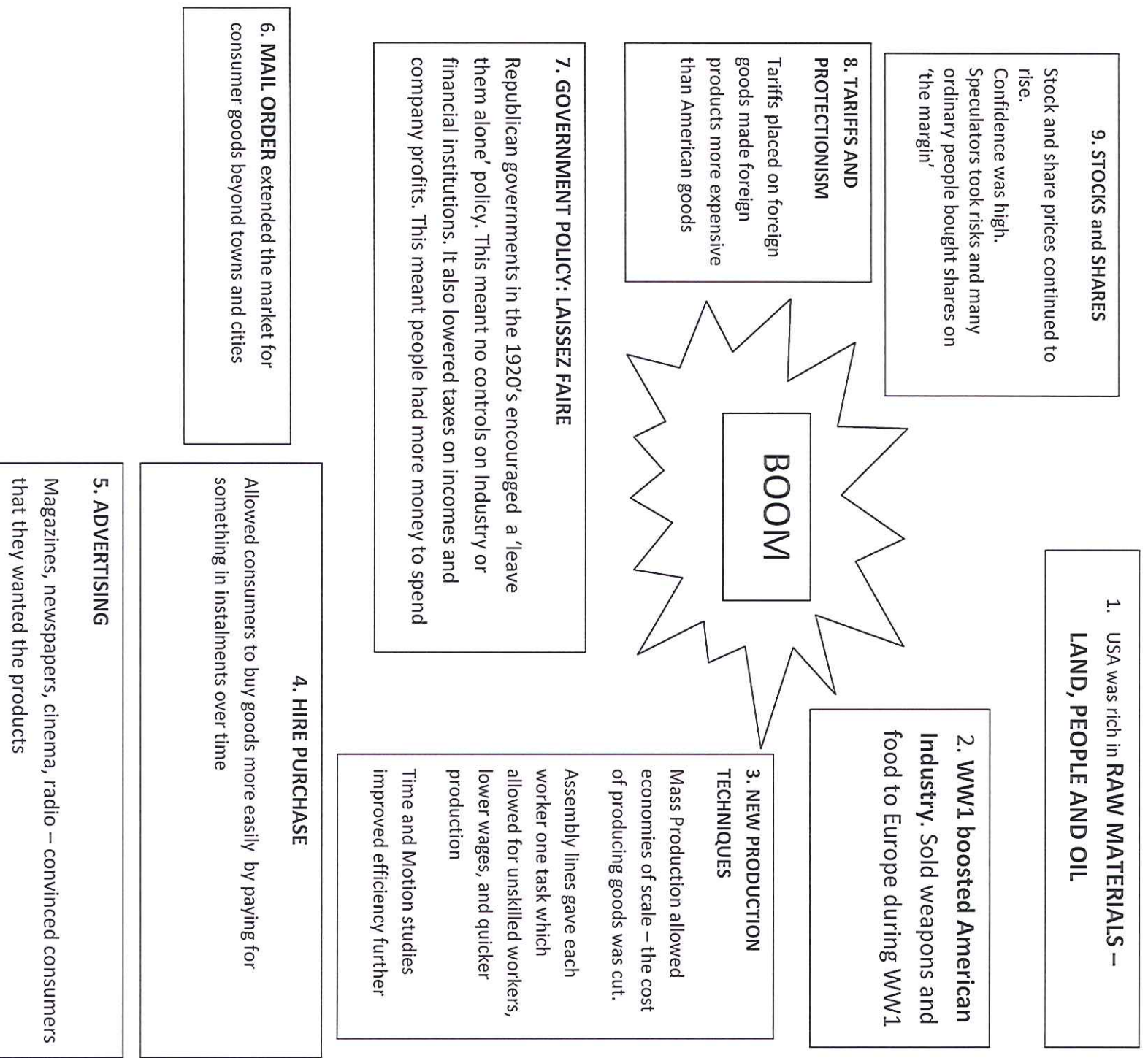
What were the key features of the economic boom of the 1920's?

The cycle of prosperity



- Car ownership increased from 9 million to 26 million
- Telephones increased from 13 million to 20 million
- **Cycle of Prosperity** meant as more jobs were created, consumers had more money to spend which created demand for more production
- The **advertising Industry boomed** as companies realised the benefit of using newspapers, catalogues, radio and cinema to advertise their products

What were the causes of the economic boom?



Explain the development of the entertainment industry in the 1920's

Development of Jazz and the Blues

Jazz originated from Black Slaves who had created their own brand of music

It was based on improvisation as many black Americans had not been able to read music

This made the music attractive because it was unpredictable

It had names like 'rag' 'blues' but was renamed Jazz by white Americans

It became popular with young, middle class white Americans – was seen by young people as rebellious and wild

Many disapproved but this only made it more popular.

It became the attraction of nightclubs and speakeasies and the radio.

Louis Armstrong was one of the most famous Jazz artists along with Duke Ellington

The most famous Jazz club was the Cotton Club in New York

The Blues also became a popular form of music – black guitarist W.C Handy was famous

The Radio and Phonograph

People could listen to music by buying gramophone recordings and playing them on a Phonograph

By 1930 600 radio stations in USA

10 million people with radios by 1929

Mass production meant lots of families could afford one.

People could listen to sporting events, adverts, the news, jazz.

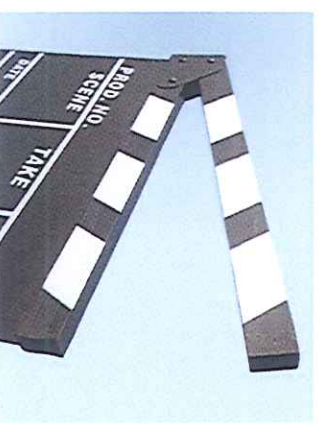
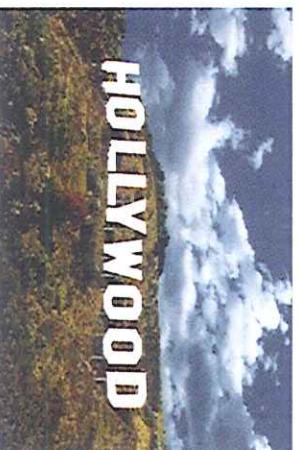
It became the main source of family entertainment

By end of 1920's reached more than 50 million people

Helped to create sporting heroes and helped to increase people's political and social awareness and increased the consumer boom because of advertising

CINEMA

- Movies became a national habit by the 1920's
- 1929 110 million going to movies each week
- Every town had a cinema – it was affordable.
- Allowed people to escape into a fantasy world
- First movies were silent and black and white with piano players
- 1927 Jazz Singer was first talkie. By 1930's films produced in colour. Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck were household names
- Hollywood became centre of film industry. MGM, Paramount, United Artists produced 500 films per year
- Movie Stars became famous – Charlie Chaplin/ Gloria Swanson/ Mary Pickford – people idolised them.
- Rudolf Valentino's death saw thousands of fans attending his funeral in 1926



Explain the craze for Fads and Flappers

Why?

- After trauma of WW1 young people rejected convention, rebelled against their parents
- Economic boom meant people had money to spend and leisure time – greater freedom
- Technology such as cars and radio meant growth of Jazz, sport, fashion expanded

What?

Dancing	<p>Clubs and Dancing</p> <p>A more carefree approach compared with before WW1</p> <p>Charleston with breathtaking rhythms became popular</p> <p>Other dances like the sexually suggestive shimmy, tango Vampire and Turkey Trot became famous.</p> <p>These shocked the older generation and many considered them immoral and scandalous</p> <p>Craze for dance marathons grew</p>
Sport	<p>Baseball, Basketball and American football:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People had more transport available to go to matches. Organised sport emerged • The radio broadcast events all over the USA • Sport became profitable and attracted ever larger crowds • Matches and results were analysed and players' techniques discussed – sporting icons emerged • The result was the cult of sporting heroes – their lifestyles received media attention • Growth of sporting heroes meant more people took part in professional sport – swimming pools and stadiums were built.
Flappers and fashion	<p>Many young middle class women followed the craze to become a 'flapper'. Short, bobbed hair. Tried to look flat-chested and wore a skirt to the knee. Used lipstick, smoked and drove a car. Some young men rebelled by wearing pin-stripe suits, trilby hats and spats on their shoes</p> <p>Older generation rejected the changes – Anti-Flirt Association set up to challenge the excesses of the Young.</p>
Fads	<p>Dance Marathons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contestants danced non-stop until one couple remained. - People hoped to achieve fame. - Craze began when Atlanta Cummings danced non-stop for 27 hours. - Money was made from the Marathons with promoters organising weekly events and special rules. - Many competitors thought of themselves as celebrities <p>Flagpole Sitting</p> <p>The oddest craze of the 1920's</p> <p>Alvin Shipwreck Kelly was the most well-known. Sat for 49 days.</p> <p>Heroes: Charles Lindbergh</p> <p>First person to fly across the Atlantic nonstop, May 1927</p> <p>No map, radio or parachute.</p> <p>Showed the triumph of the individual and symbolised the spirit of the USA</p> <p>Plane was called 'Spirit of St Louis'</p> <p>Became a National Hero: Awarded the Flying Cross</p> <p>Received more than 55,000 telegrams</p>

How far was the USA a Divided Society in the 1920's?

Who did not benefit from the economic boom?

- In 1929 a survey found that 60% of Americans lived below the poverty line
- 5% of the population earned 33% of the wealth

Farmers



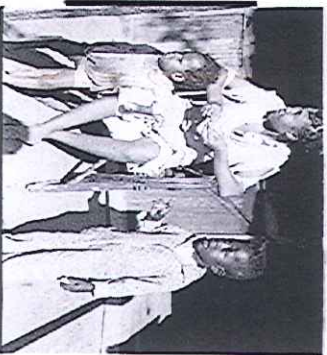
Struggled because of SURPLUS of food as a result of new technology (Combine harvesters)

Prices dropped

Small farmers struggled to keep up with mortgage payments

Evicted or forced to sell their land

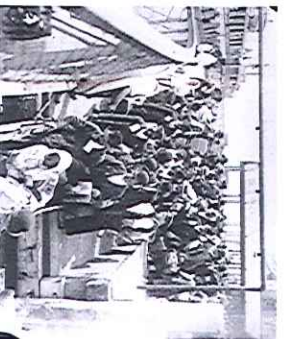
Black Americans



1 million Black farm workers lost their jobs in 1920's

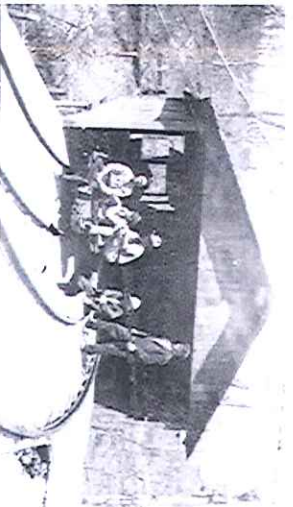
Many moved north but experienced racial discrimination when looking for work in the cities in the North – very low paid

Immigrants



Immigrants were forced to work for low wages as they were seen as a cheap source of labour

Workers in Old Industries



Workers in old industries like Coal, Textiles and railways suffered.

The coal industry suffered as new forms of power from oil, gas and electricity became more common

Over-mining of coal led to wage cuts and job losses

Man-made products like Rayon replaced Cotton.

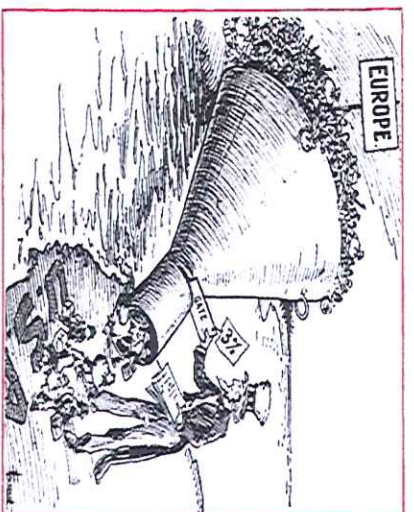
Wages stayed low so strikes increased.

Why did the US government limit immigration in the 1920's?

- Resentment against 'new immigrants' from southern and eastern Europe (13 million between 1900 and 1914) grows. This was an effect of Isolationism

New immigrants were resented because:

- *The fear of Communism* after the Russian Revolution frightened many Americans. They thought immigrants would bring Communist ideas to America
 - Many were poor and illiterate (Not skilled)
 - They were blamed for crimes like Prostitution and Drunkenness
 - People thought they were taking all the jobs
 - Isolationism fuelled American resentment of foreigners (xenophobic attitudes)
- Racial and Religious Prejudice: Many were from SE Europe and were Catholic or Jewish – different cultural and religious background. They were not WASPS



How did the government limit immigration?

1. 1917 Immigration Law

Immigrants had to pass a series of tests to prove that they could read and write. Many poorer immigrants (Eastern Europe) had no education and so could not pass this test. It also brought in an immigration fee of \$8

2. The Emergency Quota Act 1921

Set a limit of 357,000 a year on immigrants (quota system). New immigrants allowed in as a % of the proportion of people the same nationality who had been living in the USA in 1910. Figure set at 3%. Reduced immigrants from Eastern Europe

3. The National Origins Act 1924

Only 2% of the population of any foreign group could arrive (based on population in 1890)
Deliberately designed to penalise immigrants from southern and eastern Europe

4. 1929 Immigration Act:

Banned Asian Immigration
Limit of 150,000 total

Who were the KKK and why were they able to attack Black Americans in the 1920's?

The KKK were a white supremacy terrorist movement who used violence to intimidate black Americans.

- They were formed in the 1850's by former soldiers after the American Civil War with the aim of keeping whites in control and blacks staying as slaves.
- Spread to big cities such as Detroit, Denver and Dallas.
- The KKK was strongest in the Midwest and rural south, where working class whites competed with black people for unskilled jobs after WW1

Aims and Beliefs

- Discriminated against Black people, Mexicans, Catholics, Jews, Communists.
- Wanted black people to return to slavery.
- Only WASPs (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) could join.

Methods and Activities?

- The KKK used parades, beatings, lynching and other violent methods to intimidate black people. They also attacked Jews, Catholics and foreign immigrants.
- Dressed in White to conceal their identity and symbolize white supremacy
- Stopped black people from voting
- Destroyed Black farms
- Attack any white person or their property if they tried to help a black person.
- Lynch black people (join together and execute or punish someone violently without a proper trial)
- Burning cross became a

Membership in 1920's:

1920 = 100,000 members
1925: 5 Million

Members were white, Racist and Protestant

People attracted to the Klan because of Industrialisation which brought more workers to the cities. Many of these workers were either Foreign or Black so resentment built up against them.

Southern whites were also angry that black soldiers had been armed during WW1

Why did the Govt find it hard to act against the Klan?

- Klan members had friends in high places – police and judges were often in the Klan themselves
- Intimidation and fear often meant they got support
- Many states believe Federal Govt had not right to interfere in the Klan
- Politicians in the South did not want to risk losing white votes and missing the chance to get elected to congress

Why did the KKK decline in the late 1920's?

- Scandal of David Stephenson 'The Grand Dragon' of the Indiana Klan. Found guilty of rape and mutilation of a white woman on a Chicago Train.
- Scandal destroyed Stephenson's reputation.
- The governor of Indiana refused to Pardon him and other scandals by the KKK were exposed.
- The Klan was discredited
- Klan membership declined – 1928 only few hundred thousand members



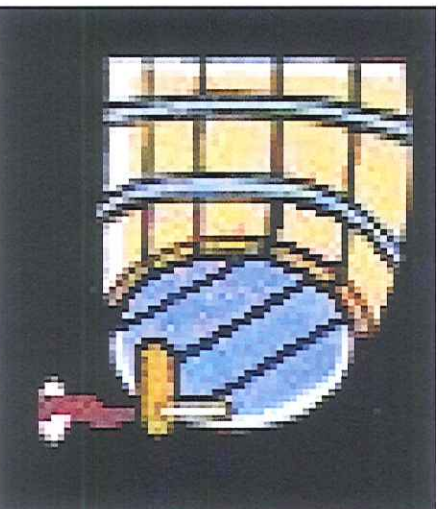
Why did the Government bring in Prohibition?

What was Prohibition?

- Prohibition was the period of time between January 1920 and December 1935 when it was illegal to make, sell or transport alcoholic drinks in the USA.

Why did America introduce Prohibition?

- During the 1800's, TEMPERANCE, or not drinking alcohol, was common in rural areas, especially amongst Christians.
- Some movements were so strong that they persuaded local governments to ban the sale of alcohol. One of the biggest movements was the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union** and the **Anti-Saloon League**
- These groups blamed alcohol for sin and evil in American society like gambling, domestic abuse. Industrialists like Henry Ford also thought it made people less efficient at work.
- Campaigners argued that prohibition would bring back god-fearing American family values
- This campaign gathered pace until it became a national campaign to ban alcohol.
- By 1916, 21 States had banned saloons.
- It also became a big issue in American politics: Politicians had to explain what they thought of Prohibition and could lose votes as a result of they said they did not want alcohol banned!
- America's entry in the war 1917 also gave Prohibition a big boost (American brewers were often of German descent!) In 1918 President Wilson banned Beer Production
- In July 1919, it became illegal to make, sell or transport 'intoxicating Liquor'. But it did not define what 'Intoxicating Liquor' was.
- In 1920 the Volstead Act was passed which defined intoxicating liquor as anything containing more than 0.5% alcohol.
- The US Government hired between 1500 and 2500 agents for the whole of the USA to try to enforce prohibition.



7. THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The onset of the Great Depression meant that legalising alcohol would create more jobs and money. The government could get taxes from the alcohol. The brewing industry could create jobs again

It was seen as the cause of violent crime that had swept America and ills of society. People now campaigned to have it ended just like they had campaigned to have it started!

1. SPEAKEASIES

These were an illegal saloon, often in a cellar behind locked doors with peepholes.

There were soon more speakeasies than there had been saloons!

In New York by 1930 there were 30,000 speakeasies

6. THE ST VALENTINES DAY MASSACRE

The St. Valentines Day Massacre in 1929 was a turning point.

It was the climax of the gangster wars

Bugs Moran killed one of Capone's friends

In retaliation seven members of Moran's gang were killed by Capone's men disguised as police officers

People were finally shown the level of violence and corruption that Prohibition had caused.

The public turned against prohibition

Why did Prohibition fail?

2. BOOTLEGGERS and Illegal

Brewing

Bootleggers smuggled illegal supplies of alcohol into the cities from Canada and Mexico

Bootleggers often became very rich

Much of the Kennedy family fortune came from bootlegging illegal alcohol
Moonshine was brewed illegally at home

3. ORGANISED CRIME (GANSTERS)

Gangsters such as Al Capone, made a fortune from supplying speakeasies with illegal alcohol.

This often led to violence between rival gangs as they fought to gain control of particular districts

Between 1926-1927 there were 130 gangland murders in Chicago and no-one was convicted.

5. HEALTH

Although deaths from Alcoholism fell by 80% by 1921, by 1926 50,000 people had died from poisoned alcohol made illegally.

There was an increase in cases of blindness and paralysis caused by illegal, poisoned alcohol

4. It was impossible to Enforce

2500 agents were not enough to enforce prohibition. Many of them were corrupt and paid by the gangs to ignore speakeasies and smuggling.

Most Americans were prepared to break the laws to have a drink so gang smuggling just

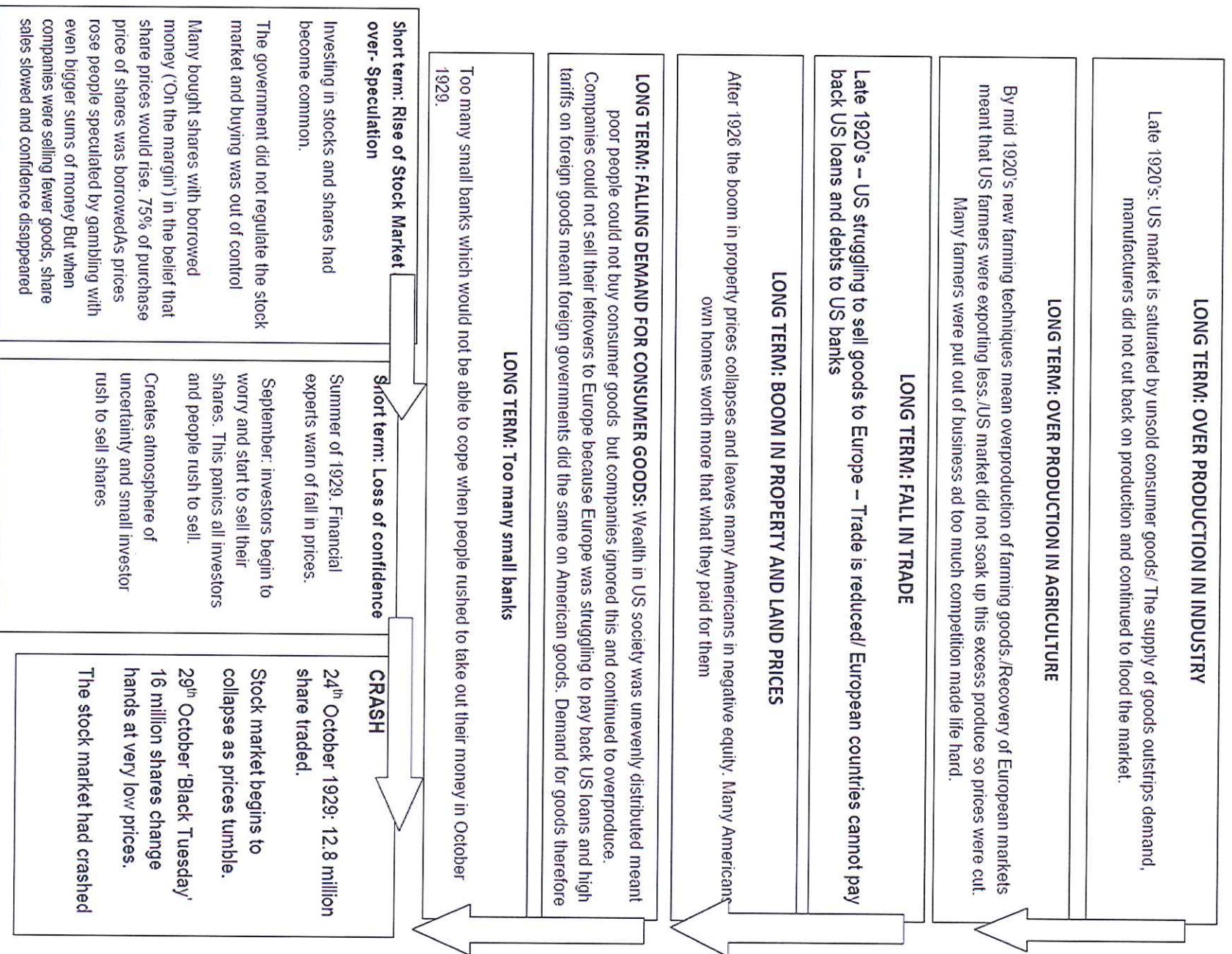
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Why did Organised crime flourish in the 1920's?



- Prohibition created the opportunity for vast profits to be made from the illegal alcohol trade
- Gangsters were attracted and ran speakeasies and protection rackets.
- They were involved in prostitution and drug trafficking
- Al Capone was the most famous gangster.
- Italian immigrant who operated in Chicago
- 700 armed gang like an army.
- Bribed police officers, judges and politicians
- St Valentines Day massacre in 1929 was example of the most extreme brutality when Al Capone's men gunned down seven members of the gang run by rival Bugs Moran
- Capone finally charged with tax evasion in 1932

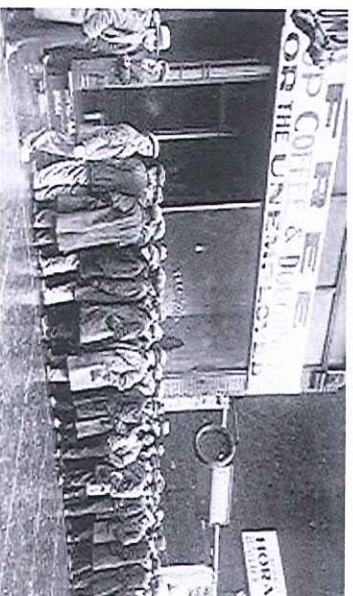
Why did the Economic Boom come to a dramatic end in 1929?



What were the effects of the Wall Street Crash?



- Roaring twenties comes to an abrupt end
- Investors lose money and struggle to pay debts
- Banks go out of business and many lose savings – 700 collapse in 1929
- Loss of confidence in financial system
- People stop buying consumer goods
- Firms forced to cut production and lay off workers
- Unemployment rises sharply (2.5 mill by end of 1929) and the Great Depression begins.
- Credit collapsed and loans were taken in.
- Banks that had survived did not want to loan money



REVISION TASKS: PRACTICE QUESTIONS SECTION A

1. What does Source A suggest about American attitudes towards immigrants. (4 marks)

Source A Attitudes towards immigration in the USA

For some years in the early twentieth century white Anglo Saxon Protestant Americans had been feeling "swamped" by non protestant immigrants with darker skins than their own, especially Catholics and Jews from Europe.

An immigration law of 1921 established a national quota system designed so that few people from eastern and southern Europe could get in.

From The USA: From Wilson to Nixon 1917-1975 Harriet Ward 1996

2. Using Source B and your own knowledge explain why the Ku Klux Klan gained support in the USA in the 1920's. (6 marks)

Source B The Ku Klux Klan in the 1920's

The original Ku Klux Klan was set up in the South in 1866 to terrorise black Americans recently freed from slavery. In the 1920's a revised Klan began to flourish. Its updated list of hate figures included not only the blacks, but Catholics and Jews. But its worst crimes were still against black Americans in the states of the Mid-West and South.

From The USA: From Wilson to Nixon 1917-1975 Harriet Ward 1996

3. How useful is Source C for learning about the arguments in 1919 concerning whether the USA should join the League of Nations

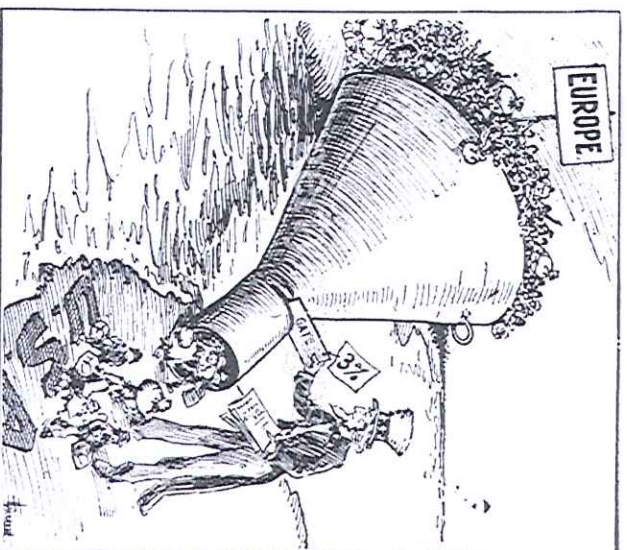
Use source C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (10 marks)

Source C Why President Wilson believed that the USA should join the League of Nations. It is taken from the end of a long speech in Colorado in September 1919 as part of Wilson's tour around the USA. The day following this speech Wilson collapsed from exhaustion and never regained full health.

The details of the Treaty of Versailles are fair, but they need the support of the combined power of the great nations of the world in the League of Nations. And they will have that support. We Americans have accepted the truth of justice and of liberty and of peace. The truth is going to lead us, and through us the world, out into a period of quietness and peace such as the world never dreamed of before

Source C An American cartoon May 1921. Caption reads Uncle Sam's quota. (this refers to the Emergency Quota Act)

How useful is this source to an historian studying attitudes towards immigration in the 1920's? (10 marks)



a) What can you infer from the source below about the causes of the Wall Street Crash?

'The bull market on Wall Street began in 1923 and led to an unprecedented period of share trading. However, by 1929 there were signs of instability. On September 3 the Dow Jones Industrial Average reached its peak, closing at 381.7'

From the Guardian newspaper in 2008

(4 marks)

c) Explain whether the source below is useful to a historian studying the causes of the Wall Street Crash. (10)



'On Margin' a cartoon from 'Life' magazine in November 1929

a) What can you infer from the source below about the results of Prohibition?

'Prohibition has made nothing but trouble'

Al Capone

c) Explain whether the source below is useful to an historian studying the reaction of Americans to Prohibition.(10)



A 1920s protest march in Saratoga, New York State

a) What can you infer from the source below about attitudes towards race in the 1920s?

'Just as the American stage and motion picture have fallen under the control of Jews and their art-destroying commercialism, so the business of handling "popular songs" has become a Yiddish industry.'

The International Jew: The World's Foremost Problem (1921) by Henry Ford (yes, that Henry Ford).

(4 marks)

c) How useful is the source below to an historian studying the success of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s? (10)

Ku Klux Klan
STATE DEMONSTRATION
COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND
NORTH YORK
Sunday and Monday, Sept. 4th and 5th
Addresses by
PROMINENT SPEAKERS
of the K. K. K.
Religious Services, Band Concerts, Singing by
Male Quartettes, Chorus and Glee Clubs
Street Parade Monday Afternoon
Huge K. K. K. Fireworks Display Monday Evening
Admission and Parking Free
GENERAL PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

A poster advertising a KKK event in the 1920s

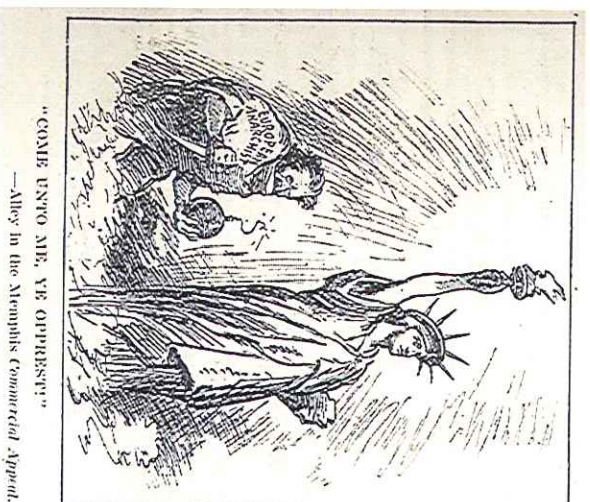
What can you infer from the source below about the 'Red Scare' of the 1920s?

'A series of bomb explosions in 1919, including a bungled attempt to blow up A. Mitchell Palmer, America's Attorney-General, lead to a campaign against the communists. On New Year's Day, 1920, over 6000 people were arrested and put in prison. Many had to be released in a few weeks and only 3 guns were found in their homes.'

Quote from the History Learning Site (2009)

(4 marks)

c) How useful is the source below to an historian studying attitudes towards immigrants in 1920s America?



From a Memphis magazine of the 1920s

Explain what you can infer about entertainment in the 1920s from the source below.

'I went into the business for the money, and the art grew out of it. If people are disillusioned by that remark, I can't help it. It's the truth.'

Charlie Chaplin

c) Explain how useful the source below is to an historian studying entertainment in 1920s America.



c) How useful is the source below to an historian researching inequality in the 1920s?



An American magazine cartoon of the 1920s.

a) Explain what can be inferred from the source below about the reasons for American prosperity in the 1920s. (4)

The country needs "less government in business, more business in government."

Republican Presidential Candidate, Warren G. Harding

c) Explain how useful the source below is to an historian studying the reasons for American economic success in the 1920s.



A 1920s newspaper advert for a radio.

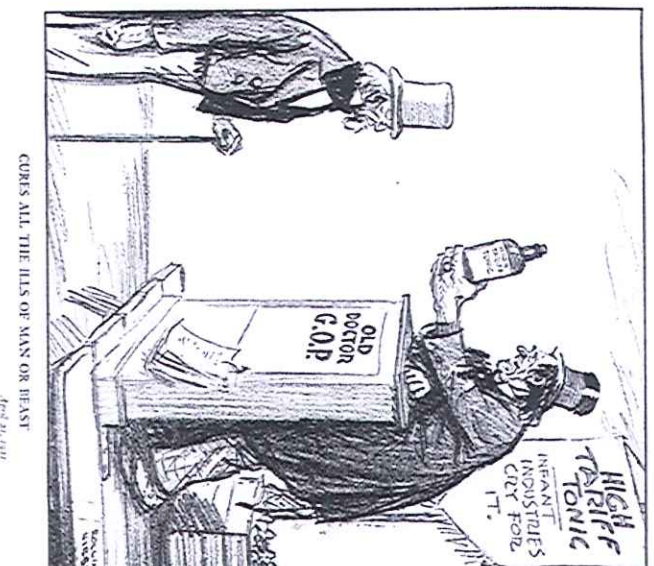
a) Explain what can be inferred about tariffs of the 1920s from the source below. (4)

'His day begins when he is aroused by an alarm clock, and the new tariff bill raises the duty on this article 67 per cent. His first act is to throw off the bed-covering, on which the duty has been increased 60 per cent. He jumps from his bed, on which the duty is advanced 133%, and dons a summer bathrobe, with the duty up 60 per cent.'

From Lee Lyberger 'Tariff Primer' (1922)

c) Explain how useful the source below is to an historian studying the reasons why tariffs were introduced in the 1920s.

(10 marks)



A cartoon from an American magazine in 1921. G.O.P. stands for 'Grand Old Party', a nickname for the Republicans.

a) Explain what can be inferred from the source below

(4 marks)

The country needs “less government in business, more business in government.”

Republican Presidential Candidate, Warren G. Harding

- Harding believed that government should not interfere in the economy so there would be no controls on industry or on financial institutions.
- Harding is assaying the things because he thought that Americans wanted to hear them and that this would make them vote for him

b) Explain how America achieved economic success in the 1920s. (6 marks)

The American economy recovered quickly after the First World War. The war had been good for American business. Factory production had risen sharply to meet the needs of war. America had been able to capture markets that used to buy from Europe and once the war was over these countries continued to buy American goods.

The Republican government favoured big Business. They followed a policy of isolationism and focused on internal affairs. They tried to help American businesses by increasing taxes on foreign goods coming into the USA. Consumers were also helped by low taxation and had more money to spend on consumer goods. There was a feeling of confidence among American people and so many invested in companies buying shares. The result was a boom in the stock market

American industry developed new production technique. The motor car industry was among the first to use assembly lines to produce goods in large quantities. Consumer industries grew especially. An increase in the production of consumer goods created more jobs. As a result people had more money to spend on consumer goods. This increase in wealth encouraged an increase in production and so on. In the 1920's America became the richest country in the world and so achieved economic success

c) Explain how useful the source below is to an historian studying the reasons for American economic success in the 1920s.

(10 marks)

A RADIO TRON DID IT!

RADIO TRON UV 200
Long Life Bulb - 4000 Hours
PRICE \$5.25

3000 miles with a Radiotron UV 200

What the advertiser did you can duplicate, proving you are not of their former Radiotron delusions.

Radiotrons are reasonably priced and highly efficient vacuum tubes of uniform characteristics. They are a product of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Co.

The Radiotron Corporation's tubes are covered by patents and licenses of the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Co., and other companies. They are the only tubes that can be used in any of the many types of radio sets and are the only tubes that can be used in any of the many types of radio sets.

See your nearest dealer or write direct to:
RADIOTRON, COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, 1000 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, CITY

Radio Corporation of America

A 1920s newspaper advert for a radio.

The source is useful for showing us two reasons for American economic success in the early 1920's. Firstly there was a growth in consumer goods. The source gives us an example of one of the many consumer goods that were made using mass production methods. Goods such as telephones, refrigerators, telephones, and vacuum cleaners were in great demand. Secondly there was a boom in advertising. This source is an example of the advertising that appeared in magazines and newspapers in cinemas and on billboards. This advertisement is typical of the many that tried to convince Americans that they should buy now.

However this source may be less useful. Firstly because it is an advertisement that promotes Radio Corporation. How typical this ad is, is difficult to judge and this is one consumer industry amongst many. Likewise the advertisement reflects the needs/aspirations of the more wealthy in society and only a comparatively small proportion of American society (40%) was able to join in the consumer boom. There were many Americans who could not afford radios and not everyone even had electricity. Secondly this source only gives us a limited view of the many causes of the economic boom there is no evidence of government policy – laissez faire and protectionism – that also fuelled the boom. Nor America's wealth in raw materials and the advantages the USA gained during WW1.

To conclude this advertisement is of limited use since it focuses on just one industry and specifically on Radiotron. The purpose of this source was to advertise Radiotron to the public not inform us about the reasons for economic success in America. However we can generalise from ad and say advertising and the sale of consumer goods were two of many factors which encouraged American economic success.

c) Explain how useful the source below is to an historian studying entertainment in 1920s America. (10 marks)



A modern poster.

The sources content is of some use. It suggests that in the 1920's black musicians played jazz music and were well rewarded for doing so. Duke Ellington appears to be playing in a public place. He looks fit, healthy and happy. The place could be the Cotton Club in New York because he did play there along with Louis Armstrong. It's also useful because the poster suggests that the early black American jazz players such as Duke Ellington were highly regarded and have been given the accolade of 'Great'.

However this source is not contemporary. The term 'Jazz Great' has been applied in hindsight and in the 1920's it would be a term used by relatively few people, perhaps just by those young people who enjoyed the new form of music. In the 1920's Duke Ellington was not yet an Early Jazz Great! Black people faced a lot of discrimination during the 1920's and although some found acceptance as musicians playing in clubs many more did not enjoy such fame or privilege. Many black people lost their jobs as farm workers in the 1920's and moved to the cities. They were usually unable to find work or if they did it was lowly paid. They lived in poor housing and were subjected to racist attacks by the KKK.

To conclude this poster is of very limited use to someone studying the entertainment industry. Its purpose today is merely to decorate a room and informs us that at some point in the past there lived a musician called Duke Ellington who some would call an Early Jazz Great' We do not even know to whom he is being compared

a) Explain what you can infer about entertainment in the 1920s from the source below. (4 marks)

'I went into the business for the money, and the art grew out of it. If people are disillusioned by that remark, I can't help it. It's the truth.'

Charlie Chaplin

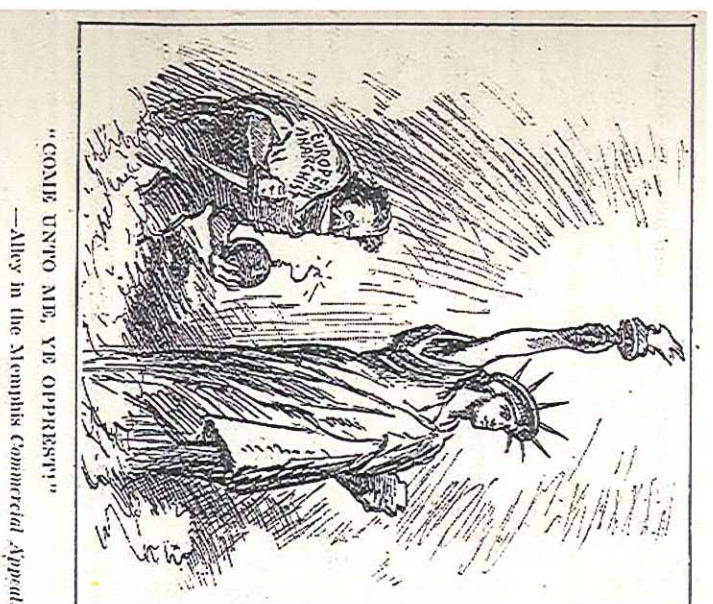
- *The entertainment industry particularly films was very successful and there was money to be made by successful actors*
- *Charlie Chaplin was a significant figure in the entertainment industry and the public listened to what he said*

b) Explain how entertainment changed in the 1920s. (6 marks)

The entertainment industry flourished during the 1920's because people had surplus cash in their pockets and because people wanted to have fun. There were also new technological innovations. Going to the movies became a national habit and by 1929 more than 110 million Americans were going to the movies each week. Movie stars assumed celebrity status - Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Gloria Swanson became international film stars. Technological innovations took place too. The first films were silent in black and white and words were shown on the screen. Cinemas employed piano players to provide background music but by the end of the 1920s sound and colour had successfully been added on a small scale.

The music industry also developed and new types of music became popular. Jazz music was a new kind of music it was played in night clubs such as New York's Cotton club by black musicians. Also Blues music which was played by black guitarists. American youngsters in particular took to this new music and wild new dances such as the Charleston because it seemed more exciting than traditional music. Technological innovations meant that this music could be listened to at home. People could buy gramophone records and could play them on a phonograph. Or they could turn on their radio and listen to music. By 1929 there were 10 million homes with radio.

c) How useful is the source below to an historian studying attitudes towards immigrants in 1920s America? (10 marks)



From a Memphis magazine of the 1920s

The source shows how some people perceived immigrants and would be especially useful to someone researching immigrant propaganda. The WASP's had a great deal of power and pushed the story that immigrants would take Americans jobs or worse still try to spread communist ideas. The immigrant in this source is shown as being intent of committing a crime either a bombing or a stabbing. He has been labelled and judged as an anarchist. The cartoon is most likely a response to the bombing of the New York stock exchange on Wall Street in September 1920 an event which would have aroused a lot of anti immigrant feeling.

The source is not so useful because as a cartoon it cannot be taken literally. It is very one sided. The attitudes displayed here may not be representative of all Americans although it is certainly true that many in America held racist views and discriminated against people who were not WASP's

However, the cartoon was directly appealing to the public and was designed to attract American support for an anti immigrant campaign perhaps in the period leading up the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 so it is a useful indication of the feelings of those opposed to immigrants in the early 1920's.

a) What can you infer from the source below about the 'Red Scare' of the 1920s? (4 marks)

'A series of bomb explosions in 1919, including a bungled attempt to blow up A. Mitchell Palmer, America's Attorney-General, lead to a campaign against the communists. On New Year's Day, 1920, over 6000 people were arrested and put in prison. Many had to be released in a few weeks and only 3 guns were found in their homes.'

Quote from the History Learning Site (2009)

- There was widespread hatred of communists and a powerful man led a campaign against the perceived threat of communism.
- There were many in the legal system who supported Palmers views
- There was little real evidence of a communist conspiracy and those who were involved in the bomb explosion were incapable of serious attack.

b) Explain why Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted.

Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted of murdering two armed guards in an armed robbery. Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted because the Italian witnesses who swore to seeing the two men somewhere else at the time of the robbery were Italian immigrants and ignored by the jury. Many Americans at this believed that America should be for the WASP's and wanted to restrict immigrants. They feared that immigrants would take their jobs. Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants and so were their witnesses.

Secondly people feared that immigrants might spread communist ideas. Sacco and Vanzetti were openly anarchist. Americans feared communists greatly. They felt that their free lifestyle and the capitalist economy it funded was under threat. The fear intensified after a number of bombs were planted by Italian communist and anarchists such as the bomb which detonated outside the stock exchange in September 1920.

The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was a great injustice. They were convicted by a racist judge and jury who were anti immigrant and anti communist.

Section B

REVISION

Depression and New Deal

Race Relations in the USA

Section B: Depression and New Deal: The USA 1929-41 checklist

**Tick the box when you have revised this topic and are confident
with it**

1. Was the Wall Street Crash the main cause of the Depression in the USA?	
2. Describe the effects of the Great Depression	
3. How serious was the Great Depression?	
4. How far did Hoover act against the Depression?	
5. Describe how Roosevelt won the 1932 election	
6. Describe Roosevelt actions in his first 100 days	
7. Describe how the Alphabet agencies tried to help end the Great Depression	
8. Describe the opposition to the New Deal	
9. Describe what Roosevelt did in his Second New Deal	
10. How far was the New Deal a success?	
11. Describe how the Second World War helped the American economy to recover	

1. Was the Wall Street Crash the main cause of the Depression in the USA?

Reasons why it was main cause of the Great Depression	Other causes of the Great Depression
The Wall Street Crash caused a loss of confidence which led to continued low share prices, lack of investment which caused companies to lay off workers resulting in mass unemployment	The Depression was caused by underlying weaknesses in the US economy – old industries like textiles were in decline, people and companies were too dependent on borrowing (especially credit schemes like 'hire purchase' and 'buying on the margin')
The Wall Street Crash ruined the finances of 600,000 Americans which meant there was reduced spending in the economy	A Tariff War developed where in order to protect their own goods, countries placed high tariffs on foreign goods which meant that the USA struggled to sell its goods abroad.
The Wall Street Crash ruined many companies (100,000 businesses shut down). Therefore many workers were laid off resulting in mass unemployment	America stayed on the gold standard so the exchange rate damaged American exports. Other countries came off the Gold Standard therefore buying American goods was even more expensive
10,000 banks went bankrupt which meant there was a run on the banks where people rushed to take the money out. Banks had to call in the loans they had given companies which meant world trade was ruined	The cycle of depression was not just caused by the Wall street crash – it was a result of all of the other weaknesses of the US economy that had been under the surface in the 1920's
The Wall Street crash kick-started a cycle of Depression	

2. DESCRIBE the immediate effects of the Wall Street Crash:

The Collapse of banking and Industry

- US exports fell \$10 billion to \$3 billion 1929-32
- 100,000 businesses shut down
- Industrial production fell by 40%
- One third of farmers lost their farms
- Sales in shops fell 50%
- Wages fell 60%
- 10,000 American banks went bankrupt. The worst failure was the Bank of America, in 1931 400,000 depositors lost their money
- Unemployment rose from 1.6 million in 1929 to 12.1 million in 1932

2. DESCRIBE the Human effects of the Great Depression

UNEMPLOYMENT	1933 unemployment was at 25%. Worst in the industrial cities of the North- Chicago nearly half of the labour force was unemployed in 1933 Black people affected the worst: Charleston 70% were unemployed Many Americans took to the roads to find work – called Hobos
HOMELESSNESS	Many became homeless as they could not pay their rent or mortgage. No dole payments to rely on. 1932, 250,00 lose their homes Hoovervilles became common: these were makeshift shelters i parks and waste ground. The name was as an insult to Hoover Some deliberately got themselves arrested so they could sleep in a jail for the night
THE BONUS ARMY	20,000 war veterans marched to Washington to protest to the government to release their war bonuses (pensions) up front because of the suffering in the Depression. They set up a Hooverville near the White House and refused to leave even when Congress voted against giving them their bonuses Hoover used police to contain them but then called in the army and used tanks and tear gas and set fire to tents and shelters. Two veterans were killed and 1000 injured. This treatment of the protestors made Hoover very unpopular.
HELP FROM CHARITIES	Help did not come from the State. People had to rely on charities. Some towns and states set up their own public relief programmes which provided temporary shelter, food and clothing Private charities like the salvation Army were set up. They set up soup kitchens/ bread kitchens. Long queues became common Wealthy individuals like Al Capone helped by setting up soup kitchens in Chicago. Some people ended up begging
FARMERS	Farmers sold less produce because of unemployment people were buying less. Prices fell so much that farmers could not afford to harvest crops – may left to rot. The DUST BOWL affected many farmers in the Midwest. This was because land had been over farmed in the 1920's and the soil was damaged. A drought and strong winds turned the sil to dust. 1000's of farmers were ruined and had to leave their farms and head West in search of a new life. Many drifted to California for work on the Fruit farms

3. How serious was the Great Depression?

Serious	Not serious
Large falls in exports/ sales/ wages	Not everybody suffered. People who worked in new industries such as aviation, electronics, and the film industry continued to be employed. 1938 saw first sale of nylon, non-stick pans and fibreglass. By 1938 American airlines carried over a million passengers
Banks bankrupted	People who had a job actually benefitted from lower prices
Farmers bankrupted	The construction industry for new buildings did well – the Empire State building opened in 1931 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937
Unemployment – in north and in black communities – Hobos	Bingo halls boomed and so did sales in beer
Homelessness = hoovervilles	
Charity – soup kitchens and bread queues	
Bonus Army – riots and demonstrations	

4. How far did President Hoover act to try and help people in the Depression?

It is important to remember that Hoover's government did try to help people but his actions did not manage to prevent the effects of the Great Depression.

Evidence that he did act to help people	Evidence that he did not act/ failed to help people enough
Hoover cut taxes to increase the money people had to spend.	He believed in rugged individualism and laissez faire ideas which meant that people should sort out their own problems
He invested \$4 million for investment in building projects like the Hoover Dam	He passed the Smoot Hawley Tariff Act in 1930 which raised US tariffs to their highest level ever. It was an attempt to protect American industry but it ruined America's exports because other countries retaliated by increasing their tariffs on US goods. This meant American companies could not sell their goods abroad which made the Depression worse
In 1932 he passed an Emergency Relief Act which gave \$300 million to states to help the unemployed	He attacked the Bonus Army Marchers and was very unpopular for this
In 1932 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provided loans of \$1,500 million to businesses.	Americans blamed Hoover for the Depression. They made up phrases like –'In Hoover we trusted now we are busted'. Many hooverisms developed such as 'Hoover blankets' (newspapers people slept in).
	In the 1932 election Hoover only offered hope that America would 'turn a corner'. He did not seem to offer action to tackle problems

5. Describe how Roosevelt won the 1932 presidential election



- Franklin D Roosevelt offered a 'New Deal for the American people.
- He promised to bring Relief (help for the poor/ homeless and unemployed) Recovery (to create jobs) and Reform (to improve industry, farming and banking so the same problems would not happen again.
- The American people wanted a positive 'can do' approach to the Depression.
- Roosevelt was popular with the people – he travelled around America on his election campaign
- He won in a landslide victory – 42 out of 48 states. This was the biggest victory every in a Presidential election

6. Describe Roosevelt's actions in his first 100 days

PHILA RECORD, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1933



Congress granted him emergency powers to take action quickly

He set up a number of Alphabet Agencies

He used to radio to reach a large audience and explain to the American people in his 'fireside chats' what he was going to do to get the USA out of the Depression

March 1933 he introduced the Emergency Banking Act to end the banking crisis. All banks were closed for 4 days whilst government officials inspected the accounts of every bank. Only banks that were judged to be properly managed and 'solvent' were allowed to reopen. These banks were supported by government loans

This created improved confidence in the banks – when they reopened people started to deposit money back in the bank

In June 1933 he passed the Glass-Steagall Act which stopped banks speculating with customer's money. It also forbade banks from owning other finance companies and gave the government the right to set interest rates

7. Describe how the Alphabet agencies tried to help end the Great Depression

	Agencies set up	Why successful	Why not successful
HELPING AGRICULTURE	AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Agency)	Helped farmers increase their income by paying them to produce less food – ploughing less fields or reducing their livestock (pigs/cows). This meant farmer's prices went up and the government subsidised them for any lost money. Farmers income doubled by 1939	Failed to help farm workers – many were evicted as there was less work for them to do. It was also criticised for wasting food and livestock – killing pigs seen by many as a waste
HELPING INDUSTRY	NRA (National Recovery Agency)	Tried to help both employers and workers: Employers followed codes fixing fair prices for their goods Workers give more rights – fair conditions of work including minimum wage, maximum hours, and banning of child labour Businesses that signed the code could advertise using the Blue Eagle emblem which meant they would sell more goods	Criticised by Republican opponents who thought the government was interfering too much in industry – the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional
SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT AND HELPING THE UNEMPLOYED	FERA Federal Emergency Relief Administration HOLC (Home owners Loan Corporation)	\$500 million spent on providing quick relief for the hungry and homeless. Soup kitchens, clothing and unemployment schemes set up Provided loans to people at low interest rates so they could pay their mortgage and not have to lose their home	Once the winter of 1933-34 was over the CWA was ended and so were all the jobs it created.
	CWA (Civil Works Administration) PWA (Public Works Administration)	Provided many jobs in the short-term as possible. 4 million jobs created 1933-34: improving roads, schools, sweeping leaves in parks/ pigeon scaring. Organised long-term work schemes which would be of lasting value: Building schools/ hospitals/ airports/ dams/ bridges/ battleships. Created many jobs for skilled labourers.	Criticised for not helping people learn valuable skills Did not help workers who did not have a skill already
	WPA (Works Progress Administration)	Similar to PWA but smaller and gave work to all types of people including writers, actors, artists and photographers. Became the country's biggest employer – 2 million jobs per year	
HELPING THE YOUNG	CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps)	Gave work to single, unemployed young men 18-25 for a period of 6 months. Lived in camps in countryside, planted trees to stop soil erosion, cleared land, created forests. They received \$1 dollar a day. By 1938 over two million people had served in the CCC. Many young men learned valuable skills which allowed them to get a permanent job later on	Criticised by some Americans as amounting to cheap labour

<p>DEVELOPING THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY - HELPING EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p>TVA (Tennessee valley Authority)</p>	<p>The valley ran through 7 states and. The river flooded in Spring and dried up in summer meaning the soil was poor. It was an area full of poverty.</p> <p>In the actions the valley was planted with forests to stop soil erosion, 21 dams were built to control the river and prevent flooding, power stations were built at the dams to provide cheap electricity for homes and industry. The dams created lakes which were used for water transport and provided sporting and leisure facilities. Thousands of jobs were created and industries invested in the area. The land became fertile and improved the quality of life for the people living there.</p>	
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8. Describe the opposition to the New Deal

<p>People who thought the New Deal did too much (Right Wing)</p>	<p>People who thought the New Deal did not do enough (Left Wing)</p>
<p>1. The Supreme Court</p> <p>The majority of judges in the Supreme Court were Republicans. The felt that the New Deal had gone against the Constitution because the government had taken powers which belonged to the separate states.</p> <p>The Supreme Court ruled that the NRA was illegal as it said that the government had no right to impose rules of fair competition.</p> <p>They also declared the AAA to be unconstitutional as they said the government was interfering too much by paying farmers subsidies to reduce production.</p> <p>Roosevelt was so angry with the Supreme Court that he threatened to put 6 new judges who were democrats in the Court. In the end both side backed down and the Supreme Court did not criticise any more of the New Deal</p>	<p>1. Huey Long, Senator for Louisiana.</p> <p>He believed that the New Deal did not do enough to help the poor. He proposed a 'Share Our Wealth' movement. He wanted to confiscate all fortunes over \$3 million and share out money so that every American family would have between \$4000 and \$5000. He also wanted free education for all Americans, a national minimum wage, and old age pensions. His ideas attracted support but also lots of criticism. People accused him of being a Communist. He was assassinated in 1935.</p> <p>2. Francis Townsend</p> <p>He was an American doctor who campaigned for an old-age pension of \$200 a month</p>
<p>2. Republican Politicians</p> <p>They did not like the New Deal as they claimed that it involved too much government spending and tax payers money. They said it was not helping to end the Depression</p>	
<p>3. Business Men</p> <p>Many did not like the New Deal as they said that the government were interfering too much business. They especially resented the NRA and Roosevelt's attempts to raise wages.</p>	

9. Describe what Roosevelt did in his Second New Deal

In 1935 Roosevelt introduced a range of new measures which are known as the Second New Deal. They aimed to continue the recovery.

1935: The National Labour Relations Act (Wagner Act) was created to replace the banned NRA. This protected worker's rights to join a trade union

1935: The National Labour Relations Board (NLRB) prevented employers from victimising workers.

1935: The Soil Conservation Act allowed the government to continue subsidising farmers

1935: The Social Security Act provided America's first system of Social Welfare. It gave old-age pensions and a national system of unemployment insurance. It also gave help for children in need and people with physical disabilities

1936: Roosevelt was re-elected in 1936 winning 48 out of 50 states. This showed people had given him a clear vote of confidence in his New Deal

1937: Roosevelt passed the National Housing Act which made rent affordable and gave loans to people to buy their own houses

The Fair Labour Standards Act (1938) fixed the hours and conditions of work and set a minimum wage.

10. How far was the New Deal a success?

Was the New Deal Successful? Ideas cards

Roosevelt won a landslide election, taking 42 of the 48 states – the biggest ever victory in a presidential election.

Roosevelt reassured the public with his fireside chats on the radio, where he described his policies to them in everyday terms; the broadcasts were hugely successful.

Thousands of people wrote to Roosevelt thanking him for helping them.

The TVA created jobs, and provided electricity for thousands of homes that had never had it. It stopped soil erosion and seasonal flooding in seven states.

The Supreme Court opposed Roosevelt because they said that the NRA and the AAA were unconstitutional.

Trade unionists liked the National Recovery Administration, which encouraged employers to give decent wages and good working conditions. By 1933, 2 million employers with 22 million workers had joined the scheme.

Poor and unemployed people and their families welcomed the Social Security Act of 1935.

The New Deal did not do much to help black Americans, who continued to suffer during the Depression. However, blacks still supported Roosevelt because the New Deal was better than nothing.

People with money in the banks welcomed Roosevelt's bank holiday and strict bank regulations, because these actions protected their savings.

People who kept their homes because of help from the HOLC liked the New Deal.

Some Americans accused Roosevelt of behaving like a dictator – when Roosevelt tried to replace some judges, it created a constitutional crisis.

All the people helped by the Alphabet Agencies – especially those employed by the CWA, the WPA and the PWA – liked the New Deal, because they realised it had kept them from poverty.

Rich people hated what Roosevelt was doing and accused him of betraying his class.

The Republicans opposed the New Deal because they said it was like a leaking pump which was wasting taxpayers' money.

Huey Long thought that the New Deal did not do enough – he wanted to 'Share the Wealth'. Francis Townsend tried to increase the pension.

Many businessmen, used to the laissez-faire policies of Coolidge and Hoover, hated Roosevelt's intervention in business (especially the Labour Relations Board) and accused him of being a communist.

Tenants liked the National Housing Act, which stopped unfair rents.

Many farmers still went bankrupt, and many farm labourers still lost their jobs. But those farmers helped by the AAA to keep their farms were grateful to Roosevelt.

Workers liked the Labour Relations Board (which stopped victimisation) and the Fair Labour Standards Act (which set a minimum wage).

Not all young people welcomed the CCC – they said it was cheap labour.

Many argue that the New Deal did not solve the economic problems in the Long Term. In fact the outbreak of WW2 is often seen as the main reason for the economic recovery of the US. The US did not enter the war until 1941 but from 1939 it was selling weapons to Britain which was worth \$50 billion. Then when the US entered the war in 1941 billions of dollars were invested in creating jobs in American Industries to help the war effort

The New Deal meant that Roosevelt had helped to redefine the role of government in America – people now accepted that the Federal government had a responsibility to help the weaker sections of society

In the first phase of the New Deal, unemployment fell from 14 million to 9 million between 1933 and 1936

The New Deal may not have been a complete economic success but socially it was a great success. People idolised Roosevelt as the man who had saved them from starvation or from their employer.

In 1937 when Roosevelt tried to stop spending on the New Deal, production fell and businesses started to collapse again. By 1938 unemployment was back to 11 million. Roosevelt then pumped more money into the economy and unemployment fell in 1939 but only to 9.5 million

Roosevelt kept interest rates high which prevented economic recovery. He also kept America on the Gold Standard which meant the exchange rate continued to make World Trade difficult for American firms

11. Describe how the Second World War helped the American Economy to recover

- From 1939 America sold weapons to Britain. This gave their economy a huge boost as factories created lots of jobs
- From 1941 the American government signed an agreement with Britain called 'Lend-lease' in which America provided Britain with weapons which they would pay for after the war. Again the manufacturing industry in America benefited hugely from this
- When the USA entered the war in 1941 it's full resources were dedicated to winning the war. The American government spent billions of dollars on weapons. This gave industry another huge boost and created thousands of jobs
- Because people were employed this then meant they were spending more money on the economy

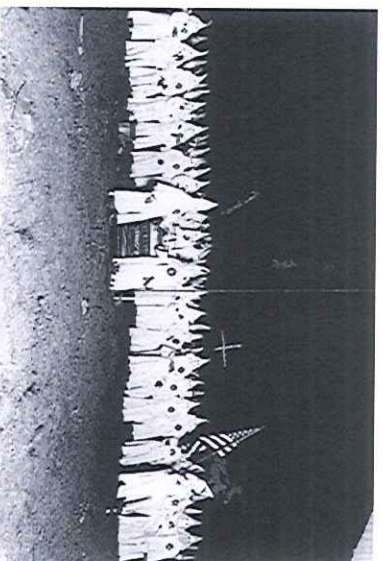
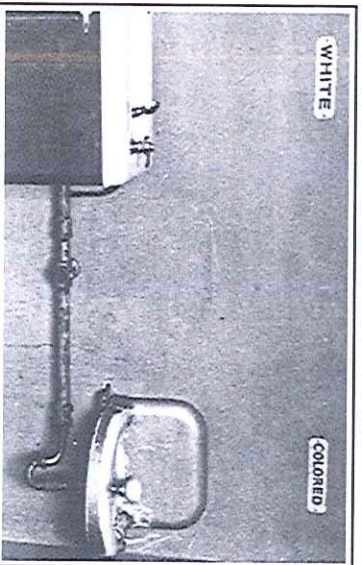


Section B: Race Relations in the USA 1955-68

Tick the box when you have revised this topic and are confident with it

1. Describe the segregation laws and attitudes which existed in the Southern States	
2. Describe the effects of WW2 on African Americans	
3. How far did the Presidents act to help the civil rights of African Americans in the 1950's?	
4. Was the Linda Brown Case the start of the Civil Rights Movement?	
5. Describe how the Montgomery Bus boycott advanced the Civil rights of African Americans	
6. Describe how the events at Little Rock advanced the Civil Rights of African Americans	
7. How effective were the methods used by the Civil Rights Movement 1961-1968?	
8. Describe the reasons why more radical and violent movements emerged in the 1960's	
9. Describe the aims and campaigns of the Black Power Movement	
10. How successful was Black Power in advancing the social and economic position of African Americans?	
11. How important was Martin Luther King in the fight for Civil Rights?	

1. Describe the segregation laws and attitudes which existed in the Southern States





Why did the segregation laws develop?	The segregation laws or 'Jim Crow' Laws as they were more commonly known were a set of laws passed in 1876 by the Southern States after the end of Slavery. The aim was keep Black Americans separate from whites and define them as second class citizens. After the American Civil War, the white populations of the Southern States wanted to keep their power over black Americans so passing the laws would give them the legal power to do this.
What political discrimination did they cause?	Literacy test to prevent Black Americans voting 'Grandfather' clause to prevent voting Poll Tax which was a tax you had to pay in order to be able to register to vote Intimidation outside the polling (voting) stations to prevent African Americans from voting Black Americans were prevented from sitting on Juries
What economic discrimination did they cause?	Businesses created their own 'Jim Crow' laws which meant African Americans could not find work with many companies, buy houses or rent houses in certain areas, or get taken on in certain kinds of skilled trades
What social discrimination did they cause?	Schools and public facilities were segregated e.g parks/ theatres/ cinemas/ hospitals/ libraries/ swimming pools/ toilets/ the army
How did the activities of the KKK discriminate against African Americans?	Founded in 1896 by soldiers of the Confederate (Southern States) Army. Purpose was to maintain slavery and to gain revenge for the loss of the Civil War and to make sure that Black Americans would not become equal citizens in the Southern States. Activities included lynchings/ burning of houses/ ceremonies/ beatings. 67 lynchings took place in 1910 alone. The KKK were able to get away with their activities because juries were often white only and klansmen had links to local police and government.

2. Describe the effect of WW2 on Black Americans

Positive effects	Negative effects
WW2 exposed the hypocritical racism of the USA. They claimed to be fighting against Nazism but they were a nation with the racist segregation laws. Many black soldiers who were posted abroad in countries like Britain and France were able to mix with white people and it increased their determination to campaign for change	The large amount of black Americans moving north for work resulted in increased tension from whites in cities such as Detroit in which there were race riots in 1943. White Americans accused the black migrants of taking their jobs and moving into their neighbourhoods
Black Activism increased: CORE was founded by James Farmer	When black soldiers returned from fighting they faced the same discrimination as before they had left. They were often unemployed, called 'boy' and faced violence
Membership of the NAACP grew by 450,000 after WW2 as black Americans became more aware of their rights	
Many black Americans from the Southern States migrated north during the war and benefitted from increased employment opportunities in factories because of the demands of the war.	
In 1941 President Roosevelt had passed the Fair Employment Practices Act which forbade discrimination against black workers in defence industries	

3. How far did the Presidents act to help the civil rights of African Americans in the 1950's?

<u>Truman (1945-53)</u>		<u>Eisenhower (1953-61)</u>	
			
Ways in which he helped improve civil Rights	Limitations	Ways in which he improved civil rights	Limitations
Was shocked by the violence black American soldiers faced when returning after the war. He ended segregation in the armed forces Set up a civil rights committee which recommended anti-lynching laws, voting rights, ad an end to segregation on inter-state travel	Held racist views in private and had once joined the KKK His committee on civil rights did not result in action has so many people in congress opposed any change in the law	But he did pass civil rights bills through Congress in 1957 and 1960. These made it illegal to obstruct school desegregation (after the Brown Case and Little Rock). They also made it illegal to stop black voters from voting	He was less committed to civil rights than Truman – racist Little change happened –number of black voters only increased by 3%

4. Was the Linda Brown Case the Start of the Civil Rights Movement?

What happened?

- 1954 – Linda Brown from Topeka Kansas had to walk 21 blocks to the nearest black school which involved crossing a dangerous railway line even though the nearest white school was only 7 blocks away
- The NAACP decided to act and
- At first it asked a number of parents including Oliver Brown, to try to register at the white school. But all were given places at the black school. The NAACP then took the case to the district court who ruled in favour of segregation stating that schools were 'Separate but Equal'
- But then the NAACP took the case to the Supreme Court and challenged the Topeka Board of Education. Skilled NAACP lawyers such as Thurgood Marshall argued that separate schooling was psychologically damaging to children and the facilities were not 'equal'
- In a historic landmark ruling, Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that segregation in schools was **unconstitutional and psychologically damaging to children.**

Was it the start of the Civil Rights Movement?

YES	NO
The Supreme Court decision in the Brown Case was a turning point because it overturned the 'Separate but Equal' doctrine set by an earlier case of Plessy V Ferguson (1896) In this case involving a black man named Homer Plessy, the court had ruled that segregation was legal as it was separate but equal.	The court victory was not total: it gave no date by which desegregation in schools had to be achieved
Acceptance of the Brown ruling by individual states varied hugely: by 1957 only 750 of 6,300 southern school districts had desegregated. Thus only 3% of black students in the South were educated in mixed schools. As late as 1968, 58% of Southern black remained in segregated schools.	There was a massive Southern white racist backlash after the Brown Case: Middle-class whites set up White Citizens Councils to demand the continuation of segregation in local schools. By 1956 they had 250,000 members. They raised money to help support white state schools to become private to avoid desegregating, and they campaigned for the election of local politicians who were opposed to desegregation.
The Black American reaction to the Brown Case was vast: many African Americans believed that the Brown case was the beginning of the end for segregation. It raised beliefs that the Supreme Court would back legal challenges to segregation in other areas of American life. There was an increase in local activism by groups such as CORE and the NAACP who organised new voter registration campaigns and local protests.	After the Brown Case there was a revival in the activity of the KKK who were opposed to the ruling. In 1955 a 14 Year old Black boy from Chicago called Emmett Till was lynched and his murderers found not-guilty by an all-white jury. 1955 was a year of much violence. Eight African Americans were lynched in this year alone - out of a total of eleven for the whole of the 1950's. In 1956, a young African American female - Autherine Lucy - was nearly lynched when she tried to enrol at the University of Alabama. The university expelled her and she had to flee the area
The NAACP had achieved an important legal victory in the Brown Case. This led to other forms of protest like direct action being developed to test the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Brown Case.	In 1955 the NAACP returned to the Supreme Court to demand a timetable for when the first court ruling would be enforced in 'Brown II'. The response of the Supreme Court was that desegregation in schools should happen with 'deliberate speed'. This decision pleased neither the NAACP or Southern white racists
By the end of 1957, 723 school districts in the south had desegregated their schools.	The Brown Case did not involve civil rights tactics such as direct action or mass protest which would be needed to achieve change on a bigger scale



5. Describe how the Montgomery Bus boycott advanced the cause of Civil Rights

What happened?

- Montgomery, Alabama
- December 1955 – Rosa Parks (a trained NAACP activist) refused to move to another seat when asked as the bus was full and she was seen to be sitting in w white only seat.
- She had taken her stand on purpose
- Parks was arrested when she refused
- Martin Luther King (a local preacher) was chosen to lead a bus boycott by the black people of Montgomery
- Thousands walked to work, organised car pools, and the black taxi drivers organised seats for the same cost as a bus ticket
- The boycott lasted 381 days
- During the boycott King formed the MIA – the Montgomery Improvement Association.
- The MIA also hired lawyers from the NAACP to take the case to court
- Local white Citizens councils opposed the boycott – it took to the streets and harassed King and the members of the MIA. In January 1956 King's house was bombed by the KKK
- The boycott ruined the bus company and local shopkeepers lost \$1 million
- On 13th November the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional

How far did it advance the cause of Civil Rights?

Success	Problems which still remained
It was the first example of mass protest and direct action which resulted in a legal change . It showed that the combination of mass protest and a legal challenge in the Supreme Court could work successfully.	Everything else in Montgomery remained segregated
Segregation on buses was declared unconstitutional	
It showed the financial power of the black citizens of Montgomery	
It led to King becoming a key leader of the Civil Rights Movement	
It increased black confidence in the Civil Rights Movement – when the KKK drove through black areas of town the black Americans waved at them.	
It led to copycat boycotts across the South	The boycott had revealed the depth of racism of the white community and the opposition to change
It was an inspiration for later Civil Rights protests	Rosa Parks and her husband lost their jobs and received death threats. They had to move North to Detroit



6. Describe how the events at Little Rock advanced the cause of Civil Rights



What happened

- 1957, Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, did not want to desegregate schools (after the 1954 Brown Ruling he was supposed to)
- In a town called Little Rock, 9 black students had registered to attend the school from September
- When school started, Faubus ordered the National Guard of Arkansas to block their entry
- The students did not turn up on the first day but then when they tried to enter on the second day they were stopped by the National Guard
- The events were captured on TV
- The President (Eisenhower) had to get involved and tried to persuade Faubus to remove the National Guard for 18 days. Faubus refused
- In the end the President ordered 1,100 paratroopers to escort the Little Rock Nine into school
- The Paratroopers stayed until November
- Eight of the students stayed at the school but only 1 graduated due to the impossible conditions they were working in

How far did it advance the cause of Civil Rights?

Success	Failure
It was the first example of Presidential action which intervened to support the cause of Civil Rights	In some ways Little Rock was a defeat – few other schools desegregated and few black children wanted to attend white schools were they would face the risk of violence and intimidation
The Media attention on the TV exposed the racism towards the black students and the Civil Rights movement gained sympathy	In 1964 only 3% of black children attended desegregated schools
The students were able to attend the school	Little Rock itself was only desegregated in 1972
The success inspired further activism by Civil Rights groups	

7. How much progress in Civil Rights had been made by 1960?

Progress	Lack of progress
<p>Legal successes</p> <p>Brown V Topeka: Supreme Court decision to end segregation in schools</p> <p>Montgomery Bus boycott Supreme Court decision to end segregation on buses</p>	<p>There was little change in Segregation in reality. The numbers of black Americans who registered to vote was extremely small. There were no laws banning segregation completely.</p>
<p>Government Action</p> <p>Truman – Committee on Civil Rights and desegregation on the armed forces</p> <p>Eisenhower – sending in paratroopers in Little Rock</p>	<p>There was huge opposition from white groups against progress: KKK revival after the Brown Case, Emmet Till's murdered, Rosa Parks was sacked</p>
<p>Mass Protest and Direct Action</p> <p>Bus boycott showed successful result of mass protest for the first time</p>	<p>There was still no mass movement of black Americans</p>
<p>The Emergence of a leader</p> <p>Martin Luther King emerged as a leader in Montgomery. He set up the MIA during the boycott and after the success of this he set up the SCLC which would take forward the campaign for Civil Rights</p>	<p>Black Americans who had moved North still faced pay discrimination, and lived in overcrowded ghettos surrounded by violence and crime. Black workers were stuck in low paid jobs</p>
<p>Living Standards were improving</p> <p>There had been a 50% drop in the numbers of black Americans living below the poverty line</p>	<p>In 1957 the average black income was only 57% of a white worker. Unemployment amongst black Americans was double that of whites</p>

8. How effective were the methods used by Civil Rights Campaigners in the 1960's?

In the 1960's the method of Peaceful protest and direct action was used by the SCLC and CORE and SNCC to achieve Civil Rights

Campaign	Type of protest/ aims/ methods	Success	Failure
The Sit-Ins 1960	Peaceful, started by 4 college students in Greensboro, South Carolina. Sat down at white section of the lunch counter of Woolworths. The increased to 30 students, then 60 and got put in the local newspaper	Led to copycat Sit ins across other states involving 50,000 students in total New generation of young protestors mainly black but also some white. Protested with perseverance and in large numbers The Sit Ins represented a new tactic of direct action to challenge segregation It led to the formation of SNCC	It did not result in any legal changes straight away The protestors faced violence from white protestors King jailed after joining one sit in and sentenced to 4 months hard labour
The Freedom Rides 1961	Organised by CORE led by James Farmer. Young black and white groups tested their legal right to travel together on interstate buses. They knew that they would be attacked. When the buses reached Birmingham, Alabama, the police and KKK attacked the riders with clubs and chains. Buses were set on fire. White freedom riders were beaten the worst 60 Freedom rides involving 450 people Members of CORE/ SNCC and the SCLC were involved in the Freedom Rides	The Attorney General, Bobby Kennedy had to act to enforce the Supreme Court's decision that segregation on interstate transport was illegal Therefore the Freedom Rides caused government action The violence shown to the them was broadcast by the media and gained sympathy for the protestors	The 450 protestors faced huge amounts of violence from the white opposition
The Failure at Albany 1961	Group of SNCC students began a campaign against segregation in Albany, Georgia. Older Civil Rights leaders invited King which annoyed the younger members of SNCC. King led a March to the City Council	Eventually after 1962 Albany did desegregate it's facilities and a black voter campaign was successful	The police chief (Laurie Pritchett) refused to use violence and arrested people and used violence and fined 1000 protestors. The council did not desegregate and instead closed all it's public facilities like parks, and took the seats out of the library The divisions between the movement were starting to show – the young protestors were frustrated that King had tried to get involved and lead
The March on Birmingham 1963	King used the tactics of large marches at Birmingham. He chose Birmingham because it had a reputation for racism and a notoriously racist police Chief called 'Bull' Connor.	The violent reaction of the police meant that the Media exposed the racism and put pressure on President Kennedy to consider a Civil Rights Act KING'S SKILL IN PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN IN BIRMINGHAM PROVOKED THE RESPONSE HE NEEDED TO GAIN ATTENTION FOR THE CAUSE	There was some criticism of the use of children in the March
	The March aimed to demand desegregation of eating places and the employment of black sales staff		

	King called the campaign 'Project C' with the aim of using peaceful protest to provoke a violent reaction He recruited 1000 school children to join one of the marches. The Police attacked the protestors with water cannons, dogs and hoses. King thrown in prison and KKK bombed his motel room		
The March on Washington 1963	Organised by King and all of the Civil Rights groups. It was called the 'March for Jobs and Freedom' and was carefully planned. 250,000 people Marched including at least 75,000 white supporters. King made his famous 'I have a Dream' speech in which he spoke of a desire for black and white to live in harmony as equals	The US President Kennedy agreed to meet with the organisers of the March. This showed that the American nation now had to accept that the position of black Americans was going to have to change forever. The March helped lead to the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 King's message of peaceful protest and integration had gained respect and support from the president Government supported him because he was moderate March gave President Kennedy extra leverage to urge support for reform 'a moral issue'.	After the March on Washington white opposition was still strong in the South. 4 young girls were killed when a bomb exploded in Birmingham Alabama
Selma 1965	This was organised by King. He chose Selma, Alabama because he knew that it's sheriff, Jim Clark, would get violent. King knew that Violence would gain more publicity and support for the Civil Rights movement	On 'Bloody Sunday' in Selma such brutality was shown against the Marchers that there was a national outrage when it was shown on television. The public outcry against the violence was one of the reasons why the Voting Rights Act was passed by President Johnson in 1965	

9. Describe the reasons why the Black Power movement emerged in the 1960's

a) Growing frustration in the ghettos

- By the mid 1960's there were growing numbers of black Americans who were still frustrated with the lack of improvement to their economic and social status.
- Many black Americans in urban areas lived in deprived ghettos. Their lives had not improved even though King's achievements in the South and the Civil Rights Acts had got rid of segregation. But they were not inspired by King's peaceful, non-violent message.
- In Chicago's ghettos 70% of youths were unemployed and only 32% of ghetto children finished high school
- 1965 there were riots in LA after the racist treatment of a black American arrested for drunk driving. There were 238 riots in 200 cities which resulted in 250 deaths
- Black Activists working in the ghettos from CORE and SNCC tried to help by providing information on education/ employment/ health and housing

b) The growth of the Nation of Islam and Malcolm X

- The NOI was a black Muslim movement formed in 1930.
- It was nationalist and separatist.
- It's solution was either for Black Americans to return to Africa or a separate, black American state in the Southern USA
- It had 250,000 members by 1970 (famous members were Mohammed Ali and Malcolm X)
- Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam while in prison for drug dealing.
- He presented himself as 'the alternative to Dr King' and rejected King's philosophy of non-violence
- He argued that white policies left Black Americans with no other alternative other than violence
- He became well known after he made a documentary called 'The Hate that Hate Produced'
- He became a role model for angry young blacks
- He forced America's black leaders to re-focus their attention away from civil and legal rights and instead focus on social and economic conditions
- He introduced the idea of violence as a legitimate tactic
- In 1964 he was suspended from the NOI after appearing to welcome the assassination of President Kennedy
- In 1965 he was assassinated by a NOI gunman

10. How successful was Black Power in improving the lives of Black Americans?

Success	Failure
<p>Malcolm X</p> <p>He became a role model for angry young blacks</p> <p>He forced America's black leaders to re-focus their attention away from civil and legal rights and instead focus on social and economic conditions</p> <p>He introduced the idea of violence as a legitimate tactic</p>	<p>Ghetto rioters and armed Black Panthers helped to decrease white sympathy that had been key to the progress of the civil rights movement</p>
<p>The Black Power movement offered an alternative vision for many black Americans in ghettos whose lives had not been improved by the campaigns of King in the South. It offered hope in challenging economic and social inequality</p>	<p>The FBI labelled the Black Panthers a 'nationalist hate group' and focused on arresting them and targeting them. They fizzled out as a group by 1970</p>
<p>The Black Panthers organised free health clinics and free breakfast programmes for school children in deprived areas. Their Patrol the Pigs campaign helped lead to the police force in California making their recruitment of officers more equal</p>	<p>The Civil Rights movement was weakened by the division between Black Power and King's peaceful methods. If the groups had worked together they could have achieved more change</p>
<p>Black Power created a new sense of cultural pride and focused on the idea of 'black is beautiful'. It also affected the way black people were portrayed in the Media in a positive way. It increased the focus on black history, poetry, music and art.</p>	
	<p>The Black Power salute at the Mexico Olympics was not supported by many Americans. Many were embarrassed by the worldwide media attention to the protest. Smith and Carlos were suspended from the Olympic team and received death threats.</p>
	<p>Black power contributed to the end of what was an effective civil rights movement</p> <p>Black power failed to find an answer to the ghetto problems</p>

1.1. How important was Martin Luther King in the fight for Civil Rights?

Protest organiser 1955-1963

- It is arguable that King was initially a failure. Black extremists accused him of being a white man's lackey and white people claimed he was advocating anarchy.
- Early success of civil rights movement achieved by CORE, SNCC and SCLC and where King did intervene he was less successful (Albany)
- By 1963 he had learned his lesson. He had developed the tactics of mass protests, civil disobedience and direct action. Albany taught him the importance of unity and of a single clear goal. He also realised it was useless negotiating with white authorities.
- In 1963 after his successes at Birmingham and the Washington Freedom March King was at the height of his influence and he won the Nobel peace prize for his fight against racial discrimination.
- However he had little in common with the radical black movements that grew up after 1966 and by 1968 when he was assassinated King had come to believe he had failed.

The Civil Rights Act 1964

- Partly as a result of respect for King, President Kennedy and his brother became committed to civil rights.
- The Kennedy's introduced the Civil Rights Bill then Kennedy was assassinated in Nov 1963
- The new President Johnson worked hard to get the Bill passed as it faced considerable opposition in Congress
- The Act prohibited segregation in public places, furthered school desegregation and established an Equal Employment Commission
- Johnson directed funding at those states which made fastest progress on desegregation and so states were encouraged to work faster.
- However the act did little to facilitate black voting and the Voting Rights Act had to be passed in 1965. This ended the literacy tests and other tricks by which whites had stopped blacks registering to vote. Now every person had a vote as a right.

Affirmative Action

- Johnson went further than simple civil equality he recommended 'Compulsory Preferential treatment'. This is giving black people extra help to allow them to compete with more advantaged whites.
- A Higher Education act gave aid to black college.
- In 1968 a Civil Rights act banned discrimination in housing. It was designed to allow black Americans to move into areas where white Americans lived.
- However Johnson's Great Society programme (designed to put an end to poverty and injustice) was taken over by the Vietnam war
- The government no longer had the money to spend on an ambitious programme of social reform
- By 1967 the average black person's income had risen but it was only 62% of the average white person's income.
- And by this time black politics had radicalised amongst the riots of 1964-68

King and Black Power

- After the Watts Riots King visited the area and was horrified at the 'economic deprivation, social isolation inadequate housing and general despair'.
- In 1966 he went to live in the ghettos of Chicago to see how he could help.
- He was not very successful in Chicago.
- He quarrelled with the mayor and was not well liked by the black people there.
- In the hot summer the fire hydrant riots broke out when the police shut down the fire hydrant local youths were playing in. The mayor blamed King for the riots
- In 1966 King joined the Meredith March. It was held in support of James Meredith who had intended to walk himself but had been shot and wounded on the second day. It was not a happy event as King argued with Stokely Carmichael about whether the march should be for blacks only. On the march they sung 'Oh what fun it is to blast a trooper man away'
- King had very little in common with the new Black power. He did not talk black power because he feared it would frighten white supporters and provide racial conflict.
- He wanted *striped power* in which black and white would share equally. Most of all he was horrified by Black Powers advocacy of violent protest.

Changing Opinions

- Despite his differences with the Black Power leaders King realised that now desegregation and voting legislation were in place **social action** was what was needed.
- In his book Where Do We Go From Here? (1967) King took up the idea of affirmative action. Giving black Americans the vote had cost white Americans nothing now it was time for social and economic action.
- As a result of his new left- wing political ideas King began to speak out against Vietnam declaring it was immoral on social grounds. 'It cost half a million dollars to kill a Vietcong soldier but we are only spending \$53 on every poor American at home'.

- His assassination cut short this stage in his career.

Summary; Did King make a major contribution to the Civil Rights Movement?

YES

1. King provided leadership. He was the figurehead of the movement
2. He set up the SCLC which organised protests.
3. Achieved high profile successes - Montgomery and Birmingham.
4. Set the principles of the early movement – non violence, mass protests and direct action.
5. Developed the tactics – single issue/provoke violent reaction.
6. Spectacle - I have a dream speech

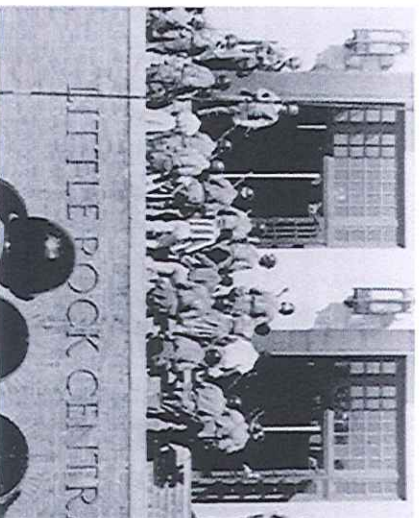
No

1. Others not King involved: sit ins and Freedom rides initiated by SNCC. Legal breakthroughs the work of NAACP
2. Kings principles were in appropriate for the ghettos
3. After 1965 new leader s, new tactics(self defence and riots) new principle (Black Power)
4. Achieved political not social or economic rights

Practice Questions and Sample Answers

Describe 8 mark questions. You will usually be given a picture source as a prompt. Answer the 9 questions

(a) Using Source A and your knowledge, describe how racism was challenged in the 1950s.



Events at the Little Rock High School 1957

b) Using Source B and your own knowledge, describe the Black Power protests at the Mexico City Olympic Games and how people reacted to the protests.



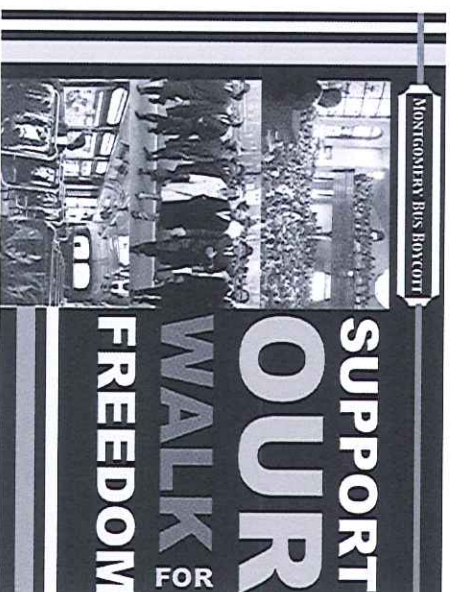
1968 Olympics US athletes at the medal rostrum

c) Using Source C and your own knowledge, describe the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its importance in the USA.



President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act in the presence of Martin Luther King

d) Using source D and your own knowledge describe how much progress the Civil Rights movement had made by 1960



Source D Montgomery Bus boycott poster 1956

e) Using Source E and your own knowledge describe how Martin Luther King helped the cause of Civil Rights



Source E Martin Luther King speaks at the Washington Freedom March August 1963

f) Using Source F and your own knowledge describe the racial inequality that existed in the 1950's



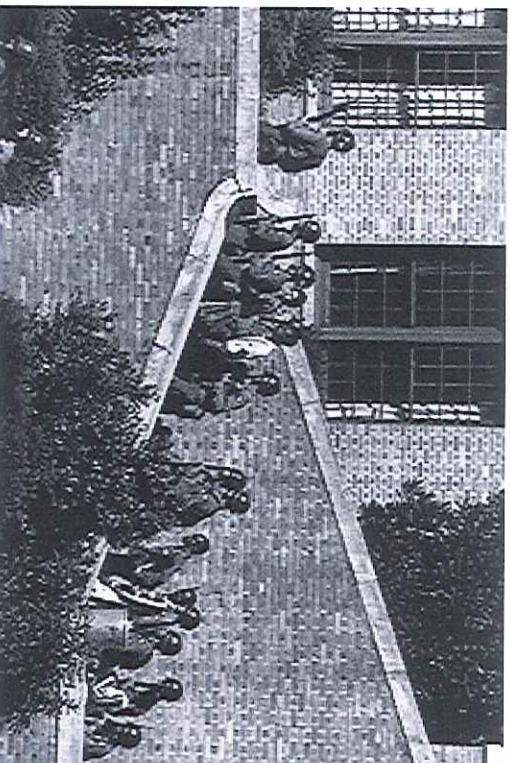
Black American drinking from a coloured-only water fountain

g) Using Source G and your own knowledge describe how effective the methods used by Freedom Riders and Freedom Marchers were between 1961 and 1968



Freedom Riders bus burning Alabama 1961

h) Using Source H and your own knowledge describe events at Little Rock Central High School in 1957



Troops outside Little Rock High school Arkansas September 1957

i) Using Source I and your own knowledge describe the more radical and violent approach taken by some black Americans after 1964.

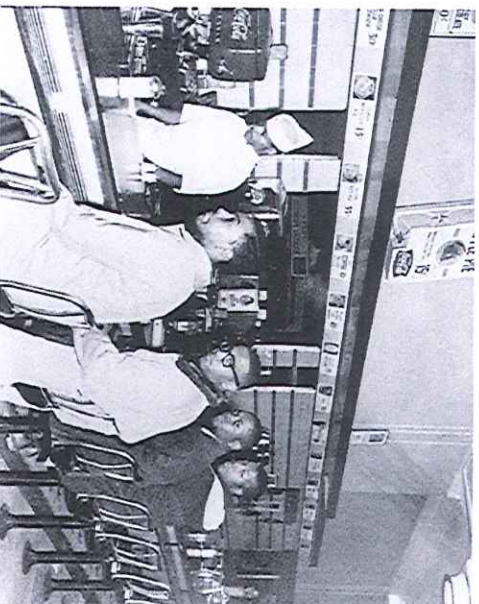


Malcolm X making a speech advocating increased radicalisation

Two Model answers for an 8 mark Describe question

1. Describe what civil rights campaigners did to try to try to win equal rights 1960–1963

(Note the dates - No Brown, Montgomery Bus Boycott or Little Rock. Instead think Greensboro Sit in, Freedom Rides Freedom Marches (Birmingham and Washington))



Counter sit-in 1960

The civil rights campaigners used direct action focussing on a single issue to challenge segregation and gain equal rights. Sit-ins, freedom rides and marches were the main tactics used. Martin Luther King was the figure head although he was not involved in all the campaigns and other groups CORE SNCC were important.

Firstly came the sit-ins. In 1960 four students went to their local Woolworths store and sat down in the white section of the lunch counter. The first day they were simply ignored so they returned the following day with 30 students. The day after that there were 66 students and after a week the store was forced to close. The success of the Greensboro sit in spawned copycat sit-ins and soon there were read-ins, swim-ins and

Secondly there were the Freedom Rides. This campaign also involved direct action and it was organised initially by CORE. Many states were not obeying the order to desegregate bus services after the Montgomery ruling and the freedom riders deliberately rode on the buses to highlight this fact. Initially a group of 13 people (7 black and 6 white) left Washington DC on a journey to the Deep South where most opposition would be. They faced some of the worst violence of the civil rights campaign. The police commissioner of Birmingham Alabama, Bull Connor even gave Klansmen 15 minutes to attack the Freedom Riders before sending in the police to restore order. The Freedom Rides ultimately lead to desegregation of the interstate buses in November 1961.

Thirdly there were the Freedom marches. These were hundreds of marches for jobs and freedom. MLK chose to march in Birmingham as he called it 'the most segregated city in America'. The police attacked with water hoses, dogs and batons and the government was forced to step in. Birmingham was forced to desegregate. TV images of brave non violent protesters being attacked by police created a groundswell of middle class support and MLK made use of this support at the Washington Freedom March on 28th August 1963 at which he gave his iconic I have a dream speech.

So by 1963 the civil rights campaigners had successfully developed the tactics of mass protest, civil disobedience and direct action. The successes were achieved by CORE, SNCC, and SCLC and MLK.

2. Using the source below and your own knowledge describe the ghetto riots of 1965-67 and Martin Luther King's response to them.



Watts riots August 1965

From 1965-67 American cities suffered a wave of race riots. The cause in most cases was poor relations between the police and black people. Most of the USA cities were divided on race lines. Most of the police forces were white. Many black people who lived in the inner cities felt they did not get the same protection from crime as whites. They distrusted the police. Many black rioters were influenced by the radical black nationalists. Others simply joined the riots as an expression of frustration about the way they were treated in the USA.

There were 238 riots in more than 200 US cities resulting in 250 deaths mainly from police shootings and billions of dollars worth of damage. The most serious were in the Watts area of Los Angeles in 1965 where 6 days of rioting resulted in 34 deaths and \$40 million in damage. Most of this was done to businesses which were owned by whites who were perceived to have been favoured over blacks.

MLK went to visit the Watts area after the riot. He seemed out of touch with the problems facing poor people living in the cities. He was horrified at the 'economic deprivation, social isolation, inadequate housing and general despair'. Despite this King felt the injustices of Chicago needed his attention more. In 1966 he went to live in the ghettos of Chicago to see how he might help but he was not particularly successful. He was not well liked by the black community and quarrelled with the mayor. In the summer the 'fire hydrant riots' erupted when the police shut down a fire hydrant black youths had been playing in. The mayor blamed King. He was now losing support as campaigners were divided as to whether a non violent or violent approach would be the best.

Model answers to two 12 mark questions

1. 'Civil Rights protests in the 1950s made things worse for black Americans, not better.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

There is an argument that civil rights protests (Brown, Little Rock, and Montgomery) made things worse for black Americans not better. For example the Brown case provoked a violent reaction. Southern racists set up White Citizens councils to demand that segregation continue in local schools. There was also revival in the activity of the KKK. Less than a year after the Brown case Emmett Till a 14 year old black boy was lynched during a stay in Mississippi. His murderers were found not guilty by an all white jury in under an hour. Following the apparent success of the Montgomery bus boycott Rosa Parks and her husband both lost their jobs. She received death threats and they had to move to Detroit. Even after Little Rock black students who entered desegregated schools continued to face violence. 'The meddling nine were making life harder for black people' said some in the black community and by 1964 only 3% of America's black children attended desegregated schools.

On the other hand there is an argument that civil rights protests made things better for black Americans.

Brown V Board of Education was a major legal victory. For the first time the NAACP had struck at the heart of segregation. In a landmark ruling Chief Justice Warren stated that the concept of separate but equal was unconstitutional and that segregated schools were psychologically harmful to children. In the case of Little Rock the President himself had been force to intervene to support desegregation. In this way the campaign gained the authority of the US president. The Montgomery Bus boycott showed the economic power of black citizens and the power of uniting popular direct action.

In conclusion by 1960 the civil rights campaign had begun to undermine the principles of segregation. The movement had a leader in MLK and there had been victories in the desegregation of education and transport. However these victories had little impact and there was little or no change in the lives of most black Americans. The majority still lived segregated lives and were discriminated against socially, politically and economically. The campaign had not made things worse for black Americans it just hadn't started to make things better yet. Precedents had been established which would bear fruit in the next 5 years.

2. The Washington March of 1963 was the most important event in the American Civil rights movement in the 1960's. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (12 marks)

The Washington March must surely be one of the most remembered events of the twentieth century and there is an argument that it is the most important event. The march took place in the summer of 1963 and involved several civil rights groups including the NAACP and SNCC and SCLC. It was a time when Martin Luther King was at the height of his powers. The event was well organised and peaceful. The crowd numbered a quarter of a million and included white supporters. It was a very impressive event, and the television coverage gave a positive image throughout the world. Who has not heard of Kings 'I have a dream speech'. It became one of the most iconic speeches of the twentieth century. All of the above suggests that the march was indeed the most important event.

However some suggest that it was not the most important event and say other events were of greater importance. For example events in Birmingham in the spring of 1963 could be regarded as more important. This is because the situation there was cleverly engineered by King to promote a standoff between the police and the civil rights marchers. The police reacted brutally and used the fire hydrants and dogs on peaceful marchers. This gained publicity and it was favourable publicity

for the black community who now occupied the moral high ground. Images of Bull Connor's police turning fire hoses on children did not look good to the outside world. President Kennedy had to take action or see America's image abroad tarnished. It was this event which drove Kennedy to act rather than the March on Washington. All of the above suggests that Birmingham was more important than Washington.

So which view is true? The March on Washington was the bigger event and the march became news around the whole world. The fact that MLK received a Nobel peace prize as a consequence is also testament to the success of the march. Ultimately it is a combination of both events the March on Washington and Birmingham that pressurised the federal government into passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964. And it is the Act rather than events that did most to promote equal civil rights.

