



Weaverham High School
History Department
America
Year 10 and 11 Knowledge
Organisers

Excellence in Learning and Leadership Development

Weaverham High School

History Department

GCSE History.

Paper 1 – Section A.
America 1920 – 1973:
Opportunity and
Inequality

Knowledge Organiser.

Part 1: American People and the Boom.

The Economic Boom(1920 – 1929)	• Republican Policies – “Laissez fair” left businesses alone to make as much profit as possible. Higher tariffs (taxes on imports = Sold more American made goods. Finally, lower taxes on US worker incomes. • Business and companies benefited the most – this intern helped wages and employment. • Low damage after the war meant American businesses were up and running ready to trade/manufacture from the start of the '20s compared to rivals in Europe. • People had higher confidence in economy therefore they bought more – consumer society. • Advertising was being used to persuade (propaganda – learnt during WW1) people of their “need” for the latest products such as vacuum cleaners and fridges. • Henry Ford and his assembly line revolutionised mass production methods. Consumables could be made quicker, higher quantity and therefore cheaper. More people bought these resulting in an improved economy, higher wages and higher employment. • Hire Purchase (HP or Credit) – “Buy now, pay later” people bought goods when they couldn't afford them at the time, paid for them in instalments, with interest! (8/10 Radios and 6/10 Cars on HP) • More Cars! – this led to, roads being built, cafes, connected industries, housing in the suburbs and gas (fuel) industries all being created or increased. More jobs = more wealth!
Inequality in Wealth	• Farmers – Helped the Allies during WW1 by producing food for Britain and France etc. Continued to over produce after the end of the War. • Prices of food dropped as there was to much. Farmers suffered and lost farms due to failing to pay mortgages. • Black American (African Americans) - Mot likely to be unemployed or given the poor paid/low skilled jobs. • Immigrants – Same as the Black Americans, Low paid jobs or mostly unemployed. • Old Industry Workers – Lost jobs as new technology and materials replaced workers in Coal and Text style industries
Social and cultural Changes	• People had more time and money to spend on leisure activities. • Northern cities changed with the times – the young rejected old values and embraced new trends / The southern rural areas stayed traditional and much the same! • Cinema –Industry boomed, produced 800 movies a year! Cinemas showing silent movies became extremely popular (affordable for most people) and created new 'Movie Stars" e.g. Rudolph Valentino and Mary Pickford – They became style icons, esp. women actresses' influence on Flapper culture. • Radio - Most homes owned a radio set by mid 1920s. Popular for all family with news, sports, music and entertainment shows (e.g. dramas) – Advertisement on radio increased. Sponsorship of sports teams and events also increased – this increased the professionalism of sports. • Sports – Due to increased radio coverage/spectators = more money = more professional. Drew huge crowds as people had time and transport (cars) to attend major sporting events. Famous athletes used for advertisement e.g. Babe Ruth. • Jazz Music – Became popular in the northern cities. Loved by the young – developed new styles of dance (Charleston). Banned in some areas of the south due to segregation (Black American music). Older generation also disapproved due to the “raciness” of the music and dance. 1920s also known as the 'Jazz Age'
Stock Market Boom	• Huge confidence in economy to grow = Stock Market boom! • People bought shares (a part/slice) in companies = increased companies wealth = more jobs ☺ • These people gained percentage of the companies profits = share holders become wealthier ☺ • mid '20s more people wanted to buy shares – wanted to be part of success = increased value of shares = gave even more money to companies ☺ they continued to expand! • All worked until people started selling shares to make a profit on what they had originally bought. This initially led to the stock market crash ☹

Position of Women	Before 1920s – very traditional – clothes to cover the body – not to be seen with men without chaperone – few paid jobs for middle-class women – poor low skilled work for working class women. Married women were not expected to work! Women could not vote! In the south these views were even stronger due to influence of the Church. During the 1920s – Much more freedom esp. in the northern cities. Flapper - who were young middle-class urban women who cut their hair short, wore trousers or short reviling clothes. Hollywood and magazines influenced these new modern styles. Hollywood stars became role models. Sexual Freedom – meet up with men without chaperones. WW1 challenged traditional views of women after they worked in factories. Given the right to vote in 1920. By 1929 10 million women were in work! New consumer goods e.g. vacuum cleaner gave women more free time. These changes were mainly limited to the cities and the north – rural south stayed very traditional.
Divided Society: Organised Crime and Prohibition	• Prohibition – Banning of alcohol across the US came into force in 1920 (the Volstead Act) lasting until 1933. • Why did it happen? – Temperance Movement – campaigned against alcohol as it ruined families. Made people poorer and increased abuse. They had a strong following amongst Christians, esp. in the south...WW1 also helped because drinking was seen as unpatriotic, especially seeing how most breweries were German owned or families. • Successes? Consumption fell by 30% in early 1920s – wide spread approval in some areas (esp. the rural areas of Midwest and south ...obviously!) – Gov. ran information campaigns and Prohibition Agents arrested offenders. Two of most famous were Isadore 'Izzy' Einstein and Deputy Moe Smith. They made 4,392 arrests! • Failures? – Not popular in the urban states – Impossible to enforce in the cities. – police were easily bribed by gangsters as were local and state officials such as Mayors and Law officials. – there were not enough Prohibition Agents to work effectively – Millions of Americans not prepared to give up drink. • Bootleggers and Gangsters – made or smuggled illegal supplies of alcohol. Criminals made millions on trade of alcohol – Al Capone = \$60 Million a year from his Speakeasies! • Speakeasies – Underground/illegal bars or saloons – extremely popular with all people, even some police officers who wanted a drink! – by 1925 there were more Speakeasies in US cities than there had been Saloons in 1919! • The Gangsters – Organised crime flourished during the depression, approximately \$2billion was earned from illegal alcohol. Extreme violence was used by gangsters to control liquor trade, prostitution, drugs and protection rackets. They made use of new technology such as the cars and Most famous Al Capone – Italian immigrant family – very popular in Chicago due to charm – was able to speak to media and promote himself as public figure. He helped a lot of the poor in the city by opening Soup Kitchens and giving to charities. Capone controlled most of Chicago through bribery and black mail, including its top officials such as the Mayor and judges. • St Valentines Massacre (1929) – Capone's men murdered seven of his rival gang's members, using false police uniforms and police car. – this was a turning point for the popularity of such gangsters as Al Capone. Newspapers turned against him and demanded an end to all the violence. – it also was the beginning of the end for Prohibition as people thought it had turned the US lawless! – Capone was finally arrested for Tax Evasion in 1930 and sent to Alcatraz Prison for 11 years. By 1933 Prohibition was over thanks to FDR ending it to create jobs and wealth.

Divided Society: Racial Tension	The KKK - • originated in the south as a result of the abolition of slavery and end of the Civil War in 1865. • Targeted Black American in the south – Believed the African Americans (AA) would take over the US states – used fear and intimidation (Lynching) to control the Black population, also restricted rights (segregation, no voting rights and lack of education). • Between 191 – 1925, 300 AA were lynched by a mob without a trial! • 1920s saw an increase in KKK popularity – expanded to the northern cities/states – by 1925 membership peaked at 4.5million! dwindled away again by end of 1929. • In the north they began to target immigrants, especially non W.A.S.P. immigrants! Increased tension due to belief immigrants would be taking jobs, spreading Communism and Anarchism Experience of Black Americans • Segregation (Jim Crow Laws) in the south limited the freedoms of the AA population. • They had the right to vote in the south due to the abolition of slavery but the laws in the southern states made it impossible for them to exercise these rights (e.g. must be educated to certain level, grandparents must have voted or must be able to read) and therefore AA had limited to no voting rights. • Poorly educated – underfunded/segregated schools = lack of employment opportunities after graduation. Lack of collage education, again segregated as Black only Universities. • Better conditions in the northern states/cities but still racism or discrimination and poor living conditions. • Working conditions were poor – low paid and low skilled. • Many AA moved from South to the industrial North – to find work and more freedom. • The popularity of Jazz gave several African American Jazz performers celebrity status and opportunities to enjoy a more comfortable life. E.g. Louis Armstrong
Divided Society: The Red Scare and Immigration	Why tension towards immigrants? • After Russian Revolution = fear of communism spread (Red Scare) = fear it would be spread to US by eastern European immigrants. • After WW1 some strikes were organised in the US in protest of the brief economic problems – this again rose the fear of communism (Red Scare). • Communism was popular idea in Europe after WW1 and was gaining support in many European countries. This led to increased suspicion of immigrants, especially in the Northern cities which saw the biggest influx of immigrants. • Immigrants were accused of spreading Communist ideas and Anarchism by planning bombings. Some immigrants were deported. • Worth noting that White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestant (WASPs) were rarely targeted as immigrants. It could be because most of these would have had a good education compared to Eastern European immigrants. (Irish, Hispanic and Italian immigrants were also targeted with hatred) Sacco and Vanzetti • 1921 - Two Italian immigrants (and Anarchists)– arrested and convicted with the robbery of a warehouse and the murder of the security guard. • Put on trial – very unfair trial – Judge was prejudice towards the two men as immigrants and their Anarchist political beliefs. Famously referred to the two as “those anarchist bastards” • Several people testified the men had alibies – these were mainly other Italians/spoke little English – evidence was dismissed. • Some believed that they had been convicted after Judge and jury were “carried away with the fear of the Red – which has captured 90% of the America people”. • After 6 years of legal appeals, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in 1927. There were protests around the world by radicals and moderates who could see how injustice in the trial of the men had been. Steps to reduce immigration • Quotas introduced – Prioritised North-Western Europe (WASPs) discriminated against others. • First quotas in 1921 – further reduced 1924 to 150,000 accepted per year as opposed to 500,000 before 1914. • Those who arrived had poor housing and poor paid jobs. • Often lived in same areas as other immigrants, didn't learn English or American ways – the Great Melting Pot was a failure!

Part 2: Bust! America's Experience of the Depression and New Deal

Society During the Depression	<u>Why a Depression?</u> • Wall St Crash – Oct 29 1929 – the Stock Market crashed! In 1928 newly elected president, Herbert Hoover, claimed how prosperous and wealthy Americans were, and most people agreed. • Investment in stock market increased and Speculators borrowed money from banks to buy more shares that they could ill afford. • Eventually panic set in and people began to question the true value of the economy and started to sell shares quickly to cash in on their investments. However, the more this happened the more prices dropped. • Speculators could not pay back the loans and this caused the Wall St Crash = plummeted America into the Depression. <u>Who Suffered the most?</u> • Farmers - Struggled since the 1920s and impact of over production after WW1. Demand for food (Home/Abroad) fell - \$10billion in 1929 to \$3billion in 1932 – many farmers went bankrupt (failed mortgages) - Dust bowl effected some southern states – crops failed to grow - drought and high wind caused serious erosion. – 2.5 million farmers migrated West Coast – hope for work, little opportunities were found. • Businessmen – Effected very badly. Invested in their business during the 1920s, using loans from banks, by 1932 many could not repay and went bankrupt – Mass production continued, too many products were made and people couldn't afford these. As result many more business went bankrupt. In response, some business cut prices, employment and production down to 40%. • Banks began to close – 10,000 by 1933 / 100,000 business resulted in bankruptcy. Banks desperately started demanding repayments of loans = more bust business! • The Unemployed – Lower production = Lower employment = more unemployed = Buying less products with little money they had. (1933 = 14 million unemployed) Those in employment were paid much less = buying less products. All resulted in a failing economy! • Homerville's – Towns and cities suffered greatly e.g. Cleveland 50% / Toledo 80% unemployed. Streets full of homeless. Built shanty towns to live close to factories/industries hoping for work opportunities each day.
Hoover Vs Roosevelt (FDR) 1932 Election	<u>Hoover (Republican)</u> • Unable to solve the problem – “<i>prosperity is just around the corner</i>” hoping that it would return. • Up to 1932 – refused to accept there was a problem! Left him open to criticism. “<i>in hoover we trust, now we are bust</i>” - - Do Nothing President • Not fair – introduced Tax Cuts 1930 and 1931 – tried to persuade business not to cut wages. Introduced tariffs to protect US business (this strangled international trade and made Depression worse!) • Reluctant to change Republican policies – Leave business alone to sort it. Gov. help was not needed. Reluctant to help the poor – it might make them dependant on the Gov. hand-outs and less willing to work. • The Bonus Marches – made matters much worse! – June 1932 Veteran Soldiers from WW1 marched on Washington demanding their pension bonus for fighting early – Hoover refused to meet them! Police and Army sent in with tear gas to disperse the Vets from their camp, burnt the camp down. A couple of people died. Hoover was blamed by public. <u>Roosevelt 'FDR' (Democrat)</u> • In 1932 election a very different man to Hoover. – knew how to address the public and made them feel that he cared for them. • Positives - Believed in ‘active government’ to improve peoples’ lives. Plans to spend public money on getting people to work. Not afraid to ask for advice from industry experts on how to get things done. • Travelled the whole country (– attacking Hoovers lack of action. He had vague answers but promised people action, a “New Deal”. He won the election with a landslide!

New Deal: Success and Limitations	Promised the 3R's – Relief, Recovery and Reform. The New Deal was to help this happen. 1st 100days - a) Abolished Prohibition. b) Cut wages of Gov. works (his own) by 15%. c) Set up fireside Chats D) closed all banks for inspection = only good banks allowed to open (5,000). Set up the Brains Trust – industry & economy experts to help advise him on how to recover and reform the economy. Alphabet Agencies • Civilian Conservation Corps – for 18 – 25yr men, employed 6months a time - \$1 a day, environmental work in National Parks. (2.5 mil men helped) • Public Works Administration – Gov. money to build Schools, roads, airports and bridges etc. Vital once US recovered and created millions of jobs. • Tennessee Valley Authority – Built dams and irrigation in the Tennessee river – created jobs, stopped erosion, helped farmers with controlled water supply + cheap hydroelectricity. • Federal Emergency Relief Administration - \$500million spent on Soup kitchens, blankets, employment schemes and nursery schools to help the needs of the poor. <i>(several other Alphabet agencies existed, changed names or went away because they didn't work)</i> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="236 633 831 969"> Success Restored confidence / Created millions of jobs Improved banking system / fewer business failed Standard of living improved / Black Americans benefited from some Alphabet Agencies. FDR very popular and re-elected x3 1936,1940 and 1944. Women saw prominent positions in Gov. </td><td data-bbox="831 633 1489 969"> Limitations Didn't go far enough to help poor and business had to mush power (Huey Long). Alphabet Agencies were too many and complicated. Roosevelt was seen as interfering in business too much. Took power away from local Gov. US recovered slower then Europe Very expensive to implement / Unemployment stayed high – jobs created were short term. Failed to challenge discrimination against Women and Blacks. </td></tr> </table>	Success Restored confidence / Created millions of jobs Improved banking system / fewer business failed Standard of living improved / Black Americans benefited from some Alphabet Agencies. FDR very popular and re-elected x3 1936,1940 and 1944. Women saw prominent positions in Gov.	Limitations Didn't go far enough to help poor and business had to mush power (Huey Long). Alphabet Agencies were too many and complicated. Roosevelt was seen as interfering in business too much. Took power away from local Gov. US recovered slower then Europe Very expensive to implement / Unemployment stayed high – jobs created were short term. Failed to challenge discrimination against Women and Blacks.
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The New Deal: Opposition	Democrats and radicals– Believed Roosevelt should have done more to help – Senator Huey Long wanted to limit personal wealth to \$3mil in scheme “share our wealth” – use taxes to spread wealth to all Americans – Too radical and shot in 1935. Republicans and major business – FDR becoming a dictator, Gov. interfering too much, spending too much public money. Wanted to return to the policies of 1920s where business thrived under little interference. The Supreme Court – Overturned many of FDR's laws. Court dominated by Republican judges. Believed some Alphabet Agencies were unconstitutional and undermined the power of the individual. FDR threatened to create 6 new Democrat judges (to support him) out vote the republican judges – Public outcry about this – people wanted to keep Supreme Court as it was – FDR backed off – seen as Dictator. Despite these oppositions public still supported FDR + New Deal – 1936 voted in for 2nd time and joked “everyone hates the New Deal, except for the voters”		
Popular Culture in the 1930s	Very similar picture to culture and leisure in the 1920s although limited to those who could afford it. E.g. Car ownership and visits to cinemas, sports venues and shopping centres. Most popular were Radio and Films. By 1939 8million homes had a radio – almost all commercial radio stations, using revenue from advertisement to encourage people to buy products. Radio had central place within living room – focus for family to come together – listen to popular soap operas such as ‘the Lone Ranger’ or ‘Our Gal Sunday’ were told over many weeks. Biggest influence on American lives was movies – 1920s silent movies dominated / 1930s ‘Talkies’ took over! – many films reflected the times (Great Depression) but with upbeat approach – Musicals were big success – Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers some of the biggest names in Hollywood, they could act, sing and dance. People visited movies as a form of escapism but could also empathise with the characters on screen. Sports was still popular – huge numbers travelled to watch baseball teams – Harlem Globetrotters became famous world wide – Stadiums gave free entry to women hoping to encourage families. Live broadcast on radio for everyone.		

Impact of WW2: 1939 – 1945 Economy	New Deal failed to bring complete economic recovery – WW2 finally did. 1939 US did not join the war in Europe, decided to stay “Neutral” – FDR wanted to support Britain and the USSR against Germany. All the opponents of the New Deal came together to support FDR/Gov. in war effort. Lend Lease – America produced weapons/equipment/food/medicine to help Allies – shipped straight away, paid for after the war! This stimulated the production - \$50Billion of goods sent to Europe. War Time Production – In 1941 the US joined the war and this had immediate impact on economy/production. By 1944 US was producing more than half the weapons of the world! How? Industries were fully on board – No longer against FDR. Started producing war materials/equipment instead of consumer products. – 80% of war contracts went to 100 largest firms – huge profits to be made. FDR created the War Production Board – industry experts called in to help advise on how to meet war demands. Extra Workers – Large scale production = larger work force = more job! As men were recruited for war – more jobs became available – unemployment problem ended! Farmers - benefited from the allies large demand in food – US exported food to Europe.
Impact of WW2: Social, African Americans and Women	Women Huge increase in employment opportunities, 15% employed in 1941 to 50% in 1944! – Replaced the men who had gone to fight. – Worked in very skilled industries e.g. electrical work in aircraft production (1:3 of workers in plane construction were women) – Women’s wages increased – 60% of management said women were their best workers = boost confidence and status! Discrimination still persisted – after war women expected to go back to traditional role and look after the home. <i>200,00 joined military roles Women’s Army Corps (WACs), the navy’s Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) and the Red Cross.</i> African American (soldiers) - Over 1million Black soldiers – Highlighted problems of racism, especially after visiting Britain and France which showed them more freedom. – Fighting against racist Nazi regime when racism persisted back in the US. Black women served as nurses – only treating black soldiers Limited roles in the military – segregated regiments (Jim Crow Army) – poor/dangers jobs given to the black soldiers. – by end of war desegregation of the military had begun. – Black soldiers proved themselves in battle. Returning soldiers demanded change and wanted to be treated equally. African American (Workers) – at home 2million Black workers were employed in factories – huge migration from south to northern industrial towns/cities. These again saw less segregation and more freedom compared to their former lives in the segregated South. Post war consequences – National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) – main organisation for equal rights – rose from 50,000 to 0.5million members. Antagonism rose between African Americans expecting change and white Americans expecting life to return to pre-war ‘normality’. The Black Americans felt more empowered and hopeful to challenge racism = eventually leads to Civil Rights Movements.
End of WW2 and the end of Depression	No more unemployment problems due to demand for workers (New Deal failed to achieve this). Increased wages resulted in more spending power – people started buy consumer products again = increase in demand and sustaining the work force. More than 0.5 million companies were created during the war. Many became rich as result of war contracts e.g. Coca-Cola set up plants to follow soldiers = becomes most successful soft drink in the world! A similar boom to the 1920s was seen although spending was less extravagant.

Part 3: Post War America 1950's to 1970's

<u>Consumerism and the American Dream</u>	- America emerged from the war undamaged. Able to continue production of goods uninterrupted. 1950s became a time of great wealth – unlike 1920s, the wealth was spread more evenly – although some in society still didn't prosper as others. - In 1960 the living standard of average American was three times higher than the UK. There was a consumer boom – people wanted the latest items – pushed on by advertisement – The US produced more than half the world's goods. - Spending rather than saving was the norm – shopping was a recreation. Hire Purchase (HP or Credit) was used to buy items and pay for later, again. - Goods were expected to only last a few years before needing replacing – this kept the demand in goods and the economy growing. (e.g. Fridges, TVs and washing machines) American Dream was to own a house in the suburbs with space, a nice steady job, family and latest items in the house.
<u>Popular Culture</u>	Popular Culture dominated by radio, television, movies and musicals – movies clearly defined the confidence of the white America. Teenagers – emerged in the 1940s/50s – had more leisure time and spending power – own sense of style and culture – 1940 term “teenager” used to describe the age group. - By 1950s term associated with rebellion – the youth acted against their parent's ideals and cultural pressure to behave a certain way. – Marlon Brando and James Dean (<i>Rebel Without a Cause</i>) became teen icons as movie stars depicting troubled youth - many parents regarded them unsuitable role models. Rebellious because Nuclear threat (Cold War) they might be “dead tomorrow, so live today to the fullest.” Rock n Roll – became popular with the young people – Elvis had over 170 hit records and was popular around the world. – Parents hated his sexuality, the gyrating hips and grunts shocked and amazed. Television – 1948 / 0.4% owned a TV – 1954 / 55.7% owned a TV – 1958 / 83.2% of households owned a TV! Most rapid spread of technology that had ever been. Families watched together – 1950s TV was dominated by advertisement, encouraging more consumer spending – Programmes were game shows, soap operas, sitcoms and children's shows. TV was extremely powerful – influenced what people bought and thought with new role models – as people watched the same programmes, a new sense of American culture developed.
<u>McCarthyism and the Red Scare</u>	Cold War 1950s saw the rise of tension between communist USSR and capitalist US. - it caused a Nuclear Arms Race – and this caused serious anxiety for ordinary people + Gov. worried that there were spies infiltrating US organisations planning to steal secrets or overturn the Gov. and US. – this was the second Red Scare. - Hand in hand with “American Dream” – the idea of American values in personal freedoms and democracy were all under threat by the communists and must be protected. House Un-American Activities Committee [HUAC] - Anyone seen as not displaying the so-called American values of patriotism, freedom and enterprise were suspected of being communist sympathisers. - The fear was widespread and US Congress set up the HUAC to investigate communist activities in the government, education and movies ind. - Those interviewed - which included, teachers, famous movie stars and studio producers – had to prove loyalty to the US – this was difficult! - Many were sacked as “security risks”, some deported if immigrants, banned from US e.g. Charlie Chaplin and simply being accused ruined many a political career. McCarthyism - Named after Senator Joe McCarthy – it was a time of hysteria and extreme anti-communist sentiment. - Separate from HUAC – accused many gov. officials of being ‘commie’ sympathisers – many put on trial – found guilty with little to no evidence! - Lack of evidence or no conviction did little – damage already done to many peoples' lives. - The court cases began to be televised – McCarthy was seen as a bully – downfall came after he accused the army of having communist sympathisers. - McCarthyism was witnessed around the world and it damaged US reputation. - It took Gov resources/effort away from other issues in US society that should have been dealt addressed.

<u>Civil Rights Movements</u>	<u>Segregation Laws</u> • Many Southern states enforced segregation of everyday facilities (known as Jim Crow Laws) • Had right to vote but practices put in place to stop them voting e.g. the threat of violence! • Police did little to stop this – even took part in violence – White juries equated killers of black people. • Faced discrimination in employment and education – In south white teachers earned 30% more than black teachers. – the best universities were white only. <u>1954 Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka</u> • First successful legal action to achieve political change against racism and segregation. • NAACP brought case against the education board in Topeka, Kansas to the Supreme Court. • Linda Brown a school girl had to travel several km to attend a Black only school – a perfectly good white school was nearby her home. • Brown and the NAACP won the case – segregation of schools was <u>unconstitutional</u> and the laws had to change. • NAACP knew this would be an end to segregation, as it proved that other segregation laws could also be seen as unconstitutional – it was a direct challenge to the “separate but equal” stance of many southern states. <u>Little Rock, Arkansas. 1957</u> • De-segregation was resisted in many states – including Arkansas – who refused to mix their schools. • 3years after Brown’s court case – Arkansas still not de-segregated. – Supreme Court ordered the Governor, Orval Faubus, to let 9 black pupils in to white schools in Little Rock. • Faubus ordered state troopers to block the children from entering the school “for their own protection”! • President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to protect the black pupils – Faubus had to back down.
<u>Martin Luther King and Peaceful Protests</u>	<u>M.L. King</u> A southern preacher – believed in peaceful action – influenced by the success of Gandhi in India – won the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize – a mesmerising and inspiring speaker – wanted equality between black and white Americans – set up the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to campaign for Civil Rights. <u>Montgomery Bus Boycott</u> • 1955 – Rosa Parks refused to move from her bus seat – arrested for breaking the segregation law and taken away • Montgomery Improvement Association was set up (M.L. King leader) to help organise a bus boycott in protest to Rosa Parks’ arrest and segregation of busses. • Profits for the busses fell by 65% - Black passengers were some of the frequent users as too poor for cars. • 10,000 people came to listen to MLK speak about the boycott – 1956 Supreme Court ruled that segregation of busses was illegal. • 1st success of non-violent protest <u>Sit – ins</u> • Civil Rights protesters would enter parts of an establishment in which they were not welcome/legally entitled to be and they would sit and refuse to move. • They would not resist any violence or abuse, making sure the protest was peaceful. • 1st sit-in took place in a Woolworths Café, Greensboro, North Carolina in 1960. Black students used ‘white seats’ and refused to move. – Media coverage of abuse shocked and shamed America • Companies changed their policies and 126 cities desegregated by end of 1960. <u>Freedom Rides</u> • Began in May 1961 by C.O.R.E. activists who comprised of mixed white and black students. • They rode on busses in states and counties that had still refused to desegregate busses. • They famously rode on busses in Birmingham, Alabama to highlight the racism. • Met with some of the worst violence of the Civil Rights process. Busses set on fire, students dragged off and beaten with bricks and polls. • 200 arrested and jailed for 40days. JFK put pressure on Governor of Alabama, J. Patterson to protect the protesters.

<u>Martin Luther King and Peaceful Protests(continued)</u>	<u>March on Washington, 1963</u> • Lots achieved in 1950s – end of Segregation in education, shops and transport. – Biggest issue remained. The right for all Black Americans to vote! • MLK organised most high-profile event – 200,000 black people and 50,000 white marched on Washington DC • Aim was to pressure JFK to introduce the Civil Rights Bill (Law) – Not a single bit of trouble happened complete peaceful protest) • MLK made his “I have a dream” speech – event had huge impact on American public opinion.
<u>Malcom X and Black Power Movement</u>	During 1960 Black Nationalist were against peaceful protest and advocated force to achieve equality. – Some wanted to go further and rejected equality but wanted complete separation (an independent Black nation) <u>Nation Islam</u> – leader Elijah Muhammad – famous member Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay), who was outspoken critic of racial discrimination. <u>Malcom X</u> – famous prominent member of the Nation of Islam. – Critic of MLK peaceful methods. – Civil Rights movement was holding black people back – African Americans should rise up and create their own separate state in the US, by force if needed. – assassinated in 1965. <u>Stokely Carmichael</u> – became leader of once peaceful SNCC in 1966 – Critical of MLK methods – talked of ‘Black Power’ – famous comment “<i>this nation (US) is racist from top to bottom, and does not function by morality, love and non-violence, but by power</i>” <u>Black Panthers</u> – the most radical of the violent groups – 2,000 members – a political party and small private army (fully armed). Believed Blacks should arm and force the whites to give them equality. – Clashed with police (street shootouts) several times – killed 9 officers between 1967 and 1969.
<u>Civil Rights Acts</u>	<u>Civil Rights Act 1964</u> – Made it illegal for local government to discriminate in areas such as housing and employment. <u>Voting Rights Act 1965</u> – Allowed states to ensure that the voting took place properly. Also removed reading tests as a qualification to vote. <u>Civil Rights Act 1968</u> – Stopped discrimination in housing based on race, religion nation of origin or gender. – MLK is also assassinated in 1968.
<u>JFK (1961 -1963) and LBJ (1963 – 1968)</u> Democrats	<u>The New Frontier (John F Kennedy)</u> – appealed to the young – One part of the New Frontier was to tackle poverty – passed reforms through congress on improving the minimum wages and improving inner-city housing. – often challenged by congress due to inexperience and youth (assassinated in 1963) His achievements also included – Extension of unemployment benefits – aid to economically distressed areas – more aid to poor cities to improve transport and housing. <u>The Great Society (Lyndon B Johnson)</u> – continued JFK work – more of a reformer than JFK and much more experienced to deal with congress! He declared ‘war on poverty’ and wanted to create a ‘Great Society. – in addition to all the Civil Rights Acts, he also passed these acts: <u>Economic Opportunity Act 1964</u> – provided training to disadvantaged youths, 16-21, and recruited volunteers to work and teach in low-income slum areas. <u>Medicine and Medicaid 1965</u> – provided medical insurance for the over 65s and hospital care for the poor (could not afford private health insurances). <u>Development Act 1964</u> – Money was provided for replacing inner-city slums with new homes. <u>Criticism of LBJ</u> – Republicans didn’t like the interference of gov. in peoples’ lives. – Black people still lived in very poor housing. – Most achievements were unrecognised as criticism of the <u>Vietnam War</u> rose – LBJ was blamed/remembered as the president who got the US involved in the disastrous war (<i>it was actually those before him!</i>)

Development of the Feminist Movement (Equal Rights Movement)

- Gained the vote after WW1 and greatly improved lives during WW2 with millions taking on new roles.
- However, 1950s – expanding middle-class – believed the woman's role was still in the home!
- 1960s was decade of change for attitude towards women– influenced by Civil Rights and anti-Vietnam War Protests.
- Publication of “*Feminine Mystique*” by **Betty Friedan, 1963**. She argued that middle-class women were “*trapped*” in their homes. – donned the phrase “**Women's Liberation**” to break free from the traditional role.

National Organisation for Women (NOW)

1966 Group of women, including Friedan, set up NOW and adopted a Bill of Rights at its first national conference in 1967. – **the NOW Bill of Rights included such things as:** 1. *banning sex discrimination in employment*, 2. *Maternity leave rights and social security benefits*, 3. *Child day care centres*, 4. *Equal and unsegregated education*, 5, *the right of women to control their reproductive lives*. (including some other changes)

The Fight for Equal Pay - 1963

- Late 1960s women protested/strike for equal pay and opportunities.
- Equal Pay Act, 1963 did establish a principle of equal pay for women doing the same job as men (although it included many exceptions to the law).
- Some of these exceptions were removed in the 1972 Equal Rights Amendment Act.
- But still more to be done to bring women's pay above 70% of that of men's.

Roe v Wade (Very important event in US legal history!) 1973

- Supreme Court made abortion legal – also a fundamental right for women under US constitution.
- Overturned the laws of individual states that had outlawed abortions.
- Supreme Court decision sparked huge debate – for and against abortions.

Supreme Court ruling on Equal Rights, 1972

- Ruled that contraception should be available to unmarried couples on same basis as it was to married couples.
- Again, caused morale and religious debate.

Opposition to Equal Rights Amendment, 1972

- The many Acts passed by the Supreme Court led to much debate within the US –new laws which infringed on peoples' individual belief and practices (old values) could not just change overnight.
- Not all women were pro-abortionists – thought measures encouraged pre-marital sex.
- Many women happy with status within society – enjoyed comfortable lifestyles?
- Some Working women not interested in Feminism – only equal pay.
- Many religious groups used bible to justify male domination.